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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 6TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

At Waterford, N.Y., on the 1st July, the wife of EVERETT WELLES FRAZAR, of a Son

DEATH.

At Singapore, on June 30th, of typhoid fever, ALICE BAKER, wife of T. S. Baker, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

AN official telegram says that General Baron Nishi arrived in Berlin on June 28th from London.

MR. WAKATSUKI, the Japanese special financial agent, arrived in London on June 28th from New York.

A MUKDEN telegram says that Liaoyang and Fenfantien will shortly be opened for foreign trade.

ON June 29th, a case of plague was reported on June 29th in Osaka. The patient is the wife of a policeman.

A REPORT via Nagasaki says that 51,892 plague cases in India during the six weeks ended May 11th resulted fatally.

A FLOATING mine was observed on the morning of June 27th about thirty-five miles north east of Shiriya point, Hokkaido.

A TORPEDO on June 29th exploded during practice at Kure, smashing a junk. The sendoes were saved by a torpedo-boat.

EXPLOSIONS occurred at 8 a.m. and an hour later, on June 30th at the Yubari coal mine, Hokkaido. Five persons were injured.

THE Kyushu and Hokkaido Railways will be nationalised on July 1st. Commissioners were appointed on June 27th to carry out the transference of the two railways.

FIRE broke out in the wireless telegraph room of the Naval Staff College at Tsukiji on Monday morning, but was prevented from spreading.

A TELEGRAM from Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture reports that the price of new cocoons is gradually falling. Superior quality is quoted at *yen* 5.10.

ACCORDING to the Japanese Consul at Amoy, plague is prevalent in the district of Hsien-chou. The deaths of patients number about fifty a day.

A PASSENGER train and a freight train on July 1st collided at Momodzu station, Osaka, causing to both severe damage. Two passengers were injured.

GENERAL TERAUCHI, Minister for the Army, returned on July 2nd, arriving at Shimbashi by the 9 p.m. train from his tour to Manchuria and Korea.

IT is reported by a Kanazawa telegram that most of the German warships in Asiatic waters will shortly arrive at Matsushita, Ishikawa Prefecture.

BARON MUMM VON SCHWARZENSTEIN, German Ambassador to Tokyo, now travelling in the northern districts, left Korsakoff, Saghalien, on July 2nd.

AN outbreak of fire occurred on the morning of June 30th in the village of Shinjo, East Tsugaru. Twenty houses were destroyed and an old man was killed.

PROFESSOR H. KINOSHITA, President of the Kyoto University, has been released from his duties at his own request. On July 1st he was decorated with the Double Rising Sun.

THE steamer *Kwan-on Maru* (150 tons) sank in a storm on June 28th about three miles off Kamikomoto, Idzu peninsula. The crew landed at Shimoda, reaching there in their boats.

ON June 26th, a floating mine exploded off Miyako, Iwate prefecture, while five fishermen in a boat were trying to land it. The boat was smashed and four of the fishermen were killed.

A CHILD about three months old was found on the night of June 28th in the compound of a dwelling on lot. No. 38, Bluff, Yokohama. The foundling was removed to the Bluff Police Office.

Two *geisha* named Yō (17) and Haru (15) of Akasaka, Tokyo, early on the morning of June 29th, committed suicide by laying themselves on the railway near Shinagawa, before a freight train.

THE *Asahi* reports that on June 27th or 28th, the crew of a Japanese fishing boat had a fight with a number of Russian fishermen on an island near Kamschatka. One of the Japanese was killed.

A CHARTER having been granted, Mr. Hayano of Yokohama will shortly open shipping service between Yokohama and Tokyo. The termini are at Kaigan-dori, Gochome, Yoko-hama, and Teppodzu, Tokyo.

ACCORDING to an official telegram, during four days ending June 27th, heavy storms were experienced in Giran and other southern districts of Formosa. Severe damage was sustained by buildings, field crops, etc.

IT is reported by the *Dempo* that the Crown Prince will leave Yokosuka about October 12th by a warship for Yamaguchi prefecture via Kobe. Landing at Tokuyama, His Highness will proceed to Yamaguchi, where he will spend a day and a night. Subsequently he will extend his journey to Oita, Miyazaki and Kagoshima by sea, after which he will visit Kochi and Tokushima. The tour will take about one month.

THE production of *habutae* during June in Kanazawa and other parts of Ishikawa prefecture was 34,918 pieces. This shows a decrease of 10,659 pieces as compared with that of the previous month.

THE third payment—£2,300,000 in London, and francs 58,075,000 in Paris—of the conversion bonds will be received on July 4th through the branches of the Specie Bank in England and France respectively.

MR. K. MATSUMOTO, Director of the Yokohama Post Office, has been appointed Councillor of the Imperial Railway Department, and Mr. S. Iida, a Secretary of the Department of Communications, succeeded him.

THE dwellings of Mr. M. Yamada, president of the Hoden Petroleum Co., Mr. S. Uchida, proprietor of the *Hokuyetsu Shimpo*, and of several other persons at Niigata were searched on June 29th for smuggled tobacco.

A TELEGRAM from Morioka, Iwate prefecture, says that on July 1st a carriage on the Waka tramway overturned owing to a defect on the line. The result was that a conductor was killed and four or five persons were severely injured.

A REPORT via Nagasaki to the *Dempo* says that the French Government has given instructions to its representatives in the Orient to treat with special respect Government officials who favour the protection of Roman Catholics in Asiatic countries.

ENSIGN S. Nishi, the second son of General Baron Nishi, has been released from duty on the ground of dissolute conduct. The officer graduated in 1905 from the Military College and was subsequently attached to the Third Regiment of infantry.

THE damage sustained in Gunma prefecture from hail on June 8th and 15th is estimated at *yen* 300,000. The crop of cocoons in the same province aggregates about three million *yen*. This sum shows an increase of 30 per cent. over that of the previous year.

A CONTRACTOR, S. Tanaka (4) by name, residing at Shitaya, in Tokyo, on June 29th murdered his wife, Tsune (33), inflicting fatal injuries on her head with a sword cane while she was asleep. After the crime, the murderer gave himself up to the Shitaya Police Office.

EARLY on the morning of June 27th, a man armed with a large chisel broke into the servants' quarters in the compound of the dwelling of Lady Hiso Takakura, lady in waiting to the Empress. Menacing one of the employees, the burglar stole twenty *yen* and several articles.

KOSUGI TOKI (19) the adopted daughter of a small merchant of Uyeno-machi, Yokohama, on June 29th committed suicide by throwing herself into a pond in the compound of the Buddhist temple Zedgyo-ji, Kitagata. The cause is said to be discord among the family.

AN official telegram has been received in Tokyo to the effect that Mr. Devlin, the City Attorney, has lodged a petition in the California Supreme Court, on behalf of the Japanese restaurant keeper, against the San Francisco Municipality, claiming for the damage recently occasioned by rioters.

A SAPPORO telegram says that Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein has visited the Tobetsu Hot-springs, and the villages of the Ainu that are commonly called the Hakuro-dojin, after which His Excellency inspected the Oiwake Coke Factory. On June 26th, he arrived at Sapporo and up put at the Yamaga-ya Hotel there.

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CHINA.

Saturday, June 29.

There does not seem to be any prospect of a speedy settlement between Russia and China as to the establishment of customs stations on the Manchurian border. Sir Robert Hart is quoted by the *Asahi's* correspondent as stating that even though stations were established, the duties collected would be inconsiderable at present. As to the points of difference between the two Powers, the Peking correspondent of *The Times* gives the following information :

In amplification of my message regarding the Customs question in Manchuria it may be well to explain that the question of the establishment of Customs on the Russian frontier has been at a deadlock for some time. As I have already reported, two points were in dispute. The first related to the creation of a free zone of 50 versts on each side of the frontier. After discussion, China admitted that the land trade regulation of the 1881 treaty cited by Russia was applicable and consented to the creation of the zone.

The second point related to the duties to be levied upon goods destined for points on the Russian Manchurian Railway. As in the land trade between Burma and Yun-nan and Tonking and Yun-nan, land-borne goods between Russia and Manchuria pay two-thirds of the ordinary duty. Russia contends that the payment of this duty exempts goods from any further charge along the railway or railway property. Included in the railway property is the town of Kharbin, which is also an open port. China maintains that the exemption applies only to goods so long as they remain in the train or station godown, and that so soon as they leave the train they are liable to an additional transit-duty of half the import duty. In that case the duty paid by the consumer would be the full duty and the advantage conferred by the treaty would be annulled.

I understand that every foreign Legation in Peking considers that the Russian contention is indisputable. The delay, then, is no fault of Russia, who, besides, in the posts, telegraphs, mines, and other questions with China has acted in a manner which China admits has been markedly liberal.

The *Asahi's* correspondent further states that anti-Japanese feeling is rife in Peking. The Government there is credited with the intention of disposing of the Yalu question in some fashion or other, but is said to be firmly resolved to press for the restoration of the Fushun and Yentai mines. This access of anti-Japanese sentiment seems to synchronise with the arrival in Peking of his Excellency Chao, former Governor of Mukden.

It is very difficult to sympathise with China in the attitude she is now taking. When the Japanese Government first protested against the formation of a Chinese company to exploit the timber-felling industry in the Yalu valley, Peking replied that Japan was wrong in her facts, in other words, that no such company existed and that no felling of timber was in progress. The Japanese authorities therefore renewed their investigations with the result that indisputable evidence was obtained contradicting the Chinese statement. There cannot be any second opinion as to the fact that such action on China's part is a flagrant violation of treaty and we are quite at a loss to fathom her reasons. The coal mine question is equally perplexing. These valuable properties at Fushun and Yentai passed from the hands of the Russians to those of the Japanese, first, by the explicit terms of the Portsmouth Treaty, and, secondly, by the confirming terms of the Peking Treaty. In these circumstances China's attempt to recover the mines has the appearance of a vexatious if not a frivolous policy.

Meanwhile, by way of set-off to these alarmist rumours, we find telegrams in the *Mainichi Dempo* and other Tokyo journals, saying that the discussion of the various outstanding questions between China and Japan was to have been commenced on the 28th inst. the whole of the problems being taken *en bloc*. These cablegrams further allege that there is a yielding disposition on both sides, and as Viceroy Hsu certainly held out the olive branch at the welcome entertainment given in his honour recently in Mukden, it is perhaps possible to hope that the many existing causes of friction between the two neighbours will soon be removed.

There are evidences that the Chinese Government is really in earnest as to the suppression of the opium vice. Telegrams from Shanghai and Tientsin say that many of the dens in the native towns there have closed their doors under official compulsion, and formal application has been made by the local authorities to the foreign consuls asking that within the limits of the settlements the Imperial edicts shall be rigorously enforced. We are not quite clear as to the meaning of this latter statement. It appears to refer to opium dens run by foreigners, but if there be such places, have the foreign consuls any power to abolish them? This question falls into the category of the numerous anomalies that grow out of the extra-territorial system. A parallel case was that of the gin shops in Yokohama in former years. Everybody admitted that to license such places and to subject them to some kind of efficient control were measures essential to the preservation of good order, yet the foreign consuls were not invested with any power to enforce a licensing system, and the Japanese authorities, being deprived of jurisdiction, were equally impotent. So the publicans had the field to themselves. It appears to us that opium dens run by foreign subjects or citizens within the limits of foreign settlements in China would be equally difficult to control. Meanwhile there remains the perplexing question of cutting off the root of the evil by stopping the supply of opium itself. There is a sort of automatic interaction between the two branches of this problem. The British Government will naturally be reluctant to sanction any veto upon the importation of opium from India so long as unlimited quantities of the drug are produced within the Chinese Empire, and the Chinese will be unwilling and perhaps unable to enforce the abandonment of poppy culture in China so long as an unlimited supply of the drug enters by the open ports.

The Chinese seem to be really waking up to the advisability of recovering judicial autonomy within the limits of their own Empire. They have hitherto shown, in appearance at all events, remarkable indifference to this problem, which demeanour is probably to be explained in two ways; first, that they really did not care to saddle themselves with the onerous duty of dealing judicially with foreign mendicants or defendants, and secondly that they deemed it practically hopeless to effect any radical change in the situation. But now Peking seems to be really stirring. Of course our readers are aware that Mr. Wu Ting-fang, formerly Chinese Representative in Washington and probably the ablest jurist-consult in the Middle Kingdom, so far at least as foreign legal systems are concerned, has been for quite a long time at the head of a commission appointed for the purpose of drafting for China codes in accordance with modern principles. It would seem that this commission has made considerable progress, for we read in the *Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams that on the 26th inst. a meeting of high officials from the Department of Justice and the Supreme Court was held in Peking to concert measures for the operation of the new codes in the law courts throughout the Empire. Nothing is actually said about the completion of new codes in the telegrams except that reference is made in a general sense to the civil code and the code of civil procedure, and inasmuch as the operation of these codes is spoken of, we may fairly infer that Mr. Wu's labours have made large progress. What the foreign public will naturally ask, however, is whether any efficient steps have been taken to train the judges in the spirit of modern jurisprudence. That was one of the very first tasks to which Japan put her hand and she did not achieve it an hour too soon. The extra-territorial system has taken such root in China and has been allowed to grow undisturbed for such a lengthy period that its removal must partake almost of the nature of an upheaval. By the foreign population of the Middle Kingdom such a contingency—they would probably call it a catastrophe—as submission to Chinese jurisdiction does not yet seem to have been seriously envisaged. If it had, we should already be listening to a chorus of dissent and denunciation very much more vehement and clamorous than that which used to disturb the atmosphere in Japan fifteen or twenty years ago. What predictions of imminent disaster were wont to be associated by certain foreign publicists with the abolition of consular-jurisdiction! Not one of these ominous forecasts has been verified by events, nevertheless we do not believe that the Japanese precedent will have any effect in reconciling foreigners to a corresponding experiment in China.

Viceroy Tsen has not reached Canton, though recent telegrams said that he had. He has not proceeded further than Shanghai. From the latter place he is reported to have again submitted his resignation to the Peking Government on the ground that his re-appointment to the Viceroyalty of the Two Kwang was merely a device to get him out of the capital. His Excellency is evidently a hard nut to crack, and doubtless he has, and knows that he has, the sympathy of a large section of the public, for he is universally acknowledged to be a man of great ability. The curious feature of his case in foreign eyes is that his repeated resignations should be persistently returned by the Central Government. Peking must be either very much afraid of him or exceedingly reluctant to lose his services.

Monday, July 1.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Tsitsihar says that a Chinese Company has been formed there on a joint stock basis for the purpose of exploiting the railways. Its promoters appear to be influenced by political as well as industrial considerations, for in their programme they call themselves advocates of the *roken kwaifuku* principle, which expression has the novel meaning of roads rights recovery. It is added that the company's first object will be the building of a line from Hsinmintun to Aigun. This is a road about which we have heard much in the last few months. It would be a strong competitor of the South Manchurian Railway.

From the same correspondent we learn that it is in contemplation to establish an official newspaper organ at Tsitsihar, and that the Chinese are building a group of brick houses at a place which they have themselves selected as the site of a foreign settlement, especially a settlement for the

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Japanese. The Russian Consul is said to be protesting strongly against this latter arrangement and to be insisting that the whole region must be thrown open to foreign residents and trade. It is also stated in the same correspondence that a potable mineral spring has been discovered at Melkong and that a small railway is to be built to connect the place with Tsitsihar. The question of the dredging of the Noni River has been again brought upon the tapis and great interest is manifested in the development of agriculture. Almost every Chinaman in Tsitsihar speaks Russian and there is a school for teaching the Russian language, where the instructors are Chinese graduates of the Vladivostock College.

The same journal's correspondent in Harbin writes that tradal depression there has reached its extreme limit. Japanese merchants who a few months ago were selling 500 *yen* worth of goods daily, do not now do a business of 100 *yen*; the Russo-Chinese Bank is exceeedingly chary of giving accommodation, and there is actually talk of suspending traffic on the railway. This state of affairs may probably be regarded as a normal sequel of the withdrawal of the Russian garrison. Only one regiment now remains where there was formerly a great army. Meanwhile Consul General Kawakami is said to be exerting himself and encouraging his 500 nationals who are now in Harbin to rebuild the prosperity of the city on a commercial and agricultural basis. This correspondent confirms the statement of his Tsitsihar colleague that there is virtually no traffic on the railway north of Kwanchengtsz.

On the 27th ultimo the new Viceroy of Manchuria issued a proclamation in which he spoke of the Three Eastern Provinces as the cradal of the Manchu Dynasty and said that he had been entrusted with most important functions in connection with this region. The prime objects of his mission were to reform the administration, to improve the system of taxation, to put an end to all extortion and corruption, and to encourage such industrial and commercial development as would strengthen the people and further the Imperial policy of China. To those who had hitherto pursued lawless courses, notably the Hunghutsz, the Viceroy promised free pardon if they turned over a new leaf and became orderly citizens. His Excellency concluded by observing that as the opening of Manchuria progressed, foreigners might be expected to arrive in ever increasing numbers. Their coming tended to promote industry and trade, and since in that respect they were useful factors of prosperity, they ought to receive a hearty welcome and all anti-foreign feeling should be eradicated.

Tokyo journals agree in attributing moderate and liberal views to the new Viceroy. They declare that he has pronounced irrational and injurious the policy of friction with Japan about trifles. China, he says, seeks merely to preserve her prescriptive rights, and he fully credits the representations made to him before he left Peking by Baron Goto and others, in the sense that Japan intends to pursue sincerely the programme of the open door and equal rights, and that she is not actuated by any purely self-seeking motives. In view of this mood on the part of the Viceroy it is expected that all outstanding questions will be speedily settled, especially as the Japanese also are disposed to be yielding.

There are no less than seven questions pending between the Japanese and Chinese in Manchuria. They are the Kaiping murder case; the fishery problem; the Penhsifu coal mine; the confiscation of Japanese salt by Chinese officials; the Mukden settlement; the confiscation of land held by a Chinese subject who had been convicted of acting as a Russian spy during the war, and the posting of Chinese troops in the neutral zone. Readers who have followed the course of events closely will doubtless observe that the problems of the Yentai and Fushun mines, and of the Chinese telegraphs are not included in the above list, but it appears that these are not now actually on the tapis.

Among the places fixed to be opened in Manchuria by the treaty of 1905 the seven which had not already been opened, including Liaoyang and Fenhwang, were declared open on the 28th ultimo, and committees to make arrangements for the new status were despatched by Viceroy Hsu to the two last named places. The first light has been shed on the problems outstanding between China and Japan in Manchuria. On the 28th ult. Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara had his initial meeting with the new Viceroy, on which occasion it is said that the subject of timber-felling in the Yalu valley came up for discussion. Mr. Hagiwara contended that the organisation of two Chinese companies for this enterprise was contrary to treaty, and the Viceroy agreed to issue orders for their dissolution.

There has been another import change in the ranks of Chinese officialdom. It will be remembered that when Governor Chao was removed from Mukden, he received the appointment of Vicerpy of Szchuan. But before he could take up the duties of this post he has been transferred to the Cabinet, and Mr. Yang, hitherto Governor of Shantung, has been nominated Viceroy of Szchuan.

Wednesday, July 3.

Recently in these columns we commented briefly on the opium question in China and on the problem of closing opium-dens in the foreign settlements. This subject is ably and interestingly discussed by the *North China Daily News* in an article which sets forth the difficulties standing in the way so far as Shangai is concerned. We make an extract:—

What has been accomplished in the native city of Shanghai, thanks to the energy of Viceroy Tuan Fang and his vigorous subordinate Taotai Jui, is merely the closure of public resorts for the smoking of opium—a far less effective measure towards the the elimination of opium than would be the closing of public-houses in England for the cause of teetotalism. No embargo has at present been put upon the sale of opium, although the original scheme, which has yet to be carried out in its entirety, provides for the licensing of retail opium shops and of smokers. There is every probability of these latter measures being carried out with equal rigour within Taotai Jui's jurisdiction; but their permanent enforcement is a matter of sound adminiministration, which does not lend itself to fireworks and official dispatches, and may, therefore, become a dead letter in other parts of the Empire, where less capable and less energetic officials hold sway. If we seem to emphasize the little that has been actually accomplished as yet, it is not from want of sympathy with the anti-opium movement, which must necessarily command the respect and admiration of every well-wisher of China: but rather from a desire to prevent any relaxatiin of efforts in this direction on the part of officials and others, who may be led to suppose that the success of their experiment on the *corpus vile* of a few hundred opium den keepers implies the eradicalion—for all international purposes—of the opium evil.

These considerations, however, do not justify an attempt to evade the opium issue in this Settlement. In all the measures taken by Taotai Jui to ensure the success of the closure movement the dominant idea, as may be gathered from one of his dispatches to Viceroy Tuan Fang, has been to leave the foreign Settlement no excuse for allowing opium dens within its jurisdiction. Although further official representations on the subject may not yet have reached the Consular Body, it is clear that they will arrive sooner or later. At the same time public opinion at Home will probably lead to appeals from the British Government, and a declaration of policy may be wrung from this community, which would come with far better grace if given gratuitously at once. There are many features in the situation which have to be carefully borne in mind before our policy is declared, and the Chinese authorities will be the first to appreciate a dispassionate consideration of them. In the first place, although the licences of opium dens are issued quarterly, provision has been made in the Budget for the collection of the tax for the whole financial year, and consequently there are practical difficulties in the way of closing down the opium dens of the Settlement before March 31, 1908. From that date China will be asking this community, which regulates its affairs by orderly government, to forego revenue to the amount of Tls. 70,000 per annum and to incur an additional expenditure of fully half that sum in extra police supervision for the prevention of illicit opium smoking. Shanghai is not characterized by a mercenary spirit and would willingly surrender Tls. 100,000 or more annually, if there were really a likelihood of its contribution to the regeneration of China being of practical avail and appreciated. We can imagine, however, the Chinese Government preferring to make a business arrangement of the matter than to be under an obligation to this Municipality. There are many ways in which a *quid pro quo* could be found, and possibly the simplest would be a permanent understanding with regard to the future extension of this Settlement. Again, whatever is done in connexion with the closing of opium dens in one Settlement must be done in the other, and it will be well for the British Government before taking action in the matter to satisfy itself that the French Government is at one with it in its desire to oblige the Chinese authorities. There remains, however, a still more important consideration, which cannot be overlooked in any agreement on this subject. Shanghai's existence is entirely bound up with the Huangpu and at present it is vitally concerned with the conservancy of this river. This is provided for by Treaty, and it is stipulated that the funds for the conservancy scheme are to be procured from the opium revenue of Szechun and Soochow. China's present policy is to extinguish the revenue derived from these sources, and obviously a revision of the Treaty is called for, before the anti-opium movement goes any further.

Shanghai is worried about its meat supply. There the butchers have raised prices but with probably better cause than those of Yokohama can put forward for similar measures. Says the *N. C. Daily News*:—As foreshadowed by the Health Officer's report published in the Municipal Minutes last week, the local butchers have decided to raise the price of beef and veal by two cents per pound. The reason stated in the notification which appears in this issue is the distress in the interior and the consequent scarcity of cattle, but from the Health Officer's report the imposition of $2.60 per head in likin dues has something to do with the increase. Were the raising of prices due to the scarcity of cattle alone residents in Shanghai would have to bow to the inevitable for a time, but as this is not the sole reason it is to be hoped that the Consular Body will insist on the reduction of likin dues to the 1,800 cash per head fixed by the former Taotai. It is certainly not a time to increase this impost, and the residents of this port have every right to expect the native authorities to inquire into the whole position. Two years ago the decision of the local butchers to increase the price of meat by the same amount resulted in the opening of a Municipal Butchery. The imposition of increased likin dues at this time constitutes an unfriendly act which it is difficult to justify.

A Peking dispatch states that the Grand Secretary Sun Chia-nai, and Tieh Liang, President of the Ministry of War, who were commanded by Imperial Rescript to investigate the charges made by the Hanlin Compiler, Yun Yü-ting—which brought about the dismissal and enforced retirement of H. E. Chü Hungchi, Ex-Grand Councillor and President of the Waiwupu—have finished their labours and presented their report to the Throne on the subject on June 27th. The report has dealt with the Ex-Grand Councillor in a conciliatory spirit, so that there is no fear, as was at first apprehended, that he will be cashiered in addition to his dismissal. Chu Hung-chi and his family were reported to have left Peking on June

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26th for his native place in Chekiang but a Peking telegram to the *Shanghai Mercury*, dated June 27th, stated that he was to leave the capital on the June 28th.

The Canton correspondent of the *China Mail*, writing on June 20th said:

The official report of the trouble at Waichau has just been published. The bandits, who are many, and well known, were encamped at a place in the Poklo district named Pat Tsz-lap. But the soldiers knew of their whereabouts, and knew that they were moving. The robbers therefore were met by a considerable force of soldiers, for, in addition to those stationed in the district, there were two other companies sent, and also some men of the regular garrison despatched from the city of Waichau itself. Hence the bandits, whatever their purpose may have been, had little chance, and they were soon scattered by the soldiers, specially as the latter were led by a man named Hung, who was thoroughly conversant with the ins and outs of the country. The robbers therefore have gone further into the mountains, whilst some of them have been killed. They have for the time been disheartened and so there is little danger to be apprehended from them for the present. What exactly the rising meant no one except the rebels seems to know. It would appear from the account that the soldiers of the Emperor were the ones who really began operations, and went against the rebels before the latter were ready, and before they were contemplating any attack. Possibly if they had been left quiet for some time longer there would have been more difficulty in scattering them.

It is reported from Peking that there was a full meeting of Imperial Clansman (princes, dukes and nobles) at Eho Park Palace on June 25th, called together by the Empress Dowager. The subjects discussed were evidently of great importance to the Imperial Family as the proceedings were entirely secret. No one outside the Imperial Clan was permitted to be present, and the doors and entrances to the place of conference were guarded by officers of the Imperial Guards, also members of the Imperial Clan.

H. E. Lu Hai-huan, the newly appointed Associate to the President of the Waiwupu, and for several years past Treaty Commissioner at Shanghai, is expected to leave for his new post in Peking soon. A telegram from the Waiwupu has been sent to his Excellency hastening his departure for Peking.

It is again reported that the Ministry of Finance at Peking has decided to make a trial of the gold standard about the end of next year.

Argent Ferranti, an Italian, was shot in the leg at the Connaught Hotel, Hongkong, shortly after tiffin time on June 21st, says the *China Mail*. It appears that Ferranti was trying to sell a revolver, and called on a gentleman in the Connaught Hotel, who, he apparently thought, was a likely purchaser. The two men were in the public sitting room and Ferranti pulled out a revolver, and in showing its advantages, he pointed it towards his companion. "Don't do that, it might be loaded," was the hurried remark, and then Ferranti, to show it was all right, pointed it towards the ground and pulled the trigger. It was loaded and the bullet entered Ferranti's leg, just above the knee. Blood flowed copiously from the wound and the man staggered out to the hall. Dr. Justi was telephoned for and after stopping the flow of blood he had the man sent to the hospital in charge of Sergeant Grant of the police.

In the Supreme Court at Hongkong on June 24th Sir Francis Piggott (Chief Justice) gave judgment in the claim for towage preferred by the Hamburg Amerika Linie and the master and crew of the *Aragonia* against the China Navigation Company, owners of the *Hupeh*, her cargo and freight. In the course of his judgment the Chief Justice said that in the opinion of the Assessor (the Hon. M. E. A. Hewett) the *Hupeh* was in a position of peril while at anchor. Had the monsoon increased and had anything happened to her chains and anchors she would have been in very great peril. After reviewing the circumstances of the tow the Chief Justice found for the *Aragonia* in the sum of £1500, expenses and costs. The expenses were placed at:—Coal, $900, Telegrams, $575; overtime $90; and one day's charter $600. Of the £1500 the master was to receive £250 and the crew £300. The chief officer and deck officers to count with the chief engineer and officers below in respect to the prorata distribution of the £300.

The trouble in connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway, over which certain sections of the shareholders in Hongkong and Canton have been in conflict during the past year, and which was responsible to a certain extent for the removal of His Excellency Shun Hsen, now re-appointed substantive Viceroy of Canton, is according to the latest information to be solved very shortly. Mr. Wu Tse Chun, a Straits millionaire, who was instrumental in underwriting a large number of shares when the subscription list was out for the first call of capital, has come up and now stays in Hongkong awaiting the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy. The *China Mail* understands that Mr. Wu has the Viceroy's instructions to settle existing troubles in the most amicable manner so as to leave nothing unsatisfactory on either side.

SAN FRANCISCO.

On Saturday the 29th ultimo telegrams reached Tokyo to the effect that the San Francisco authorities were taking measures which would virtually have the effect of putting an end to all Japanese business except that of selling merchandise. Later cablegrams suggest, however, that this is an exaggerated statement. We gather that what has happened is merely the lapse of the licence held by a labour-employing agency and a determination on the part of the authorities not to renew this licence. But it must be confessed that the situation is rather obscure. Of course so long as the last clause of the 2nd Article of the Treaty between the United States and Japan remains valid, the tradal operations of Japanese subjects in San Francisco and elsewhere in America will always be subject to official interruption.

The Chambers of Commerce of Osaka Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama have addressed to the President of the United States a representation relating to the San Francisco affair. The document sets out by expressing the satisfaction of the Chambers at the friendship which has long existed between the United States and Japan and at the prosperous trade which has grown up under the shadow of that amity. It goes on, however, to refer to the San Francisco incident, which it describes as unquiet behaviour on the part of a section of the American people, and which has resulted in inspiring sentiments not consistent with the preservation of such friendship. The signatories nevertheless declare themselves much pleased at the attitude and action of President Roosevelt who, guided by principles of justice and good will, is doing everything in his power to bring about an amicable and satisfactory settlement of these troubles. The Chambers declare that their interest centres chiefly upon the smooth and prosperous progress of commerce, and that they are much concerned lest any continuance of the present untoward incidents should interrupt that progress. They therefore hope that no effort will be spared to find such a solution as may avert that danger, and they inform the President that they are sending a copy of a circular in the same sense to all the principal Chambers of Commerce in the United States. They conclude by declaring that they rely upon the President's wisdom and sense of justice to find a settlement of the trouble.

The circular alluded to above, which has been sent to the thirteen principal Chambers of Commerce in the United States, is couched in terms almost identical with those of the memorial to the President. One part of the circular, however, deserves special notice. In that part the Japanese Chambers speak of America as one of Japan's best customers, and point to the fact that Japan herself is already a great purchaser of American goods and that she seems likely to offer an ever-increasing market for the manufactures and products of her neighbour. It would be most regrettable if this important international commerce were interrupted through the prejudice of a small section of the American nation, and the United States' Chambers are earnestly solicited to use their best effort in the interests of a satisfactory settlement.

Further telegrams from San Francisco give particulars of the latest development. It appears that the proprietors of five intelligence offices whose chief function is to supply Japanese domestic servants sought renewal of their licences, which were just about to expire, but the police refused the applications on the ground that the applicants are not United States' citizens. The Japanese appealed to the Treaty which guarantees to them the privileges of trade and business enterprise, but the police are said to have replied that the treaty provisions do not affect police administration. This question will be taken into the law-courts, where doubtless a just decision will be rendered. Meanwhile the action of the police is said to have caused a good deal of excitement among the Japanese residents. In truth it seems that the citizens of San Francisco are suffering from a temporary aberration of intellect. The acts of hoodlums and labour-agitators are not to be judged too gravely, but the line taken by newspapers is another matter, and if these unhappy incidents lead to permanent estrangement of two old friends like Japan and the United States, journals of the type of the *San Francisco Call* and the *New York Herald* will have a great deal to answer for.

With regard to this particular question of licences granted to aliens, it appears that a similar veto exists in New York, and, if so, the probability is that the Japanese complainants will be cast in their suit. After all, the much-boasted liberty of America does not too well support the test of practice.

The circular sent by the Japanese Chambers of Commerce to the principal institutions of the same kind in the United States is said to have been read in America as a hint that Japan may be obliged to resort to a boycott of American goods. We are very sure that no such idea entered the minds of the drafters of the circular or of those that approved its despatch. What they had in mind, doubtless, was the self-evident fact that any estrangement between the two nations must necessarily interfere with the development of a commerce which owes much to the exceptionally friendly relations hitherto existing between them. As for the latest trouble in San Francisco, it is stated that the refusal to renew the licences of Japanese servants' agencies is not such a simple affair as it appears to be at first sight. These agencies make it their chief business to supply labourers to employers, and inasmuch as the inflow of Japanese labourers has now been plainly restricted, the San Francisco Authorities are said to hold that agencies for the supply of labour cannot have a lawful *raison d'être*. Hence it is that they have resorted to the

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pretext of refusing to renew the licences of these agencies on the ground that they are conducted by aliens. The great question is whether such a course can be reconciled with treaty. It is true that the last clause of the 2nd Article of the Treaty between Japan and the United States reserves to the latter the right to modify the provisions of the Treaty by law, ordinance and regulation in matters of trade, immigration of labourers, police and public security. On the other hand the 14th Article guarantees to Japan most-favoured-nation treatment in everything that concerns commerce and navigation. It has now to be decided, therefore, whether the last clause of the 2nd Article or the general provision of the 14th Article is applicable to the present case. The Japanese seem disposed to claim that, while they have no right to expect exemption from any law generally operative, they do not receive most-favoured-nation treatment when they are discriminated against as a special nationality. Evidently if other aliens can receive licences to run labour agencies the fact of unfair discrimination against the Japanese would be established.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

A good deal is beginning to be heard about the much to be desired *entente* between Russia and Japan. The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a most interesting article on the subject. It says—and in this statement it is supported by the authority of Mr. Iswolsky himself—that the military party in Russia did not regard the Portsmouth Treaty as by any means a final settlement of the quarrel between their country and the Far Eastern Power. They considered it merely a truce which was to hold no longer than the time necessary for Russia to strike again. Under the influence of this conviction steps were taken to reorganise the army and the navy, to arrange for the building of a new Transasian line which should pass entirely through Russian territory and to double the track of the Siberian Railway. At the same time prominent Russian generals and even publicists openly spoke of a war of revenge as imminent. No one can be in the least surprised that Russia fell into such a mood. She is too great and her people are too brave to bow their heads permanently before any defeat, at least until time has greatly softened its pain. Moreover they saw, or imagined they saw, that Japan herself was not satisfied. The September riots of 1905 in Tokyo were eminently calculated to create that impression, and the Russians may be pardoned if many of them inferred that the Japanese nation was thoroughly dissatisfied with the Portsmouth Treaty and would renew the war at the first favourable opportunity. It was this conviction on Russia's side, according to the *Kokumin Shimbun*, that retarded the progress of the negotiations consequent on the Portsmouth Treaty. Russia did not regard those negotiations seriously. What was the use, she thought, of concluding conventions about fishing privileges or commercial arrangements when the high contracting parties were destined to fly at each other's throats as soon as ever they could get ready to do so. So the *pourparlers* dragged along amid darkness through which no prospect of settlement shone. By and by, however, a change of sentiment intervened. Exactly how it was brought about history is too recent to describe, but it is plainly hinted that France and England had much to do with the inspiration of a better feeling. At all events, from February last Russia showed evident signs that she had come to regard the Portsmouth Treaty as a genuinely effective compact and even that she might not be unwilling to adopt the precedent of Germany and Austria; in other words, to join hands with her late adversary. It was then that the possibility of an *entente* began to be whispered, and rumour now asserts very confidently that negotiations are almost within sight of conclusion. If this be consummated, not only will the whole world breathe freely in view of a long vista of peaceful years, but also Russia will have inscribed herself in the pages of history as an eminently great-hearted Power.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce has made a new departure. That it should have addressed a letter of thanks and felicitations to the President of the French Republic in connection with the conclusion of the *Entente*, was natural enough. But the Chamber has done something more. It has forwarded to the French Ambassador in Tokyo and to the Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs a brief but eulogistic reference to their services in bringing about this most welcome agreement. The Osaka Chamber of Commerce has either already taken or is on the point of taking a similar step. This is to be regarded as a very happy and proper innovation. There has always been a great tendency in Japan for business men to stand aloof from everything that savours of politics, and thus it results that the field is practically abandoned to critics who speak in the interests of party or clique. The business-men, however, having nothing to do with political parties, are the only really neutral element in the body politic, and it is but right that where a signal service has been rendered to the nation by its diplomatists, as is the case in the present instance, the Chambers of Commerce should stand forth and give the credit to those who are justly entitled to it. The present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Hayashi, will go down in history as a main factor in the conclusion not only of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance but also of the Franco-Japanese *Entente*, and when we consider what far-reaching influence these covenants must exercise upon the fortunes of Japan and upon the peace of the world, we begin to recognise what profound thanks are due to Viscount Hayashi, M. Gerard and Mr. Kurino.

It appears probable that the *fêtes* in honour of the *Entente* will take place on the French national holiday, namely the 14th inst. This happy idea appears to have been suggested by Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, and having received the approval of the Municipal Council and the Municipal Assembly, it has been submitted to the French Consul who is said to have endorsed it heartily. A committee is to be immediately chosen for the purpose of organising the *fête*.

FORMOSA.

It has been generally stated of late that the campaign now being conducted in Formosa owed its origin solely to General Viscount Sakuma's conviction that it would be a disgrace to Japan to leave the savages any longer in possession of one half of the island. But although the General doubtless formed this conviction and is now acting on it vigorously, the immediate cause of the inception of the campaign was the aggressive truculence of the Taroko themselves, who, in July of last year, raided a Japanese camphor station and carried off thirty-seven heads, which exploit they supplemented afterwards by repeated acts of hostility. The stronghold of these people is on a series of eminences which would be exceedingly hard to escalade from the land side, but which are within easy range from the sea. Here, however, a serious difficulty presented itself, namely, that the east coast of Formosa, never having been properly surveyed, could not safely be approached by warships. Surveys had first to be made, and this work having been recently completed, the *Naniwa* and the *Takachiho* left Keelung on the 23rd inst., having on board Mr. Iwai, Chief of the Civil Administration in Formosa. The programme was to open the bombardment of the Tarako's stronghold on the 26th inst., and we may doubtless expect to receive news of the result at any moment. Of course it will not be altogether a conclusive result, for many of the savages will choose flight into the interior in preference to surrender. But with the Aiyu lines gradually closing in on them from the westward and a naval force pressing on them from the eastern seaboard, the days of the savages' independence must be numbered. As to the Aiyu lines, we have no further intelligence since the capture of the savages' strong position at Chintosan.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Formosa showing that the two forces forming the Aiyu line which is advancing eastward in Formosa have not yet joined hands. The Toyen force, which recently captured the highlands of Chintozan after a fierce struggle, and the Shinko force, which occupied the highlands of Sotenzan with much less difficulty, are both posted on these heights and are separated by an interval of 15 miles, across which they can easily see each other from the mountain tops. The advance has not been resumed since these heights were seized, but preparations are in rapid progress, and another conflict seems imminent, as the savages still show a determination to oppose the march of the Aiyu.

"THE KOKKA."

No. 204 of *The Kokka* is a very attractive number. There is an extremely interesting essay on "The Heike and the Fine Arts" from the pen of Mr. K. Hamada. Necessarily history occupies a large space in this essay, for without some knowledge of the career of the great Taira Chief, Kiyomori, it would be impossible to form a clear idea of his opportunities and impulses in the matter of art patronage. Mr. Hamada's conclusion is that the Heike influence did not contribute to the wholesome progress of art in Japan, but tended rather to encourage the development of degenerate qualities, such as gorgeousness and meretriciousness, and indeed no student of the Taira leader's career and of his methods of administration could hold any other idea. Next in interest to this essay are reproductions of several scroll-paintings from the brush of Kano Motonobu. No mention is made as to the exact time when these scrolls were painted, but we judge them to have been efforts of Motonobu's early years, for they show very markedly all the faults of hard outline which disfigure many of the paintings of the Northern School of China so much studied by Motonobu's father. Motonobu subsequently broke away completely from this mannerism—so completely that his preference of natural masses to artificial outlines became in the end one of the most charming features of his style.

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KOREA.

Sunday, June 30.

The new judicial system will be promulgated in Seoul at an early date. From the telegrams we gather that it will be somewhat on the lines of the system practised in Japan before the functions of the public procurators were extended as fully as they are at present. In other words, the police will have to discharge very comprehensive duties. Torture is abolished and there are said to be stringent provisions limiting the period of detention pending trial. There will be three ranks of tribunals, namely, first instance, appeal, and cassation. It is said that the spirit of the code is to afford full protection to life and property and its operation ought to prove a great blessing to the Korean people.

News comes from Seoul that Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Ichihara on the Japanese side have combined with several Koreans to form a gas company in the Korean capital and that a charter has been obtained. According to this document the enterprise of the company is to be limited to Seoul; it is to have a monopoly of gas supply for a period of 25 years; it is to be purchasable by the Korean Government at a proper price after the conclusion of 50 years, and it is to enjoy freedom from customs duties during a space of 15 years on all machines and essentials imported for its use. Baron Shibusawa has made a great success of the Tokyo Gas Company and we do not doubt that he will achieve a similar record in Seoul, though necessarily on a much smaller scale.

Tuesday, July 2.

On the 30th ultimo an attempt was made in Seoul to assassinate three prominent men, namely the returned exile, Pak Yongho, the present leader of the Il Chinghoi, Yi, and the former leader of that party who is now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Sung. Exact particulars are not given. It is merely stated that 44 men were engaged in the attempt, and that the leader of the Chakang-hoi, which is the title given to the anti-Japanese party, committed suicide immediately on seeing that the attempt had failed. He took from his bosom a document which is described as a last testament and he then at once killed himself.

Wednesday, July 3.

The brief Reuter's telegram which we publish this morning had been forestalled by a despatch to the *Hochi Shimbun* giving a much fuller version of the same incident. There seems to be no doubt that a Korean of high standing—he is called a prince in the *Hochi's* message—has been officially credited to repair to the Hague and to seek admittance to the Peace Conference where he desires to raise the question of Korea's status. No reasonable person will be disposed to withhold sympathy from Korea's efforts to re-establish her independence, but, on the other hand, it is impossible to approve of her methods. One is forced to conclude that she prefers tortuous courses. Ever since she took the extraordinary step of deputing an American ex-missionary to proceed to the United States and there open a campaign in the interests of her autonomy, while, at the same time, her Sovereign and his statesmen were ostensibly bowing to Japan's control, her devices have been crooked and surreptitious. That they are open to the charge of bad faith also can not be denied, for if there be in the November Convention of 1905 any condition which leaves no room for misinterpretation, it is the article providing that the country's foreign affairs shall be under Japanese direction. Thus the despatch of a duly accredited representative to the Hague Tribunal without any previous conference whatever with Japan is an under-hand device, and it moreover illustrates the singular want of judgment shown by the Korean Court in all international matters. For it ought to have been quite evident that the Western Powers, after having openly endorsed the November Convention by withdrawing their Legations from Seoul, could not be induced to practically reverse that endorsement by admitting a Korean delegate to the Hague Tribunal as the representative of an autonomic State. That the Koreans should believe in the uses of intrigue where they themselves alone are concerned, it not wonderful, perhaps, seeing that such a faith has been educated by long centuries of habit. But they seem to imagine that the Occident also is accessible by the same back-stairs. All these things go to prove more than ever what an immensely difficult task Marquis Ito has to perform in Seoul. He is perpetually confronted by unscrupulous politicians in whose eyes any and every device appears legitimate. It will be very interesting to watch the measures which the Resident General may consider essential in view of this latest occurrence.

On the 30th ultimo news reached Tokyo and was published in these columns on the 1st inst. to the effect that a plot on an extensive scale had been formed for the assassination of Pak Yongho and the leaders of the Il Chinghoi. No less than 44 men were said to have engaged in this exploit, but later telegrams give a different complexion to the affair. The accounts are not very clear, but, so far as we can gather, the incident was of comparatively trifling dimensions. A meeting had been organised for the purpose of welcoming Pak's return from exile, and this meeting was attended by a man who either contemplated shooting Pak, or deemed the occasion suitable for committing patriotic suicide. Pak did not attend the meeting, being detained by illness in the hospital, and the former leader of the Il Chinghoi, who is now a Cabinet Minister, was also absent. Thus if any assassination project had really been formed, the absence of its objects would have defeated it. But we cannot find that there is any evidence of such a project. What seems to have happened was that, so soon as the meeting had fully assembled, the man referred to above took out a revolver and shot himself, and when he was carried to the hospital, where he is now undergoing treatment, there was found in his bosom a document claiming that he had sacrificed his life in the interests of his country and for the sake of her independence.

Thursday, July 4.

It is now stated (*Jiji Shimpo's* Seoul correspondent) that although the original telegrams were guilty of exaggeration in saying that 44 men had attempted the lives of Pak Yongho and others, there undoubtedly was a plot of considerable magnitude, and a number of conspirators attended Pak's welcome meeting with the intention of seizing that occasion to strike a signal blow. At the time of receiving his invitation, however, Pak received also a warning of what was on foot, and he deemed that the best way to avoid trouble was to enter a hospital. This precaution, as well as the absence of other intended victims, completely dislocated the programme of the assassins, and thus the destined coup ended in the suicide of Chong. The latter died on the evening of the day when he was carried to the Red Cross Hospital. The document found in his bosom is said to have been couched in exalted terms. It declared that there could be no hope for the country as long as its affairs were administered by the present pack of unpatriotic incompetents, and it went on to say that the writer offered his own life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country's cause. The dead, he declared, are not dumb. Ten corpses of men who had gone to the grave for the sake of their fatherland would constitute a powerful factor for moulding public opinion, and he prayed others to follow his example. It is evident that Chong must have gone to the meeting with the intention of committing suicide since he had provided himself previously with this document, and we infer therefore that prior to the meeting the conspirators had recognised the failure of their scheme on that occasion at all events. The *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent says that there cannot be any doubt as to this plot having originated in the ranks of the anti-Japanese party, namely the Chakang-Hoi. This association came into existence in the spring of 1906 with an eclectic sign-board, having an inscription somewhat like that of the Kokusui Hoson-To, which flourished for a time in Japan some 20 years ago by way of protest against the whosesale adoption of Western civilization. The Korean party's organisation was hailed with acclaim by the conservative element of the population, and in the autumn of the same year it is said to have joined hands with the Young Men's Christian Association of Seoul. Chong, who committed suicide as described above, was President of the Chemulpo branch of this Society.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Hague correspondent sends some particulars about the Korean Envoys who are endeavouring to obtain a hearing from the Hague Tribunal. They number three. One of them is a former Privy Councillor, another an ex-judge of the Supreme Court in Seoul, and the third was once secretary of the Russian Legation in that city. They addressed an open letter to each member of the Tribunal and to a French newspaper. In this letter they accuse Japan of having usurped the control of Korea's foreign affairs without Korea's assent, and they formulate a general indictment of Japanese administrative methods. The correspondent adds that their attempt provokes only ridicule. Inquiries made by him show that they are living in an inn at the cost of 50 *sen* a day, and that they are evidently in most straightened circumstances. But this fact is calculated to earn for them sympathy rather than derision. The question is, are the men really accredited by the Korean Court, or are they merely three free lances who have repaired to the Hague on the off chance of effecting something. The latter hypothesis is exceedingly difficult to entertain, and if the former be correct, the Residency-General will have some questions to propound to the Korean Court.

MANCHURIA.

We mentioned in our last issue that the seven places which remain out of the number originally designated by treaty in Manchuria were to be immediately opened. This news is confirmed. The Chinese Government has officially intimated the fact to the Representatives of the various Powers. Taught by experience, however, the Peking authorities have made a reservation, namely that pending further notice foreign residents

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will not be permitted at any of these places. When we recall the many disputes that have already taken place in Manchuria with reference to limits of foreign residence at newly opened places, we cannot be surprised that the Chinese should desire to settle this question definitely before opening any more marts. On the other hand, it may well be asked, what is the use of opening a place to foreign trade and residence if foreigners are not allowed to live there.

We learn from telegrams in the *Jiji Shimpo* that on the 28th ultimo conferences were opened at Mukden to discuss the various questions pending between Japan and China. The problem taken was that of the mines along the Mukden-Antung line of railway, including the Penhsifu mine which is now being exploited by Messrs. Okura and Company. A solution of this problem is said to have been found by mutual concessions, the result being that the mines will be jointly worked by the two nations. From the 1st instant the conference was to discuss the question of the salt gabelle, which has been responsible for the confiscation of more than one consignment of Japanese salt. It would seem that both sides have approached the discussion in a conciliatory spirit and therefore it is reasonably anticipated that all these troublesome problems will be amicably disposed of.

It looks as though rumour had been guilty of its usual exaggeration in charging the Peking Government with affording direct encouragement to the organisation of a Chinese timber-felling company in the Yalu valley. There is actually a company at work there, but its operations have for object the supply of lumber for the railway now in course of construction in Chekiang, and we may therefore fairly infer that the enterprise was not inspired by Chinese officialdom. At all events the new Viceroy of Manchuria is said to have agreed that the company must suspend work, and also to have telegraphed to Peking in the sense that as the conclusion of a joint agreement for timber-felling purposes in the valley of the Yalu is an obligation imposed on China by treaty, no time should be lost in re-opening a conference to that end.

Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Representative in Peking, arrived at Bakan on the 30th ultimo from his tour in Manchuria and was immediately interviewed by a *Jiji Shimpo* correspondent. The Minister seems to have spoken without the least reserve. He said that there is no better way of discovering the shortcomings of a people than to investigate their methods as colonists. Manchuria cannot be called a colony of Japan, but there are many Japanese colonists there, and Mr. Hayashi describes their conduct in terms of the strongest condemnation. Quoting the old saying about the hundred demons that go abroad at night, he says that in Manchuria it is a case of the hundred demons marching about in broad daylight. He does not enter into particulars; does not describe exactly what features of his nationals' conduct he finds so reprehensible, but the vigour of his criticism could hardly be surpassed. Speaking of the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, he says that Dr. Morrison is not to be confounded for a moment with writers who find fault with Japanese merely for the sake of fault finding. The remarks recently made by him in the columns of the London *Times* were dictated by actual observation, and though he certainly erred when he included the police in the circle of wrong-doers, he did not otherwise write anything more than the actual conditions fully justified. It is not when a General Terauchi or some other great personage travels in Manchuria that the genuine state of affairs becomes apparent. Everything that would create a disagreeable odour is then carefully covered up, and the vista of the tourist's observation is filled with special trains and ceremonies of welcome. But the ugly spots are there all the same. Things will right themselves in the end no doubt, but that end is still far distant.

On the other hand Mr. Hayashi's visit to Korea, which country he knows probably as well as any man living, seems to have impressed him most favourably. He refrains from particulars in this case also, but his general verdict is unequivocal, namely, that things are progressing very favourably and that if onlookers only have a little patience they will see Marquis Ito's policy crowned with fine results.

A general meeting of the South Manchuria Railway Company was held in Tokyo on the 29th ultimo under the presidency of Baron Goto. One point which had been somewhat obscure was made quite clear at this meeting, namely that the report submitted by the directors did not include any working profits or expenditures on account of the line. The fact is that the Company did not come into possession of the line until the 31st of March of the current year and consequently all the earnings up to that time went to the military authorities by whom the line was operated. Thus the only sum which stood to the credit of the Company was the profit derived from sums deposited by applicants for shares at the time of the Company's formation. The accounts consequently do not serve to give any indication of traffic conditions on the railway, but of course it is not to be inferred that the Treasury would have been obliged to disburse money in connexion with its 6 per cent. guarantee had not the above profits from share money been available, for whether the traffic receipts went to the military authorities or to the Treasury direct, they ultimately entered the State's strong room. As it is, the great anxiety shown by the public to acquire shares at the time of the Company's formation has enabled the Government, without putting its hand into its pocket at all, to pay the guaranteed interest and to carry forward a large sum to the next account.

The new Custom House at Tairen was opened on the 1st inst. with great éclat. It is stated that a large quantity of goods have already arrived for transport to the interior and that there is good prospect as to the collection of revenue.

Viceroy Hsu's amicable attitude towards Japan in the matter of the Yalu question is confirmed. A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that his Excellency has issued orders for the dissolution of the company now engaged in timber-felling enterprise. Further the *Nichi Nichi* learns from Peking that so soon as Mr. Hayashi returns to that city, negotiations with reference to this question will be re-opened, and as China will not again submit proposals so unreasonable as those put forward by her at Tientsin, while Japan on her side will not be indisposed to yield something, a satisfactory settlement is confidently expected.

The negotiations between Viceroy Hsu and the Japanese Consul General, Mr. Hagiwara, continue to progress towards happy results. We have already explained that the first question dealt with was that of the Yalu timber-felling enterprise, and that the Viceroy, while on the one hand prohibiting further operating on the part of the Chinese company now working in the Yalu valley, is understood to have sent to Peking a strongly worded suggestion for a renewal of the Tientsin conference on a much more liberal basis. The telegraph now adds that two other questions have been virtually disposed of. One was that of the Penhsifu coal mine and incidentally of all the mining property throughout the belt of country traversed by the Mukden-Antung Railway. This has been disposed of by a concession equally creditable to both the contracting parties; namely, that all these mines are to be worked by Chinese and Japanese conjointly. Finally the salt problem was approached. This could not be dealt with radically in a moment, but the Viceroy agreed that all the Japanese salt hitherto confiscated should be restored to its owners, and that pending final arrangements as to the system to be pursued in future, Japanese importers of salt should conform to the provisions of Chinese fiscal regulations. The *Asahi Shimbun's* Mukden correspondent says that the meetings take place every forenoon and that most of the work is done by Governor Tung-shaoi, the Viceroy interfering only occasionally. Nothing could be more current than the Chinese officials show themselves. They eschew the Chinese habit of linguistical refinements and repeated delays for reference, and they deal with each question succinctly and intelligently.

There are no less than thirty problems to be disposed of, and seven out of every ten represent Chinese protests. It is expected that fully ten days or a fortnight will be needed to bring the labours of the conference to a close.

Among other things it may be mentioned that the Japanese have agreed to restore to China some 300 buildings which became prizes of war in 1905, and which the Chinese authorities claimed as Chinese property. These building are now for the most part occupied by Japanese subjects, and it is said that their restoration will cause much inconvenience to the latter. Presumably they were in Russian possession at the time of their capture by the Japanese troops.

According to the *Asahi's* information, the Japanese project for disposing of the salt question is to form one large Chinese-Japanese company which shall control the whole of the salt industry of the leased territory as well as of the Three Eastern Provinces. Many of our readers are probably aware that the manufacture of salt is one of the chief industries of Kwantung, and it is easy to understand Japan's solicitude about the future of this valuable enterprise.

A statement comes *viâ* Shanghai that a party of Hunghutz combined with local Russian malcontents have entered the town of Harbin, broken open the jail, released the prisoners, and assassinated a Russian official named Iwanoff. Viceroy Hsu considers it expedient that Chinese troops should be sent to Harbin to preserve order, and his Excellency has applied to Peking to obtain the consent of M. Pokotiloff.

Telegrams from Hongkong *viâ* Shanghai say that there has been a renewal of the recent disturbance in the Kinchow region of Kwangtung, which district was the scene of the previous rebellion. On this occasion the number of insurgents is put at 500. They are reported to have been repulsed at first, but the trouble is represented as spreading.

It was quite amusing to note the curious attempts made by a certain Shanghai English newspaper to traduce the Japanese in connection with the original commotion

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in Kwangtung. Sinister inferences were drawn from the fact that the Japanese press devoted much space to this affair. It was said that the newspapers of Tokyo purposely magnified the *emeute* in order to create an occasion for their own interference. This sort of thing is a replica of a very old experience which psycologists have no difficulty in explaining. The proner a man is to crooked courses himself the readier is he to read tortuousness into the acts of others. It ought to be recognised by this time that the press of Japan is far ahead of its local English contemporaries in the matter of collecting and disseminating news. We can easily recall the time when the embryonic Tokyo newspapers of 30 years ago gleaned all their foreign intelligence and a good deal of their domestic also from the columns of their foreign local confreres. But now the tables are completely reversed, and it is from Japanese journalistic sources that the foreign local press derives most of its Far Eastern news. The *North China Daily News* has a number of missionary correspondents in the interior of China and is thus able to keep its readers posted to a unique degree; but the principal journals of Japan have corrrespondents of their own in full the East Asian centres, as well as at important points in Europe and America, and their service of news is incomparably fuller and more accurate than can be that of their local contemporaries whose area of public support is so much narrower.

FINANCIAL.

Friday, June 28.

The Tokyo Railway Company held its half yearly general meeting on the afternoon of the 27th inst. when the accounts for the preceding half year were read and passed unanimously. Mr. Kawada, one of the managing directors, made an able speech. He contrasted the large earnings of the Company during six months ended May the 31st with the earnings of the three component companies during the corresponding period of 1906, prior to amalgamation, and he dwelt strongly on the fact that the earnings during the first half of the current year were to be interpreted not as an evidence of the effect of the Exhibition but as an earnest of the growth which the Company's business is inevitably destined to make every year.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that the Department of Communications has decided to grant the Tokyo Railway Company's application for permission to extend its electric-light enterprise to all parts of the city. In ante-amalgamation days the Round-the-moat Electric Railway Company's charter authorised it to engage in this enterprise in parts of the Azabu, Aoyama and Shibuya suburbs; but no such permission was conveyed in the charters of the other two Electric Railway Companies, namely the Shigai and the Densha. Last year, therefore, the amalgamated companies approached the Communications Department with an application for an extension of this valuable privilege, and inasmuch as nothing is more to be desired in the interests of the citizens than some competition with the company that at present enjoys a monopoly of electric lighting in Tokyo, it might have been expected that the Department's sanction would have been quickly obtained, especially as the municipality had signified its approval of the Tokyo Railway Company's project and its willingness to sign a contract for the supply of a large number of lights to the city, the Company on its side agreeing to pay to the municipality a fixed portion of the profits derived from this particular enterprise, over and above a certain figure. In Japan, however, the wheels of officialdom move slowly, and it is only now, after six months deliberation, that the Department's sanction seems about to be given.

On the 29th inst. the South Manchuria Railway Company is to hold its general half yearly meeting. The accounts cover the period from the 9th of Nov. 1906 to the 31st of March 1907. During that time the net earnings amounted to 454,117 *yen*, including a sum of 1,238,951 *yen* which represents the profits from sums deposited by applicants for shares when the Railway Company was formed last year. As for the distribution of the profits, a sum of 47,671 *yen* is devoted to paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; a sum of 22,705 *yen* is placed to the legal reserve, and the remainder, namely 383,740 *yen*, is carried forward to the next account. It is to be observed with reference to these accounts that they cover the period between the time of the Company's formation and the time of the transfer of the railway to its hands. During that period the lines were worked by the military and of course the figures cannot be taken as conclusive evidence of future prospects.

Saturday, June 29.

On the 28th ultimo the Treasury announced that the purchase price of the Japan Railway had been fixed at 136,530,950 *yen*, namely 117 *yen* for each old share (50 *yen* paid up) and 82 *yen* for each new share (30 *yen* paid up). The prices at which these shares were quoted in the market on the 27th ultimo were 96 and 62 *yen* respectively. It was further announced that on the 29th ultimo. the Bank of Japan would pay the interest due on the above purchase price for November and December last, namely 1,140,875 *yen*.

Amalgamation has been effected between the Kanegafuchi and the Kemmen Spinning Companies, with the result that the shares of the latter have appreciated about four points.

Transactions on 'Change were limited to the forenoon on the 28 ultimo in view of the monthly settlement on Saturday the 29th. Nomonth during the present year has seen such a small number of shares to be dealt with. At the end of April the June figure stood at 127,000 shares, but this was gradually reduced to 100,000 by sales during the month of June, so that the settlement was expected to prove very easy. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares rose to 100 *yen* during this forenoon session, and they thus command a higher price in proportion to their dividend than do any other shares in the market. This is attributed to the Franco-Japanese *Entente*, which convinces the nation that maritime enterprise will be uninterrupted for several years, and there are also rumours of various pooling arrangements which will greatly conduce to the prosperity of the Company. As for the Tokyo Railway, its shares, though they show a tendency to appreciate, are still absurdly low. Rumour says that a slight hitch has occurred in the Department of Communications with reference to the granting of a charter to this Company for the supply of electric light to the portions of the city through which its lines run. The difficulty is that the Department wants the Company to reduce its terms, whereas the Company claims that it has already made them as low as is compatible with a reasonable rate of profit. This obstacle will doubtless be overcome. What the public do not seem to understand about the Tokyo Railway Company is that it had to pay dividend for the half year just ended on a sum of capital the whole of which is by no means earning profits. These is a large amount involved in preparations for the extensions, measuring 18 miles, which the Company will soon make, and until these extensions are opened to traffic, several millions of *yen* lie dead and bring no return whatever. Not even bank interest can be obtained, for the greater part of the money is understood to have been already devoted to the purchase of houses and lands in connection with the widening of streets which are to be traversed by the new lines. If the Company in these circumstances is able to pay a dividend of 9 per cent., there can be no manner of doubt that it will pay 10 per cent. and upwards when the above extensions are open to traffic, quite apart from its electric lighting enterprise, which should constitute a substantial addition.

Sunday, June 30.

Monthly settling day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, namely the 29th ultimo, passed off quietly. The number of shares handled was 106,530 and their total price 6,398,230 *yen*, the average being a little over 60 *yen* per share. Compared with the record of May there was a reduction of 58,000 in the number of shares and 5,400,000 *yen* in the total price. In other words the dimunition represented over 33 per cent. It appears to be confidently believed that steady appreciation will now be witnessed and Osaka has already set the example by raising its quotations.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* gives the following interesting table showing the quotations of the three principal stocks since January, namely the Tokyo Railway, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Tokyo Stock Exchange:—

	Tokyo Railway.	Yusen Kaisha.	Stock Exchange.
January Highest	124.00	154.60	780.00
" Lowest.....	105.05	124.95	526.95
February Highest.....	112.50	129.95	627.00
" Lowest	97.95	117.80	505.00
March Highest	114.95	121.90	569.00
" Lowest	89.00	96.90	348.00
April Highest.....	101 00	110.05	249.00
" Lowest	84.50	94.10	170.00
May Highest	92.30	108.45	128.80
" Lowest	72 40	94 70	128.80
June Highest.....	78 30	100.35	150.00
" Lowest	66.80	91.20	123.50
June closing quotations	81.60	100.00	147.90

All the above figures relate to "forwards," and the first six quotations on the list include the prices of new-issue shares. Bottom appears to have been reached on the 17th of June, when Tokyo Railway shares for August delivery could be purchased for 66.80 *yen* and Yusen Kaisha shares for 91.20. Another noteworthy point is the difference between the prices of the Yusen Kaisha shares and the Tokyo Railway shares. That difference is now 28.40, whereas, with the exception of an altogether abnormal moment in January, it was generally less than 18 *yen*. There does not appear to be any valid reason for such a discrepancy, except that sundry bright spots are seen in the Yusen Kaisha's business prospects, whereas the delay in obtaining official permission for the electric-lighting enterprise of the Tokyo Railway has undoubtedly caused disappointment.

Tuesday, July 2.

Some interesting remarks are attributed to Mr. Minomura of the Mitsu Bishi Bank is reply to a question why the great capitalists do not now step in and take advantage of the low quotations in the share market.

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He says that so far as the Iwasaki family are concerned the explanation is very simple. Some people say that the family netted a large profit by the sale of shares when quotations were high in the spring. It is true that some profit was made in this way, but inasmuch as the number of shares thus disposed of did not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ of the family's total holding, there is a large net loss on the aggregate owing to the present fall in market prices. Moreover the sales effected in the spring were for the purpose of transferring capital from this kind of investment to other manufacturing enterprises for which the Mitsu Bishi is solely responsible, and therefore there is now no margin for renewed purchases of shares. It is true that some of the enterprises in the market offer a high rate of interest, as for example kerosene companies and cotton spinning companies, but these classes of business are of such an exceptional and variable character that only experts ought to touch them.

Wednesday, July 3.

The prediction that the 1st of July would see the commencement of a steady rise in the share market seemed likely to be verified when the market opened on Monday forenoon, for there was a substantial movement of appreciation, But almost immediately news began to be circulated that Mr. Nakamura Seizo, a prominent rice merchant at Fukagawa in Tokyo, had been obliged to put up the shutters in consequence of losses incurred on the Stock Exchange. This suggested that a quantity of the shares held in the name of Mr. Nakamura -- who is commonly known as *Josei*--would be forced upon the market, and indeed this seems to have actually taken place in the case of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares, for there were large sales of these gilt-edge securities and the result was to force down the market for them by two points. A corresponding downward movement took place all round, but not on so marked a scale except in the case of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, which had risen to *yen* 150.30 in the forenoon, and closed in the afternoon at *yen* 143.90. It is evident that the market is still in an extremely tender condition, for although the failure of Mr. Nakamura is a very important affair from a business point of view, he cannot hold such a sheef of shares as to influence the whole market. This incident is to be classed with the bank failures which were so frequent up to the middle of June. There ought to be an end to such happenings now unless a further sharp and heavy drop takes place in the market which is a contingency not generally contemplated. At all events the afternoon of the 2nd witnessed a distinct recovery of tone.

Thursday, July 4.

Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, President of the 15th Bank, speaking through the columns of the *Mainichi Dempo*, reminds the public that the "open door" policy recently adopted by the principal banks of Tokyo and subsequently by virtually all the other banks, was propounded by him fully two months ago. It is during a period of inflation that the banks should exercise greatest caution, for if they then lend up to a fixed proportion of the bonds and stocks given in security, a sudden decline in the market may at any moment wipe out their margin. But when these securities have fallen to an abnormally low point, their margin of probable appreciation constitutes a sound asset. Mr. Sonoda considers that good results have already been attained by the liberal attitude which the banks recently assumed, and he thinks that things will now move in smoother grooves. This eminent financier makes an interesting point about the results of railway nationalization. Prior to that event, the whole of the funds of the Japan Railway passed through the hands of the 15th Bank, and represented a daily inflow of from 30 to 40 thousand *yen* This money will now be dealt with by the Treasury, and of course the difference to the Bank is very considerable. Then there is the general question of how the Government will deal with the revenue derived from the nationalized railways. Will these revenues be stored in the Treasury vaults or will they be immediately put into circulation? That is evidently a most important factor of the financial situation.

It turns out that the rumour about the failure of the big rice merchant, Mr. Nakamura Seizo, was absolutely groundless. He publishes an advertisement in all the principal Tokyo newspapers, denouncing the story as a pure fabrication and saying that it was either a selfish invention or an unaccountable blunder. So far from there being any prospect of his putting up the the shutters, he is actually arranging to contribute a sum of 50,000 *yen* to charitable purposes. This then turns out to be another of the falsehoods put into circulation by the bears of the Exchange, though there can be no doubt that Mr. Nakamura has incurred heavy losses. The cry of "wolf, wolf" has been raised so often that people ought to have become accustomed to it by this time, yet this *Josei* fabrication succeeded thoroughly in its purpose, since it produced a material depression in the stock market on the afternoon of the 1st and the forenoon of the 2nd. Nevertheless it may be observed that had this rumour been put into circulation a fortnight ago its effect would probably have been more marked.

BANQUET IN CELEBRATION OF THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

On the evening of the 1st instant a state banquet was given at the French Embassy in Tokyo in celebration of the Franco-Japanese *Entente*. The health of the Emperor of Japan was proposed by the Ambassador of France in the following terms:—

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE, EXCELLENCES, MESSIEURS.—Il y a aujourd'hui trois semaines, à l'heure même ou nous sommes, a été signé à Paris entre la République Française et l'Empire du Japon l'accord qui, rendu public des le 17 juin par les deux Gouvernements, a aussitôt reçu la ratification unanime de l'opinion et de la presse des deux pays.

L'accord, en même temps qu'il reconnait et assure les droits spéciaux des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes et leur situation respective sur le continent asiatique est, comme l'a déclare S. E. M. Pichon, une nouvelle et precise affirmation de la politique à laquelle ont adhéré toutes les Puissances en Asie, et dont les deux principes, respect de l'intégrité territoriale, égalité de traitement, constituent les plus sûrs, les plus solides fondements de la paix.

L'accord Franco-Japonais a ainsi, en harmonie avec les alliances et ententes des deux Gouvernements, comme les accords antérieurs dont il est la suite logique et le complément, et permettez-moi d'ajouteur comme l'ensemble des arrangments déjà conclus ou en voie prochaine de l'être entre la Russie et le Japon, le respect des droits réciproques et le maintien de la paix pour objet, pour méthode et pour but.

Aussi bien l'accueil qui, de toute part, lui est fait, concourt-il encore à attester combien, en consacrant l'établissement entre la France et le Japon de relations confiantes et étroites, conformes aux sentiments comme aux intérêts des deux Gouvernements et des deux pays, l'accord du 10 juin, signé à la veille du jour où allait s'ouvrir la seconde Conférence de la Haye, est lui-même un acte de solidarité international, de civilisation et de paix.

C'est dans ces pensée qu'en vous proposant, Monsieur le Ministre, Excellences, Messieurs, le toast de l'accord du 10 juin 1907, je vous prie de lever, avec moi, vos verres à la santé de S.M. l'Empereur du Japon, à la prosperité et à la grandeur de la Nation Japonaise.

Qu'il me soit permis, de plus, en exprimant nos félicitations et nos remerciements aux deux Ministres des Affaires Etrangères qui ont préparé et négocié l'accord, aux hommes d'Etat des deux Pays qui y ont travaillé, à l'Ambassadeur qui a eu l'honneur de le signer avec Son Exc. M. Pichon, de saluer ici la promotion de Son Exc. le Vicomte Hayashi et de M. Kurino à la dignité de grand croix de l'ordre national de la Legion d'Honneur.

Permettez-moi, Monsieur le Ministre, de me lever un instant encore pour renouveler à Votre Excellence en La priant de faire parvenir jusqu' à Sa Majeste l'expression de la sincère et respectueuse gratitude que m'a inspirée la très haute distinction et faveur dont j'ai éte l'objet.

His Excellency Viscount Hayashi spoke as follows in reply to M. Gerard and in proposing the health of the President of the French Republic:—

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR, EXCELLENCES, MESSIEURS,—Je voudrais commencer, tout d'abord, par remercier Son Excellence Monsieur l'Ambassadeur de l'honneur qu'il nous a fait en nous adressant des paroles si aimables à cette heureuse et magnifique occasion. Malgré la présence, ce soir, des Hommes d'Etat les plus éminents du Japon, je vous demande la permission Messieurs, d'exprimer, comme Ministre des Affaires Etrangères les sentiments de félicité dont je suis pénétré en ce moment.

Il n'est point inutile de rappeler au lendemain de la conclusion de l'Accord Franco-Japonais, que dès l'établissement des rapports entre le Japon et la France et notamment vers la deuxième moitié du 19ème siècle où la France nous envoyait tant d'instructeurs de grand mérite, les deux pays en tiraient un bénéfice mutuel tant au point de vue économique qu'au point de vue intellectuel. Là, on n'y trouvait que des causes tendant à resserrer les liens des deux pays. Les intérêts y étaient communs et les avantages réciproques. Aujourd'hui, l'état de choses favorisant l'occasion de lier de plus en plus étroitement ces relations intimes, a fait naître l'Accord qui vient de recevoir la force exécutoire chez les deux Puissances et qui a été si chaleureusement accueilli par l'opinion publique des deux nations.

On ne saurait oublier,—j'ai l'honneur de l'ajouter ici,—le rôle important qu'a joué, à Tokio, Son Excellence Monsieur Gérard dans l'élaboration de ce précieux instrument diplomatique. Permettez-moi aussi, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, de vous féliciter de nouveau de la haute faveur Impériale dont Votre Excellence a été l'objet et dont les insignes ornés de fleure de Paulownia sur la poitrine vous ont apporté le témoignage. Je ne saurais, en même temps m'empêcher d'exprimer les sentiments de la plus profonde gratitude en apprenant comme M. l'Ambassadeur vient de la rappeler, que mon eminent collaborateur M. Kurino et moi-même, nous avons été l'objet de la plus haute marque d'honneur que puisse donner le Gouvernement de la République Française.

L'Accord ainsi fondé sur la situation politique réelle de l'Asie, constitue un des facteurs les plus puissants par l'appui mutuel que se prêtent les Gouvernements contractants pour le maintien de la Paix Générale et pour le développement de la Civilisation Universelle.

C'est dans ce sentiment qu'en formant les vœux les plus ardents pour l'avenir de l'Accord je vous prierais, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, Excellences, Messieurs, de lever, avec moi, vos verres à la santé de Son Excellence Monsieur de President la Republique Française, à la prospérité et à la grandeur de la nation Française.

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THE TOKYO MUNICIPALITY AND THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

There have for some time been rumours to the effect that the officials in charge of the City finances had been giving undue assistance to one of the large brokers in order to enable him to carry some thousands of Tokyo Railway shares bought by his clients at high rates in the beginning of March. The story took the form that a considerable sum lodged by the Municipality with the Industrial Bank had been withdrawn and re-deposited with some other bank on condition that the latter gave accommodation to the above holders of shares, and it was further alleged that the head of the Municipal Accounts Bureau, Mr. Umegawa, had resigned in consequence of this transaction. The question was finally brought up on the afternoon of the 1st inst. when a representation was presented to the City Assembly by Mr. Yema, who, some months ago, took a prominent part in advocating municipal ownership of the Tokyo Railway. This document, having alluded to the above rumours, dwelt upon the vital importance of sound finance, and urged that effective steps should be taken to reassure the public as to the matter. The Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, then rose and delivered a very careful and convincing speech. He explained that if the City's deposits had been drawn from the Industrial Bank, it was solely because the Bank's methods were inconvenient. The Bank required, for example, that a week's notice must be given by a depositor before withdrawing any sum up to 300,000 *yen*, and if the sum exceeded that amount, still longer notice was required. Such restrictions proved very inconvenient in the matter of the City's payments to contractors, and it had consequently been deemed wiser to withdraw the money from the Industrial Bank and lodge it with banks offering greater facilities. This had been done, but so far from favouring any one bank for a special purpose, as suggested by rumour, the funds had been deposited with no less than eight different banks at a rate of interest originally fixed at 1.2 *rin* daily, but subsequently increased to 1.55. The mayor also gave satisfactory explanations with regard to the progress of the city improvement, and altogether his speech disposed fully of the above reports. Nevertheless the small party by whom this agitation had been raised, endeavoured to bring about the appointment of a committee of investigation, but when the question was put to the vote it obtained only seventeen supporters. It is noticeable that the members of the Assembly who brought forward this motion are the same men who supported the municipalization scheme some months ago. As for Mr. Umegawa, he has not resigned at all.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent wires that one of the French delegates is responsible for bringing before the Hague Tribunal a proposal that a fixed time should be allowed before commencing hostilities. This would mean that when a Power formulates an ultimatum it must simultaneously announce that if its demands are not acceded to, hostilities will be opened from a certain date. The Belgian delegate, who is president of the section to which this proposal was submitted, stated that, as the matter was one of vital importance, the fullest and most unreserved expression of views ought to be made by each member. Further discussion was therefore postponed for a day. The Russian delegate is said to have thanked his French colleague for the proposal, and it is expected that the minor Powers will support it, but that Germany, England, Italy, Austria and Japan will be found in the other camp. We must confess that our own sympathies would be with the dissentients in this matter. Ability to strike quickly and competence to parry rapidly are just as essential elements of belligerent potentiality as are all the ordinary provisions for the supply and movement of armies and navies. There is a good deal of chivalry in the idea that full warning should be given to a menaced State, and thus the proposition comes aptly from France. But is it not a little quixotic?

The problem of floating mines is evidently causing much difference of opinion at the Hague, but as the telegrams are not uniform, we cannot clearly decipher what is taking place. Italy is credited with having proposed that these weapons of war should not remain in position for more than one hour, but we expect that the telegraph must have erred in this matter.

From news received in Tokyo it appears that the proposals submitted thus far to the Hague Tribunal are as follows:—

1. Fixing of a period before opening hostilities; proposed by France.
2. Rules relating to neutrals in time of war; proposed by France.
3. The organization of a Prize Court; proposed by Germany.
4. Attack of towns; proposed by the United States.
5. Contraband of War; proposed by England.
6. Use of merchantmen as converted cruisers; proposed by England.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

Part IV., Vol. XXXIV. of the Asiatic Society of Japan has just been published, and its contents remind us what a large field still remains unexploited in connexion with Japanese literature and philosophy. The Rev. A. Lloyd is now one of the pillars of the Society. In spite of his multifarious occupations he finds time to compile for the Society's meetings essays of deep interest, and the excellence of his literary style adds not a little to the charm of his work. He contributes to the latest volume of the Proceedings a paper on the "Historical Development of the Shinshi Philosophy in Japan." Already his numerous writings, all bearing witness to profound research and deep philosophical instinct, have established for him the reputation of being the greatest expounder of Buddhism among modern Sinologues, and this essay confirms the verdict. We have next an essay by Mr. Karel Jan Hora on the "*Nameless Selections* of Kamo Chomei." It was by Professor J. M. Dixon that Chomei was first introduced to the Asiatic Society of Japan. That was many years ago—26 if we remember aright—and since then the Society's Proceedings, thanks to the labours of Mr. Jan Hora, have been enriched by more than one interesting reference to the Japanese writer's works. Another highly valuable essay in this volume is from the pen of the veteran scholar and renowned philanthropist, Dr. D. C. Greene. It relates to correspondence between William II of Holland and the Shogun of Japan. William's original letter in Dutch and a full English translation are given, and the Shogun's reply is similarly dealt with. These documents do not belong to ancient history. They carry us back only to 1844, but, as helping to expound the beginnings of Japan's renewed intercourse with the outer world, they have great value. It is noticeable that among the gifts sent by the Dutch Monarch to the Shogun a pair of crystal candlesticks figure conspicuously. To anyone acquainted with the Japanese candles of that period, such a gift assumes the character of a white elephant. The last paper in this volume is an admirable "Translation of Dazai Jun's Essay on Gakusei" by Mr. R. J. Kirby. Mr. Kirby has contributed during recent years to the Society's proceedings several papers which not only bear eloquent witness to his own erudition as a Sinologue, but also greatly enrich the archives of this learned institution.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There is some little excitement in Tokyo about the question of public works. The Finance Authorities recently stated that for several reasons there would be no issue of bonds to meet expenses on this account. They gave for reasons the facts that if the works were carried out as contemplated in the Budget, an excessive demand for labour and materials would be caused, and further that any issue of bonds at the present time would tend to produce additional depression in the money market. With reference to this question of materials the view said to be taken by the officials of the Finance Department is that some 70 per cent. of these materials will have to be imported from abroad, as will also a large part of the materials required in connection with the various enterprises started by the people since the termination of the war. If these imports were made simultaneously, a great outflow of specie must result, to say nothing of the pressure that would be created in the labour market. This question has been taken up by the Daido Club, whose members argue, in effect, that the budgetary programme forms an essential part of the post-bellum system, and that the Cabinet has no right to depart from the former, or, in other words, to substitute its own judgment of expediency for the mandate of the nation delivered through the Diet. The Club therefore determined to appoint a committee for the purpose of ascertaining how far the project of postponement was to be carried. This committee is said to have ascertained that in the Departments of Communications and the Navy no such postponement will be made, but that in the Department of War there are to be adjustments dictated by expediency. In these circumstances the Daido men have decided not to take any further steps for the moment.

GENERAL TERAUCHI.

The Minister of War returned to Tokyo at 9 p.m. on the 2nd inst. from his long travels in Manchuria and Korea. His Excellency seems to have devoted special attention to north-eastern Korea, that is to say, the Tumen frontier. He has been interviewed by a representative of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, and he says that the two points which struck him most and gave him greatest satisfaction were the ubiquity of his nationals and the well-ordered arrangements that exist in connection with the garrison troops of Manchuria and Korea. Report has been busy with the reputation of some of the Japanese colonists on the East Asian Continent, but whatever truth there may be in these censures, there is no denying the fact that the Japanese are colonizing these districts in large numbers and that the spirit of enterprise

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shown by them will have its effect. The General predicts a great future for the South Manchurian Railway. He is greatly pleased with the site for the new Changchun station, and he declares that, in view of receiving such a fine position, the Japanese need not have worried themselves about trifles as the partition of Kwanchengtsz. He relates that the three dangers which have to be encountered by anyone making such a tour as he made are the floating mines which still infest the Gulf of Pehchili, the Mukden-Antung temporary railway, where the cars have an unpleasant knack of turning turtle, and the Hoiryong truck line of 57 miles, where the motive power is supplied by Korean coolies. Altogether the Minister of War speaks in most optimistic terms.

THE CAUSE OF EARTHQUAKES.

The recent remarkable advances in the science of seismology have called public attention more forcibly to the subject of earthquakes. As a writer in the *Globe* observes, the increased number of earthquake-recording instruments has shown that these earth movements are more frequent than was formerly supposed. Many of these shocks seem to have their centres under the ocean, and many of those registered by seismological instruments have not been felt in any inhabited regions. These latter, therefore, are also supposed to be submarine. In accordance with this, a noted American seismologist, Professor See, now puts forward the view that all earthquakes of the world-shaking class have their primary cause beneath the ocean. Professor See has had special opportunities of study, having had charge of the Naval Observatory on Mare Island, California, during the great San Franciscan earthquake. Briefly, his theory is that earthquakes are due to the expansive force of steam developed under the crust from the water which has leaked down from the ocean during the course of ages. The pressure of the deep sea on its bed is great enough, he maintains, to drive the water down some 15 or 20 miles, where its temperature would reach 2,000° C. In its endeavour to expand into steam, it shakes the rocks, and expels the molten matter from under the sea towards the land. The earth's crust along the sea coast is broken and pushed up, and the whole region is injected with lava, which is found under all the mountains. Only here and there does it reach the surface, and form volcanoes. Not only does Professor See explain earthquakes and volcanoes in this way; he also maintains that steam generated beneath the ocean accounts for the following phenomena: the occurrence of volcanic islands in the ocean; the feeble attraction exerted by mountain masses on the plumb-line; the great sea waves which so often accompany earthquakes.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The reception at the American Embassy on the 28th June was very largely attended, and as the weather was fine the guests were able to move about freely in the grounds, or to dance in the house if that suited their fancy. The Ambassador and Mr. Wright were assisted in receiving their visitors by Mrs. Foulkes, sister of His Excellency; Mrs. Dougherty and Mrs. Irons, wives of the Naval and Military *Attachés*; and Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. Post Wheeler, wives of the Secretaries of the Embassy. Many Japanese of high rank were present, among them being Generals Kuroki and Oku and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The afternoon passed off very enjoyably.

The Japanese Consul at Honolulu, Mr. Saito, has warned his countrymen in very strong terms against the unwisdom of emigrating to Canada at present. It appears that such emigration has been much in vogue of late, and in view of the movement Mr. Saito telegraphed to his colleague, Consul Morikawa, at Vancouver, desiring him to make a statement as to the prospects of Japanese immigrants. Mr. Morikawa replied in very unequivocal terms. He said that the demand for labour in Vancouver was absolutely satisfied, that the inns were full of immigrant labourers, and that no opening whatever presented itself for a continuance of the inflow. Mr. Saito embodied this telegram in a notice to his nationals in Hawaii, and enjoined them in their own interests to be very careful about going to Canada in search of employment.

Under the auspices of the Korean refugees in Japan as well as of sundry members of the Japanese Diet and several journalists, a new society has been formed bearing the name of the *Nikkan Doshikai* (Japanese-Korean fellow-thinkers). The society held its inaugural meeting at the Kairakuen in Tokyo on the 27th inst. Judging from the names of the principal persons present, it would seem that the Progressists are chiefly interested in this society. The objects of the association are to promote friendship between the two nations and to encourage education in Korea. Among its members several belong to the Young Men's East-Asian Society.

Captain Shizuma, who comes to Tokyo bearing the text of the Kwanchengtsz Convention, arrived at Tsuruga on the 28th inst. in the same ship that carried Sir Claude MacDonald. Interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*, Captain Shizuma explained that although the negotiations had occupied the long period of four months, this delay was in no sense attributable to obstructiveness or discourtesy on the part of the Russian officials. Nothing could have been more correct or polite than they were, but Russian official machinery moves with great deliberation and the time occupied by questions in passing from office to office is much protracted. Capt. Shizuma naturally refrained from any detailed allusion to the contents of the Convention which he carries, but he did not hesitate to describe it as in his opinion a very suitable document. He spoke in the highest terms of the Siberian Railway and denounced as imaginary all the prejudices entertained by the public against travelling by it. As for the doubling of the track, however, he appeared to think that nothing of the kind was likely in the near future.

Our attention has been called to the fact that in its issue of the 24th ultimo *The Korea Daily News* republishes in its leading columns without any acknowledgment an article taken from the *Japan Daily Mail* of the 20th ultimo. We should be disposed to regard this as a mere accident on the part of the printers, but there is difficulty in taking that view seeing that the first three lines of the article have been altered so as to give it an appearance of originality. It is a matter of no importance, and we merely invite our contemporary's attention to it.

The July number of the magazine bearing the title of *The Navy*, issued by the Mitsumura Goshi Kaisha, is distinguished by a double-page picture showing Admiral Togo and his staff going into action on the bridge of the *Mikasa*. It is a remarkably well-drawn scene, lacking nothing of realism, each of the fourteen figures present is full of characteristic life; the face, figure and pose of the Commander-in-Chief himself are excellent and doubtless the others are not less faithful reproductions of his officers.

Mr. Montague Beart had the honour of entertaining His Excellency the British Ambassador at luncheon on Wednesday at No. 7 Bund, Yokohama. The following gentlemen were also present:—Mr. G. Warren Swire (of Messrs. John Swire and Sons, London, and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, (China and Japan), Mr. Lawrence D. Holt (of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., Liverpool, (owners of the Blue funnel steamers), Mr. J. Williamson-Jones (the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China), Mr. C. V. Sale (Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Limited), Mr. G. Syme-Thomson (Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Limited), Mr. E. C. Davis (Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co.), Mr. P. S. Bent (Messrs. Jewett and Bent), Mayor Mitsuhashi, Mr. R. Kondo (President, Nippon Yusen Kaisha), Mr. S. Iwanaga (Managing Director, Nippon Yusen Kaisha), Mr. K. Takahashi (President, Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited), Mr. Y. Yamazaki (Director, Yokohama Customs), Mr. S. Watanabe (Managing Director, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha).

Owing to sudden indisposition Governor Sufu was unable to be present.

We learn from the June *Japan Evangelist* that a Christian Japanese dentist has uttered a note of warning concerning tuberculosis. He says that there are about 4,000,000 "consumptives" in Japan; and that the number among Christians is unusually large. He thinks that the communion cup is one source of contagion, especially where only one cup is used for the whole company. And he insists that, even where the individual cup is used, all the cups should be carefully cleaned after using.

It is announced that Prince Fushimi has reached Honolulu in the *Monmouth* and will leave that place on the 4th instant at 3 p.m. His Imperial Highness is due at Yokosuka on the 14th instant.

THE LAW COURTS.

SHIPPING CASE.

Judgment was given on June 28th in the Yokohama District Court, in a case filed by the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ld. against Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ld., claiming *yen* 6,292.99 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The Judge dismissed the plaintiffs' claim and ordered them to bear the costs.

CLAIM AGAINST THE WAR OFFICE.

The hearing of a case instituted by the Oji Paper Mill, Tokyo, against the War Department, claiming *yen* 94,740, began on July 1st in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Kayama.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Uzawa and Onishi and defendant by Mr. S. Kishi.

The main feature of plaintiff's statement was that the poisoned water discharged at the Itabashi Gunpowder Factory ran into the premises of the Oji Paper Mill, the result being that machinery was made rusty and accordingly the work was stopped.

The Army Office's Counsel declined to admit plaintiff's contention *in toto*.

At this stage, the case was adjourned till Sept. 25th.

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YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee:—Messrs. C. V. Sale (Chairman). M. Beart, (Vice-Chairman). D. H. Blake, J. A. Harmsen, V. R. Bowden, F. Strähler, J. Williamson Jones, E. C. Davis, and J. B. Gibbs.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Board was held on the 1st inst., to obtain a formal expression of agreement to certain alterations in the Articles of Association of the Board necessary to meet the requirements of Japanese law, these alterations having been previously submitted to the entire membership by circular.

The CHAIRMAN said:—You will remember that on the occasion of our last Annual Meeting a proposal was brought forward by Mr. V. R. Bowden, in the following terms:—"That the incoming Committee be requested to consider the subject of efficient representation of the municipal interests of the foreign residents of Yokohama, and, if in their opinion it is desirable, to take the necessary steps to bring these matters within the scope of the Articles of Association." Your Committee, having given careful consideration to the proposal, circulated for the approval of the members such modifications of the Articles of Association as were considered necessary. These were found acceptable by the large majority of members, and this meeting has been called for the formal expression of agreement in accordance with the requirements of the Japanese Law. I should add that, taking advantage of the opportunity, the Committee have proposed several alterations in the Articles of Association regarding other matters, and these having been circulated among members, are also submitted for your formal agreement. The various changes do not, I think, call for any special comment, but I shall be pleased to answer any questions which may be raised.

No questions being raised.

Mr. BEART proposed that the alterations of the Articles of Association as already submitted to the members be carried into effect.

Mr. DAVIS seconded, and the proposition was carried by more than the necessary number of votes.

The following are the alterations:—

Add to Article I.:—The Association may establish branch offices or agencies, and secure representation in other important commercial centres as may seem advisable to the Committee.

Add to Article II:—(*g*). To represent the Municipal and Legislative interests of members and subscribers in relation to the Central and Local Authorities, and to take such steps as may be necessary to promote the common welfare.

Add to Article XV.:—Correspondents, agents, or representatives, either honorary or otherwise, may be appointed by the Committee in such commercial centres as may be deemed advisable.

Article XVIII. to be changed to read as follows:—That merchants, manufacturers, bankers, agents for or managers of public companies, and others engaged in shipping, insurance, dock, transport, and other similar commercial or professional pursuits, shall be eligible for admission as members. Persons not embraced in the above category shall be eligible provided their nomination has been first approved by the Committee.

Any resident not eligible under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be admitted to the privilege of membership, but shall be classed as a subscribing member.

Subscribing members shall be admitted subject to ballot of the Committee, and in all other respects (*i.e.* excepting that of election procedure) they shall be subject to the same rules as are applicable to the admission of ordinary members.

Subscribing members shall be eligible to vote and take part in meetings only upon matters relating to Clauses "B" and "G" of these Articles of Association.

Subscribing members shall pay in advance a subscription of Six *yen* (Y.6) per annum.

Article XXIX.—The Committee are empowered to arrange other sub-Committees to be appointed by firms, being members of the Association, interested in any special trade. Subscribing members may act on sub-committees with the express sanction of the Committee.

YOKOHAMA.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce at 10 a.m. on June 27th held a general meeting. The members considered a proposal to present protests to the President of America and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce as to the recent trouble in California, and also to express congratulation on the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese agreement. It is said that on the day of the French National-Fête, which will come on July 14th, prominent citizens will hold a dinner party and organize a lantern procession in celebration of the establishment of the *entente*.

With regard to the proposed celebration in connexion with the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese Agreement, the French committee, consisting of Mr. A. Coye and four other gentlemen, visited Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, on July 1st at the latter's office and had a conference in regard to the preparations. The Japanese and French committees agreed in their general view. The parties will hold a further meeting on Friday next at the Social Club, in the Public Garden, to arrange preliminaries. It is said that the main view adopted by the parties is to give a dinner and subsequently a ball on the evening of the French National Fête, at the Grand Hotel, and to display several hundred fireworks in the harbour.

A case of bubonic plague was reported on June 29th in Yokohama. The patient is a youth named S. Fukano, an employee of a tailor, residing in Nagashima-cho, Yokohama. He had been suffering from fever since June 28th, and returned on Saturday to his parents' house at Isogo, not far from Negishi. At 2 p.m. the same day he died.

A fresh case of plague appeared on July 1st, at Hiranuma-cho, Yokohama, and the patient died the same evening. The victim was an employee of a rice merchant.

At 5.46 a.m. on July 2nd, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was one minute and fifty-nine seconds and the direction from north to south.

According to investigations made by the sanitary authorities of Yokohama the returns for the week ended June 29th with regard to epidemic diseases, were as follows:—

	Fresh cases.	Recovered.	Died.
Typhus	4	5	1
Diptheria	2	1	1
Dysentery	5	0	—
Plague	—	—	1
Small-Pox	1	1	—
Total	11	9	3

A burglar broke into the official residence of Mr. S. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, early on the morning of July 1st and made off with several articles including four silver utensils.

At 3.30 a.m. on Monday, July 1st, fire broke out in a house occupied by a man named Ishida, No. 812, Kitagata, Yokohama. The building was destroyed. The cause is believed by the Bluff Police to be incendiarism.

At the sale of three of the recently imported Australian pedigree mares by Messrs. Eyton and Pratt on Tuesday, the following prices were realised:—

		YEN.
No. 22.	Chestnut Mare, 4 years	550.00
No. 36.	Brown Mare, 4 years	900.00
No. 37.	Bay Mare, 4 years	425.00

The Yokohama Telephone Office has decided to provide new telephone apparatus during this year to four hundred applicants. The establishment of telephone apparatus to a similar number will be repeated for the forthcoming five years in succession. It is said that the extraordinary price of telephones and transfer of telephones now experienced will at length be reduced.

During ten days ending June 30th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows: Exports, *yen* 5,257,814; and imports *yen* 5,478,793. The exports of gold coin amounted to *yen* 200,000.

The *Josui Kyokai*, or united meeting of representatives of the municipalities of Tokyo and nine other cities where waterworks are established, was opened on June 2nd at the Yokohama Water-Works Office. About thirty-six delegates were present. Mr. R. Hara, a civil engineer of Yokohama city, presided. They investigated the construction of the water reservoir, the laying of supply pipes, etc. On Wednesday, the meeting was resumed. To-day, July 4th, the conference will be concluded after resuming investigations on chemical problems.

The Yokohama Municipality and a number of the leading citizens, on the evening of July 9th, will hold a dinner party at the Chitose in honour of Mr. S. Nakanuma, alderman, and Messrs. C. Ohama and A. Watanabe, councillors, who were recently elected. On the occasion, the high officials of the local government offices, the representatives of the local newspapers, etc., will be invited.

A slight stock of earthquake was felt at 6.12 a.m. on July 3rd in Yokohama, the duration being one minute and twenty-five seconds and the direction from West to East.

On the evening of July 2nd, the dead body of a man was found in the canal at Hiranuma. He is believed to be a coolie employed at the Customs' compound. As he could not be identified, the body was removed to the City Office.

Governor Sufu has issued a notification with regard to the examination of cows for breeding purposes. The regulations came into force on July 1st.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

The following is the result of the drawing for 42 Australian Subscripsion Mares.

No.	Drawer.	No.	Drawer.
K 1	Messrs. S. Ishii	H 23	E. C. Davis
2	Lieut. Minoda	24	J. A. Harmsen
3	H. Hiranuma	25	M. Kimura
4	O. Pollak	26	S. Isaacs
5	Capt. Yasuda	27	D. Marshall
6	R. J. Ward	28	Rafale
7	Capt. Makita	29	Patin
8	Viscount Kano	30	R. Kimura
9	Major Trick	31	Kanagawa
10	S. Sato	32	K. Mori
11	Geo. Hood	33	R. Yazoya
12	Y. Yamagata	34	B. Runge
13	A. L. Mottu	35	K. Ikeda
14	Barmont	36	Will be sold by Public Auction
15	Bakhmetieff	37	Will be sold by Public Action
16	H. Blum	38	"Sport"
17	B. C. T. Gray	39	Viscount Y. Matsudaira
18	Cotton	40	H. Lefaber
19	Hiyama	41	B. Suzuki
20	N. Kawakita	42	R. Loonen
21	M. J. Dayet		
22	Will be sold by Public Auction		

The following is the result of the drawing for 20 China Subscription Ponies:

No.	Drawer.	No.	Drawer.
1	Norfolk	11	R. Kimura
2	Canuck	12	Baron Nitta
3	L. J. Healing	13	Astral
4	E. W. George	14	States
5	S. Ishii	15	G. W. Hawkins
6	S. Isaacs	16	Tatsuta
7	No. 2 Mess	17	Capt. Nancho
8	M. Surth	18	Jorrocks
9	R. Kimura	19	Island
10	Sport	20	Astral

YACHTING.

There was a fine yachting breeze from S. E. on Saturday afternoon.

The 22-raters started at 2.15 to sail over the Widow-Buoy Course. Eight boats — *Aimee*, *Pele*, *Edna*, *Sunbeam*, *Winsome*, *Valkyrien*, *Albatross* and *Kathleen* competed. *Albatross* and *Kathleen* gave up early in the race and *Aimee* far outsailed the others, finishing ten minutes ahead of *Valkyrien*, the second boat. The handicaps were: *Aimee*, scratch; *Pele*, *Edna*, *Winsome* and *Sunbeam*, 7 minutes; *Valkyrien*, and *Albatross*, 6 minutes; and *Kathleen*, 11 minutes.

About a dozen Larks started to race around the course inside the breakwater. No. 12 won, with No. 11 second and No. 5 third.

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A MISSIONARY'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

Dr. J. Hunter Wells writes:—

The general conditions here are most satisfactory for successful missionary work. The political conditions, quiet and improving fast, after a somewhat troublesome interval, are all that could be asked for the propagation of the Gospel. I attribute this largely to the settled conditions resulting from the Japanese occupation.

There are those who, from a political standpoint, see fit to criticize Japan somewhat on her work in Korea, but I do not see how anyone interested in the progress of the Gospel, or in the extension of Christ's kingdom can do anything but thank Japan for helping along the good work

It has been said, and it doubtless has some influence, that dissatisfaction with the political conditions has led many to enquire into Christianity. This can be answered by the fact that there was a widespread inquiry and growth before the war, but then political conditions were much worse than they have been since.

One specific result is worth mentioning. I was talking with an official a few days ago and told him that officials could now become Christians and still hold office. He assented, but stated that it only dated a few years back, intimating that before it was impossible for an official to be a Christian, as he must offer certain sacrifices, etc., which a Christian could not do. Now, owing to the Japanese occupation, religious freedom for officials is accomplished.

There are many other phases of this interesting situation which I might mention, but from the religious aspect we have much for which to praise and thank the Japanese.

As to the improvments in roads, waterworks, education, hospitals, police, reform in the Palace and locally, in financial reforms, codification of laws, mining, emigration and encouragement of industries, the official reports show that a great good is being done for the country and the people.

Y.A.R.C. SMOKING CONCERT.

A capital smoking concert, engineered by Messrs. R. C. Bowden and W. Graham, for the purpose of gathering funds to assist in the purchase of new racing boats, was held on Tuesday evening in the Boat House. It drew a deservedly large attendance. Mr. A. L. Robinson, Captain of the Club, was in the Chair. The programme provided was excellent, and an enthusiastic audience called for and received encores all the way through. Each half was opened by Mr. Max Grübe with a pianoforte selection and in both cases he was warmly applauded. Mr. H. MacDonnell sang "Long Ago in Alcola" and being recalled gave "The Bumble Bee;" Mr. H. A. Poole was as usual well received, his violin solo, as well as Mr. E. Salinger's cello solo being encored. Mr. W. Lewis though down for only two numbers "Lanagan's Log" and "Three for Jack," had to return and give two more, "In Cellar Cool" and "To-morrow will be Friday." Mr. C. Aslet was as usual very entertaining, his song and that which he gave as an encore being respectively "What Ho!" and "Short Stories." Mr. C. Guan was also encored for his capital mandolin solo. Mr. A. E. Cooper sang "Star of my Soul" finely, and being compelled to return gave "They all love Jack"; Mr. B. C. Foster was persistently recalled for his "Chorus Gents" but did not re-appear, and Mr. W. H. Gooch sang very takingly "Tommy" and "Oh Memory." Altogether, as we have indicated, the evening was most enjoyable.

At the close the Captain thanked all present for their attendance and said everything had gone so well that in all probability a second "smoker" would be given in about another month.

CRICKET.

Elevens representing Tokyo and the Y. C. and A. C. played a cricket match on the Recreation Ground on Saturday. It was intended that play should begin at eleven but Tokyo did not go to the wickets till 11.30 and an hour later tiffin began in the pavilion. Play was resumed at 1.30, the visitors having scored 61 for four wickets, and the whole side were out in another hour for 129 to which W. D. S. Edwards contributed 38. Three wickets fell on the Yokohama side for only 27 runs but Buckle and Mollison made a good stand, the former scoring 28 and the latter 61. By 4.30 the whole side were out for 182, and won the match, it being decided to stop play as rain had begun to fall. The game was watched by a large number of spectators, including many ladies. During the afternoon tea was served in the pavilion, Mrs. Wheeler presiding at the tables.

Appended are details of the scoring and bowling:—

TOKYO.

Hon. F. O. Lindley, c. Buckle, b. Squire	19
H. T. Rice, b. Mollison	[illegible]
Com. Hon. C. Dormer, b Squire	17
Capt. H. B. Champain, c. and b. McClure	4
W. D. S. Edwards, c. Thwaites, b. McClure	38
Captain Dopping Hepensthal, c. Mollison, b. McClure	15
H. Clive, b. McClure	0
W. H. Burton, b. Mollison	16
M. Parke Smith, run out	5
G. P. Crozier, b. McClure	0
G. Taplin, not out	6
Extras	9
Total	129

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	O.	W.
J. M. Mollison	78	53	2	2
K. Hardman	13	14	0	0
E. L. Squire	24	14	0	2
J. McClure	60	39	0	5

Squire bowled 1 no-ball.

K. Hardman, b. P. Smith	0
B. C. Foster, c. Burton, b. Edwards	15
O. Strome, b. P. Smith	12
N. Buckle, c. Taplin, b. Edwards	28
J. M. Mollison, c. Champain, b. Lindley	61
J. McClure, c. Rice, b. Taplin	8
C. Thwaites, run out	0
C. von Fallot, b. Crozier b. Lindley	20
E. L. Squires, b. Edwards	21
E. W. Hawkins, c. Hepensthal, b. Rice	4
T. W. Kilby, not out	4
Extras	9
Total	182

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	O.	W.
Smith	54	39	—	2
Lindley	54	51	—	2
Edwards	46	43	—	3
Taplin	12	15	—	1
Hepensthal	12	18	—	—
Rice	12	9	—	1

THE BUCHANAN WHISKY CASE.

In the Osaka Appeal Court on Thursday last, the hearing took place of the appeal by Public Procurator Gotsu against the judgment of the Osaka Chiho Saibansho dismissing the charge of an infringement of a trade-mark registered at the Patent Bureau by Mr. O. T. Gillon, of Yokohama, representing Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. of the Black Swan Distillery, London, E. C., against Nishikawa Teigi, a wine and spirit merchant of Osaka. Messrs. Ogata and Karushima appeared for the defence. The accused was examined by the Court, which then heard the Public Procurator and Counsel for the accused and announced that judgment would be given the following day.

The Osaka Appeal Court dismissed the appeal of the Public Procurator against the judgment of the Osaka Chiho Saibansho dismissing the charge of infringement of the Buchanan Whisky trademark. Defendant is therefore acquitted of the charge.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The foreign trade of Dairen for May was: imports, *yen* 2,710,364 and exports, *yen* 1,559,707.

A recent mail has brought news of the appointment of Mr. Harry M. Loomis, son of Rev. H. Loomis, to the position of Food Chemist in connection with the Department of Agriculture at Washington. We note also that Mr. Roger S. Loomis is one of the editors of the *Literary Magazine* at Williams College and also one of the editors of the College *Annual*.

At the end of June, deposits with the leading banks of Osaka amounted to *yen* 137,004,817; credits, *yen* 137,002,185; and cash in hand, *yen* 12,811,413.

It is reported by the Nagasaki correspondent of the *Dempo* that the American liners *Coptic* and *Doric* have been renamed the *Persia* and *Asia* respectively.

The annual meeting of the Fuji Race Club on the Sudzukawa course, Tokaido, will take place to-day, July 1st, lasting for four days. Some of the horses of the Nippon, Tokyo and Keihin Race Clubs will participate in the races.

The prodigal had returned. "Father," he said, "are you going to kill the fatted calf?" "No, responded the old man, looking the youth over carefully, "no, I'll let you live. But I'll put you to work and train some of the fat off."

An old darky fishing on a wharf at Galveston was heard talking to the fish he saw swimming around his line in this fashion: "Give me a bite, honey; de children am a crying down to my house, and I tell you it's fish or nothin' in dat establishment."

The ordination took place on St. Peter's Day (Saturday, June 29) in St. Andrew's Pro-Cathedral by Right Rev. Bishop Foss, acting on behalf of Bishop Awdry, of Mr. Ronald Duncan Mackintosh Shaw, B. A., Wadham College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Archdeacon Shaw.

Presence of mind is the quality which, above all others, the military man should cultivate. "Captain, we are entirely out of ammunition," said an orderly sergeant to his commander on a field day. "What—entirely out of ammunition?" exclaimed the captain. "Yes, entirely out," was the reply. "Then cease firing," said the captain.

The Japanese followers of the Salvation Army on the evening of July 1st, at the Y.M.C.A. Hall in Tokyo, held a farewell dinner party in honour of Colonel Bullard of the Army, who will leave Yokohama on Friday next for home by the German mail steamer *Preussen*. He has been in Japan for about eight years, and effected good work in relieving Japanese women in distress, especially those in houses of ill-fame.

A neat and substantial looking schooner arrived in Hongkong from Shanghai for the Hon. Mr. Keswick on June 23rd. She was on service in the north as a pilot boat, and Mr. Keswick, who, says the *China Mail*, is a keen yachtsman, is having her fitted up for yachting. She is the largest yacht in the harbour, being considerably longer than any of our present Chinese rigged cruisers. She was towed down from Shanghai and took up moorings at Observation Place.

The House of Commons has unanimously passed the second reading of the bill establishing a court of criminal appeal, and providing for the right of appeal against convictions for crime, similar to that now existing in civil cases. The right of law will be unqualified, and in matters of fact it will be left to the discretion of the new court, which will consist of seven judges of the King's Bench division of the high court of justice, to be selected and presided over by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

On June 26th, at the residence of the Rev. F. N. Scott, of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Nagasaki, says the *Press*, the marriage took place of Mr. Thomas F. Cobbs and Miss Mabel Osborne. The bridegroom is the manager in China of the British-American Tobacco Company and is a native of Danville, Va., U.S.A., while his bride is the daughter of a well known grain merchant of Frankfort, Ind., U.S.A., and arrived here on Tuesday night from America by the R.M.S. *Empress of India*. In the absence of relatives and very intimate friends the ceremony was a quiet one. The drawing-

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room in which it was performed had been beautifully decorated by a Japanese florist. The Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury, of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, was the officiating clergyman. The groom's present to the bride was a diamond ornament.

Fräulein Barbara Krupp, the second daughter of Frau Krupp, of Essen, has been married to Baron von Wilmowski, at the Villa Huegel. Fräulein Barbara does not own any share in the famous steel works, but her father's will provides for her to the tune of a million and a half sterling in cash, and other property. Her future husband is a subordinate official in the Ministry of the Interior. For the marriage of the two Krupp girls a beautiful little Gothic chapel was specially built on the terrace of Villa Huegel.

M. L' Abbe Joseph Bertrand has been decorated with the Medal with Blue Ribbon in recognition of his meritorious services in charity work. It is officially reported that the French gentleman has conducted the Kamiyama Fukusei Hospital, Shidzuoka prefecture, where he devoted himself to the treatment of lepers. He spent over eighty thousand *yen* collected among the public in foreign countries, and also subscribed himself to assist the expenditure. Thus this useful work was considerately extended. Some three hundred and forty patients are undergoing treatment at present.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Ambassador, returned to Tokyo on June 29th by the 9 a.m. train. The Ambassador was met at Shimbashi by General Baron Oku, Vice-Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy, General Baron Kuroki, Prince Tokugawa, Chairman of the House of Peers, Viscount Hanabusa, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Toda, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Lowther, British *Chargé d'Affaires*, and other members of the Embassy staff. The Ambassador at once drove to the British Embassy.

The Assize Court at Carcassonne witnessed an unwonted scene the other day. Two women were being tried on charges of fraud, and the prosecuting counsel had begun an address to the jury strongly directed against the prisoners, when his eloquence was abruptly ended. A storm of rain raged outside, and from the ceiling above there came pouring down upon the devoted head of the procureur and the other counsel a deluge of water which drenched them through in a minute. The whole court had to make a precipitate and undignified retreat, and most of of the barristers were too completely drenched to be presentable in court that day.

The terrible mischief that can be wrought in a short time by a hostile tariff is just now being exemplified by the extent to which the Swiss silk trade has been damaged by French import duties under the new tariff. In 1905 Switzerland sold France silk to the value of £840,000, and in 1906 the figure had been reduced by just one half owing to the action of French import duties. The arrangement under which this wreck has been effected has no specified time to run, and may be denounced any day. Unless France shows a more accommodating spirit at an early date there is no doubt that Switzerland will denounce the arrangement, and a tariff war between the two countries will result.

Another "scientific" expedition is to set out at the beginning of next week from St. Petersburg under Colonel Belinski to explore Asiatic Russia from the Steppes of Central Asia to Kamschatka, says the London correspondent of an exchange. The work is announced to extend over six years, and while the scientific investigation will cover the geology, botany and zoology of the region crossed, special attention will be paid to the mineral wealth and the possibilities of developing mining industries. Mining magnates wanted to finance the expedition in the hope of future gain, but the six members of the party decided to run the enterprise independently, in their own way. Gramophones will be taken to help them to get in touch with the natives, and a full equipment of photographic apparatus will be included in the kit. The route taken will be through Mongolia, the Altai mountain region, the Minussinsk territory, the Pre-Baikal Territory, Nerchinsk, the Amur, the Trans-Amur, the Yakut region, the basin of the Lena, the Behring coast, Kamschatka, and Vladivostock. The only thing that excites suspicion is previous experience, for whenever these scientific expeditions have gone to Persia or some other part of the little developed world there has subsequently been disturbance caused by the advance of Russian interests more material than scientific.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REV. J. INGRAM BRYAN'S MISREPRESENTATION OF AGNOSTICISM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—When in these very busy and scholarly times a writer occupies a column and a half in a daily newspaper in expressing his views on a special topic, one naturally supposes that he has qualified himself to be heard by a special study of that subject. The first paragraph of Mr. Bryan's article on Agnosticism, which appeared in your Saturday's issue, would suffice to convince a well-informed reader that Mr. Bryan is ignorant of the very elements of the subject on which he undertakes to enlighten others. His tone is that of the *haut en bas* type of Christian controversialists whose offensive and intolerant writings were very familiar to English and American readers thirty or forty years ago, but which, happily, to-day is seldom adopted by Christian writers of any note in Europe or America. I am too busy a man, sir, to devote the time required for a thorough discussion of the subject treated so superficially and inaccurately by Mr. Bryan. I would simply refer readers to Professor Huxley's exposition of the term "Agnostic" and of the views of the school of thinkers to which the epithet is now applied. In Huxley's "Lectures and Essays" Mr. Bryan will find an Essay on "Agnosticism." I cannot quote here the whole passage referring to the origin of the term. The Professor belonged to a Metaphysical Society. Of this Society and his position in it he writes thus:—"Every variety of philosophical and theological opinion was represented there, and expressed itself with entire openness; most of my colleagues were 'ists' of one sort or another; and, however kind and friendly they might be, I, the man without a rag of a label to cover himself with, could not fail to have some of the uneasy feelings which must have beset the historical fox when, after leaving the trap in which his tail remained, he presented himself to his normally elongated companions. So I took thought, and invented what I conceived to be the appropriate title of "Agnostic." It came into my head as suggestively antithetic to the "Gnostic" of Church history, who professed to know so much about the very things of which I was ignorant; and I took the earliest opportunity of parading it at our Society to show that I, too, had a tail, like the other foxes. To my great satisfaction, the term took; and when the *Spectator* had stood godfather to it, any suspicion in the minds of respectable people that a knowledge of its parentage might have awakened was, of course, completely lulled." Mr. Bryan is perfectly welcome to keep to his own narrow creed, but he has no right to make absolutely false statements in a newspaper respecting the views of those who diametrically differ from him. The use of a good dictionary should have saved Mr. Bryan from the ridicule which his application of the word "cult" to a mere attitude of mind is calculated to bring on him. The same remark applies to what he says about *ignoramus*. *Ignoramus* is not the Latin equivalent of Agnostic. There is no Latin equivalent of this term. *Ignoramus* is applied to a person who does not know what can be known, through idleness or stupidity, whereas Agnostic has only ever been applied to a person who maintains, with Hume and Kant and thousands, if not millions of deep thinkers, that certain things can never be known. The proper title to give to Mr. Bryan's article would be "Agnosticism Misrepresented." It is full of slipshod definitions and absolutely false statements. What is Christianity according to Mr. Bryan? We don't know. Is it Protestant Christianity or Roman Catholic Christianity? If Protestant, is it that of the Ritualist who believes in Baptismal regeneration or that of the Unitarian and the Broad Churchman who have given up miracles, the Divinity of Christ and the popular theories about heaven and hell? It is absolutely false to say that "most of the greatest scientists, philosophers and scholars are Christians," unless the term "Christian" be expanded so as to include every form of ethical and philosophic thought. Professor Ernst Haeckel, a real authority on this subject, at the close of his enlightening essay "The Riddle of the Universe," in which he claims to have demolished the three central dogmas of the dualistic philosophy to which orthodox Christianity holds—the personality of God, the immortality of the soul, and the freedom of the will—says:—"Throughout this discussion of the riddles of the universe I have clearly defined my consistent monistic position and its opposition to the still prevalent dualistic theory. *In this I am supported by the agreement of nearly all modern scientists who have the courage to accept a rounded philosophical system.*" But the questions at issue between Mr. Bryan and Agnostics can not be settled by an appeal to numbers. Truth and error are not to be decided by an appeal to figures. There are 503,000,000 million Buddhists, 100,000,000 Brahmans, 120,000,000 Mohamedans and 250,000,000 Roman Catholics in the world. Does Mr. Bryan agree with any of them? The whole learned world in China and Japan is decidedly agnostic, yet the Japanese fine ethical system is being applauded in Europe and America to-day by professing Christians. I recommend Mr. Bryan to study real authorities on the questions he has discussed so crudely, and no longer to depend on his own imagination when writing of the views of such intellectual giants as Kant, Hume, Spencer, Huxley and Stephen. Very few living, scholarly theologians would ever venture to treat the views of modern agnostics with the flippancy and utter unscrupulousness of statement displayed in Mr. Bryan's article. The old motto. "Learn first and teach afterwards." may well be applied to Mr. Bryan. The tone of his article is decidedly insulting. What does he mean by "the creed of the ox"? What "agnostic" has ever said that he sees "in life nothing beautiful to live for"? Are agnostics less competent to weigh evidence than Mr. Bryan? Is it the thick-headedness of the ox of which he is thinking. If so well—then — never mind. Oxen are patient creatures.

I am, sir, with due respect, for the beliefs and views of others

AN "AGNOSTIC."

June 26th, 1907.

AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

(By Sydney Whitaker, M.D.)

With each new generation the people of different nationalities come more and more into contact with one another. The cost of foreign travel tends always to become less, and the speed to be increased. With frequent meeting comes a freer exchange of ideas, and international congresses become more numerous each year. Exchange of ideas is, however, hindered by local customs and methods, and men have attempted to remove these obstacles by such devices as the universal postal union, the metric system, and the international system of electrical units.

But the greatest hindrance of all—the different national languages—has not hitherto been overcome. For how is an Englishman going to exchange ideas with a Russian, or a German with a Chinaman, if they have no common language? They might as well be animals of different species for all the good which they gain from one another's society, and yet they are reasoning beings possessing speech, but practically deaf and dumb to each other. Attempts to solve this problem have been mainly:—

1st.—Suggestions for the adoption by common consent of some living or dead national language.

2nd.—The invention of an artificial language.

"Why invent an artificial language when you have so many natural ones?" say some. There is no natural language. Language is a human invention, and as conventional and artificial as any other human invention. A child no more speaks naturally than he writes naturally; he must learn the language of his nursery companions. If he be an English child and his nursery companions Japanese children, then he will speak Japanese and not English, and vice versa. The vocal organs of all human beings are alike, and the different sounds produced by different races are merely the result of training and habit.

The two national languages chiefly advocated are English and Latin—English because of its richness and flexibility, its simple grammar, and its adaptability to various purposes, and because it is spoken more than any other; Latin because it is widely known, and was once used internationally. Both these languages have also a good literature. These advantages are, however, outweighed by disadvantages. In English the various methods of forming the plurals of nouns, degrees of comparison of adjective, and tenses of verbs, baffle the learner, who finds that show, showed, shown, long, longer, longest are correct, but that go, goed, gown, bad, badder, baddest, are incorrect—though one may often hear English children speak thus. The apparent simplicity of the grammar again often baffles the learner, e. g., the suppression of the relative pronoun in such incorrect but frequently heard phrases as "The house we live in," "I curse the day I was born."

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One word has often many meanings, e.g.: A Frenchman on his first visit to England put his box on the coach, and was then mystified by being told to get into the box (i.e. box seat), and on asking why a talkative boy who watched the coach start received first a blow on the ear and then a shiling, was further mystified by the explanation that he received a box on the ear because he was such a chatterbox, and was then comforted by a Christmas box. On the coach starting he asked if that building on the hill was not called "house?" He was told no, that it was Colonel Smythe's shooting box, and was surrounded by a hedge of box. The want of a uniform relationship between written English and spoken English is such an obvious disadvantage, that many English speaking people advocate an attempt to conform the spelling to the sounds, and they have made a timid beginning with three hundred words. But they do not, apparently, see that a rigorously phonetic alphabet would consist of about eighty letters, and that a phonetically written English would be unintelligible to foreigners. For many words of Latin and foreign origin have retained their original spelling, and hence can be recognised by the foreigner when written, but not when spoken. Hence many foreigners can understand written English, but not spoken English. If the sounds of the language were conformed to the spelling then English would be easier to the foreigner—but there is no possiblity of this.

Disadvantages equally fatal disqualify both Latin and other languages which have been advocated—chiefly their grammars overburdened with unnecessary cases, declensions, and conjugations; and their senseless system of genders. Why for instance, should the word for head be neuter in Latin, masculine in German, and feminine in French?

Of artifical languages one hundred and fifty of sorts have been invented during the last two hundred years, but the only two of any practical value have been Volapuk and Esperanto. Volapuk was an excellent attempt to solve this problem, but it had several fatally weak points, while Esperanto is immeasurably superior to it.

The inventor of Esperanto—Dr. L. L. Zemenhof—was born on December 3rd, 1859, in the little town of Bielostok, on the frontier of Russia and Germany. The inhabitants were of four different nationalities—Russians, Poles, Jews, and Germans—each group speaking its own language, and on bad terms with the other groups. When young Zemenhof reached his teens he grieved over this, and rightly concluded that the main cause was the misunderstanding due to diversity of language, and determined some day to invent a language which they could all speak. At school at Bielostok, and afterwards at Warsaw, he learned Greek, Latin, French, German, and English, which, with the Yiddish, Russian, and Polish, which he already knew, equipped him well for his task. He first tried to adapt Latin, and afterwards Yiddish, for international purposes, but found them unsuitable. He then worked for twelve years at an artifical language, which he published in 1887 under the name of Esperanto.

Now, a new language—if it is to be a success—must fulfil several requirements, the chief of which are:—It must be very easy to learn. It must be precise, i.e., one word must represent one idea, and one only. It must be rich, i.e., it must be able to express every possible idea, and shade of thought. It must be flexible, i.e., adaptable to every purpose. Its sounds must be harmonious and pleasing. It must contain no sounds difficult to pronounce. None of its words must resemble one another so closely that when spoken they may mistaken for one another. There must be no arbitrary order of words.

Esperanto fulfils all those requirements. Its alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters. The five vowels are pronounced—a as in *father*, e as "ay" in *say*, i as in *machine*, o as in *no*, u as in *rule*. Five of the consonants are given an additional sound by having a circumflex accent over them, they are *g* pronounced as in *gentle*, *s* as sh in *shoe*, *c* as ch in *church*, *j* as z in *azure*, and *h* as ch in *loch*. These five consonants without the accent, and also all the other consonants, are pronounced as in English—excepting c, which has the sound of ts in *bits*, and j, which is like y in *yes*. Each letter is pronounced exactly as written, and the accent is on the last syllable but one. There are six so-called dipthongs—aj pronounced as ai in *aisle*, ej as ayi in *laying*, oj as oy in *boy*, uj as ui in *ruin*, au as ow in *how*, eu as ey-o in the words *they who*, pronounced quickly. With the possible exception of *h* there is no sound especially difficult for an Englishman.

The vocabulary of an artificial language is infinitely harder to learn than the grammar, hence Dr. Zemenhof chose words on the following plan:—He selected whenever possible international words such as "theatre, tobacco, rose, talent," which are very much alike in all European languages. When, however, for any reason he could not find or adopt a suitable international word, he selected one which was common to four, three, or two European languages, and when he could not even do this, he took his word from Latin, or English, French, or German. Take for instance the Esperanto word "*gardeno*," which is so like the English word "garden" that the one hundred and fifty-five millions of English-speaking people throughout the world have very little difficulty in learning and remembering it, and many can guess its meaning. Similarly by its resemblance either in sound or appearance to the words garten, jardin, jardin, and giardino, it is rendered easy to seventy-five millions of German-speaking people, fifty-five millions of French-speaking people, and thirty-five millions of Italian-speaking people respectively. That is a total of three hundred and fifty millions to whom "*gardeno*" presents very little difficulty. The result of this method of selecting words is that a Frenchman can without much difficulty discover the meaning of about 75 per cent. of the words in an ordinary Esperanto text, the Englishman about 65 per cent., the Italian 60 per cent., the Spaniard 42 per cent., and the German 40 per cent. Dr. Zemenhof selected 2,267 words as root words, each of which represented one idea, and one idea only; and he built on these by an ingenious system of prefixes and suffixes, and by the compounding of words.

There are in all thirty-six prefixes and suffixes which are also used as independent root-words. Here are some of them:—Ete, meaning tiny, gives a diminutive signification to the word to which it is joined, e.g., birdo—bird, birdeto—tiny bird. A corresponding suffix in English is the et in floweret and brooklet. Ega, meaning intense, intensifies the meaning of the word to which it is joined, e.g., birdo—bird, birodego—huge bird. Indo, meaning worth or value, gives the signification of "worthy of," e.g., kredi—to believe, kredinda—worthy of belief. Emo, meaning a propensity, adds this idea to the word to which it is joined, e.g., danki—to thank, dankema—thankful, that is having a propensity to thank. Ina, meaning feminine, gives a feminine signification, e.g., patro—father, patrino—mother. It corresponds to the ess in host, hostess. Mala, meaning opposite, reverses the meaning of the word to which it is prefixed e.g., bona—good, malbona—bad. It corresponds to the ig in noble, ignoble.

The student of any other language must learn other words for "mother" and "bad," but the student of Esperanto escapes by means of these thirty-six prefixes and suffixes the learning of many hundreds of new words. Two or three prefixes and suffixes may be used with one root-word, e.g., kato—cat, kat-in-o—female cat, kat-in-eto—tiny female cat. Such a word as re-in-carn-ation is a good example of a word with prefixes and suffixes. By means of twenty-two of these prefixes and suffixes, forty-five new words are formed from the root-word "san," which gives the idea "health." But in any other language many of these would be entirely different words.

As examples of the compounding of words, take the words lipo,—lip, and haroj—hairs. By joining these two we get lipharoj—moustache, literally lip-hairs. Similarly by joining maro—the sea, veturi—to travel, arto—art, we get marveturarto—navigation, literally the sea-travel-art. Familiar English examples are steamship, waterfall.

The grammar is simplicity itself. All the cases, numbers, tenses, etc., are obtained by seventeen inflexions, and there are in all sixteen rules in the grammar, to which there are no exceptions. There is one invariable definite article "la"—the indefinite article being understood when the "la" is absent. All nouns end in "o," and all adjectives in "a." La bona homo—the good man. Plurals are formed by adding j to the singular. La bonaj homoj—the good men. There is only one case besides the nominative, viz., the objective, which is formed by adding the letter "n." He punishes the good man—li punas la bonan homon. He punishes the good men—li punas la bonajn homojn. The genders are exactly as in English. Pronouns similarly form the objective case. I—mi. Me—min. The infinite mood of the verb ends in "i" ami—to love. The present tense of the indicative mood ends in "as," and there is never any change for number or person. I love—mi amas: we love—ni amas; thou lovest—ci amas; you love—vi amas; he loves—li amas; they love—ili amas. The past tense ends in is. Li amis—he loved; the future in os:—Li amos—he shall love. The passive voice is formed by the auxiliary verb, esti—to be; he is loved—li estas amata. Half of the adverbs end in e.

These inflexions denoting parts of speech, cases, numbers, and tenses are—like the root-words—as international as possible, being found in the majority of European languages, and hence easy for the learner. The advantages of the o, a, e, i, etc., endings of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs are that the reader can at sight recognise the different parts of speech. Also from one root-word he can form the different parts of speech instead of learning new words as in other languages. Take the words for yes and no:—Jes—yes; ne—no; (verb) Jesi—to affirm; nei—to deny. (Noun) Jeso—an affirmation; nea—a negation. (Adjective) Jesa—affirmative; nee—negative. (Adverb) Jese—affirmatively; nee—negatively.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there is no strikingly new departure in Esperanto, but that it adopts the best points of the European national languages, and avoids their faults. It is, in fact, as distinct an improvement on national languages as the metric system is on national weights and measures.

All information and literature about Esperanto can be obtained from the British Esperanto Association, 13, Arundel-street, London, W.C.

Regarding the length of time necessary for learning Esperanto; the present writer used the spare time of seven and a half months in preparing, with the aid of a teacher, for the advanced examination of the British Esperanto Association, which is a test of fitness for teaching it. But others have learned it in less time without a teacher. Compare this with the one, two, or three years necessary for acquiring an equal knowledge of one of the national langtuages.

Up to the present 30,000 persons in different parts of the world have registered their names in the yearly official register of Esperantists. Five hundred of these will correspond for practice, and two hundred are merchants who are willing to transact foreign business in Esperanto. There are forty-two newspapers and three hundred books published in Esperanto. There have been two congresses of Esperantists—the first in Boulogne in 1905, at which 1,500 were present; and the second in Geneva, of which a good description is given in the "Review of Reviews" for October, 1906. At this congress Esperantists tried to guess one another's nationality from their accent, but were as often as not unable to do so. There are two committees—one, the organising committee, which arranges business and congress matters, the other, the language committee, which arranges the admission of new words and other language matters. The next congress will be at Cambridge, England, on August 10th, 1907, and Dr. Zemenhof will be present. Here is a golden opportunity for each reader. Learn Esperanto now, take your next holiday at Cambridge, and you will speak with Esperantists from all parts of the world.

"Why should I learn?" say some. Because:—

(1) Esperanto, being constructed on a scientific plan, is an excellent system of mental gymnastics, like Euclid and Logic. It is a fascinating study. At the Peterborough School in London two hundred schoolboys are now learning it with more enthusiasm than they have ever shown towards other languages. There is a growing demand for teachers.

(2) Unless you, my reader, know two or three languages, it, will give you access to the world's literature which you would not otherwise obtain. For every month some piece of the world's best literature is translated into Esperanto, and, owing to the neutral character of Esperanto, this loses less of its original colour than it would if translated into English. Your mental horizon becomes broader, you become a citizen of the world besides being just an Englishman, and you can truly say "La mondo estas mia patrolando," i.e., the world is my fatherland.

(3) A tiny compendium of the Esperanto grammar and vocabulary, called a key, weighing a quarter of an ounce, and costing a halfpenny, is published in the English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish languages, and six others are in preparation. If you know only English and Esperanto, and you wish to write to a person who knows only Spanish, write your letter in Esperanto, enclose a Spanish key, and this person will read and understand your letter.

(4) If you are a tourist you call on the Secretary of the Esperanto group of any important town which you visit, or any Esperantist residing there, and he will gladly serve you in any way. Esperanto Consuls are now being appointed in important towns throughout, the world. You pay a small fee to the Consul, and he renders you whatever service you require—such as to advertise for a post for you in one of the local papers, or to find a school for your sons.

Do not be discouraged because of your age. An English friend of the writer's, over seventy years of age, who also speaks Spanish, after a few months study of Esperanto from grammar alone, without any teacher, went to the Boulogne Congress, where he for the first time heard and spoke Esperanto. He had some difficulty in speaking at first, but was understood at once, and he understood quite easily what unknown foreigners said to him. In commerce Esperanto will mean greater facility and economy in every way. The work of the present five-language foreign correspondent will be done by clerks who learned Esperanto in less time than shorthand.

Suppose that an excellent scientific or technical work appears by a German writer, and that one hundred and fifty English-speaking men, one hundred French-speaking men, and fifty Italian-speaking men wish to read it. They cannot, un-

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less they happen to read German—for it will not pay to publish an English, French, or Italian translation. But if Esperanto became general it would pay to translate it at once into Esperanto, and sell three hundred copies which all these men would read. Esperanto will not interfere with any any national language, but will be a second language by which all busy men and women—who have no time for studying national languages—will be able to communicate with people in other countries who have similar interests.

It is not associated with any political or other movement or opinion—it is only a language. But the ideal of "Brotherhood and justice between all peoples" was present in the mind of its inventor, and is present in the mind of each Esperantist to-day. This is its motive force, this stimulates its advocates to overcome all obstacles—for they feel that this ideal will be attainable only by breaking down the language barriers which divide the nations: for as long as the peoples do not understand each other, human brotherhood will be only a dream, and war that relic of barbarism, that disgrace to our civilisation—will continue. The old-fashioned method of intercourse between nations was the bullet and the bayonet, but in future it will be more and more Esperanto—until that great day:—

"When the war-drum throbs no longer,
When the battle-flag is furled,
In the Parliament of Man.
The Federation of the World."

PACIFIC MAIL 1906 REPORT.

An aftermath of the San Francisco earthquake and fire of April, 1906, was noted on May 29 in the annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., for the fiscal year ended April 30, which recorded a heavy decrease. This was a result of the diversion of traffic to other channels during the re-establishment in San Francisco of stores, warehouses, hotel accommodations and other accessories for carrying on extensive commerce. This report recorded, as a consequence of the falling off in the operations of its steamers, big losses in gross and net earnings and surplus for the year.

Gross earnings aggregated $4,839,244 or $885,093 less than those in the previous year, while expenses involved only $4,294,548, compared with $4,895,356 for the preceding year, leaving net earnings of $544,696, or $284,285 less than those for the previous year. Depreciation charges and repairs involved $414,291, or $131,805 less than the same charges for the preceding year, leaving a surplus of $139,405, or $152,479 less than the surplus recorded the previous fiscal year.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders Henry W. De Forest and Robert Goelet were elected directors to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of George J. Gould and James Speyer. The company's income account for the fiscal year ended April 30 compared with those for the two previous years follows:

	1907. Dollar.	1906. Dollar.	1905. Dollar.
Gross	4,830,244	5,724,337	5,775,782
Expenses	4,294,548	4,895,356	4,480,770
Net	544,696	828,981	1,295,012
Dep rep, etc.	414,291	546,096	867,356
Surplus	130,405	282,884	427,656

The earnings and expenses in detail compare as follows:

GROSS.			
Receipts from steamers	4,659,046	5,512,917	5,592,822
Receipts from mails	15,180	15,180	15,180
Miscel col	134,756	168,363	155,304
Inc from invst	30,262	27,877	12,477
Total gross	4,830,244	5,724,377	5,775,783
EXPENSES.			
Steamer ex	3,496,125	4,102,207	3,624,146
Agency ex	568,973	508,414	550,001
Gen ex etc.	100,815	274,695	260,356
Miscellaneous	2,768	2,044	12
Interest	125,867	79,915	46,266
Total	4,294,548	4,895,356	4,380,771

EXPLAINS DECREASE.

In his preliminary report to the stockholders, E. H. Harriman, president of the company, says in part:

"Part of the decrease resulted from the fact that the trans-Pacific line made four less trips this year than last, but by far the greater part was the result of the diversion of traffic to other channels during the re-establishment in San Francisco of its commerce, which was entirely destroyed or scattered by the fire of April, 1906; also, from the lower rates on ocean tonnage and from the unsettled civil condition in the Central American republics, which reduced materially the company's traffic in these states.

"Expenses for the operation of steamers, including charter paid for steamers, decreased $606,081; general expenses, $27,437; insurance, $20,151, and interest on loans, etc., $7,695; a total decrease of $661,365. There was an increase in agency expenses of $60,558, partly the result of an advance in wages, but principally from a payment of $49,053 for lighterage charges at Panama in February, March, and April, 1906, which were chargeable to the expenses of the preceding year, but of which the records were destroyed in the San Francisco fire. This leaves a net decrease in expenses of $600,807.

After deducting $16,411, expenses incurred in caring for the passengers, baggage, etc., of the *Manchuria* and of the *Mongolia*, and the usual charge for depreciation, and general and extraordinary repairs of steamers, there remained a surplus of $130,403, against $282,884 for preceeding year, a decrease of $152,480.

"In addition to the interruption of the regular service of the steamers by strikes and the expenses incident thereto, the cost of operating steamers materially was increased by an advance in wages ranging from 15 to 33 per cent. in all departments of the ships and by the greater cost of all materials and supplies used by them, particularly of coal.

DISASTER PROVED COSTLY.

"During the summer of 1906, the two chartered ships *Manchuria* and *Mongolia*, met with serious disaster, the former on Oahu Island and the latter on Midway Island. Both vessels and cargoes were saved but the *Manchuria* was damaged so that she was unable to resume service, and was put in dry dock for repairs last November. She was to go into service June 1, but is still held in dry dock by the strike in San Francisco. The *Mongolia* was repaired temporarily and resumed service after a slight delay, but permanent repairs will be made to her when the *Manchuria* goes into service. The cost of these repairs are borne by the owner of the ships.

"The indebtedness to the Southern Pacific Co., incurred partly in paying for the steamships *Korea* and *Siberia*, costing $3,974,764, was discharged during the year, and the company has no other debts than those for current expenses, which amount to $269,565. Against this indebtedness the company has on hand in New York, San Francisco and London, April 30, 1907, cash amounting to $343,327, and other current cash assets amounting to $319,510."

THE MUTINY ON THE "ASHTABULA."

On Saturday morning (15th inst.), reports the *China Critic*, at about 8 o'clock, a mutiny broke out on board the *Ashtabula*, a British steamer of some 4,500 tons which is laying ot the outer anchorage at Taku, having discharged a cargo of kerosene for the Standard Oil Co. of New York. The firemen of the steamer declare that since the last eight months they have not received their wages; and during the stay of the steamer at Tientsin the firemen repeatedly demanded their overdue wages they wished to send to their families in the south.

Captain Harward promised on Saturday last to pay each man $25.00, which sum the men seem to have declined as it is only a small part of their claim. The Captain, after promising the advance to each man, ordered the firemen then to get steam on but as the dissatisfied Chinese knew that the money was not on board, while the steamer was on the point of leaving, the men declined to obey the Captain's orders.

Captain Harward then put the No. 1 fireman in irons and intended to do the same to another one. The latter objected and offered resistance. The rest of the firemen meanwhile assumed a threatening attitude, and the officers tried to enforce their orders by using their fists freely. At this point a fireman was so severely kicked in the abdomen by one of the officers, that the blood flowed from his mouth. The other firemen at this juncture armed themselves with iron bars, buckets, etc., and went to the assistance of their comrades, attacking the officers with the above mentioned weapons.

The officers now drew their revolvers and fired nearly all their ammunition over the heads of the mutineers, but when the men became more and more aggressive the officers fired straight into them, wounding one in the left cheek and another in the leg. All this time the tug *Chinlun* (Captain Burrows) was alongside the *Ashtabula* and in order to prevent the mutineers escaping, the *Chinlun* made preparations to get away from the steamer, but the foreign officers on board asked the tug to remain awhile, whereupon all the officers left the big steamer and boarded the *Chinlun*. While the officers were leaving their ship the mutineers contined throwing missiles at them and it is a wonder that no one was hurt. Only one of the officers was injured on one of his legs, which he could, however use.

After leaving the steamer, the officers shouted from the *Chinlun* to a steam launch in which Capt. Lindberg, Mr. Fisher of the I.M.C., and another gentleman approached. The officers told Capt. Lindberg about the mutiny, mentioned the fact that they had shot three men and wounded several, and wished to charter Capt. Lindberg's launch in order to inform H.B.M.'s Consulate at Tientsin and ask for military assistance.

Capt. Lindberg, however, referred them to another Chinese steam-launch,

At this time the Chinese, to whose mercy the ship was left, blew the steam whistle and hoisted a large British flag. A "danger" signal and a call for a "Custom officer" had been hoisted before by somebody.

Messrs. Lindberg and Fisher then boarded the *Ashtabula*, the mutineers kneeling before them with every sign of despair and explaining to them their position. Captain Lindberg found one man with a shot through the cheek, one with a shot through the leg and one bleeding freely from his mouth as a result of the kick in his abdomen. The man who was put first in irons had still his iron bracelets on, but the connecting chain had been broken by his comrades. No damage whatever had been done to the ship and the men looked, according to all the eyewitnesses, more like frightened sheep than like mutineers.

At about 2 a.m. the officers returned to their ship and later on at 7 a.m. Vice-Consul Pratt arrived at Tongku with a British officer and a detachment of 30 Sikhs with field outfit. The party at once left by the tug *Heron* for the *Ashtabula*, where the utmost quiet reigned. Besides the dissatisfied firemen none of the sailors or others of the crew took any part in the so-called mutiny. The other men were all hanging around and smoking during the affray.

On Sunday at about 8.15 a.m. Vice-Consul Pratt and the soldiers arrived back at Tongku and left at 9.30 a.m. for Tientsin. The mutineers, a total of thirty firemen, where left in charge of Capt. Chen of the Tongku Police, who put the men on board the river gun-boat *Fee-tung*, calling at Dr. Shaw's Hospital at Taku to have the wounded men looked after.

The *Fee-tung* with the prisoners, including the two wounded, left Tongku at 10 a.m. and arrived at 5.30 p.m. at Tientsin, where the prisoners were handed over to the Chinese Police Headquarters.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The recent resolutions confirmed by shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at an extraordinay meeting for the increase of the Bank's capital from ten to fifteen million dollars have been approved by Government, and in the *Gazette* the consent of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been proclaimed. The proclamation reads as follows:—

[L. S.] FRANCIS HENRY MAY,
Officer Administering the Government.

By His Excellency Francis Henry May, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Mischael and Saint George, Officer Administering the Government and Commander in Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by section 2 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ordinance 1907, it was provided among other things that it should be lawful for the Company notwithstanding anything contained in section 22 of the Principal Ordinance (being the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ordinance 1866), or in the Deed of Settlement therein mentioned from time to time to extend or increase its capital for the time being by the creation and sale of new shares so as the same was made with the consent of a general (extraordinary) meeting of the shareholders of the Company to be specially called for that purpose and with the consent previously obtained of the Governor and under such conditions and provisions as he might think fit, such consent being evidenced by notification or proclamation to that effect under the hand of the Governor and published in the *Gazette*, and so as the total amount of the capital of the company should not exceed the sum of twenty millions of dollars. Provided that whenever and so often as any further capital was raised then a notification or proclamation to that effect under the hand of the Governor should be published in the *Gazette* and the present capital of ten millions of dollars together with such further capital should thenceforth be taken to be the fixed capital of the company, but with power nevertheless further to increase such capital from time to time as therein provided.

And whereas it having been duly intimated to the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong and its Dependencies that the desire of the share-

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holders of the said company was further to increase the capital of the said company to the total amount of fifteen millions of dollars by the creation and sale of new shares subject to the provisions of the Hongkong and Shangkhai Banking Corporation Ordinance 1907, and to have the previous consent of the Officer Administering the Government thereto, the said Officer Administering the Government on the 15th day of June, 1907, in writing did signify his consent to the proposed creation of additional capital of the said Company subject to the provisions of the said Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ordinance 1907 to the extent of five millions of dollars.

And whereas it having been represented to me that pursuant to the said consent a further capital of five millions of dollars divided into shares of $125 has been created.

Now therefore I in pursuance of section 2 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ordinance 1907 do hereby proclaim that the said further capital of five millions of dollars has been created and that the said sum of five millions of dollars together with the said sum of ten millions of dollars making in all a total of fifteen millions of dollars shall henceforth be taken to be the fixed capital of the said Company.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Victoria, Hongkong, this 20th day of June, 1907.—By Command,

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save the King.

CONSENT.

[L.S.] FRANCIS HENRY MAY.
Officer Administering the Government.

To the Court of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

I, Francis Henry May, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Officer Administering the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby signify my consent to the proposed increase of the capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from ten millions of dollars to fifteen millions of dollars subject to the provisions of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ordinance 1907.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1907.

THE P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The directors' report for the half year ended March 31 states:—

FLEET.—The tonnage stands at 382,888 tons. Four vessels of the intermediate type (vessels of large capacity for cargo and passengers and of considerable speed, although not mail steamers) classed under the letter N., have been added recently to the fleet. The last of these steamers, the *Nore*, was delivered by the builders early this year, and is now on her first voyage to China and Japan. No further building operations have been undertaken since these ships were delivered, and, for the first time for a great many years, the company have not a single vessel on the stocks.

TRANSPORTS.—At the date of the last report, five steamers were employed in the Government transport service, but, the season for this work having come to a close, these ships are laid up, for the time being, at Southampton, as spare ships.

CADETS.—A limited number of young gentlemen were recently selected by competitive examination and passed into the *Worcester* training ship, under the special arrangement instituted by the company for the encouragement of youths of good education and training, to adopt the nautical profession, and join the company's service. This scheme was fully explained in the last report.

Mail Service.—As the proprietors are aware, the company are now carrying on an interim mail contract for a period of three years, which will expire on Jan. 31 next. The Post Office having advertised for tenders to establish new mail services with India, China, and Australia, the directors submitted in August last, a comprehensive tender for the work in question, which may be said to have been for nearly two-thirds of a century in the company's hands. Owing to various causes, not in any way originating with the company, the final decision with regard to this important matter was only arrived at a few days ago, but the directors are now enabled to announce that their tender, as put forward, for these services, has been accepted. The future conditions of contract embrace an acceleration of speed, and, at the same time, a considerable abatement in the amount of the present subsidy. This new contract will run for a period of seven years from February 1, 1908.

SUMMARY.—The state of the Eastern trade has not, on the whole, been favourable to shipping during the last 18 months. The company's ordinary freight returns for the last six months show a considerable shrinkage, as compared with the receipts for the same period in the previous year. This applies more particularly to the Indian trade, and to the Intercolonial business between India, China, and Japan. The Australian business has improved, and if the rates for refrigerated produce had been at a remunerative figure (which, so far as mail steamers are concerned, has not been the case) the Colonial receipts would have gone far to counteract the deficit which has accrued in other directions. The homeward Indian trade has been specially disappointing, as whenever rates seemed to take a turn for the better, shipments at once dwindled, and great difficulty was found in obtaining cargo. On the London, China, and Japan lines this tendency has not been so marked, but at the same time the business in that quarter has been distinctly less favourable than that of last year.

INTERIM DIVIDEND.—The net effect of the half-year's work shows, however, on the whole, a fair result, and the directors have declared the usual interim dividend on the Preferred stock, at the rate of 5 per cent. yer annum, and on the Deferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on and after June].

AN EXCITING VOYAGE.

Our readers will doubtless remember the British steamer *Maori King*, Captain Duncan, that had such exciting times in the ports of Vladivostock, Odessa and Singapore which culminated in several cases in H.B.M.'s Supreme and Police Courts at Shanghai some time ago. The vessel afterwards loaded a large number of Russian and Chinese labourers for Mexico and during the voyage across the Pacific the officers had their hands full in keeping peace between the two races. The following account has just reached the *Shanghai Mercury*, written by an eye witness on board the ship:—

S. S. *Maori King*, Guaymas,
Mexico, 26th May, 1907.

We arrived here on the 14th instant, and after the ten days' quarantine, have landed all the Russian and Chinese emigrants.

On our way across and when just about sighting the Californian coast, a serious fight occurred between the Russian and Chinese, through a Russian fighting a Chinaman who insisted on going up on the forecastle head. The Chinaman, in coming down, lost his hold on the rails and was seriously hurt. A cry of "Fight, fight" was raised by the Chinese and in less than five minutes, the decks were swarming with Chinese armed with belaying pins, capstan bars, bamboos, pokers, clubs, angle irons from the hatches, rails, etc. The fight took place about 1 p.m. when all the officers and saloon passegers were having tiffin. The Chinese rushed to the forecastle, dropped the hatch covers on No. 1 hold, and bombarded the Russians below with lumps of coal and pieces of wood and iron. The forecastle head appeared to be a mass of swinging clubs, arms and heads, and with the green shirts of some of the Russians you would imagine a Donnybrook Fair in progress.

As soon as the officers were aware of the fight, they endeavoured to prevent the Chinese from entering the afterholds and from joining their comrades on the forward decks. The Russians on the forecastle head were waving their hands to show they were not fighting, and the Chinese contractors and foremen were amongst their countrymen trying in vain to control them. The Captain joined them in their efforts to pacify them, while the officers off watch stayed on the bridge deck waiting for further developments. During a lull in the fighting, the Chief Engineer succeeded in bringing the wife and daughter (about 12 years of age) of one of the Russians (the only womenfolk on the ship) to the wheelhouse for safety.

The doctor's assistant fired a revolver in the air from the deck of the bridge, and we all expected the Chinese to rush the bridge, but luckily, very few of them heard the shot and they gradually stopped fighting. Strange to relate only eight Russians and six Chinese were more or less wounded, and a few others with bruises which did not need the doctor's attention.

We had about 950 Chinese and about 250 Russians on board. The only reason I think nobody was killed was because the Chinese, although better armed than the Russians, were afraid to go down the No. 1 hold, and the Russians were afraid to come out of No. 1 hold.

The caterer (for the labourers) and assistants were in mortal fear of their lives, and most of them stowed themselves away in the bunkers and other places of safety.

It was not till 3 p.m. that we were able to feel sure of our lives, as, although the actual fighting did not last over half an hour, the Chinese seemed bent on revenge. In the evening the saloon passengers, consisting of the doctor, Russian foreman, caterer, etc., drew up a petition signed by all the Russians asking the Captain to put into the nearest port for an armed guard.

The Captain, after consultation with his officers, and seeing that we were without firearms, decided to put into San Diego, the nearest port of assistance. We there secured the services of twenty men mostly navy reserves under Lieut. Stewart, and continued our journey to Guaymas.

At Guaymas we were quarantined for ten days, but after five days in port, matters became so serious one night, that we had to call for assistance, and eleven sailors under an officer from the Mexican gunboat *Democrata* were placed on board besides the guards from San Diego.

The Chinese wanted to go ashore and wanted a new contract as well. After eight days quarantine, half of the Russians were landed for fumigation, and the day after the remaining Russians and about 300 Chinese were landed, and the following day the remaining Chinese with the exception of the sick ones were all landed. When the Chinese were all landed, the officers and engineers were at liberty to go ashore, and the guards were allowed to stay in an hotel till their claims were paid.

A TOWN OF THE INSANE.

The care and treatment of the insane can be studied under very novel conditions at the little Belgian town of Geel or Gheel, 26 miles E.S.E. of Antwerp. Gheel is really a town of the insane. One meets them everwhere; they roam about the streets; they take their refreshment in the cafés, and they go through their daily labours often with more sense than does many an ordinary citizen who is believed to be sound in mind and body. There are about 1,500 out patients, and they are taken as boarders by the townspeople. Of course, these are harmless cases, and the dangerous insane are looked after either in the local asylum or in remote villages. The inhabitants charge from £12 to £120 a year, according to the way in which the patient wishes to live; yet, no matter how little he pays, he is always treated with wonderful kindness by the family with whom he is boarding. The good people of Gheel seem to have a special faculty for being able to treat the insane successfully, and many marvellous cases of recovery are on record. This is the result of heredity, for the experience gained has been handed down from father to son for centuries.

The patient is really the guest of the household; the armchair is allotted to him, he has the best place at table, and he receives the most attention. Thus he learns gradually the value of the respect which is his due, and therefore he strives to master his affliction so that he shall not lose his privileges. The little children of Gheel have learned how to handle these curious visitors; they play with them fearlessly, and walk and talk with them. Sometimes the patient may be seen tending the baby. Naturally enough Gheel is filled with "Emperors," "Queens," "Millionaires," "Popes," "Archbishops," and other magnificent people; yet all such cases are treated most kindly and respectfully by the inhabitants of Gheel. There is one case of a "King" who tells all newcomers that he has two left legs, and therefore he is obliged to have two left boots and two left legs to his trousers. Another old gentleman thinks he is the Pope, and that he could fly to heaven, only for the moment he is too fat; his landlord seems to wish to help him to make a start in flying from the window of the second storey, but he reminds him that he might fall and break his neck; thereupon the "Pope" decides to put off his flight "until after tea." Then there is a young man who is always looking for a hatchet; he thinks he has suddenly become so strong that he must hew away the doorway, in order that he may be able to go in and out. Another case is that of a man who, with tears in his eyes, begs the stranger to protect him from a huge butterfly, which wishes to attack him and to eat his brains. Another man thinks he is a seed of corn, and he will ask a stranger to put him into his pocket, so that the wind may not blow him away.

Recently one of the patients was terribly frightened by the idea that he was a mustard-seed, and that the birds might eat him. His host quieted him by saying "Have I not told you that you are quite safe, for birds eat only hemp-seed." Then there is a "Queen of Holland," who holds her Court with all the pomp imaginable; with great state she pretends to receive her visitors, and regrets that her soldiers have not been able to receive them, and then she sings in a shrill voice airs from the best known operas. When her visitor leaves her presence she goes to the window, gives orders to an imaginary chamberlain, and points to the phantom regiments, which, to her fancy, are filing past her window. She is the daughter of a leading Dutch statesman.

The landlords of the inns at Gheel are very cour-

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teous and respectful to the insane; they humour all their wildest whims. Altogether it is a wonderful sight, and the entire absence of any restraint would astonish the most modern student who has specialised on the treatment of the insane. Mind and nerve specialists from all quarters of the world find their way to Gheel, and patients from every Continent are sent to be treated there. Every physician who has visited Gheel speaks in glowing terms of the efficacy of the treatment, which is based on friendliness and tact. All the patients seem to be perfectly contented; they get really to love their hosts, and they are loud in their praises of the little town. For dangerous cases there is at Gheel an establishment under the care of physicians appointed by the State, and at regular intervals they also visit the "patients" living in the town.—*Globe.*

THE NEW ANTI-OPIUM REMEDY.

Mr. L. Wray, Director of Museums of the Federated Malay States, has published in the *Journal of the Federated Malay States Museums* an account of the new anti-opium remedy and of the results obtained from its use in Selangor. As the subject has aroused considerable interest both in this country and on the Continent, a brief abstract of his article may prove of interest.

The discovery of the property of the plant is told by two of the men in charge of the factory of the Selangor Anti-Opium Society in Kuala Lumpur. A party of Chinese wood-cutters, working in the jungle near Seremban, ran out of tea, and to supply its place took the leaves of a jungle climber, dried them, and used them as tea in the ordinary way. But the beverage made the men ill with bowel complaint. The leaves were then roasted, and a fair substitute for tea was obtained, which had no ill effects. Then, for some obscure reason, some opium dross, consisting of the refuse opium after being smoked, was mixed with it, and the men continued drinking the mixture for a week or more in place of tea. After this time it was found that all desire for opium-smoking had been lost. Friends of the men made known the discovery, and so the news was spread, and other men were induced to try the remedy. Mr. Wray suggests that the plant may act as an astringent, preventing the distressing intestinal troubles which usually supervene on a stoppage of the customary supply of opium, and render it difficult to leave off its use. The mode of preparing the remedy is as follows:—About 8oz. to 10½oz. of the roasted leaves are boiled for about three hours in about four gallons of water. The liquid is then strained through a white cloth and poured into barrels, and supplied direct from the barrels to the bottles brought by the patients; but, as the infusion contains no preservative, it is readily subject to fermentation, and often has to be thrown away and a fresh supply obtained.

The decoction is prescribed thus:—Whatever the amount of opium a man habitually smokes, that amount is to be mixed with the infusion. It may be mentioned here that the average opium smoker takes from two to three chi (116 2-3gr. to 175gr.) of chandu per diem. This quantity is often exceeded, and in one case 1½ tahil (875gr.) is stated to be the daily allowance of a particular smoker. Chandu, which is the opium as prepared by the Chinese for the use of smokers, is less potent than the official extract of opium of the British Pharmacopeia. In the act of smoking a considerable quantity of the alkaloids contained in the chandu is certainly destroyed and only a mere fraction is absorbed into the system of the smoker. To proceed, if, for instance, a man has been in the habit of smoking two chi of chandu per day, then two reputed quart bottles (*a*) and (*b*) of the infusion are taken, and into one (*a*) is put two chi of burnt chandu, roasted on an iron skewer-like instrument in the same way as it would be if being prepared for smoking. Then a Chinese teacup is half-filled from bottle (*a*) and taken by the patient, and half a teacup from bottle (*b*); the one that does not contain any opium, is put into (*a*). This is repeated each time a dose is taken, so that the liquid in (*a*), while containing its bulk, continually decreases in its opium contents until the bottle (*b*) is exhausted. The dose is to be taken as many times a day as the patient has been in the habit of smoking, usually three or four times, until the two bottles are finished, when the man should, it is stated, be cured of all wish to smoke. If this is not the case, then the treatment is to be repeated, but with a smaller initial proportion of burnt opium in bottle (*a*), the amount being again decreased if a third course is necessary. It is stated that sometimes two courses are sufficient, but generally three are required.

At the Weld-road establishment of the Selangor Anti-Opium Society in Kuala Lumpur, from November 16 to 23 last, about 396 patients had reported that they were completely cured of the habit. Before that date no records were kept. Many patients naturally do not trouble to return and make a report. The Rev. W. E. Horley wrote on December 6 that about 8,000 people had applied at the Methodist Episcopal Mission-hall in Sultan-street, Kuala Lumpur, and over 7,000 in Ipoh, Perak, within the last few weeks. It is instructive to note that the monthly official opium returns showed during November a decrease of 38 chests of opium and in December 32 chests, the lesser number in December being probably due to the return of a certain number of patients to their opium pipes. The success obtained has led to the opening of branches of the Selangor Anti-Opium Society at Kepong, Rawang, Sarendah, Sungei, Besi, and Kajang.—*The Times.*

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, June 27.

Yorkshire won their match by an innings and 45; other matches drawn.

LAUNCH OF H. M. S. "INFLEXIBLE."

The cruiser *Inflexible* has been launched at Clydebank.

OXFORD DIPLOMAS.

Degrees have been conferred by the University of Oxford on Prince Arthur of Connaught, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, Lord Loreburn, Rt. Hon. Jas. William Lowther, General Booth, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling.

THE GRANT TO LORD CROMER.

Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons announced that the Government had decided to make a special grant to Lord Cromer.

THE ARMY BILL IN THE LORDS.

The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Territorial Forces Bill unanimously.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The daily bulletins regarding the health of the Duke of Devonshire have been reserved since the 22nd inst. but he is improving slightly.

THE KAISER AND THE JAPANESE CRUISERS.

London, June 28.

The Kaiser went on board the *Tsukuba* at Kiel to witness *jujitsu* and fencing.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The British representatives have submitted to the Peace Conference at the Hague a proposal to abolish contraband at sea, and the right to visit vessels would then be exercised merely to establish the neutral character of merchant ships. The restriction imposed by blockade would still be continued, also the prohibition of the sale of actual or potential warships to belligerents.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Among the King's Birthday honours are the following knighthoods; Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mr. Alexander Hosie (Consul-General in Szechuen).

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 27.

Mr. W. Chatham, Director of the Public Works Department, Hongkong, is made Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the Tungku Besar (Regent of Pahang) and Admiral Tamari, ex-attache to the Japanese Embassy at London, Honorary Companions.

NEW INDIAN DECORATION.

The King has created a new Indian military decoration, to be called the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

GENERAL BOOTH.

General Booth was welcomed at the Albert Hall by an audience of 12,000, including many titled and other prominent personages, including the staff of the Japanese Embassy.

General Booth announced the immediate commencement of Salvationist work in Korea, and forecasted the opening of China to Salvationist work.

GERMAN IMPERIAL VISIT.

It is officially announced that the Kaiser and Kaiserin will visit the King and Queen at Windsor in November.

THE RAND.

The depression at Johannesburg is aggravated by the forthcoming repatriation of the Chinese. Mining and other business houses are retrenching. Land and house property has further depreciated.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, June 29.

Lancashire won by an innings and 102 runs.

TRADE UNIONIST MANIFESTO.

Twenty-two Trades Unionist members of the House of Commons have issued a manifesto which states that it is time British workmen protested against the absurdities of some Colonial Premiers, ridicules the so-called offer as worthless and concludes that the British workmen will not be entrapped as exploiters of Imperial sentiment on behalf of tariff reform.

THE AGITATION IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

The French Chamber have passed a vote of confidence in the Government's conduct in connection with the wine growers' agitation. M. Clemenceau declared that the Royalists were conducting an insurrectionary campaign in the South but that the troops would be withdrawn when the law was respected.

THE TRANS-ASIAN MOTOR RACE.

Prince Borghese on June 26th was stopped by insurmountable obstacles south of Lake Baikal and returned to Misovik.

BALLOON RACE.

London, June 30.

Eleven balloons started from Ranelagh this afternoon on a long distance race throughout Great Britain.

RECENT SAN FRANCISCO DEVELOPMENTS.

The New York correspondent of *The Times* says that the San Francisco police have refused five applications for the renewal of permits to Japanese employment agencies. This action may possibly be more serious than the exclusion of Japanese from schools.

HONOUR TO VETERANS.

Later.

King Edward has appointed 37 Indian Mutiny veterans to be Military Companions of the Bath.

BRITISH PROPOSALS AT THE HAGUE.

The British have proposed at The Hague a naval commission for the prohibition of the employment of unmoored submarines or mines liable to drift, and to restrict the use of mines in territorial waters adjoining naval bases or fortified ports. Notice of their being laid must be given to neutrals, and an endeavour must be made to prevent the destruction of unnotified merchantmen.

BALLOON RACE A FAILURE.

London, July 1.

The balloon race was a failure. Owing to a thunderstorm the balloons descended in the suburbs, except one, which came down at Worthing.

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MOTOR CAR ABANDONED IN DESERT.

The French tricar was abandoned in the Desert of Gobi owing to want of petrol. The occupants have entrained at Hankow for Peking.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON IN EUROPE.

London, July 1.

The Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have left Kiel for Plymouth.

JAPANESE SEALING POACHERS CAPTURED.

A United States revenue cruiser has captured twenty-nine Japanese seal poachers on St. Paul's Island, one of the Pribyloffs.

KOREAN DEPUTATION TO THE HAGUE.

A Korean deputation has arrived at the Hague to protest against the non-invitation of Korea to participate in the Conference, but mainly to appeal to the Conference for protection from Japan, who, they allege, has broken her pledge to preserve the independence of Korea. Count Nelidoff refused to receive the deputation.

COUNTY CRIKET.

Worcester has won by an innings and 109 runs; Essex by eight wickets; North-Hants by eight wickets; Warwickshire abandoned match; Leicester and Hants drawn.

COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton has notified a vote of censure, regretting that the Government had declined the unanimous invitation of the Colonial Premiers to consider the preference tariff.

TEA AND SUGAR.

London, July 2.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. Nield moved to reduce the duty on tea by 50 per cent. but not to exceed 5 per cent. per lb. The motion was rejected by 212 to 18. Mr. W. C. Bridgeman moved for a reduction of fourpence. Mr. Asquith said that no one was more desirous than he to reduce direct taxation but the sugar tax pressed heavier than the tea tax. When the financial situation permitted a reduction, sugar would have the first claim. The motion was rejected.

CRICKET.

London, July 2.

In the first test match between England and the South African team at the close of play yesterday the English eleven were all out for 428. The features of the innings were the magnificent century made by Braid and Jessop's score of 93, completely breaking all the bowling except Vogler's.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour to-day asks for a day to discuss the Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton's motion of censure. The Rt. Hon. A. Fell (Conservative Member for Yarmouth) moved that Tea from British possessions should be charged only fourpence duty. Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith argued that preference was not needed for Tea as the British possessions had practically ousted Chinese tea from British markets without preference and were now capturing Russia and other markets. The motion was rejected by 217 to 53 and a five-penny duty adopted.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.

King Edward yesterday received Admiral Yamamoto.

AMERICAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Washington *Post* reports that the cruisers *Washington* and *Tennessee*, now in the Mediterranean, are to reinforce the Pacific force.

THE MOTOR RACE.

London, July 3.

Prince Borghese arrived at Irkutsk on July 1st.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE RECORDED.

Seismographs in Europe and America record a severe earthquake which lasted for several hours. It is believed to have been in Peru.

MILITARY OFFICER REWARDED.

Major Harrison, of the East African Rifles, has been made a Companion of the Bath for services when in command at Nandi.

KEIR HARDIE ON TOUR.

Mr. Keir Hardie sails on July 10th for Canada, Japan, Singapore, Calcutta, Ceylon, Australia and South Africa.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

London, June 27.

An Ottawa telegram states that Prince Fushimi, who left Esquimault harbour by the cruiser *Monmouth*, last Tuesday, amid the firing of salutes and the cheering of immense crowds, wired before his departure to the Governor-General of Canada, expressing his deep gratification at the reception extended him and also at the tokens of enthusiastic good-will towards Japan expressed everywhere in Canada.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The resolution for restricting the powers of the House of Lords was passed by the House of Commons by a majority of 285. The step is variously discussed. In the event of the Government failing to put it in force, they will incur the derision of the public.

THE REFORM OF THE LORDS.

The Government have carried in the House of Commons the bill with regard to the reform of the House of Lords by a majority of 285. There is much excitement, and it is widely remarked that unless the Government are prepared to take some practical step immediately they will be stultified.

THE GERMAN PRIZE COURT SCHEME.

London, June 28.

The German scheme for an international prize court on the outbreak of naval hostilities proposes that each belligerent shall name one admiral, that they then shall select a neutral Power who will choose a member of the permanent arbitration court, who owes his position thereon to its own nomination. Thereafter two neutral Powers will select a third neutral Power who will choose a fifth member of the prize court from its own nominees on the arbitration. This elaborate process of selection does not avoid the objection that according to the German scheme the court will in reality be entirely nominated by the belligerents and their friends, also by the friends of their friends.

The British proposal guarantees impartiality by including no representatives direct or indirect of the belligerents.

It is understood that the Japanese proposal would permit floating mines within fixed areas seeing that they can be constructed so as to become automatically innocuous within definite periods.

AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

June 29.

At the Hague Tribunal the American delegate proposed that private property, except contraband or ships attempting to enter blockaded ports, should be exempt from seizure at sea. He asserted that neutrals are greatly interested in confining naval operations within proper limits. The right of capture possesses no value now-a-days. He added that President Roosevelt desires the Conference to vote on this proposal. The Chairman of the section was about to take a vote when M. Nelidoff pointed out that the dread of pecuniary lors was one of the greatest deterrents of was inasmuch as commerce is daily becoming an authoritative factor in international relations. The question was eventually postponed.

On Wednesday Mr. Tsuzuki submitted a proposal with reference to the transformation of merchantmen into warships.

THE NEW SAN FRANCISCO QUESTION.

It is reported from New York that in order to prevent Japanese from obtaining domestic situations the Police Commissioners of San Francisco are refusing applications from Japanese for the renewal of permits to conduct intelligence bureaus. The San Francisco *Call* demands that America's most powerful warships should be sent to the Pacific. A prominent missionary who has returned from a tour of the Orient warns San Francisco not to under estimate Japan's strength, as she is prepared to defend her honour before the world if necessary.

GENERAL BOOTH.

General Booth has been welcomed home from Japan and Canada by a great demonstration at the Albert Hall. Five representatives of the Japanese Embassy were present. The General said he was delighted at the magnificent reception given to him in Japan. He declared his intention to employ Japanese for the purpose of the salvation of Japan and to create a travelling hospital scheme under the Women's Protection League

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, June 29.

The San Francisco Municipality have rejected the applications of some Japanese employment agents for permits to carry on their business on the ground that they are not American citizens. Consequently the Japanese are making preparations to institute a case against the City authorities and contend that the Municipality have violated Japanese rights to conduct business in America which are guaranteed in the constitution.

Several regulations prejudicial to the Japanese are being issued.

It is said that the Federal Government will not take any action with regard to the dismissal of the Japanese applications. It is reported that in New York there is a law that no one who is not an American citizen shall be permitted to act as an employment agent.

Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary for the Navy, to-day left Washington for San Francisco. His business is said to be to inspect ship-building yards in California but it is believed that his real purpose is to look into the Japanese question there.

KOREA AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

San Francisco, July 1.

A man calling himself the representative of Korea, and who alleges that Japan has ignored the independence of the peninsular Empire, has asked the Netherlands Gov-

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ernment to allow him to be present at the Peace Conference. The Government formally refused to admit his request declaring that no one representing Korea should be allowed to be present at the Conference. The man in question, it is said, has declared that it is useless to rely on Russia and that consequently he will ask America for assistance.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

It is said that the representations recently made by the various Chambers of Commerce in Japan, to President Roosevelt, the Washington Government and several Chambers of Commerce in America speak of a boycott of American merchandise. To escape such a boycott, American traders naturally must obtain assistance from foreign merchants in the Orient. Therefore American business men on the Pacific coast watch the result closely.

INDIA.

London, July 2.

It is reported from Lahore that the members of the Aryasanaes organization are supplying machinery for agitation in the Punjab. Simla is now endeavouring to secure the rescinding of the Government policy towards deported agitators. Any concession is immediately regarded as an act of weakness.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The subject of floating mines in extra-territorial waters, which is occupying the attention of the third section of the committee, is regarded as of prime importance in view of danger to and loss of shipping. The British proposal prohibits floating mines, also mines which when liberated from their moorings fail to become automatically innocuous. After prohibiting the employment of submarine mines for purposes of commercial blockade it forbids the belligerents to employ any submarine automatic contact mines except in their own or the enemy's territorial waters. In the case of fortifying naval ports the mine zone may not be extended more than 10 miles from the position of guns on land. The Japanese have made some alternative suggestions as the mine area which seem reasonable if it be a fact that all mines can be provided with an apparatus rendering them automatically innocuous.

Paris reports that the Russian Foreign Minister declares that any debate at the Peace Conference with reference to the limitation of armaments would certainly be sterile.

NEW AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

A Washington despatch states that two 20,000 ton battleships, reported to be the most powerful of any afloat, will be built by private firms. They will have a speed of 21 knots and ten 12-in., besides smaller guns.

BARON KIKUCHI.

The Manchester University on Saturday conferred the degree of LL.D. on Baron Kikuchi.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 1.

It is said that the purpose of the visit of the American Secretaries for Commerce and the Navy to San Francisco is to investigate, under the instructions of President Roosevelt, the condition of the Japanese in Hawaii and places along the Pacific, the conditions of the Japanese who are entering America, the relations between the Japanese and Americans, etc. The Secretaries of State will leave on July 25th for Hawaii.

The Japanese proprietor of the restaurant recently damaged by the American rioters will lodge a case to-morrow, July 2nd, in the Court, the amount of the claim being twenty-five thousand dollars.

OBITUARY.

London, July 3.

Count Nigra.

AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS FOR THE PACIFIC.

Telegrams from New York are to the effect that the Washington correspondent of the *Globe*, who is usually well informed, states that the entire battleship squadron of 16 ships will be sent to the Pacific in 12 or 15 months, with the addition of a powerful cruiser squadron.

STREET-CLEANERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

There is a street-cleaners strike in New York. It is causing extreme discomfort, and there is general fear of the outbreak of disease.

WOMEN ON ENGLISH LOCAL BOARDS.

British parliamentary returns show that there are 1,904 women members of boards of guardians, district councils, and local education boards.

SOCIALISTS AND RADICALS IN ITALY.

A Rome despatch says that the municipal elections have resulted in a sweeping victory for the Socialists and the Radicals. The Government is increasingly unpopular. Its policy has produced a wave of anti-clericalism.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is reported from the Hague that the British representatives declare auxiliary cruisers must not be permitted to leave belligerent ports under a merchant flag and then convert themselves into warships. They must issue from the port of the country to which they belong as acknowledged warships. This restriction particularly affects the Russian Volunteer Fleet. The Powers show considerable approach to unanimity with regard to the proposal that tenders and colliers, even if sailing under a neutral flag but rendering belligerent services, be subject to capture and even destruction at the hands of the enemy.

A DENIAL.

Later.

New York reports that President Roosevelt's secretary denies the alleged plan of transferring battleships to the Pacific, to which the New York *Herald* adds the announcement of an intention to fortify the Philippines and Hawaii and to develop them as naval bases. The probability is that the naval authorities will disagree as to the wisdom of the step.

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A San Francisco telegram indicates that the Japanese are being discriminated against regarding licenses. Intelligence offices are being prevented from engaging in other businesses requiring municipal authorization.

THE RUMOURED FRANCO-GERMAN "ENTENTE."

From Paris it is reported that the rumours of a Franco-German *entente* or *rapprochement* are absurd. The relations are unchanged. What is required to improve them is distinct evidence that Germany desires to facilitate the task imposed on France by her action at Algeciras.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN ONE NIGHT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of

Cuticura SOAP

Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear old gloves or bandage lightly, in old, soft cotton or linen. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the hands, for removing redness, roughness, and irritations, for rashes and eczemas, with shapeless nails, this treatment is wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills may be had of all chemists. London Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 27th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Changsha, British steamer, 1,463, Edye, 28th June,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 21st June, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Syria, British steamer, 4,91, D. C. Gregor, 28th June,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,820, T. Murai, 28th June,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, G. W. Babot, 28th June,—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Yangtsze, British steamer, 4,149, H. Harris, 28th June,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., 14th June, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, R. Nunome, 28th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 28th June,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Hori, 28th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, C. Nahrath, 28th June,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Dolores, American schooner, 120, J. Bruce, 29th June,—Guam, General.—A. E. Fisher.

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Takenoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,172, T. Nagao, 28th June,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 29th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 29th June,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 30th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 11th June, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Christian Michelsen, Norwegian steamer, 2,292, Bentzen, 30th June,—Melbourne via ports, General.—Cameron & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 30th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 30th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokuto Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,426, K. Kanada, 1st July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Itaya Gomei Kaisha.

Wakamiya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,640, 1st July,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldmann, 1st July,—Portland, Oreg., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 2nd July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

M. S. Dollar, British steamer, 2,674, C. H. Cross, 2nd July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Moyoro Maru, Japanese steamer, W. Wade, 2nd July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaiser Franz Joseph, Austrian cruiser, 4,000, Capt. Willehelm Pacher, 2nd July,—Uraga.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 2nd July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 2nd July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Memnon, British steamer, 3,019, H. W. N. Evans, 3rd July,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Hori, 3rd July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 3rd July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 3rd July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sark, Norwegian steamer, 2,304, Dahl, 3rd July,—Portland, Oregon, General.—Captain.

Miguel de Larrinaga, British steamer, 2,668, Thompson, 3rd July,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tjinkini, Dutch steamer, 3,014, H. Koops, 3rd July,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 28th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 28th June,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sydney, French steamer, 2,077, Barillon, 29th June,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 29th June,—Bassein, Burmah, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Baron Driesen, Russian steamer, 2,610, Hoffmann, 29th June,—Kobe, General.—Becker & Co.

Changsha, British steamer, 1,463, Edye, 29th June,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 29th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ankui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 29th June,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Hori, 29th June,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, T. Harrison, 26th June,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 29th June,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Nippon, Austrian steamer, 3,999, E. Tarabonia, 29th June,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 30th June,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yangtsze, British steamer, 4,149, H. Harris, 1st July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, F. E. Cope, 1st July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 1st July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Christian Michelsen, Norwegian steamer, 2,292, Bentzen, 1st July,—Otaru, General.—Cameron & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 1st July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 1st July,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Syria, British steamer, 4,191, D. C. Gregor, 2nd July,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 2nd July,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, G. Parkinson, 2nd July,—London, Amsterdam and London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 2nd July,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vandalia, German steamer, 2,641, Franck, 2nd July,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Numantia, British steamer, 2,806, Feldmann, 3rd July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer 2,580, T. Tibballs, 3rd July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokuto Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,426, S. Kanada, 3rd July,—Uraga, Ballast.—Itaya Gomei Kaisha.

Moyoro Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,773, W. Wade, 3rd July,—Seattle, Wash., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peshawur, British steamer, 4885, C. F. Lockstone, 3rd July,—Manila, P.I., Ballast.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Asia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Edward Campbell and servant, Rev. Albert Erdman, Miss Harriet Gring, Miss Anna D. Schwartz, Mrs. Albert Erdman, and Mr. Geo. G. Guild, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. E. Calderon, and Mr. W. S. Lowe, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. W. H. Crissmann, and Mrs. William G. King, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Jas. G. Argetsinger, Mr. Thomas W. Parkin, Mr. Lewis P. Bailey, Mr. Edward A. Pratt, Dr. P. F. Gilman, Mrs. P. F. Gilman, Mr. J. O. Shepard, Mrs. J. O. Shepard and son, Mr. William Goldsmith, Mr. H. E. Wallace, and Mr. W. J. D. Young, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. T. Inglis, Mr. P. Shillock, Major J. Gale, Lieut. L. P. Queen, and Mr. J. L. Campbell, in cabin; Mrs. T. Konishi, Mr. Shigeyeda, Mr. T. Yamada, Mrs. Yamada, Mr. and Mrs. Marchovski and 2 children, in second class; 37, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. H. Sudzuki, Mr. and Mrs. Rugeroin, Mrs. Ross-Lawrence, Dr. M. Herschi, Mr. C. B. Sasson, Mrs. R. Sasson, Miss S. Sassoon and 2 children, Dr. F. Masao, Mrs. M. Masao, Mr. Kurayo Masao, Misses K. and H. Masao, Mr. Chika Yamamoto, Mr. Masu Koike, Mr. Aug. Ehlers, Mrs. S. M. Heidom, Mr. Liok Fuk, Mr. Dick Heidom, Mrs. Marcur Slade, Miss Margaret Slade, Misses Betti and Sarah Margaret, Master M. G. Margaret, Miss F. U. Frantzior and amah, Mr. J. Komor, Master E. Komor, Miss L. Middleton, Miss F. Middleton, Mr. I. E. Schubert, Capt. Fitz Patrick, Mrs. Fitz Patrick, Rev. I. Robson, Mrs. Robson, Misses Victor and Marg. Robson, Miss Tsuri Makagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McCord, Mr. N. Yanagisawa, Mr. A. B. Braddock, Mr. Geo. Bradley, Mr. Walter Pettican, Mrs. Louise Pettican, Mrs. E. Wendt, Mr. Tukschand Deranimal, Mr. Tikandas Jhamander, Mr. Ling Chang, Mr. Kah Wang, and Mrs. Kadoda, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. I. V. Vernon, Mrs. C. J. Farrow, Mrs. P. Klopper, Miss M. Klopper, Rev. C. V. Herriott, Mrs. C. V. Herriott, Mrs. D. H. Hare, Mrs. F. R. Lewis, Mrs. M. Lees, Mrs. C. E. Jordan, Miss E. A. Jordan, Capt. C. L. Beckhurst, Mrs. C. L. Beckhurst, Mr. H. A. Pattman, and Miss I. Beckhurst. For Honolulu:—Mr. W. L. Flemming, and Mrs. W. L. Flemming. For San Francisco:—Mrs. H. P. Laballe, Mr. D. Woodburn, Mr. M. Pavis, Mrs. M. Pavis, Mr. A. R. Trippett, Mrs. A. R. Trippett and infant, Miss A. Stoltz, Mr. J. J. McDonough, Miss G. L. McCash, Miss M. M. South, Mr. Lou Dou, Mr. B. Fratgen, Mr. S. E. Schwartz, Mrs. S. E. Schwartz and 5 children, and Dr. Walter Wickor, and Rev. M. E. Coleman, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, for Marseilles via ports:—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Ramsden, Miss Ramsden, Mr. W. G. O'Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Richards, Mr. W. S. Gilman, Mr. J. Dempster, Mr. Y. Yuza, Mr. Tong Lo, Mr. Ginol, Mr. Guillaume Klevesa, Mr. Friedrich Golenko, and Mr. Francis Yukuts, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver:—Mr. H. W. Anderson, Miss Arai, Mr. G. R. Arthur, Mrs. G. R. Arthur and infant, Miss R. Barber, Mr. Blackett, Mrs. Blackett, Mr. A. Bookless, Mr. J. H. Bowman, Mr. A. Bray, Mr. R. Burling, Mrs. R. Burling, Mr. F. E. Cockshott, Miss Cockshott, Miss H. F. Dearborn, Mr. H. J. A. Eyre, Mr. C. E. Fleming, Mrs. W. Gauld and child, Miss Grace Gauld, Miss Flora Gauld, Dr. A. W. Goldsmith, Mr. W. D. Goodfellow, Mrs. W. D. Graham, Miss M. Graham, Master D. Graham, Mr. F. Paget Hett, Mrs. F. Paget Hett, Miss C. M. Huntoon, Mr. H. C. Joass, Mr. W. O. Lancaster, Lieut. G. C. H. Linsdell, Mr. T. Miller, Mr. W. F. Miller, Mr. H. Minehead, Mr. A. Montgomery, Mr. E. Moore, Miss Newton, Lieut. H. P. Smythe Osbourne, Miss Phillipps, Mr. N. R. Pittman, Mr. J. W. Rice, Mr. Walter Rivers, Mrs. Walter Rivers, Mr. M. Sharpe, Miss M. V. Shaw, Miss Snowden, Mrs. C. A. Stevenson, Miss Trent, Miss C. E. Trutch, Mr. J. G. Ware, Mrs. J. G. Ware, Miss H. Ware, Miss F. Ware, Miss G. Ware, Miss D. Ware, Miss A. Ware, Mr. C. Weatherhead, Mr. J. F. M. Whyte, Mr. A. C. Wright, and Miss Young, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. D. H. Bacon, Mrs. D. H. Bacon, Miss E. L. Barnes, Miss H. A. Baugh, Miss L. P. Baugh, Capt. Geo. B. Beardsley, Mrs. E. A. Benson, Mrs. B. C. Blythe and infant, Mr. Howard D. Bonesteel, Mr. A. C. Boughton, Mrs. J. C. Brady, Miss Brady, Mr. F. F. Brewster, Miss M. Brewster, Mr. H. M. Bruen, Mrs. H. M. Bruen and child, Mr. H. G. Bryant, Mr. C. E. Carlson, Mrs. C. E. Carlson and infant, Mrs. J. Carlton, Mr. A. H. S. Chuck, Mrs. W. E. Clark, Mr. M. H. Cone, Dr. Claribel Cone, Miss E. Cone, Rev. C. C. Creegan, D.D., Miss J. N. Crosby, Miss C. C. Crosby, Mr. L. B. Curtis, Mrs. L. B. Curtis, Miss Alice A. Curtis, Miss I. J. Dugan, Mrs. S. Dunnick, Mrs. S. B. Evans, Miss Josephine Fearon, Mr. Charles L. Freer, Mr. W. Fritze, Mr. I. O. Gardiner, Mr. H. P. Gardner, Mrs. H. P. Gardner, Mr. S. P. Gardner, Miss M. A. Garvie, Mr. F. A. Garvie, Mr. L. A. Gearhardt, Mr. Arkada Golikoff, Lt. T. Gordon, Mr. J. F. Goucher, Miss Eleanor Goucher, Miss Elizabeth Goucher, Miss Grandy, Mr. L. H. Green, Mrs. L. H. Green, Lieut. G. H. Greene, Miss Etta R. Gregory, Mrs. W. Heen and infant, Rev. L. L. Henson, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mrs. W. J. Hill, Mr. S. Hirsch, Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Mr. A. T. Hoffman, Mrs. A. T. Hoffman, Mrs. E. A. Holmes, Mr. John R. Holmes, Mrs. John R. Holmes, Miss Hoops, Miss Edith Hubbard, Mr. R. S. Hungerford, Mrs. R. S. Hungerford and maid, Mrs. F. H. Ives, Lt. J. A. Jeanson, Mr. H. Jeffrey, Mrs. H. Jeffrey, Rev. R. C. Johnson, Dr. J. E. Kittridge, Mrs. J. E. Kittridge, Admiral H. Knox, Mr. Fred. Kreusler, Mrs. Wm. Laidlaw, Miss Marian Laidlaw, Mrs. S. J. Lashbrooke, Mr. A. Leverkus, Mrs. A. Leverkus, Mrs. J. B. Lening, Miss Elsie Lening, Miss Maud Lening, Dr. A. B. Leonard, Mr. F. H. Maher, Mr. E. J. Mazzuchi and valet, Mrs. C. T. McColgan, Mr. E. McColgan, Bishop John McKim, Mrs. John McKim, Lieut. J. McRae, Mr. Wm. M. Milne, Mrs. M. Milne, Mrs. E. S. Moore, Miss Moore, Mrs. S. F. Moore and infant, Master E. Moore, Master J. Moore, Master De Forrest Moore, Lt. M. E. Morris, Mr. A. L. Morganstern, Mr. W. E. Murphy, Mr. T. Nakamura, Baron K. Nakashima, Mrs. D. E. Newell, Jr. and child, Miss M. E. O'Leary, Mr. H. T. H. Parkins, Mrs. H. T. H. Parkins, Mr. A. J. D. Paul, Mr. H. W. Phelps, Mrs. H. W. Phelps and maid, Mr. W. H. Phillips, Mrs. W. H. Phillips, Rev. W. J. Quisinberry, Miss M. De Rackin, Mr. David Rosenberg, Mr. Harry Rosenberg, Mr. A. W. Schroeder, Mrs. A. W. Schroeder, Mr. F. C. Schwabach, Miss Lea Smith, Miss Florence Stevenson, Mr. Geo. C. Stone, Mrs. Geo. C. Stone, Mrs. H. E. Stone, Miss K. L. Stone, Dr. R. E. Stoops, U.S.N., Mrs. E. M. Stryker, Mr. J. F. Sweetman, Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Mrs. T. M. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. A. J. Van Waning, Mr. A. Villanueva, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Mr. H. M. P. Wolferstan, Mr. E. L. Young, Mrs. E. L. Young, Mr. E. L. Young, Jr., Miss M. Young, Mr. R. Zeuner, and Mrs. R. Zeuner, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Asia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. G. Argetsinger, Mr. L. P. Bailey, Mr. E. Calderon, Mr. W. A. Crismann, Rev. Albert Erdman, Mrs. Albert Erdman, Dr. P. F. Gilman, Mrs. P. F. Gilman, Mr. Wm. Goldsmith, Mr. Wm. G. King, Mr. W. S. Lowe, Mr. T. W. Parkin, Mr. E. A. Pratt, Miss Anna D. Schwartz, Mr. J. O. Shepard, Mrs. J. O. Shepard and son, Mr. H. E. Wallace, Mr. W. J. D. Young, Mr. C. E. Ferguson, Mr. John Steedman, and Mrs. R. Tiscornia, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Syria*, for London via ports:—Miss A. W. Penny, Mr. G. C. Sloan, Mr. R. Souter, Mr. A. L. Robertson, Mr. H. E. Craig, Mr. A. J. Rankin, Mr. Merpal, Mr. Geo. Guscott, Mr. Geo. W. Whitmore, and Mr. Fred. Little, in cabin.

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CARGO.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver:—

From.	Canada.	TEA. Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong	475	—	—	634	—	1,099
Keelung	—	456	8,187	—	—	8,643
Foochow	255	365	877	561	—	2,058
Shanghai	98	2,017	5,553	95	—	7,765
Shimidzu	50	2,358	895	—	—	3,303
Kobe	95	2,150	875	—	—	3,120
Yokohama	1,103	1,821	2,338	—	—	5,262
Total	2,076	9,167	18,725	1,280	—	31,248

From.	SILK. New York.	Eastern Pa.	York Pa.	San F'cisco.	Montreal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	310	—	—	—	—	310
Shanghai	24	—	—	—	—	24
Yokohama	224	—	—	—	—	2 4
Total	558	—	—	—	—	558

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by steamship *Tango Maru*, for Seattle Wash., 26th June:—

	Bales
F. Strahler & Co.	69
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	30
Vivanti Bros.	20
Cornes & Co.	11
Jewett & Bent	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	186
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	60
Doshin Kaisha	13
Total	339

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Sydney*:—

	Raw. Marseilles Optipn.	Lyon.	Russia.		Waste. Marseillas	Lyon.	Italy.	Milan.
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	158	—	—	132	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Total	165	163	—	—	132	—	—	44

Per British steamer *Syria*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 20 bales; Waste silk for Europe, 72 bales.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O.	Coptic	F. July 5
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut 1	M. July 8
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. July 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 2	Th. July 11
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia 3	Th. July 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle 4	Sa. July 13
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. July 13
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 5	M. July 15
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin	W. July 17
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Th. July 18
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. July 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	F. July 26

1 Left Tacoma on the 18th ult.
2 Left Seattle on the 25th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 28th ult.
5 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	Preussen	Sa. July 6
America	P. M.	China	Sa. July 6
Hongkong	O. & O.	Coptic	Su. July 7
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Su. July 7
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Tu. July 9
Europe	N. Y. K.	Wakasa Maru	W. July 10
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	W. July 10
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. July 11
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Sa. July 13
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa. July 13
Europe	P. & O.	Nyanza	Tu. July 16
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	W. July 18
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Sa. July 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. July 21
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. July 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa. July 27

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[Specially Compiled for the "Japan Mail."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, July 5.

American cotton has further risen. Business in cotton yarn is active.

RAW COTTON.

	Per picul.
American Middling	37.00 to 41.30
Indian Broach	30.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN

	Per bale.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	360.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	445.00 to 485.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	Per piece.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	V.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.15 to 4.50
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	Per piece. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

A London telegram received in Yokohama on July 2nd reports the market generally weak. This dullness does not seem to have extended to Japan and a moderate business is being done.

	Per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1⅛")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

No change since last report.

American	V.3.50 to 3.74
Russian	—
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.83 to 3.48
Nippon	2.63 to 3.50
Ogora Hokuyetsu	2.65 to 3.30
Tosai	3.00 to 3.40

SUGAR.

An active business is going on. Stocks are growing scarce.

	Per picul.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.90 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

No change.

Calcutta first	Yen. 255
" second	240
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial "Kenshin"	214

COPPER.

No alteration to be noted. Considerable fluctuations are being experienced in London.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A moderate business is going on.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen 2.50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.10
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.10
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices have gone down. The market still shows a downward tendency.

On June 26th, a hundred and twenty bales of new re-reels (Joshu, Suikosha) were consigned to the offices of Hara, Moji, and Shibusawa, Yokohama.

On 4th inst., stocks were: filatures 6,553 bales; Re-reels, 236 bales; Orikaishi — bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,340 to 1,360
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,290 to 1,300
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,210 to 1,220
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,300 to 1,320
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	—
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,200 to 1,220
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

June.	Present delivery.	June delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
28th	1,190	—	—	—
29th	—	—	—	—

July.	Present delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.	September, delivery.
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
1st	1,140	1,182	1,156	1,141
2nd	1,167	1,200	1,183	1,165
3rd	1,156	—	1,175	1,153
4th	1,143	1,189	—	—

WASTE SILK.

The market remains dull. On July 1st, seven bales of new filature Kibiso of Kaga, Shimosa, and forty bales of Joshu Noshi arrived at the Nonomura-Shoten. The quality is reported to be excellent.

On the 3rd inst., the stock was: Noshi, 1,390 bales; Kibiso, 3,200 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) [illegible] bales; and sundry 732 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

Business is not as active as might be expected nor quite as dull as was the case about this time last year. Transactions in the first crop have finished and business with the second has commenced.

Up to the evening of July 3rd, 6,617,900 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 250,400 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	28 to 32
Good Common	25 to 30
Common	23 to 27

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HABUTAE.

A moderate business going on. No special change in prices.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ me. Yen.	5 me. Yen.	5½ me. Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	10.80	10.50	10.40
27	10.90	10.60	10.30
36	—	10.20	10.10

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 me. Yen.	6½ me. Yen.	7 me. Yen.	7½ me. Yen.	8 me. Yen.
22½"	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.60	10.20
27"	10.50	10.20	10.30	10.20	10.40
36"	10.10	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.00

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ me. Yen.	5 me. Yen.	5½ me. Yen.	6 me. Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	10.60	10.40	10.40	—
27"	10.70	10.40	10.40	—
36"	10.60	10.20	10.10	—

RICE.

The market has been brisk throughout the week in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,083,224
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	116,995

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
July	17.31
August	17.56
September	17.56

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE. (Tokyo.)

	per koku.
Superior	Yen 17.90
Medium	16.85
Common	15.50
Average	16.75

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
July	16.52	July	16.61
August	16.89	August	16.96
September	16.91	September	16.95

STOCK EXCHANGE.

There has been no notable business. The market is steady.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 3

London silver and Hongkong sterling quotations unchanged but Shanghai ¼ higher has caused local rates on Shanghai to rule easier, other rates keeping steady.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 7/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅜
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 5/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	261⅛
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	108⅜
— Private 10 days' sight do	106⅜
Shanghai—Bank sight	107⅜
— Private 10 days' sight	109⅜
India—Bank sight	153⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	153⅜
America—Bank sight	49⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	213⅜
Bar Silver (London)	31 1/16

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, July 3, a.m.

	Paid up. Yen.	1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	96.00
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	93.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	93.50
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	90.50
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	90.50
5% Imperial Bonds (Gohiri)	100	5	90.00
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906)	100	5	89.00
Yhama City Bonds	100	6	98.50
Yhama Water-works Bonds	100	6	98.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	98.00
Osaka City Bonds	100	6	98.00
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	6	98.00
Kawasaki Shipyard Debenture 4th Issue	100	6	98.20
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship	50	12.5	*110.00
" " " new.	12.50	—	*41.20
Yokohama Railway	20	—	24.50
Tokyo Railway	50	—	70.30
Keihin Electric Railway	50	13	*91.00
Yokohama Electric Railway	50	3.½	*49.00
Hanshin Electric Railway	50	8	145.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	*68.50
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	*84.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	*26.50
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	*125.00
Kobe Electric Light	50	10	94.50
Tokyo Water Power	12.50	—	9.50
Tokyo Gas	50	15	†94.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	25.30
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	12	*24.00
Nippon Fire Insurance	12.50	15	24.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	50.00
Imperial Marine Insurance	50	12	85.50
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning	50	16	117.00
Fuji Gasian Cotton Spinning	50	—	108.00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning	50	20	71.50
Nisshin Cotton Spinning	12.50	—	9.30
Hokkaido Hemp Weaving	50	13	67.20
Yokohama Dock	33	15	*66.00
Kawasaki Shipyard	50	12.½	*83.00
Uraga Dock	50	6.½	16.00
Hakodate Dock	50	—	15.00
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery	50	—	104.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	20	80.00
Hoden Kerosene Oil	50	30	137.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	15	65.50
Yokohama Soko	12.50	—	22.80
Nippon Sugar	50	20	83.20
Imperial Manure	12.50	—	6.30
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	20	*96.00
Fuji Paper Mill	50	10	55.00
Otaru Timber	50	15	47.50

* Ex dividend † Ex new.

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 3, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a much firmer tone in the market, and a fair general business has been transacted during the week. Kirin Breweries continue to advance, and are now quoted at *yen* 85 ex dividend; a sudden demand is springing up and buyers coming forward freely. Grand Hotels are unchanged at last quotations, *yen* 160 sellers. Helms can be had at *yen* 85. Langfeldts, buyers at *yen* 45. Nickels, buyers at *yen* 41. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 90.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $875 sellers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 51½ sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $105 buyers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $7 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $79 sellers. Hongkong Lands $106 sellers. Humphrey's Estates, $11 sellers. Green Island Cements $16½ buyers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 76 sales. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 103 sales.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	" 1	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	" ½	160 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd. †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 B.
Y. E. & Iron Works *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	" 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	75 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

ISSUES AT ABOVE.

STEAMERS

NAME.	FROM.	ARRIVED.	
Ambria	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 11
Antilochus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 7
Astyanax	Liverpool	Passed Canal	May 31
Awa Maru	London	Leaves	June 22
Benclench	London	Passed Canal	June 24
Benlarig	London	Passed Canal	May 28
Benvorlich	London	Passed Canal	June 11
Bingo Maru	London	Passed Canal	June 13
Carnarvonshire	London	Left S'hai	June 30
China	London	Left S'pore	June 21
Chikugo Maru	London	Left	June 23
Chingtu	Sydney	Leaves	June 11
Claverhill	London	Passed Canal	June 3
C. F. Laeisz (1)	Hamburg	Left N'saki	June 2
Den of Crombie	Antwerp	Due Y'hama	July 5
Diomed	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 7
Empire	Sydney	Left	June 5
Franklyn	New York	Leaves	May 20
Ghazee	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 24
Glamorganshire	London	Left	May 24
Glenlochy	London	Passed Canal	June 17
Glenroy	London	Left S'hai	June 29
Headley	New York	Leaves	June 10
H'kong Maru	San F'cisco	Left	June 28
Indrawadi	New York	Leaves	May 15
Indravelli	New York	Leaves	May 15
Indrasamha	New York	Leaves	May 25
Kawachi Maru	London	Left Suez	June 28
Kintuck	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 20
Langbank	London	Left Suez	June 3
Machaon	Liverpool	At S'hai	June 26
Marcellus	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 20
Minnesota	Seattle	Left	June 22
Monmouthshire	London	Passed Canal	June 24
Mongolia	Hongkong	Left	July 2
Monteagle	Vancouver	Left	June 28
Nicomedia	Hongkong	Left	June 27
Nikko Maru	Melbourne	Left Townsville	June 24
Nyanza	London	Left H'kong	June 23
Oceana	New York	Left S'pore	May 11
Pathan	Liverpool	Left H'kong	June 22
Patroclus	Liverpool	Left	May 3
Prinz Ludwig	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 11
Persia	San F'cisco	Left	June 18
Sado Maru	London	Left S'pore	June 21
Sambia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 24
Satsuma	New York	Loading	May 15
Sarpedon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 24
Saxonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 20
Scandia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 8
Shawmut	Tacoma	Left	June [illegible]
Simla	London	Passed Canal	June 7
Spezia	Hamburg	At Kobe	June 30
Sunda	London	Passed Canal	June 20
Strathmore	London	Leaves	June 10
Stentor	Liverpool	Left S'pore	June 20
Taiyuan	Sydney	Leaves	June 19
Tonkin	Marseilles	Left S'pore	July 1
Tosa Maru	Seattle	Left	June 25
Tjinkini	Batavia	At Kobe	June 28
Tudor Prince	New York	Leaves H'kong	July 1
Verona	New York	At S'hai	June 25
Wik	Hamburg	Left	June 11
Wray Castle	New York	Left	April 30

(1) For Taku.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, July 7th, at 4 p.m., the "YAMAGUCHI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, July 6th, at 9 a.m., the "PREUSSEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 6th, at 3 p.m., the "CHINA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, July 6th, at 4 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about July 7th, the "TJIKINI."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, July 9th, the "SPEZIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about July 9th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., July 10th, at 2 p.m., the "AKI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, July 10th, at Noon, the "WAKASA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 11th, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, July 13th, at 7 a.m., the "ERNEST SIMONS."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 13th, the "MONTEAGLE."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, July 13th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, July 16th, at Daylight, the "NYANZA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, July 16th, at Daylight, the "MACHAON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 17th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, July 20th, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand via ports, July 20th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about July 21st, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., July 24th, the "ANTILOCHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, July 27th, at Noon, the "NIKKO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., July 27th, the "ATHENIAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, July 30th, the "BELLEROPHON."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BONIN ISLANDS via ports, Aug. 5th, the "HIOGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 20th, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, G. W. Babot, 28th June,—Bombay via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,250, H. E. Laver, 3rd July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 2nd July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Isleworth, British steamer, 1,716, Cox, 27th June,—Singapore, Mails and Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Memnon, British steamer, 3,019, H. W. N. Evans, 3rd July,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Miguel de Larrinaga, British steamer, 2,668, Thompson, 3rd July,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, C. Nahrath, 28th June,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

SAILING VESSELS.

Doroles, American schooner, 120, J. Bruce, 29th June,—Guam, General.—A. E. Fisher.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Kaiser Franz Joseph, Austrian steamer, 4,000, Capt. Willehelm Pacher, 2nd July,—Uraga.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

For Shimbashi—5.20, 6, 6.30, 7.10, 7.40, 8.17*, 8.28, 8.48*, 9, 9.27, 9.58, 10.30, 11,* 11.23 a.m., 12.05, 12.40, 1.18, 2, 2.28, 3.31, 4,* 4.30, 5.15, 5.46, 6.14, 6.44, 7.50, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 10.10, 10.42 and 11.43 p.m.

For Kodzu—7.34, 10.59 a.m., 1.14, 3.29, 4.40, 5.24, 6.11, 8.49 p.m.

For Kamakura, Dzushi and Yokosuka—5.59,* 8.09,* 10, 10.59 a.m., 12.42, 1.49, 3, 4.20, 5.02,* and 7.46 p.m.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI.

For Yokohama—5, 5.30, 6.35, 7.10, 7.30, 8.20,* 9, 9.30, 10, 10.30, 11.30,* 11.40 a.m., 12.10, 12.40, 1,* 2, 2.30, 3.08, 3.40, 4, 4.30,* 4.40*, 4.50, 5.10, 5.45,* 6, 6.45, 7.10, 7.50, 8.30, 9.10, 10.20 and 11.20 p.m.

For Kobe—8, 11 a.m., 6.30, 7.30 and 10 p.m.

For Ogaki—6 a.m.

For Nagoya—8.30 a.m.

For Shimonoseki—3.30 and 11 p.m.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

For Yokohama—6.15, 7.33, 7.58, 8.40, 9.53, 10.47, 11.43 a.m., 1.06, 2.11, 3.23, 4.23, 4.48, 5.30,* 5.56, 6.36, 8.09, 9.15, 10.27 p.m.

* Express trains.

LEAVE DZUSHI.

For Yokohama—6.32, 7.51, 8.16, 9, 10.10, 10.40 a.m., 12.01, 1.26, 2.28, 3.41, 4.41, 5.06, 5.49, 6.14, 6.52, 8.26, 9.32 and 10.44 p.m.

LEAVE KODZU.

For Yokohama—6, 6.55, 7.40, 9.40, 11.40 a.m., 4.30, 6.40, 9 p.m.

For Shinbashi and Hiranuma—3.36, 5.37, 7.23, 9.17, 11.27 a.m., 12.37, 1.23, 3.15, 5.45, 7.32 p.m.

LEAVE KAMAKURA.

For Yokohama—6.42, 7.59, 8.26, 9.09, 10.20, 11.14 a.m., 12.10, 1.36, 2.38, 3.51, 4.50, 5.16, 5.58, 6.23, 7.02, 8.36, 9.42 and 10.53 a.m.

LEAVE HIRANUMA.

For Ogaki—6.56 a.m.

For Kobe—8.36,† 11.55 a.m., 7.08,† 8.11‡ and 10.41‡ p.m.

For Nagoya—9.27 a.m.

For Shimonoseki—4.11 and 11.52 p.m.

† 1st and 2nd class only. ‡ 3rd class only.

(毎土曜日一度発行)

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"PAIS CE QUE DOIS; AVENIRNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 13TH, 1907.

DEATHS.

At the residence of Mr. R. J. Ward, No. 43 Nakamura, Bluff, ADELINE, widow of the late General Joseph Roberts, U.S.A., at 1.30 a.m. on July 5th, 1907.

At Bizerta (Tunis), JEAN LONDIN, aged 5 months, the infant grandson of Madame I. Doutreligne, No. 33-B Tsukiji, Tokyo.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

IT is reported by an official telegram that the Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chiyoda* have arrived at Flushing.

THE Keihin Race Club has elected Count Itagaki as president of the society. The Count has accepted the office.

PRINCES MICHI, ATSU, AND TERU will proceed to Hayama on July 10th or 11th. They will stay there during the summer.

IT is reported by the *Nichi Nichi* that Viscount Aoki, Ambassador in Washington, will arrive in Japan at the end of October on leave.

THE annual graduation ceremony of the Kyoto university took place on July 10th. The graduates in all the departments number two hundred and four.

MR. T. YAMAMOTO, one of the public procurators of the Tokyo Appeal Court, who had been suffering from brain complaint, committed suicide on the evening of July 3rd by laying himself on the railway at Shibuya, Tokyo, in front of a train from Uyeno, which ran over him.

ON July 4th fire occurred in the Mikawa Orphan Asylum, not far from Nagoya. The building was destroyed and five orphans were killed.

THE Emperor on July 11th will be present at the presentation of certificate to the graduates of the Imperial University which will take place at 11 a.m.

THE new 10-*sen* silver will be issued at the beginning of November. As already reported the present coin has been re-struck and made smaller in size.

COUNT YANAGISAWA has been appointed delegate to the International Statistical and Sanitary Conferences to be held in Copenhagen and Berlin respectively this year.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's new steamer *Kagi Maru* (2,300 tons) under construction at the Kawasaki Ship-building Yard, Kobe, will be launched on July 11th.

ALL the workmen employed at Yubari Coal mine who recently struck for increase of wages returned to work on July 8th as their employers had agreed to their request.

ON the evening of July 7th, a train with coal on the Kyushu Railway was derailed at Tohata. Thirteen of the carriages were overturned, causing severe damage to the railway.

WE acknowledge receipt of a copy of the annual report of the work of the American Board's Japan Mission for 1906-1907, which forms a special edition of the *Mission News*.

AT 1 p.m. on July 3rd, fire broke out in Kanzaki, Mito. Owing to the strong southerly wind the flames spread at once to the adjoining streets. About two hundred buildings were destroyed.

A TIEN telegram to the *Asahi* says that recently hail some two and a half inches in diameter fell in the neighbourhood of Hailunchien to a depth of over one foot. Six Chinamen were killed.

WE are requested by the superintendent of foreign mails to announce that from the 11th of July until the 10th of Sept. the money order business will be transacted in the forenoon only (from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.)

MR. LUKE E. WRIGHT, American Ambassador, will leave for home in the near future. The Emperor, at noon on July 12th, will entertain the Ambassador, Mrs. Wright and Miss Wright in the Honei Hall of the Palace.

A LONDON telegram received on July 9th in Osaka reports that the price of copper, which fell to £90 last week, has gradually advanced and that on the day when the report was despatched, the quotation was £94.10.0.

ON the evening of July 8th, fire broke out in the Kanaya silk factory, near Shibata, Niigata prefecture, destroying the building and three million *kwamme* of cocoons. The damage amounts to about *yen* 200,000.

THE Central Sanitary Assembly has drafted regulations with regard to the treatment of foreigners who are suffering from leprosy. The main feature of the regulations is that foreign patients shall not be permitted to land. If, however, a patient has urgent business ashore he will be permitted to land temporarily under conditions arranged by the authorities of the quarantine station concerned. It is said that a number of Hawaiians and Filippinos suffering from the disease are living in Yokohama.

A CASE of plague was reported on July 2nd in Honjo, Tokyo. The patient is a coolie employed in landing cargo. It is said that on June 29th he visited a friend living in Honjo and has stayed there since on account of illness.

THE Emperor, at 10.30 a.m. on July 9th, received in audience Mr. Yi Chi-yong, and two other members of the Korean Privy Council, and their party. At noon, the Koreans were entertained at the Shiba Detached Palace.

MAJOR-GENERAL KODAMA has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General and placed on the reserve list. Colonel Niiyama has been promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed to command the 17th infantry brigade.

A TELEGRAM from Wonsan, Korea, says that on July 7th, a fishing boat came in contact with a floating mine off Chinho-Ching. The mine exploded, with the result that the boat was smashed and seven fishermen were killed.

J. MAEJIMA, who was undergoing trial in the Tokyo District Court on the charge of having murdered an old woman named Rika Kudo, in Asakusa, Tokyo, and having robbed her of money, was sentenced to death on July 9th.

A FUKUI telegram says that the silk guild on July 9th decided to inflict a fine of fifty *yen* each on Messrs H. Matsui, K. Matsui and S. Matsui, who were charged with having sold doctored *habutae* silk to Yokohama and other markets.

HEAVY rains were experienced in Kagoshima prefecture for three days from July 5th. All the rivers overflowed their embankments with the result that many houses collapsed, several landslides occurred and some persons were drowned.

AN official telegram has been received to the effect that Prince Fushimi left Honolulu at 3 p.m. on July 3rd on his way home in the British cruiser *Monmouth*. His Highness will arrive at Yokohama on the French National Holiday, July 14th.

BARON MUMM von Schwarzenstein, now on tour in the northern provinces, arrived at Hakodate on July 8th by the steamer *Takamatsu Maru* from South Saghalien. It is said that His Excellency will spend four or five days at Hakodate.

SUB SERGEANT S. KAWAMOTO of the 11th regiment of infantry, Hiroshima, on July 9th, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour and deprived of the Eighth Order of Merit on the charge of having cruelly treated a soldier named K. Oishi.

AN alteration has been made as to the date of payment of interest for the Yokohama City Loan, amounting to *yen* 3,170,000, which was raised in London last year through Messrs Samuel Samuel and Co. At the request of the British capitalists the dates, June 30th and December 31st, when interest was to be paid, are changed to February 1st and August 1st.

GENERAL BARON KUROKI has been decorated by the Kaiser with the Grand Cordon of the Red Eagle with swords. The insignia was conveyed on July 5th by Major von Etzel, an *attaché* of the German Embassy, to the Japanese general. The Emperor of Japan has conferred the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure on Herr F. Thiel, German Consul in Kobe.

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THE KOREANS AT THE HAGUE.

Thursday, July 4.

Telegrams from the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent at the Hague confirm previously received intelligence with regard to the ranks of the three Koreans who are endeavouring to obtain a hearing from the Peace Tribunal, except that the principal of them, instead of being a privy Councillor as was originally stated, turns out to have been Secretary of the Cabinet in Seoul until two years ago. He left the East on the 20th of April and travelled by the Siberian Railway to St. Petersburg where he met his two colleagues. One of the latter, who holds the position of a judge in the High Court of Seoul, is said to have received his education at the Waseda University. After conferring with the Legation in St. Petersburg, they continued their journey to the Hague. The ex-secretary of the Cabinet claims that before leaving Seoul he obtained the Emperor's seal to a document appointing the three commissioners, and he adds that, though his Sovereign, if pressed by the Japanese, would probably disavow this document, its genuinness is nevertheless beyond question. The three men seem to be exceptionally versed in foreign languages, for between them they speak Russian, English and French. Either they were carefully selected by their employers or they selected themselves wisely.

The same journal's Seoul correspondent wires that the news of this event has created much excitement in the Korean capital. He declares that the incident confirms the truth of the previous rumour that a certain American anti-Japanese agitator, whose name is very familiar to our readers, recently obtained from the Palace a sum of 20,000 *yen* to be used for the purpose of opposing the Japanese tyranny. Indeed there is a close resemblance between this foolish step on Korea's part and the mission which she entrusted to the American agitator in question in the fall of 1905. It is expected that the Resident-General will lodge a form of protest at the Court, but there can be little doubt that the Emperor will disown the three commissioners and thus clear his own skirts. The question will then arise how these men are to be dealt with. If the Court denies the genuineness of its seal then the three men become impostors and forgers.

Friday, July 5.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* news from Seoul seems to indicate that the commission carried by the three Korean delegates to the Hague Tribunal is a genuine document and does really bear the Imperial seal. No exact statement in that sense is made, but it is alleged that there is a good deal of indignation against the Sovereign for having taken a step which, whatever its purpose, is distinctly opposed to the engagement that Korea has assumed towards Japan. Rumour adds that the present Cabinet had nothing whatever to do with the despatch of the delegates—a scarcely necessary denial seeing that the delegates left Seoul long before the present Cabinet came into power—and that the Court is in a state of considerable perturbation. But inasmuch as the Court must have foreseen perfectly clearly what kind of situation would arise immediately on the arrival of the delegates at the Hague, this supposed perturbation is difficult to understand, unless indeed the despatch of the delegates was kept secret from all except the immediate *entourage* of the Throne. It is expected that Marquis Ito will take some step. But up to the present his Excellency has made no move nor given any sign, and this studied silence is said to be regarded as ominous. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has information that Mr. H. B. Hulbert has accompanied the delegates, but this requires confirmation.

An anonymous traveler who has just returned from Korea and who is described as a man of great influence, speaking through the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, offers the wise suggestion that the best way to put a stop to all these intrigues on the part of the Court is to establish some kind of control over its finances. At present the sums paid out by the Emperor to foreigners and Koreans who truly or untruly represent themselves as champions of Korean independence, are very large. These monies are defrayed from extra-budgetary sources which are now completely under the Emperor's control, and if his Majesty's command of these monies was subjected to some kind of effective supervision, the stream of Pactolus would be dried up and the intrigues that it irrigates would die a natural death. It really does seem as though the Emperor of Korea were the arch intriguer. Mr. Furuichi, Chief Superintendent of railways in Korea, who is now visiting Tokyo, says that the Emperor has never once been induced to enter a railway train. The railway offers exceptional facilities for journeys which his Majesty is periodically obliged to take, and he has been frequently invited to avail himself of this means of transport. But nothing will disabuse the Imperial mind of an apprehension that if he once sets foot in a train he will be whirled off to Tokyo and never see Seoul again with sovereign eyes.

We note that the *Hochi Shimbun* also speaks of Mr. H. B. Hulbert as the moving spirit in this Hague fiasco. Our contemporary describes Mr. H. B. Hulbert as the "puppet-show man," and speaks of his incessant efforts to injure Japan. It alleges that he has gone to Paris and that from thence he is directing the operations of the Koreans at the Hague.

Saturday, July 6.

Telegrams to the *Mainichi Dempo* show that the fiasco made by the so-called Korean delegates to the Hague Tribunal has almost culminated. They appealed to the Netherlands' Minister of Foreign Affairs to procure for them a place on the Tribunal, but he replied, as was natural, that, failing endorsement by the Japanese Government, such an application was altogether untenable. Meanwhile it is alleged that the delegates have not yet shown to anyone their pretended credentials. That they have credentials of some sort cannot be doubted, but it would seem that their instructions are to avoid as far as possible any act which might openly associate them with their Sovereign. The whole enterprise is very silly, and if it was inspired by Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, it does very little credit to his political insight. Indeed it shows that he has not anything like a sound appreciation of the Korean problem from the Japanese point of view. He is a man of colossal prejudices, but however short sighted he may be we have no right to doubt his sincerity. We have a right, however, to criticise his public acts, and if, as seems almost certain, he is really the leading spirit in this affair, we must frankly describe him not only as an inveterate opponent of progress but also as the most dangerous enemy that Korea has at present. Under the guidance of him and his friends she is gradually creating a situation eminently calculated to precipitate the very danger which she fears, and which Japan is most anxious to avert.

From the *Asahi's* telegrams we learn that this affair did not escape the knowledge of the Residency General from the outset, and that the Japanese delegates to the Hague were duly warned, but as for the general public in Korea the news that such an enterprise was on the tapis did not reach them until the 3rd inst., and naturally it created a general feeling that all such necessarily abortive attempts are not only ridiculous but also injurious. It is stated that Marquis Ito has received a telegram from one of the great European Powers assuring him that no uneasiness whatever need be entertained about the issue of the affair.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Seoul correspondent wires a strong indictment of the Emperor of Korea. He says that ever since the celebrated purification (shukusei) of the Court just a year ago, the Korean Sovereign, finding himself separated from some of the men—politicians, plotters, necromancers and other whatnots—who were wont to advise him and to constitute instruments for his unquiet designs, his Majesty has been in communication not only with the malcontents at home but also with the refugees in Vladivostock and Shanghai. Many months ago the *London Times*, discussing the general situation in Korea, expressed the opinion that the Resident General was perhaps adopting too lenient a policy, and that if the Korean Sovereign continued in his then course, he would force the hand of Japan and thus incur tremendous responsibility. Marquis Ito has exerted all his profound judgment and consummate skill to maintain intact the prestige of the Throne while carrying on reforms to which the monarch and his intriguing satellites offered perpetual underhand resistance. Rumours of this Hague enterprise reached the ears of the Marquis at an early stage, and our contemporary says that a friendly caution was conveyed to the Emperor. The Cabinet of course can clear its skirts by pleading complete ignorance. Such a plea would not exonerate the Ministers from a charge of perfunctoriness but would acquit them of connivance. In the Emperor's case, however, no such excuses have any validity, unless we accept the scarcely credible hypothesis that these pseudo-delegates are acting entirely on their own motion and at their own expense. So far as Japan is concerned, we (*Japan Mail*) view the incident as matter rather of congratulation than of regret, for we have long regarded the Emperor of Korea as an impossible factor in the situation, and we consider that everything warranting the imposition of effective restraints upon such a misguided ruler makes for the real happiness of Korea and for the peace of the East.

The *Mainichi Dempo* writes that the moving spirit in this affair was Mr. Bethell, editor of the *Korean Daily News*, Japan's most implacable enemy. He is said to have represented to the Throne that a grand coup could be effected by an appeal to the Hague Tribunal in the face of the world, and his representations are alleged to have weighed so much with the Sovereign that a sum of 100,000 *yen* was paid from the privy purse for the prosecution of this scheme. The Japanese newspaper speaks very plainly about Mr. Bethell's method of disposing of this money but we refrain from entering into that question.

Sunday, June 7.

The so called delegates who had proceed-

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ed from Korea to the Hague are endeavouring through the columns of the press to obtain sympathy since they cannot procure official recognition. According to the *Jiji Shimpo's* telegrams, they accuse Japan not only of deliberately violating her promise *vis à vis* their country but also with exploiting all the profitable enterprises in Korea on Japanese account to the exclusion of Korean and other foreigners. In this context the *Jiji's* correspondent justly notes that, so far as mines are concerned, all those of any value except such as belong to the Imperial Household Department are worked by foreigners. Mr. Hulbert is said to be now in Paris and is credited with having denied that the delegates hold any commission from the Emperor, but this denial is generally regarded as a subterfuge to save the Court from embarrassment. Authority of some sort the delegates must have, and it is emphatically affirmed that neither the former Cabinet nor the present had any cognisance of their despatch.

The correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun*, wiring direct from Seoul, says that Marquis Ito has not yet taken any definite step in the matter, whereas, according to Reuter, his Excellency has actually addressed the Emperor and received his Majesty's assurance that he had no knowledge of the deputation. The same correspondent alleges that it will be impossible for the Court to deny its complicity and that the High Chamberlain has already resigned, pretexting some other reason. To us (*Japan Mail*) the perplexing point is that if any official commission was given to the delegates, the givers must have clearly foreseen their own ultimate dilemma, and it is therefore difficult to appreciate the state of perturbation into which they are now said to have been thrown.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram from Seoul which relates an assault made by a member of the United States Consulate upon one of Marquis Ito's mounted escort. The Japanese gendarme is said to have been waiting quietly in the neighbourhood of the Consulate when his assailant emerged and struck him on the body and the face. No resistance was made. It is added that the United States Consul some time ago administered a beating to a Japanese constable. The Resident-General is said to have preferred a formal complaint to the United States Consul.

The inhabitants of the disputed territory on the north-west of Korea, namely, the so-called Island Chien, have addressed a petition to the Government in Seoul complaining that although the region inhabited by them is undoubtedly a part of the Korean Empire, they are treated as Chinese subjects and tens of thousands of them are obliged to submit to Chinese oppression.

With reference to the regulations recently issued in Seoul on the subject of waste lands, we now read that no tax will be levied until the year after operations of reclamation have been commenced, and that the amount will then be only one third of the lowest rate paid in the neighbouring district. Any lessee who fails to commence work within a year from the date of his lease will forfeit the latter, and it is added that foreigners desiring to become lessees must apply to the Residency-General.

Monday, July 8.

The correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* at the Hague wires that Mr. Yi, the principal of the so-called Korean delegates, is about to deliver a public address at the meeting of the International Association. Interviewed by the correspondent, he explained that his theme would be the celebrated Convention of November the 17th, 1905. He and his colleagues assert that this Convention does not bear the signatures of either the Cabinet Ministers of the time or of the Emperor; that therefore it is illegal, and since it has no binding force, Japan's assumption of control over Korea's foreign affairs is simply an act of usurpation. The correspondent adds that the Koreans have refused to receive Mr. Kurachi, Counsellor of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, who is attached to the Japanese Delegation. In fact the only Japanese whom they have consented to meet is the correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo*.

The above claim as to the signatures borne by the Convention is identical with that put forward by the American and English agitators who last year attempted to prove the invalidity of the document. We noted at the time that there must be some misunderstanding, for, as these persons are doubtless well aware, treaties and conventions do not receive the signatures of sovereigns or of any members of cabinet except those by whom they are directly negotiated. In this respect the Convention of 1905 fulfils all the requirements of a *bona fide* document since it carries the signatures of the then Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pak Cheson, and of the Japanese Representative in Seoul, Mr. G. Hayashi. If the Korean delegates are really attempting to set up such a plea they must be incredibly ill-informed. We suspect therefore that the telegram has erred.

The *Jiji Shimpo* naturally writes very strongly on this subject. The delegates, whatever be the nature of their credentials, have appealed openly to the world against Japan. It is plain that there must be some strength behind them. No one can suppose that they would have undertaken such a journey or set themselves such a task in the absence of any authority and pecuniary support. Their procedure amounts to an arraignment of Japan before the tribunal of the nations, and although they have failed altogether in producing anything but ridicule, the affair cannot possibly be treated as a cipher. Granted that the Koreans are constitutionally unable to refrain from plotting and scheming, they must still be held to account for a scheme like the above, and the *Jiji* throws its great influence into the scale of exhaustive investigation and resolute protest. But Marquis Ito may be trusted to deal with the problem in the wisest and most effective manner.

A very interesting parallel to this incident is recalled by the *Chuo Shimbun*. Everyone remembers that during the war between China and Japan in 1894-5 Korea openly allied herself with Japan. Nevertheless it was currently reported that she secretly maintained relations with China and solicited the latter's protection. Her Court and her administrative officials denied that anything of the kind had taken place, but the Japanese, when they captured Pyongyang, found a quantity of documents which had been abandoned by the Chinese army and which clearly established the fact that the Korean Government had been in correspondence with China all the time. When these archives were shown to the Tai-won-kun, he was much embarrassed and of course found no ground of excuse. Japan did not trouble herself much about this incident at the time, but it has great historical pertinence at the present juncture as showing what may be expected from Korea. Good faith seems to be a quality greatly lacking in her moral endowment.

KOREA.

Thursday, July 4.

It will be remembered that about a year ago an *emeute* fostered by the Wi-pyong broke out at Honju and that its immediate result was the killing of Police Inspector Hijikata and some other Japanese subjects. A considerable time elapsed before the ringleader of the riot was arrested, but finally news came that he had been apprehended and that his name was Min Chonsik. The criminal proceedings instituted against him and his fellow-conspirators seem to have been rather complicated, for judgment was not pronounced until the 3rd inst., when Min was sentenced to death and his five coadjutors were condemned to imprisonment for life.

The British Admiral in command on the China-Japan station recently sent the *Bedford* to Chemulpo with a message inviting Marquis Ito to pay a visit to Weihaiwei during the hot weather. The Marquis replied, however, through Mr. Furuya, that press of public business rendered it impossible for him to accept the invitation.

Friday, July 5.

We have stated above that Min Chonsik, the leader of the Honju rebels, had been condemned to death. We now learn that at the intercession of Marquis Ito the death penalty has been remitted and transportation for life substituted.

With regard to the leaders of the recent plot against the lives of five Cabinet Ministers, their trial has been concluded, with the result that two of them are sentenced to ten years imprisonment and their 24 followers are condemned to a similar or smaller penalty. The two ring-leaders are Yi Yontsai, formerly an acting Minister of the Cabinet, and Min Hosik, formerly Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Four others of this band, who added brigandage to their plot of assassination, have been condemned to death.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Pyongyang contains a mysterious piece of news. It says that some of the missionaries in that district, who had been leaders of the anti-Japanese movement, have forfeited the confidence of their native followers in connection with the question of land requisitioned for military purposes, and that these followers have broken away from them and dispersed.

Monday, July 8.

Ever since the days of the Nagamori application, which created such a silly and extravagant outburst of righteous indignation in certain quarters, it has been expected that some legislative measure would be enacted for dealing with the question of waste lands in Korea. We now read in telegrams sent from Seoul to Tokyo that such an instrument has actually been prepared and that it was to be promulgated on the 6th inst. It consists of 17 articles. In the first place there is a clear definition of what is meant by uncultivated lands (*mikaichi*), and this is followed by a provision that applications for reclaiming such lands will be received from natives and foreigners without distinction. There will be an initial period of ten years for carrying out the work of reclamation, and if at the expiration of that time the land shall have been brought into a productive condition, it will be either sold or given to the concessionaire. Of course concessions will not be granted for nothing. A certain lessee's fee (*taiyo-ryo*) will be levied at the outset. The amount is not stated in the telegram, but doubtless it will

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be large enough to deter needy adventurers. There are provisions relating to the sale or transfer of such lands to third parties, but the exact import of these is not stated in the telegrams. Every observant traveller in Korea has brought back the same news, namely that large tracts of land are lying waste although capable of being rendered fruitful. There is a great temptation here for Japanese agricultural immigrants.

Tuesday, July 9.

The situation in Seoul resulting from the appearance of Korean delegates at the Hague seems to be becoming very interesting. Telegrams to Tokyo papers say that on the 6th inst. a Palace council, attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, was held in the Emperor's presence and lasted for two hours. Commencing with the Prime Minister Yi, all the principal members of the Cabinet took it in turn to protest against the action of sending delegates to the Hague. The Emperor is said to have denied at first all previous knowledge of the affair, but such proofs seem to have been produced and such remonstrances made that his Majesty finally admitted the implication so far as to ask the Cabinet to find some satisfactory exit from the dilemma. To this the Cabinet seems to have been inclined at the outset to give its consent, but subsequently, after consultation among themselves, the members agreed that no effort on their part could lead to a satisfactory solution unless those directly responsible took suitable steps on their own part. They submitted this view to his Majesty in very strong terms, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, formerly chief of the Il Chinghoi, being particularly urgent in his advice to the Throne. In these circumstances the Emperor could not of course dissociate himself from the Cabinet or leave it to his Ministers to unravel the complication for which he alone may be said to be responsible. He is reported to be much concerned about the matter. One correspondent—that of the *Mainichi Dempo*—wires that his Majesty has given signs of seeking refuge in a characteristic subterfuge. The anti-Japanese faction will be stirred up to make some vehement demonstration in connection with this incident, and the Court hopes that in the resulting imbroglio some means may be found for clearing the Imperial skirts. There was talk in Court circles of postponing the usual Cabinet meeting at the Residency General on the 9th inst., and it is alleged that Marquis Ito was consulted on this subject. But his Excellency rightly insisted that the Hague fiasco did not constitute any reason for interrupting the action of the administrative machine in Korea, and the meeting was therefore duly convened. As to its results we do not yet know anything, and very possibly the Hague question was not raised at all, for Marquis Ito is evidently treating the matter with all his wonted circumspection.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul to the effect that a committee has been already appointed for the purpose of examining into the state of the Court's finances. It is appreciated that so long as the Throne has control over secret sources of revenue and can divert them into channels of intrigue, the political situation must always remain confused and dangerous.

We (*Japan Mail*) have frequently ventured to advise the anti-Japanese party in Korea, notably its American and English Counsellors, that the inevitable upshot of their manœuvres must be fatal to the ambition of the Monarch whom they lead into such devious courses. By this time they ought to be beginning to recognise that whatever their own real sentiment may be towards Korea, history is likely to pronounce them her greatest undoers.

With regard to the incident which took place on the 3rd inst., when a supposed member of the American Consulate maltreated a member of Marquis Ito's escort, it is said to have been shown that the assailant did not belong to the Consulate at all, and of course that ends the incident so far as any official action is concerned.

From a table published by the *Asahi Shimbun* we obtain a vivid idea of the dimensions of Japanese enterprise in the Korean capital. The table is said to have been compiled from the official archives and to show the state of affairs existing at the end of June. We reproduce the figures:—

Name of Company	Capital (registered.)
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Shiten	1,000,000
Nikkan Shokushin Co.	50,000
Tosakami Co. Shiten	370,000
Taikan Gyuhi Co.	50,000
Nikkan Nomemono Co.	10,000
Bansei Shokai	10,000
Keijo Juyu Co.	100'000
Keijo Yakuhin Co.	10,000
Wakabayashi Mugiwara Co.	50,000
I. Ginko	10,000,000
Dai 58 Ginko	3,000,000
Keijo Suisanbutsu Shijo	60,000
Daiio Unyu Co.	20,000
18 Ginko	2,000,000
Kankoku Jitsugyo Co.	100,000
Keijo " "	400,000
Kankoku Ginko Co.	1,000,000
Nihon Kogyo Ginko	17,500,000
Kankoku Shokusan Co.	300,000
Keiji Kigyo Co.	1,000,000
	37,930,000

It will be observed from the above list that there are no less than five Japanese banks in the Korean capital, and the whole record constitutes a vivid object lesson. Japan is certainly colonizing Korea vigorously.

Wednesday, July 10.

Mr. Stead, that perennial mischief-maker who may justly be called the prince of yellow journalists, has appeared upon the scene at the Hague as sponsor for the Korean pseudo-delegates. Under his auspices they held a public meeting at which their leader, Mr. Yi, is reported to have delivered a long speech. He used the French language with great fluency, and the gist of his remarks was to arraign the Convention of November 1905 as a document without any binding force, and to attack with great vehemence the doings of the Japanese in Korea. The telegrams say that a resolution sympathising with the Korean nation was passed, but we are not told anything about the dimensions of the meeting or its composition. The resolution, however, is described as politically valueless.

It is alleged (*Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent) that on the occasion of his recent audience with the Emperor, Marquis Ito did not, as reported, make any representation to the Emperor on the subject of this Hague incident. What happened was that when his Excellency was leaving the Palace, he placed in the hands of the Chief of the Domestic Affairs Bureau a copy of a telegram received from Europe, recounting the sayings and describing the doings of the Korean delegates to the Hague. Marquis Ito did not make any complaint but he requested the Head of the Bureau to inform the Emperor that if his Majesty or his Ministers found anything illegal or unsatisfactory in the conduct of the Japanese, a road to due representations was always open, and the Residency General would gladly give a hearing to any such representations and would offer full explanations. This action on Marquis Ito's part is said to have perturbed his Majesty considerably.

In the meanwhile the Cabinet seems much perplexed to find an exit from the dilemma. In the Palace Council which took place on the night of the 7th, one of the Cabinet Ministers produced a copy of the Imperial commission bearing the sovereign's seal and of an autograph letter from the Emperor which are said to be in the hands of the Hague delegates. The Emperor, however, obstinately persisted in declining to recognise the authenticity of these documents and the Council broke up without arriving at any decision. Another meeting is to be held for the purpose of discussing matters.

As to the funds given to the delegates to meet their expenses it is said that a sum of 30,000 *yen* was disbursed in the first instance, and proofs are alleged to be forthcoming that this was afterwards supplemented by part of a loan of 100,000 *yen* obtained from the 58th Bank on the security of gold ingots.

Mr. Kiuchi, Head of the Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Bureau in the Residency General, has just returned from Korea, having left Seoul on the 5th inst. Interviewed by the *Hochi Shimbun* he says that Messrs. Hulbert and Bethell, the notorious anti-Japanese agitators, were despatched by the Emperor last March on a secret mission to Europe. This was the beginning of the attempt at the Hague. The Sovereign himself doubtless had some hope of success, but as to Messrs. Hulbert and Bethell, Mr. Kiuchi evidently thinks that the question of success or failure did not concern them at all, their eyes being fixed uniquely on the problem of profit. The Emperor is perpetually falling into pits dug by designing persons for their own benefit, and on the whole his Majesty is an object of pity rather than censure. In the old days he gave numerous mining concessions to British, American, German, French, and Italian nationals, believing that he could thus secure the sympathy and assistance of those States, and not recognising at all that his proceedings merely served to line the pockets of adventurers whose sole object was to suck profit out of Korea. One of the Emperor's recent escapades was to purchase for 60,000 *yen* a house at Kiaochow. Whether he meant it to serve as a refuge for himself in case of need, or whether he entertained some other idea, nobody appears to know, but at any rate the silliness of the act has been brought home to him and he is now trying to dispose of this white elephant, which turns out to be worth not even a third of the price paid for it. Mr. Kiuchi confirms the statement that Marquis Ito has not made any direct representation to the Emperor with regard to the Hague question. What has happened is that on the 1st inst. the Marquis handed to the Chief of the Domestic Affairs' Bureau in the Imperial Household a copy of the various documents relating to the Hague Delegation and asked that official to submit them to the Throne. This method of procedure appears to have suggested to the Emperor much more ominous consequences than a verbal protest from the Resident General could have implied, and his Majesty's apprehensions were confirmed by the Cabinet. The latter, when consulted, asked what on earth induced the Sovereign to take such a vital step without previously asking the views of his Ministers, and warned him that the very existence of his Empire was imperilled by these doings. As to the source from which the Emperor obtains funds to indulge in these dangerous

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vagaries, Mr. Kiuchi explains that the privy purse itself has no adequate income, and that the money is really the surplus remaining from grants secured by the Palace on the plea of various ceremonials.

With regard to the Palace Council alluded to above the *Nichi Nichi*, the *Jiji* and the *Yorodzu* have telegrams saying that after the Emperor had repeatedly denied the authenticity of the credentials carried by the delegates, he gave instructions that the bearers of the credentials should be apprehended and punished. The Cabinet Ministers replied, however, that such a method of dealing with the question would be quite inadequate, and that, so far as they could see, the only effective plan would be for the Emperor himself to proceed to Japan and to apologise in person to the Mikado.

There are all sorts of rumours and conjectures as to the steps that Marquis Ito will consider it necessary to take in connection with this affair. The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that absolutely incontrovertible proofs have been obtained as to the authenticity of the delegates' credentials and as to the fact that they carry a genuine autograph letter of the Emperor. In these circumstances Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa are represented as being agreed that the Korean Sovereign has not only slighted the moderate and conciliatory attitude maintained towards him by the Resident-General but has also set himself to deliberately violate his country's treaty with Japan. Such action cannot for a moment be lightly regarded, and Marquis Ito will take adequate steps, though what their nature will be our contemporary does not attempt to predict.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Seoul correspondent quotes an anonymous high official, in whom we seem to recognise the officer commanding the Japanese garrison in Korea, as saying that the Korean Court has now deliberately struck Japan in the face. It is as though the Palace in Seoul had trained its guns direct and opened fire on the Palace in Tokyo. Correspondingly signal measures will have to be adopted. The same correspondent refers to opinions said to be current in well-informed circles. From these we learn that Marquis Ito is determined not to be content with any repudiation of the delegates by the Emperor, inasmuch as it is beyond all question that they carry a commission from the Sovereign himself. The Marquis will not dictate any special course to the Korean Court. He will confine himself to making the Emperor fully sensible of the extreme gravity of the situation and will doubtless reserve the right to pass judgment on the sufficiency of the reparation offered. But he certainly will not allow himself to be deluded by any protests of non-complicity.

Meanwhile the Minister of the Household insists upon tendering his resignation and there is a rumour that Pak Yongho will be appointed his successor.

Mr. Kiuchi has a good deal to say about Pak Yongho. From his statements we gather that the person who really contrived Pak's return was the anti-Japanese leader Yi Keunthaik, and that money was obtained for the purpose from that apparently inexhaustible source, the privy purse. Pak was brought in the first place as far as Fusan and then the Resident General was consulted. Marquis Ito, though well aware of these connections, did not oppose any obstacle to Pak's pardon provided that the latter took an oath as to the political course he intended to follow. There is a long story about the fact that Pak wore old fashioned Korean costumes on the occasion of his first audience with the Emperor; about the Emperor's delight at this evidence of conservatism, and about a delusion which his Majesty was encouraged to entertain in the sense that Pak's head gear, having been conferred on him by the previous sovereign, had been treasured up by him during his long exile, whereas the truth is that the whole suit of clothes, headgear and all, had been kept in the house of one of Pak's old adherents. Mr. Kiuchi speaks also of the recent suicide which took place at a welcome meeting convened in honour of Pak. He says that it is very doubtful whether the suicide had entertained any purpose of killing Pak. The fact is that the Koreans are apt to run to extremes and that there are now not a few youths prepared to resort to the use of weapons for the sake of notoriety rather than patriotism. Something like a reign of terror on a small scale has been established, and some of the Korean Ministers, not thinking themselves sufficiently protected by escorts of their own countrymen, have asked for Japanese guards.

Speaking of the present Cabinet Mr. Kiuchi describes the Ministers as comparatively young men, full of energy and well versed in affairs. They have, however, committed what may prove a serious blunder, namely pulling down the southern gate of the city. It appears that in Korea a new Cabinet is expected to signalize its entry into office by some *coup éclatant*, and in deference to that custom the Cabinet sacrificed a gate of the city.

Thursday, July 11.

There is a great deal of writing in Tokyo newspapers about the Korean complication, and indeed we cannot be at all surprised that such should be the case, for it is evident that the Korean Court has thrown its gauntlet in the face of Japans. The gist of what our contemporaries write is that ever since the November Convention of 1905 the Korean Sovereign and a section of his courtiers have busied themselves in every possible way to stir up such troubles as would render the situation intolerable for Japan. Unsuccessful in all these petty efforts they finally decided on attempting a grand coup by sending delegates to the Hague and attaching to them by way of assistants Messrs. Hulbert and Bethell. As to these two personages, it is stated that they recently sold their houses and goods in Korea and made preparations which indicated that they regarded the Hague essay as likely to prove the *finale* of their Far Eastern escapades. They gave out that they were quitting Korea for home, and in February last they repaired to Vladivostock whence, after a short stay they pushed on to St. Petersburg and afterwards to Paris. In the last named town they endeavoured to get *Le Temps* to publish a statement that Korea had sent duly authorised delegates to the Hague, but the great French newspaper declined to be a party to the intrigue. The whole business was well known to the Resident General from the outset, but he judged it better not to interfere until the programme became publicly developed. There is no further news as to what course the Resident General will ultimately take, but his immediate measure has been to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating the finances of the Imperial Court. This committee is under the presidency of Mr. Sun, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and former leader of the Il Chinghoi.

Four Tokyo newspapers write editorially on this subject. They are the *Asahi*, the *Chuo*, the *Nippon*, and the *Hochi*. The *Asahi's* utterances are somewhat formal. It merely emphasises the Resident General's responsibility for Korea's future, and notes that he is now doubtless fully sensible of it and is merely awaiting the development of events before taking any decisive steps. The *Chuo* and the *Nippon* insist that the Emperor of Korea must come to Japan to apologise, and they consider that his absence from Seoul for such a purpose would have a most salutary effect. The *Hochi Shimbun* is less explicit but its utterances are easily interpreted. It regards Korea as a species of outpost of the Japanese Empire, and it insists that a radical change of policy must be made. Obviously our contemporary's advice, if it took concrete form, would be either to abolish the sovereignty of Korea or to frankly annex the whole peninsula.

Count Okuma also speaks through the columns of the *Asahi* on this subject. The Count considers that the Korean Monarch is suffering from moral aberration, and that unless he speedily recovers the use of his senses he will have to be abolished.

The fact is that Marquis Ito seems to have worn the velvet glove threadbare. It looks as though he must now put on the gauntlet. Yet there is no knowing what resources of adjustment may not yet be evolved from the brain of the veteran statesman.

COUNT OKUMA AND THE SAN FRANCISCO QUESTION.

The New York *World*, as well as an anonymous American citizen, having addressed to Count Okuma renewed questions as to his views about Japanese-American relations, the Count has replied in the following terms:

In reply to an unsigned cablegram from New York, I would state:—

The report that sixteen American battleships are to be sent to the Pacific sounds strange to us. Viewed from our long continued cordial relations, I can not believe the report that the United States is intending to threaten Japan with armed force. I am not aware of the existence of any fact which forces the United States to appeal to an armed demonstration in order to impose her demand upon Japan. We as a nation stand for justice and peace, and entertain no idea to resort to arms without proper cause. But if we were unreasonably pressed upon with force, we will ever be ready to maintain our position, and will not be contented to see our national dignity and honour disgraced.

We sincerely hope to make our friendly relations between the two countries ever closer, and for this purpose we earnestly desire to remove the cause of future apprehension, that is, the unfair discrimination against Japanese. I believe this is a most reasonable claim, and is in perfect accord with the American spirit of justice. I can not find any ground for warlike rumours.

OKUMA, COUNT.

COUNT ITAGAKI.

The following is a copy of the cable which Count Itagaki has just sent to the *New York World*. He has received news that his first cable was published throughout America, and as it produced a good effect the paper is desirous of having a second cable, relating to the sending of the fleet to the Pacific:

New York World:—In an age of armed peace, due national preparation is common, and therefore the sending of the fleet to the Pacific is not a cause for suspicion. Two friendly nations can easily and effectually admonish those who appear to urge on hostilities. Therefore the Japanese people believe that peace will continue.—Itagaki.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO QUESTION.

Thursday, July 4.

It appears that the alarm into which the people of the United States were thrown by the circular letter of the five Japanese Chambers of Commerce had its origin in a telegram sent from Japan, in which telegram it was stated that the circular should be read as threatening a boycott of American goods. Such an impression would have been so mischievous if left uncorrected that the Secretary of State in Washington wired to the United States Consul-General in Yokohama and asked him to ascertain the truth. Tokyo journals state that the Consul-General's answer was telegraphed to Washington on the 3rd inst. He declared that he had received assurances in the sense that the circular was not in the smallest degree dictated by such an idea. To anybody at all familiar with the situation such a contradiction ought not to have been necessary. But the telegraph is a dangerous instrument. And who, we wonder, is the person in Japan who sent this false message across the wires. It is not the first gross misrepresentation that has emanated from this country in connection with the present trouble, and we strongly suspect that the same man is responsible for all the canards.

Meanwhile the San Francisco Municipal authorities seem to be extending the scope of their anti-Japanese measures. Dealers in second-hand clothes have been refused renewal of their half-yearly licences on the same ground as that given for the refusal in the case of the intelligence offices, namely that the applicants, not being American citizens, are not entitled to conduct specially sanctioned enterprises. This decision will affect the keepers of pawn-shops also as well as those engaged in four other kinds of occupation which however the telegraph does not specify. On the 3rd inst. the Japanese appeal to the law courts in the matter of the intelligence-office icences was to be duly formulated.

The Secretary of the United States Navy, who is now in San Francisco, is said (*Asahi Shimbun's* telegrams) to have absolutely contradicted the rumour that his visit to San Francisco was connected with the anti-Japanese trouble. He affirms that there is not the slightest connection between the two things and he characterises the talk of war between America and Japan as quite laughable.

According to a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Washington it turns out that very small dimensions are to be assigned to the proverbial grain of truth in the recent rumour that the United States Government was about to despatch a large fleet of ironclads and cruisers to the Pacific. The acting Secretary of the Navy, while emphatically denying that there is any such intention, says that the story is probably to be referred to the fact that the two cruisers *Tennessee* and *Washington*, now in French waters, have been ordered to proceed to the Pacific *via* the Suez Canal. But these vessels are not a reinforcement. On the contrary their arrival on the Pacific station will be the signal for the withdrawal of four cruisers in Far Eastern seas.

News received by the *Asahi Shimbun* confirms the rumour that the authorities of San Francisco are extending their restrictions on Japanese business. They have declined to renew the licenses hitherto granted to peddlers, their contention being that so long as Japanese subjects are allowed to carry on operations of commerce in shops or stores, their treaty rights are not infringed. References are made to the 2nd Article of the Treaty between Japan and the United States, but whether this will bear such interpretation is a question for diplomatic discussion. As for the spirit of anti-Japanese discrimination shown by such restrictions there can be no discussion. Meanwhile the actions at law with reference to the recent outrages against a Japanese restaurant and a Japanese bath-house have probably commenced ere this. The sums involved are comparatively trifling, namely $500 for direct damages and $1000 for indirect in the case of the restaurant, and $75 for direct damages and $1000 for indirect in the case of the bath house.

Another telegram has reached Count Okuma from America but on this occasion the signature of the sender is not added. The telegram asks Count Okuma to state what view the Japanese people take of America's intention to concentrate a large fleet in the Pacific. The sender of the message is careful to add that official denials of this intention must not be credited. It is stated that Count Okuma, if he fails to discover the origin of the telegram, will limit himself to replying in the columns of the home press. We greatly question the accuracy of that forecast. Why should Count Okuma take any notice of an anonymous telegram? He is much too great a man to allow himself to be made a cat's paw by people who, for aught he knows to the contrary, may be speculators on 'Change. Quite sufficient harm has already been done through the agency of the *World* newspaper, and we are persuaded that Count Okuma will consult his own dignity before allowing himself to be exploited by any correspondent.

Saturday, July 6.

The San Francisco Municipal authorities appear to have inaugurated an extensive campaign against the prosecution of industries by Japanese subjects. They are said to have resolved that no renewal of licenses shall be made in the case of boot-makers, peddlers, dealers in old clothes and other tradesmen. Their claim is understood to be that the last clause of the 2nd Article of the Treaty refers not only to Federal laws but also to State laws. The text of this particular clause reads as follows:—"It is however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of labourers, police and public security, which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries." San Francisco is said to contend that where police and public security are spoken of, reference must be intended to the laws of individual States, since these manage such affairs independently of the Federal Government. Of course if that claim be correct, each State is competent to render the Treaty altogether a dead letter. The matter will be one for diplomatic discussion, and preliminary inquiries are now said to be in progress. Meanwhile the *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram which credits the Secretary of the Navy with saying that the action of the San Francisco authorities is calculated to embroil the two countries and cannot be supported by the Federal Government. As to the despatch of a powerful United States squadron to the Pacific, there are very contradictory rumours, but on the whole we gather that such a project has been determined on. It is not to be regarded, however, as in any sense a demonstration against Japan. The explanation is merely that America desires to conduct naval manœuvres on a large scale as other great nations do. Unfortunately the yellow press is sure to make a great deal of capital out of the incident. On the other hand, if such a programme was inaugurated independently of the San Francisco problem, to abandon it now in consequence of the latter would also be open to misconstruction. If Admiral Evans brings his ships into Japanese waters he may count on receiving a hearty welcome.

Mr. Ueno, Japanese Consul in San Francisco, speaking at a meeting of the Trading Society, is quoted as saying that the Japanese subjects have in San Francisco 50 miscellaneous stores and 77 restaurants, and that the number of Japanese settled in California is about 50,000, of whom from 60 to 70 per cent. are engaged in agriculture. They import about 1,000,000 *yen* worth of food-stuffs yearly from Japan and they send home about 12,000,000 *yen* yearly. Mr. Ueno explains that, since the earthquake, the restrictions imposed upon the conduct of business by aliens have been largely removed and that, advantage having been taken of this liberality by enterprising Japanese, the latter's competition has made itself keenly felt. In fact each development of Japanese enterprise during the past few years has provoked displays of jealousy on the part of San Francisco citizens. Mr. Ueno observes that the Mayor of San Francisco, who is now in prison, has been during the past six years of his tenure of office a prominent anti-Japanese and his replacement by another official will probably mark the commencement of a new era. The Japanese Consul is further persuaded that the anti-Japanese feeling will not prove permanent and that it will ultimately be overruled by the sentiment of a great majority of Californians who are essentially friendly to Japan.

Monday, July 8.

This problem is now attracting a great deal of attention in Japan. A telegram to the *Asahi* from San Francisco says that with reference to the Municipal Authorities' decision not to renew the licenses of various Japanese tradesmen, the Central Government has ordered the District Attorney to make a minute investigation into the nature of the trades concerned, the manner in which they have hitherto been conducted, and the validity of the plea that they interfere with the preservation of good order. This instruction was of course conveyed through the Municipal Authorities, but although they have received the document compiled by the District Attorney they refuse to publish its contents until after its discussion by themselves in council, which was to take place on the 9th inst. They are said to regard the affair as one of considerable gravity, by which we presume they are to be interpreted as referring to the conflict which must take place before long between State rights and Federal authority in America.

Of course all sorts of rumours are flying about in these circumstances. Thus there is a story of a collision between American sailors and Japanese subjects, and there is also an obviously false report that the United States Government has ordered the dismissal of all Japanese subjects employed in the Philippines.

There is further a great deal of talk about the despatch of a large fleet by America to the Pacific. The *Asahi* has a most temperate article on the subject. It finds nothing more natural than that America, having adopted an imperial policy, should make some adequate show of strength in the regions of her expansion. From this point of view the coming of the fleet may be re-

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garded as a normal incident, and the only thing to be regretted is the shortness of its stay in Eastern waters. If the ships had time to visit the various Japanese ports and to receive the welcome that would assuredly be afforded to them there, a welcome certainly not inferior to that received by Admiral Ijuin's Squadron at Jamestown, a large contribution would certainly be made towards a better mutual understanding. The *Asahi* emphatically denies that there is any question between the Japanese and American nations. The only point in dispute is the conduct of a party of labourers in a remote district of the great Republic. The *Mainichi Dempo* writes in much the same strain. It says that Japan has nothing to do with the evolutions of foreign navies, especially the navy of a friendly and peace-loving Power like the United States. America's Far Eastern possessions are admittedly deficient in defensive works, and it is quite reasonable that she should despatch a fleet to these waters for the purpose of showing her capacity to protect her possessions. As to the despatch of the fleet being in any sense an armed demonstration against Japan, the idea is not tenable for a moment. There is a rumour that Germany has offered to assist the fleet by supplying it with coal, but if the ships want coal Japan will give them as much as they please. Some people in America seem to be rather excited, and their excitement leads them not only to exaggerate the present state of affairs but also to read into the action of their own Government unreal motives. The San-Francisco question is a petty affair, but unfortunately it constitutes a small thorn in the side of the two friendly nations, and the pricking cannot be radically removed until the last clause of the 2nd Article of the Treaty is eliminated, which cannot be done until the time comes for revising the Treaty. This remark of the *Mainichi Dempo's* is almost identical with one made editorially by the *Asahi*. Even the *Niroku* writes in a most moderate tone. It says, in effect that there can be no trouble between Japan and the United States as long as the people of the two countries regard each other with friendly eyes. The only danger is that this feeling of mutual friendship may be disturbed by false rumours which are freely coined at such a time by sensation-mongers. It is the duty of everyone to withhold belief from these stories and to refrain from giving them currency. The *Hochi Shimbun*, which, as our readers well know, has hitherto been the only leading Japanese journal that discussed the San-Francisco question in anything like an intemperate spirit, treats this matter of the coming of the American fleet in a thoroughly gentle manner. It declines to regard the incident as having any concern whatever for Japan. Indeed if the fleet were intended as a demonstration against this country, the procedure would be a reversal of the proper order of things, for it is Japan that has complaint to make, not America. The American press seems to be making a good deal out of the situation but Japan is quite undisturbed. Count Okuma, estimating from the story of Rojestvensky's voyage, concludes that the fleet could not reach Japan much before November, which would just be the right time for the officers to participate in Japan's chrysanthemum festivals. The *Hochi* is nevertheless disposed to think that the American Government will incur some reproach for tactlessness if it makes such a demonstration in Far Eastern waters just at present. Japan on her side refrained from allowing her training squadron to call at San Francisco a few months ago though a visit to that place had been part of the squadron's original programme. That was a courteous act of self-restraint, but will America be choosing her times and seasons with equal judgment if she prosecutes her present programme? Of course the matter concerns the United States herself alone. It is her judgment that the world will call in question: Japan has nothing to do with it.

Rear-Admiral Sakamoto is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun* as making some statements which we do not for one moment credit as having eminated from any naval officer of high rank.

The World appears to have addressed itself to Count Itagaki also in order to elicit an expression of opinion as to the impression produced in Japan by the projected visit of an American fleet. The Count's reply is given by the Tokyo press. He said that in these days of armed peace it is quite natural and proper that a great Power should make preparations for all emergencies, but as to war, experience had shown what kind of thing it is, and no two civilized nations would have recourse to it except in the event of unavoidable necessity.

Tuesday, July 9.

The *Jiji's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the leading American papers strongly deprecate the idea of sending an American fleet to the Pacific at the present juncture. They point out that such procedure would have the effect of immediately imparting an acute character to the trouble with Japan, and that no such course should be adopted by the United States unless Japan herself sets the example. Some of the minor journals, however, seize the occasion for a jingoistic display and urge that the apparition of a strong naval force in the Pacific would make the Japanese bow their heads. Washington treats all disquieting rumours as worthy only of ridicule. *The World* takes a very strong line. It insists that if an American fleet be sent to the Pacific at present, there will inevitably be created a general impression that it is intended as an armed demonstration against Japan. As to that, however, we, *Japan Mail*, suggest that unless there is some cause for a demonstration of the kind, it would be extravagant to interpret the coming of the fleet in that sense. The position taken by the President probably is that there do not exist between the United States and Japan any questions to which international danger however small can be assigned, and that therefore each country may go about its business in a perfectly clear atmosphere. Evidently it would be inconsistent with that rational assumption to make the San Francisco affair a reason for dislocating America's general naval programme, but in view of the writings which appear to have been published by some of the American journals, Mr. Roosevelt may probably think it advisable to alter his intentions.

Count Okuma, speaking through the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, shrewdly observes, with regard to the little cloud which hovers over the San Francisco section of the two countries' horizon, that Japan is in the position of complainant and the United States in that of defendant. That the defendant in a suit which cannot yet be said to have actually entered the courts, should make an armed demonstration against the complainant would be much as though a man should put his hat on his feet and his socks on his head. It cannot be supposed for a moment that the United States Government contemplates such a reversal of the proper order of things. The coming of the fleet is therefore to be interpreted simply as a feature of America's newly espoused imperial policy, and as part of her programme sketched without any reference whatever to San Francisco.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* fully endorses the above view and notes that Viscount Aoki has not even sent any official information to his Government with reference to this incident.

An anonymous "high official" is said by the *Hochi Shimbun* to have described the despatch of this fleet as showing a want of circumspection on America's part. He recalls the fact that when the Japanese training squadron was about to commence its cruise which included a call at San Francisco, the Washington Government suggested to Japan that the presence of Japanese warships at that port might tend to complicate the disagreeable situation which had arisen, and that the Japanese marines if they landed might be subjected to assault. Japan at once abandoned this part of the programme. The question now arises whether if a powerful American fleet appears off San Francisco, the anti-Japanese agitators of the Pacific slope may not regard such action on the part of the authorities as a demonstration of support, in which case much mischief might be done. This official thinks therefore that Japan would be quite justified in asking Washington to reconsider the project.

For the rest the Japanese press continues to maintain its tone of absolute calm and moderation. It takes in the main two views. One is that the essential duty devolves upon America of uniting her scattered naval forces and accustoming them to manœuvre together; the other, that whereas the Pacific is the arena of America's new imperial policy, the naval strength she possesses there is quite disproportionate to her situation. Therefore this despatch of a large part of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific is a wise and proper measure. Moreover, with only one exception do these newspapers think it worth while to question the timeliness of America's action. That exception is the *Hochi Shimbun*, which while frankly and fully approving of the President's programme from tactical and imperial points of view, thinks that in the circumstances the time is badly chosen, because the coming of the fleet is sure to be misconstrued by ignorant people on both sides.

A telegram received in Tokyo says that that the prohibition recently imposed with regard to the business of servants' agencies in San Francisco has been removed, and that they have now been permitted to carry on their trade. The Japanese Government is said to be making investigations into the laws of California.

Rev. Edward Warren Clark, who was in the educational service of the Japanese local authorities at Shidzuoka in 1871-1874, and later in the Imperial University, died at Kingston, N. Y., U.S.A., June 5 of paresis. Son of the late Rufus W. Clark, D.D., and nephew of Bishop Thomas Clark of Rhode Island, and graduate of Rutgers College, he entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was the author of "Life and Adventure in Japan," "From Hongkong to the Himalayas," and of a biography of Katsu Awa. He twice accompanied parties of tourists around the world and thus was in Japan three times. He was active in sending money for Japanese widows and orphans during the Russian war. He was buried at Albany, N. Y. June 7.

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MANCHURIA.

Friday, July 5.

The conferences continue at Mukden. Our readers already know that an agreement has been come to with reference to the mines along the Mukden-Antung Railway in the sense that they are to be worked conjointly by Japanese and Chinese. We now learn from the *Asahi's* correspondent that on the 3rd inst. this question was further considered and it was decided that the method of co-operation should be on the basis of that adopted in the case of the Belgian syndicate in Pelchili. One difficulty, however, arose, namely, whereas the Belgian syndicate pays 5 per cent. of its earnings to the Chinese Government, the Japanese object to this sum as too large, and the matter will have to be regulated by further discussion.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Peking, who has just returned from traveling in Manchuria, informs the *Kokumin Shimbun* that the terms proposed by China at Tientsin with regard to the Yalu valley timber enterprise were such as to preclude all possibility of a suitable co-operative arrangement. Since then, however, the Chinese authorities have discovered that their nationals in the Yalu valley find existing conditions very irksome, and it is possible that this conviction may modify Peking's demeanour. The same authority condemns as greatly exaggerated the reports hitherto circulated as to the negotiations between Russia and China. He says that nothing had to be negotiated except the restitution by Russia of certain lands and other properties which she had acquired during the war in excess of her legitimate rights. She has shown, according to Mr. Hayashi, an excellent spirit in dealing with this question, and its smooth progress has therefore followed naturally. As an instance of her greatly changed mood he mentions the case of the customs revenues collected at Newchwang. Russia not only hastened to return a considerable portion of this revenue to China but also took steps to insure that her action should be on all fours with that of Japan.

Mr. Hayashi does not attach much importance to a matter which has attracted some attention recently, namely the lowering of the freight rates on the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway by the Chinese so soon as it came into their possession, and the consequent diversion of a considerable portion of the transport business to the Liao route. This is a small matter in the opinion of the Minister. Up to a very recent date the South Manchuria Railway was hampered by special circumstances and could not meet a demand for transport facilities, but under the strenuous and able management of Baron Goto this state of affairs will soon be remedied and the prosperity of the Japanese line is assured.

Saturday, July 6.

The Tokyo leading newspapers have telegrams confirming the statement that the Chinese Government has dissolved the company hitherto engaged in timber-felling operations in the Yalu valley, and adding that the Waiwupu has of its own accord approached the Japanese Legation in Peking with a proposal to re-open negotiations for the settlement of the Yalu timber question.

Meanwhile the conferences are going on in Mukden between the Viceroy and the Japanese Consul-General. The salt question seems to be presenting much difficulty. It was discussed on the 5th inst. on the basis of proposals advanced by Mr. Hagiwara, but no agreement could be reached. This problem is one of great importance to China, seeing that the salt gabelle is one of her most important sources of revenue, and it is of scarcely less importance to Japan seeing that salt is one of the principal products of the leased territory.

Shanghai telegraphs that since the opening of the Custom House at Tairen a very palpable effect has been produced upon the route taken by merchandise for Manchuria. It is stated that 700 bales of shirtings, which under former arrangements would have gone by Tairen, have now been sent to Newchwang, and that 5000 bales of English and American cotton stuffs have been purchased for the same destination. If this news be correct, what is to be said of the complaints recently uttered so loudly that the advantages of free entry at Tairen were enjoyed by Japanese importers solely?

Sunday, July 7.

As to the salt question now under discussion at Mukden, the Viceroy is said to have rejected Japan's proposal for a joint company of Japanese and Chinese. His Excellency is represented as saying that the salt gabelle in the southern province of Manchuria yields a revenue of 1,200,000 *taels*, and is therefore too important an asset to be in any way imperilled. It is thought, however, that as compromise is the order of the day, an arrangement will be effected in the sense that while the tax on salt manufactured by Japanese in the leased territory will be somewhat reduced, a limit of quantity will be imposed. We may mention here that at present the salt fields actually worked in the leased territory measure about 1000 acres and produce some 30 million pounds of salt annually. It is believed, however, that the enterprise is capable of development by at least 20 fold.

Monday, July 8.

The salt question appears to be giving some trouble to the Conference at Mukden. Both sides are agreed that some restrictions must be imposed on the importation of salt manufactured by Japanese within the leased territory, but there is wide difference of opinion as to the amount of tax that ought to be levied. The Viceroy and his advisers seek to impose upon Japanese salt a considerably higher duty than that imposed on Chinese, and when Mr. Hagiwara opposed this discrimination, the reply was that steps would be taken to increase the Chinese tax to the same degree. The Japanese objected, however, to the imposition of such a high duty upon so vital a necessary of daily life and at that point the Conference brought its deliberations to a temporary close.

Tuesday, July 9.

The Mukden correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* has had an interview with Viceroy Hsu and wires the gist of it to his journal. The Viceroy is represented as having said that he could not speak in explicit terms of his programme with regard to enterprises in the Three Eastern Provinces, but that his general policy was to conduct them in co-operation with the Japanese. Concerning the projected railway from Hsinmintun to Aigun his Excellency is awaiting the coming of the Amur Governor who is now lying ill. After his arrival in Mukden the railway question will be fully considered. The Viceroy further stated that it is his desire to reduce as far as possible the taxes levied on the agricultural classes, but that in view of urgent need for money, it would scarcely be feasible to do much in this direction. There is a sum of some $ 13,000,000 available for the expansion of Manchurian enterprises, but as it is not nearly sufficient the Viceroy thinks that there may be occasion for an appeal to the foreign money market. The revenue collected in Mukden last year was 9,000,000 taels, but what it will be in future his Excellency would not undertake to state. He added that the military establishment in Manchuria will be 30,000 of all arms but that the details of its organization have not yet been arranged.

Wednesday, July 10.

It is said to have been decided at the Mukden Conference that the quantity of salt which may be transported into the interior of Manchuria from the leased territory is to be limited to 140,000 *koku*, on which a duty of *yen* 4.50 per *koku* will be levied, with the further provision that even though this rate of tax be increased for Chinese dealers, it will remain unchanged for Japanese. It is stated that the quantity of salt passing through Chinese hands into the Three Eastern Provinces is from 500,000 to 700,000 *koku*, and that it yields to the State a revenue of from 2 to 3 million *yen* annually.

It seems likely that the question of the Penshihu and other lines along the Mukden-Antung railway will be settled on the basis of the Japanese paying to China a royalty of 5 per cent. of the net production.

THE HAGUE.

It appears that Japan, as might have been anticipated, has submitted to the Hague Tribunal a proposal for strictly limiting the facilities enjoyed by ships of a belligerent Power in the ports of a neutral during a time of war. Japan was taught by bitter experience in this matter when she saw a Russian fleet making its way to attack her and obtaining *en route* facilities which could not be reconciled with any interpretation of strict neutrality. She now asks that neither a belligerent ship nor a merchantman flying the flag of a belligerent State shall be allowed to remain more than 24 hours in a neutral port, or shall be suffered to take in water or provisions. Great Britain is said to support this proposal but Russia opposes it.

France's proposal that a declaration of war must be made before a blow is struck may perhaps be held tantamount to an indirect censure of Japan's action in the last conflict, inasmuch as the torpedo attack upon Port Arthur was delivered immediately after the official rupture of diplomatic relations and prior to the issue of the declaration of war. But of course the procedure which the nations may now agree to endorse cannot be regarded as representing the accepted tenets of international law in 1904. History shows that in the great majority of cases declarations of war were never considered an essential preliminary to drawing the sword. Russia and Germany support France in this matter, but England, America and Japan are said to urge the addition of some exceptions, and so the discussion has been deferred.

It appears that Japan's principal proposal at the Hague refers to the question of neutral waters She asks in the first place that the warships and merchantmen of belligerent Powers shall be altogether forbidden to make any use of neutral waters with warlike objects; and in the second place that such ships shall not be allowed to enter neutral waters *en route* for a belligerent area

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or for any place in its neighbourhood or for any undesignated locality.

Of course it is evident that if these restrictions as to the use of neutral waters were enacted and enforced, the only Power which could send ships to the Far East for belligerent purposes would be Great Britain. Hence the proposal is meeting with much opposition from several European States, though it is said to have the whole-hearted support of England and Italy. The probability is that it will not be adopted in its entirety, but there can be little doubt that it will be made the basis of some enactment remedying the great diversities and defects that now disfigure the laws of nations in this particular field.

It appears from a Hague telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* that the British Government has put forward a draft containing 32 articles with reference to the obligations of neutrals in time of war. This document is said to be identical with the Japanese proposals both in spirit and in practice, but the English scheme is more exhaustive. It is beyond all question that the facilities afforded to Rojestvensky and his ships on their long voyage from Libau to Cochin China could not be reconciled with any conceivable principle of strict neutrality, and the French Government itself, which, between its sentiment towards its ally and its duty towards its friend, was placed in a dilemma with which every one sympathised, fully recognised the impropriety of what was going on. At the same time if the proposals put forward by England and Japan be approved in their entirety by the Conference, it will become practically impossible for any Western fleet to strike at a Far-Eastern country. Nevertheless the fact that England, with her world-wide enterprise, is the only State possessing a chain of coaling stations between Europe and the Far East, should not be for a moment allowed to interfere with the code of neutral duties and practise. The compilation of that code should be presided over by strict justice without any reference to accidents of position.

CHINA.

It is telegraphically stated that the foundations of a system of national representation for legislative purposes have been arranged in Peking, but the message is not sufficiently explicit to be altogether intelligible.

The Minister of Education in Peking is said to have adopted an anti-Japanese attitude. He has reported to the Throne that Chinese youths educated in Japan learn revolutionary ideas and that the wiser plan is to make Germany the bourne of any men seeking instruction abroad.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent wires that an agreement has been come to between the Chinese Government and the Russian Representative with regard to the establishment of customs on the northern frontier of Manchuria. The new system will not be put into operation, however, until it has received the sanction of the Government in St. Petersburg.

Viceroy Tseng is reported to have tendered his resignation for the third time. He appears to be determined not to discharge his duties at Canton. Moreover various changes in the upper ranks of officialdom continue to be reported. Among others Chao, former Governor of Mukden and now titular Viceroy of Szechuan, is expected to be appointed Minister of Finance. It is further stated that Viceroy Chang has asked for permission to proceed to Peking for the purpose of submitting a memorial to the Throne.

The Governor of Anhui has been assassinated. His murderer was a man named Hsu Silin, assistant president of the police school and an expectant Taotai. It was at first reported that an infernal machine had been used, but the fact subsequently ascertained is that the assassin employed a pistol. Yen Ming, the murdered man, had been instrumental in unmasking an attempt to smuggle arms and ammunition for the use of the insurgents, and it was rightly conjectured that his activity in this matter led to the assassination. Hsu, presumably under torture, has admitted his affiliation with the disaffected party and it is probable that his confessions, however little reliance can be placed on statements thus extorted, will serve to implicate many others. He has already been executed. Whether for the purpose of rooting out the party to which Hsu belonged, or because there are renewed evidences of disturbance in Anhui, the Viceroy is said to have despatched no less than seven regiments thither. Viceroy Chang Chihtung has also despatched 2,000 men and two gunboats to the scene.

It is rumoured that there is a project on foot to place the ship-building yard in Fuhkien under joint Chinese and Japanese ownership and to employ it for the purpose of building the fleet which China now regards as a necessity of her existence. She has hitherto had several small craft built in Japan, especially at the Kawasaki Dockyard where the gunboat *Kiang Heng* was launched as lately as the 25th of June. There is no doubt that the work done for her at this yard has been in every sense satisfactory, but Japan's example has naturally inspired her with the wish to be self-supplying in such important matters.

The Chinese Government is said to have been considerably perturbed by the news of the assassination of the Governor of Anhui. The Palace guards have been doubled, and instructions have been issued to Viceroys Chang and Yuan that zealous efforts should be made to trace and apprehend all disturbers of public peace.

On the 8th inst. another edict with reference to constitutional government emanated from the Throne in Peking. Its gist, as contained in telegrams to Tokyo newspapers, is that all persons in a position to investigate matters relating to this great reform should lose no time in undertaking the task, and that all who have any opinions to offer on the subject should submit them without delay through the proper channels.

It is stated that a body of about 1000 men have raised the flag of insurrection in Anhui at some place the name of which has been too much mutilated in transmission to be legible.

There is a report in mandarin circles, says the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N.-C. Daily News* of July 3rd, to the effect that Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen has been lately indefatigable in his attempts to get his friend the ex-Grand Councillor Chü Hung-chi restored to the Imperial favour. In addition to asking, unsuccessfully it is said, for the support of several princes and high Ministers in the Capital, Viceroy Tsên communicated with the most influential amongst his brother Viceroys, strongly urging them to join him in presenting a memorial to their Majesties praying for Chü Hung-chi's reemployment. We understand that in reply their Excellencies Yuan Shih-k'ai (Chihli), Tuan Fang (Liangkiang), Chang Chih-tung (Hukuang) and Hsü Shih ch'ang (Manchuria) have all declined to touch the matter, on the ground that it would be premature, especially as their Majesties are at present highly indignant with the ex-Grand Councillor.

JOURNALISTIC FLIPPANCY.

"Between the yellow journals of Japan and America a war between Japan and America is announced about twice a week, but, strange to say, the governments of the two Powers never hear of it excepting through the saffron-coloured press." We extract the above sentence from the columns of a local contemporary who appears to be sweetly unconscious that he himself thus furnishes a striking example of the very type of newspaper which he condemns. For what is yellow journalism unless it be exaggeration for the sake of effect and for the sake of sensation, and could there be easily found a more flagrant example of sensational exaggeration than to allege that Japanese journals have assisted to predict war with America about twice a week? We do not profess to speak about American newspapers. Their name is legion and the number of them that falls under our notice is comparatively small. They may have been uttering the strange predictions attributed to them by our local contemporary. But we do claim to know something about Japanese journals, and we undertake to affirm positively that not one of them, not a solitary one, has from first to last "announced a war" between this country and America. A greater blunder could not easily have been penned than this told by our local contemporary. One Japanese journal, the *Hochi Shimbun*, did, in a moment of temporary aberration, adopt an immoderate tone when discussing the San Francisco problem, but that very newspaper now writes with noteworthy restraint, and as for all the rest, in so far as concerns those deserving to be called in any sense representative, they have been conspicuously circumspect. There can be no hesitation in affirming that never since any country, possessing a newspaper press, became involved in a complication with another country, has the tone of the former's journals been so remarkably free from the slightest taint of jingoism as the journals of Japan have been. They deserve the greatest credit; deserve to be held up as a model. But, on the contrary, we have here a local American critic who speaks of Japanese yellow journals "announcing war about twice a week." People outside Japan will naturally imagine that the newspaper publishing such an analysis of its Japanese confreres, must, since it is edited by an American resident in Japan, have some good warrant for its allegations. But there is not a word of warrant, and therefore, in so far as it is possible to embroil neighbourly nations by misrepresenting the state of their public sentiment toward each other, just so far does our Yokohama contemporary assist to embroil America and Japan by flippant writing which, for the sake of a mere trick of diction, creates in America a wholly false impression of Japan's attitude.

The cruisers *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland*, *Colorado*, and *West Virginia* of the American squadron in Asiatic waters, now at Chefoo, have been ordered to proceed to San Francisco to await further instructions. The cruisers will call at Yokohama about July 15th on their way home.

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FINANCIAL.

Thursday, July 4.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has published an estimate of sericultural results for the spring season of this year. The figures are as follow:—Number of cards for the current season 2,481,816, as compared with 2,264,600 for the spring of 1906, being an increase of 217,216; and quantity of cocoons, 2,235,405 *koku* as compared with 1,859,034 *koku* for the spring of last year, being an increase of 376,371 *koku*.

The cotton thread company of which the public has heard recently, has been established under the name of the Murai Company with the co-operation of Messrs J. & P. Coats, the well known English firm. Mr. Murai puts in the factories at Kyoto and Kawachi, together with a sum sufficient to bring up his contribution to 1,200,000 *yen*, and Messrs. Coats & Co. put in 1,800,000 *yen*. The management of the new concern will be in the hands of Mr. Murai and four experts are to be employed from England. This combination will doubtless have the effect intended, namely to put an end to the competition between Japanese and English thread manufacturers.

The half-yearly settlements of the various companies passed off without creating any special tension in the money market. Some pressure had been anticipated but the forecast was not fulfilled. On the contrary the banks were able to adopt what Mr. Sonoda describes as the open door policy, and the rate of interest, which ruled at from 2.2 to 3 *rin* daily in June, has now fallen to 2.1 and is expected to go still lower. The figures with regard to the Bank of Japan were as follow on the 2nd inst.:—

Total note issue 322,000,000 *yen*, being a decrease of 10,000,000 as compared with the 30th of June; total of general loans 81,000,000 *yen*, being a decrease of 9,000,000 as compared with the 30th of June; and issue in excess of the legal limit 54,000,000 *yen*, being a decrease of 10,000,000. The Bank's specie reserve stands unaltered at 148,000,000 *yen*. The *Jiji Shimpo* in publishing these figures considers that they indicate an uneasy state of the money market.

Our readers are very familiar with the fact that since the commencement of the debacle in the share market there have been some men actively engaged in the interests of the bears by fabricating and circulating stories injurious to the credit of banks and individuals. The police have succeeded in putting their hands on three of these unscrupulous robbers. Two of them, Takahashi Soho and Takeda Ichiji, are members of the staff of the *Hinode Shimbun* (*Rising Sun* newspaper), and one, Kodama Kyukichi, is manager of the *Nihon Koshinjo* (*Intelligence Bureau.*) These three men have been sentenced to police surveillance until further notice. The *Hinode Shimbun* is a very petty journal, and that such a sheet should lend itself to such devices is not very extraordinary and ought not to produce a great effect. But the case is different where the manager of a duly licensed intelligence bureau undertakes to circulate stories injurious to the credit of institutions or individuals. How much mischief has been wrought by these plotters it would be hard to say, and their sentence will be heartily welcomed, although we do not suppose that they represent by any means the whole gang of men who have been working dishonestly in the interest of the bears.

The main feature of the Stock Exchange on the 3rd inst. was a remarkable absence of transactions. So little business was done that although nothing like a large depreciation of quotations took place the shares of the Exchange itself fell five points. The *Kokumin Shimbun* assigns various reasons for this, but the gist of them is that men's minds have not yet been entirely reassured, and buyers are holding off until the vista is clearer, while those who have sold futures are busily plying their old trade of spreading disquieting rumours. From the same journal we learn that although the banks have declared a liberal policy, they have not yet begun to put it really into practice. Talking of banks, we note that on the morning of the 3rd the bears circulated a rumour in the sense that a run had taken place on the Soko Ginko—an entirely groundless report eminently calculated to cause such a run;—and that they also announced that although the failure of the rice merchant *Josei* had been proved an untruth, a large number of the shares held by him would be thrown upon the market for forced sale. The facts seem to be that people are still very timid and that the banks refuse to lend at rates calculated to tempt investment.

Friday, July 5.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpo* that the negotiations commenced in March last between the North German Lloyds Steamship Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the object of pooling the transport trade between Hongkong and Bangkok, were not successful, owing to the German Company's conviction that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would be unable to maintain the competition. The Japanese company, however, so far from giving in, has extended the line to Singapore and is about to place seven new ships on the service.

Our readers are aware that the five principal Fire Insurance Companies of Tokyo recently formed a combination for the purpose of adopting uniform rates. They have since then adhered to the figures arrived at by the conference, but it is now said that they are debating the necessity of raising their rates from 50 to even as much as 100 per cent. in certain cases. This step is attributed to the frequency of fires which have been a feature of recent months.

The Stock Exchange continues to be the victim of alarming rumours. The men who have been found guilty of this kind of manœuvre and placed under police surveillance are thought to be mere agents, and so long as their principals are not discovered there will be no security, it is feared. In Osaka on the 4th inst. a story was circulated about the stability of a prominent Tokyo broker, and the market there suffered corresponding depression. In Tokyo also on the afternoon of the same day a number of coolies went about distributing a circular to the effect that the August delivery of shares would be a most critical time, and that men who have sold shares are invited to meet at the Tokiwa Restaurant on the 5th inst. to concert measures of self-defence. By sellers of shares are meant those who have sold in anticipation of a drop and who are now supposed to be much alarmed by the slight upward tendency of the market during the past few days. It is of course vitally important for these men to force down quotations. But their machinations must sooner or later come to an end. Meanwhile the market may be said to be remaining stationary.

Saturday, July 6.

Mr. Yoshi, one of the managers of the Bank of Japan, who has just re Europe, informs the *Jiji Shimpo* t to expectation the rate of int London market did not show decline in the months of Apri This fact is to be attributed demand for money which e quarters owing to industrial When Mr Yoshi left London had been there for only a week therefore too soon to form any of the latter's success in negotiat for the South Manchurian Ra course there can be no difficulty such a sum as 80,000,000 *yen*; question of terms. Unless the is completed before the 20th ins financial holidays begin in Lo have to be deferred until The Tokyo loan concluded was pushed through somewhat ly in order to avoid similar Yoshi says that Japanese bon called the favoured stocks on market at present. Great profit on them during the war with they now command markedly h

All authorities agree that t money market is entering a per The half yearly settlements effected without difficulty, and fidence having been restored, deposits are flowing back rapidly

The curious incident which toc on the Tokyo Stock Exchange day proved to be a complete h generally suspected. It will be that circulars were distributed renewed crisis towards the clos and inviting a meeting of seller measures of self-defence. O meeting did not come off day as announced, and so was produced by the circul market showed a distinctly upw on Friday. It is stated, howe circulators of such rumours are deterred. Three of their numb detected and placed under police but there are others engaged nefarious game, and among the be a prominent financier who i ing to contrive a combination drive down the market. The a now keenly watching these man it is hoped that official vigil more or less successful.

The Match Trust seems likel an accomplished fact. It will less than 83 factories, and th having negotiated the prelimin to belong to the Anglo-German

Mond

Mr. M. Kato, a Progressist le ed by the *Jiji Shimpo* as c Government's policy in keepi 500,000,000 *yen* in gold in says that it is not sufficient for ment alone to have access foreign capital. That advant brought within reach of the and when foreign capitalists respond to a Japanese dem commodation on account expansion, what they look general state of the country's the amount of specie which the may have lying in foreign coun may be occasion to keep in E cient sum for meeting immed account of the interest and sin the foreign debt, but all other be brought back to Japan At any rate if there is a

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230 to 240 million *yen* lying in England to the credit of the Bank of Japan, the latter should be authorised to issue notes to that extent so as to give ease to the money market. Mr. Kato further insists, apparently in the name of his party, that there should be no hesitation in proceeding with the construction of railways in Japan. It may be that by borrowing money abroad at 5 per cent. for this purpose not more than 2 or 3 per cent. net profit would be realized from the actual working of the lines, but the indirect benefits conferred on the country would be enormous.

It appears to be certain that the Treasury contemplates a large extension of the Bank of Japan. Its capital will be increased as well as its note-issuing power, and it will be authorised to give liberal accommodation to the Industrial Bank and the Hypothec Bank, which operation will place upon the shoulders of the latter two banks the responsibility of endeavouring to assist the nation out of its present state of financial depression.

Tuesday, July 9.

There appears to be much satisfaction with regard to the match trust which has been organised between Japanese manufacturers and British capitalists, represented by the consolidated Anglo-Japanese-Syndicate. It will be remembered that the year before last the Japanese Government counselled the formation of a trust by the Japanese themselves, but the advice failed to bear practical fruit owing to want of capital. It was then that the Diamond Company of America stepped into the field and endeavoured to buy out the Japanese manufacturers by way of preliminary to the establishment of a trust on the company's account. This did not succeed, the British Syndicate's plan of a co-operative enterprise finding greater favour in Japanese eyes. There will now be abundant capital for extending the enterprise and the best machinery as well as the most skilled experts will be employed. It is confidently expected that the export of Japanese matches will be doubled before long.

There appears to be very great discontent with regard to the verdict of the jurors of the Tokyo Exhibition. The example was set some days ago by a sculptor called Shinkai, who, under pretence of making some alterations in a granite figure exhibited by him, smashed the statue into fragments. This was before the public ceremony of conferring awards, but since then the discontent has assumed large proportions, and we read of no less than four associations of artists who have decided to return the prizes bestowed on them, alleging that favouritism, not calm judgment, inspired the awards. The jurors on their side claim that these complaints are due to the exhibitors' exaggerated estimates of their own works, and declare that they will of course refuse to take back any of the prizes or certificates. Feeling seems likely to wax very high over this matter.

The receipt of so many disagreeable rumours from America and from the Philippines has produced a depressing effect upon the stock market, already sufficiently depressed. There has not been any marked decline of prices but the general trend is in a downward direction, and Tokyo newspapers agree in thinking that there will be no strong upward movement for some time. In fact the situation may be described as one of suspense.

The net income of the Mitsu Bishi Bank for the first half of this year was *yen* 328,840.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

A meeting was held on the 5th inst. in Tokyo to discuss preliminary arrangements for a grand fête in celebration of the Franco-Japanese *Entente*. Looking at the names of those who attended, we find that all the different bodies which were interesting themselves independently in this matter, have now combined. The decision come to by the meeting was that a committee of 15 should be appointed to make arrangements, and that each member of the associated bodies should subscribe a sum of 10 *yen*, which fund will be supplemented by voluntary contributions. The 12th will be the day of the fête, the hour 3 p.m., and the place the Welcome Hall of the Tokyo Exhibition. Of course the principal guest will be the Ambassador of France and invitations will be sent to all the leading French residents.

Yokohama has decided to hold its fête on the 14th inst., and it is expected that a French squadron will visit Japan in time for the officers and men to take part.

It may be mentioned here that the *Sinpao*, a leading Chinese paper of Shanghai, interprets this Franco-Japanese *entente* by the light of the very worst suspicions. According to that journal, all the great Powers except China are moving in grooves of deliberate self aggrandisement. What ought properly to be taking place is a combination of the common-race and common script nations for purposes of self-preservation, whereas what is actually taking place is a combination between nations wide as the poles apart and having no intimate relations or interests whatever except such as are to be found in predatory designs. Japan, according to this Shanghai journal, made her alliance with England solely that she might be able to fight Russia and thus check the southward movement of the northern colossus. She succeeded admirably in that project and has not only forced Russia back but also managed to lay her own hands upon Manchuria and Korea. In the south also she has brought the province of Fukkien within her sphere of influence, but when she comes to consummate her designs upon it she finds herself confronted by the possibility of French opposition. Therefore she seeks an *entente* with France. On the other hand France, pushing forward across the southern boundaries of the Middle Kingdom, discovers a potential obstacle in Japan, with whom therefore she is pleased to join hands. Thus all these covenants, nominally based on the preservation of China's integrity, are really directed towards her partition. That is the *Sinpao's* view. Was there ever any page of history that did not look similarly distorted when viewed through the lens of human suspicion?

COUNT OKUMA.

It is perhaps somewhat regrettable that Count Okuma should allow himself to be exploited by sensational American journals like the *World*. Count Okuma, though not actually in office, carries great weight in Europe and America on account of his distinguished career and acknowledged position as the leader of a powerful political party. His words are therefore regarded in foreign countries with profound interest, and newspapers of wide enterprise, such as the *World* is, are naturally desirous of obtaining direct statements of his views. But where is this kind of thing to stop? Having conceded so much to the New York *World*, will Count Okuma be in a position to refuse a similar courtesy to any other leading journal which addresses him? The *World* is evidently bent upon making the most of this novel idea. It has telegraphed to Mr. Kato Takaaki also, but Mr. Kato has declined to lend himself to the manœuvre. He replied, in the first place, that the rumour of the despatch of a United States Squadron to the Pacific having been officially denied, he saw no occasion to discuss it. Thereupon the *World* answered that President Roosevelt had publicly recognised the project of sending a large battle-ship squadron to the Pacific, and repeated its request for information as to the attitude of the Japanese nation with regard to this news. Mr. Kato's second reply was on the lines of the first. He declined to credit the rumour, and added that should America take such a step, it would be her own business and would not concern any other Power. In making such answers Mr. Kato showed his statesmanlike prudence. Count Okuma's reply, too, is almost unexceptional in substance. It is dignified and quiet, and it concludes with the important statement:—"I can not find any ground for warlike rumours." From that point of view it is calculated to remove the exaggerated impression produced by the Count's original telegram. But many of the Count's countrymen must wish that he would give less extended attention to such appeals by newspapers. A man of his eminence can not enter the field in this conspicuous manner without suggesting the inference that the questions pending between his country and her Western neighbour possess a degree of gravity which can not for a moment be properly attached to them. The Governments of the two countries are equally agreed in their desire to do justice, and in such circumstances it is absurd to talk of an appeal to force.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

The great international incident seems to have become imminent. The *Mainichi Dempo* has an article in which the signature of the *entente* is said to be a matter of days, and the *Kokumin Shimbun* and the *Yomiuri* write in a similar strain. From the first-named journal we learn that the provisions of the *entente* will definitely settle the Russian and Japanese spheres in Manchuria, and while recognising Korea to be entirely within Japan's sphere will extend a similar recognition to outer Mongolia in Russia's case. The *Kokumin* speaks in enthusiatic terms of the value of the *entente* and regards its conclusion as a page of history which began to be written some years ago. Marquis Ito when he visited St. Petersburg in 1901, unquestionably had in his mind the project of such an *entente*, and he found a willing coadjutor in Mr. Witte. Then at a later period, namely 1903, when Barons Rosen and Komura were discussing the questions between the two countries, both statesmen were animated by a desire to formulate some permanent agreement. Finally it is believed that in the recesses of his pocket when he went to Portsmouth Count Witte carried a skeleton draft of an *entente*. Certainly the matter is of sufficient importance to have had a long preface. When it is settled, the peace of the world will be assured during many years, for we need hardly say that the present petty complication with the United States scarcely amounts to a ripple on the surface of the two countries' friendship.

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A NEW FINANCIAL MAGAZINE.

That remarkably energetic and able gentleman, Mr. Mochizuki, M.P., who is the projector and the main prop of the Liberal News Agency, has just pledged himself to a new enterprise, the first-fruits of which are now before us in the form of a volume entitled "The Japan Financial and Economic Monthly." The book is type-written, not printed, the latter luxury being reserved for a time when some measure of public support has been secured, and for the rest its general get-up resembles that of the returns annually issued by the Customs Authorities. It contains 181 pages which are crowded from beginning to end with valuable matter, and, what is even more important when such a subject is treated, there is good reason to believe that Mr. Mochizuki has had access to the very best sources available in Japan, so that his figures may be regarded as quite exceptionally trustworthy. The table of contents will give perhaps the truest idea of the wide scope of the work :—

REVIEW OF CURRENT TOPICS :—
(A detailed survey of domestic administration, foreign policy, finances and economics.)

FINANCES :—
1. The Budget and Statement of accounts.
   A. Outlines of the general Budget.....
   B. The Additional Budget.
   C. The Special Accounts.
   D. The Budget for local corporations.
   E. Special Accounts of the Exchequer and of local corporations.
2. Monthly Accounts of the Exchequer.
3. National and provincial loans.
   A. Domestic loans.
   B. Foreign loans.
   C. Domestic provincial loans.
   E. Bonds issued by the Department of Finance.
   F. The Industrial loan Bonds.
   G. Advances to the Government.
4. Revenue from taxes.
5. Revenues from customs duties.

MONTHLY MARKET.
1. Outlines of the monetary market.
2. The state of capital.
3. Currency.
   A. Amount of currency coined.
   B. Circulation of Notes.
   C. Specie Reserve.
   D. Amount of convertible Notes Issued.
4. Outlines of Principal Banks' Transactions.
   A. Discounting checks.
   B. Money advanced on.
   C. Deposits.
   D. Saving Deposits.
   E. Exchanges.
5. Cheques cleared.
6. Rate of Interest.
7. Postal Savings.
   A. Postal orders.
   B. Postal Savings.
   C. Clearing House certificates.
8. Introduction of foreign capital.

THE OUTLOOK OF MARKETS.
1. The share market.
2. The Rice market.
3. The market for commodities.
4. The Movements of goods.
5. The Prices of commodities.
6. Wages.

COMMUNICATIONS.
1. Land Transportation.
   A. Railway Traffic.
   B. General transportation.
2. Marine Traffic.
   A. The construction of Harbours.
   B. Coasting Navigation.
   C. Foreign Navigation.
3. Postal services.
4. Telegraph services.
5. Telephone services.

FOREIGN TRADE.
1. Import Trade.
   A. Merchandise.
   B. Species.
2. Export Trade.
   A. Merchandise.
   B. Specie.
3. Shipping.
4. Foreign Exchanges.
5. Emigration.

INDUSTRIES.
1. The Government monopolies.
   A. Tobacco.
   B. Salt.
   C. Camphor.
2. New companies and industrial enterprises.
3. Technical and manufacturing.
4. Protection of Industrial Rights.
5. Agriculture.
   A. General farming.
   B. Sericulture.
   C. Stock farming.
6. Mining.
7. Marine Industry.
8. Forestry.

MISCELLANEOUS.
1. Electricity and electric lights.
2. Gas enterprises.
3. Insurance.
4. General financial and economic: Items Regulations.
(Outlines of various regulations on related subjects.)

SPECIAL SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION.
1. Special Enterprises.
2. Particulars concerning banks and companies.

Intelligence.
(Concerning persons and affairs)

TIT-BITS.
Current tit-bits concerning diplomatic, financial and economic events.

DIARY.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

VARIOUS OTHER ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE MAY BE TAKEN UP AS THEY PRESENT THEMSELVES.

It is a pity that this table of contents does not indicate the pages where each subject is to be found, but that is an easily remedied omission. We wonder whether Mr. Mochizuki will be able to act up to his intention of making this compendious and valuable work a monthly publication. If he does, the feat will be remarkable, but even though the book appears only quarterly—and that seems perhaps the best arrangement in some senses—it will be of incalculable assistance to every one interested in Japan's financial and economic conditions.

PRIZE-CONFERRING AT THE EXHIBITION.

The ceremony of conferring prizes on the successful competitors at the Tokyo Exhibition took place on the 6th instant, under the presidency of the Governor of the city. Baron Sone, President of the Board of Jurors, read the report of the Board's proceedings and awards, and announced that 7,955 prizes had been allotted, namely:—19 gold medals; 112 silver medals; 424 first-class prizes; 1,021 second-class; 2,203 third-class; 4,023 certificates of merit, and 96 extra prizes. Various addresses were delivered, and the ceremony concluded with luncheon. All the arrangements were excellent. We take from the *Japan Times* the following list of the gold medallists :—

Tsukiji Type Foundry.
Fuji Paper Mill.
Shinagawa White Brick Company.
Nihon Renga Kaisha (Red Brick).
Asano Cement Company.
Mr. Iida (Takashima-ya Dry Goods Store).
Kyoto Orimono Kaisha (Textile Fabrcs).
Mitsu-Koshi Gofukuten (Silks, etc.).
Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill.
Mitsu-Bishi Co.'s (for Metal Mining.)
Furukawa Mining Company.
Mr. Chobei Tanaka (for mining and founding).
Mitsu Bishi Co. (for coal mining).
Mitsui Mining Co. (ditto).
Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. (ditto).
Nihon Sekiyu Kaisha (Kerosene Company Niigata).
Tokyo Seiko Kaisha (steel flax, and cotton ropes).
Mitsu Bishi Co. (for ship-building and engine works).

AN INEXPLICABLE ERROR.

As an illustration of the extraordinary falsehoods and misconceptions that are now current with regard to the relations between Japan and America reference may be made to an article in the Chicago *Evening American*. This article is couched in very vehement terms, the gist of it being a sort of defiance to Japan whose military and naval powers are treated with insulting contempt. The *Yorodzu Choho* translates the article as an example of the kind of writing which now appears in certain American journals, but the curious point of the matter is that the *Evening American* bases its tirade on warlike utterances attributed to Viscount Tani. Now Viscount Tani has not spoken a word that could be properly construed into a warlike utterance. He is one of those to whom the New York *World* telegraphed in the beginning for a statement of views about the situation between America and Japan, and the Viscount's answer was thoroughly moderate and pacific. Where then did the *Evening American* get its information? It fights with veritable shadows, but how are its readers to distinguish the intangibility of such bases? If the Hague Tribunal could devise some system for controlling yellow journalism, it would accomplish more in the direction of insuring peace than any modification of international procedure can accomplish.

AN IDEA OF JAPANESE POLITICS.

Commenting on the original telegram addressed to the New York *World*, by Count Okuma, the *Japan Gazette* writes :—

> It is inconceivable under the present system that his course should have been taken without some knowledge on the part of the Government, or could be maintained against their wishes, so that any official disavowal or deprecation of his comment may be taken just exactly for what it may be worth to the reader.

We must take emphatic exception to these words, which indeed show, in our opinion, quite remarkable ignorance of Japanese domestic politics. It may be asserted with absolute assurance that Count Okuma's course was not taken "with some knowledge on the part of the Government," and that it was maintained, if not "against their wishes," then most certainly without their endorsement in any shape or form. It would be just as rational and discerning to credit Mr. Balfour with consulting or taking guidance from Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman as it is to imagine that Count Okuma submits his views in any degree whatever to a control of Marquis Saionji. This statement of our Yokohama contemporary betrays a very remarkable lack of acquaintance with the inter-relations of Japanese politics.

FORMOSA.

It does not appear that any extensive forward movement is now being made by the Aiyu line in Formosa. When we last wrote on this subject the Shinko force had occupied the highlands of Soten-zan and the Toyen force had occupied those of Chinto-zan. From these heights the two forces were able to communicate with each other, and we imagined that they would have pushed on vigorously in co-operation with the fleet, which was to have bombarded the Taroko stronghold at Taiko on the east coast from the 26th ultimo. But we gather from the telegrams that the Aiyu have not pushed forward at once. They are still encamped on the above highlands whence they engage in artillery attacks upon the villages of the savages. The result has been that one of the latter's tribes, numbering 300 men, have made act of submission, but whether this is altogether genuine there is no definite intelligence. Meanwhile nothing has been publicly heard from the squadron that went to bombard the east coast, but news may be expected at any moment.

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NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

By the last steamer from Vladivostock there arrived in Tokyo some celebrated Russian musicians, Mrs. Mihailow and Mr. Labinsky. They are members of the Imperial Russian Opera and they have come to Japan to see the country and the Exhibition. They have been persuaded to give one concert during their stay in Tokyo. It will take place at the Hotel Metropole on the 7th instant at 8 p.m. Mr. Labinsky, who with Madame Mihailow, is regarded as one of the greatest stars of the Imperial Opera of St. Petersburg, will also sing, and the accompanist will be Mr. Oslav, a pianist of the highest merit. Such a musical treat is seldom enjoyable in Japan.

The council appointed in the sequel of the Diet's deliberations last session for the purpose of revising the taxation laws, has held twenty-four meetings since April, and has decided in effect that the present system of taxation should remain in force with a few adjustments. These latter will cause a total reduction of 2,000,000 *yen* in the yearly revenue.

Mr. Ishii, head of the Communications Bureau in the Foreign Office, is to leave Yokohama on the 20th instant, and, after a short stay in Hawaii, will proceed to San Francisco, remaining there 10 days, whence he will go on to Portland, Seattle (10 days' stay), Vancouver, Ottawa (2 or 3 days' stay), Chicago, Texas, Washington and New York. At Washington he will meet Viscount Aoki. His return to Japan will be at the close of October, according to present calculations.

Admiral Yamamoto, ex-Naval Minister, is to leave Seattle by the *Tango Maru* on the 23rd instant, and is expected to arrive in Yokohama by the 8th of August.

According to telegrams received in Tokyo the Russo-Japanese commercial convention and the fishery convention will be signed within two days. When these are concluded the Russo-Japanese *Entente* will be immediately proceeded with. We may mention in this context that a conference of Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers was held yesterday in Tokyo from 9 a.m. to noon, and that, in its sequel, instructions are said to have been sent to Mr. Motono, Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg.

It was stated some time ago that the *Takushoku Ginko* (Agricultural Bank) of Hokkaido would soon make a second issue of debentures. The statement has now become a fact. Through the Sumitomo Bank at its head office in Osaka and its branch in Yokohama subscriptions are invited up to the 20th instant. The amount of the issue is 2 millions of *yen*; the rate of interest, 6½ per cent., and the minimum issue price, 96. Two years is the time during which the debentures are to lie unredeemed, and after that they are to be redeemed in eight years by semi-annual drawings of lots, but the Bank of course reserves the right of purchasing them in the open market. Offered on such terms, the debentures should find plenty of bidders. The rate of interest is just that carried at present by the best securities in the present exceedingly depressed state of the Stock Exchange.

The Pacific Whale Fishing Co.'s steamer *Taihei Maru* on the morning of July 7th went ashore off Takamatsu near Kagoshima. Measures for floating her are being carried out.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Mars and Its Canals. By PERCIVAL LOWELL. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1906. Price $2.50, postage 25 cents.

WE do not remember to have seen a volume of poems written by Mr. Lowell, but that he is of essentially a poetic turn of mind no one can deny who has read any of the books he has written: *The Land of the Morning Calm*, *The Soul of the Far East*, and all those which appeal most forcibly to us who live in this part of the world, tend to confirm the impression that their author needs but little in the way of recasting his text to make his lines fall into orderly rhyme and rythm. Hence this book, which deals with a subject that must seem at first glance to be the very quintessence of dryness, takes upon it the poetic attractiveness of all that the writer has done. The exposition of the author's views, the presentation of the facts of astronomic observations upon which those views are based, arrange themselves in such a way as leads the most matter-of-fact reader to go on and on. It is, as Mr. Lowell tells us, a supplement to what he wrote twelve years ago as the summary of his researches up to that time, and in which former volume was set forth a theory for the facts gleaned. Five times during that period of twelve years, Mars has approached the earth within suitable scanning distance and has been subjected to careful and prolonged scrutiny. Familiarity with the subject, improved telescopic means, and long-continued training, have all combined to increased efficiency in the procuring of data and to results which have been proportionate. This new volume is dedicated "To G. V. Schiaparelli, the Columbus of a New Planetary World," for it was he who first aroused the enthusiasm of astronomers by his memoirs upon what he called "channels" on the face of Mars which did not appear to be the result of physical causes, but which, by their regularity of structure and apparent seasonable appearance and disappearance, seemed to connote the existence of a superior intelligence singularly akin to what we call human design. This spur to an ever-existing love of adventure, a desire to explore, which is inborn in every ordinary human being, was the immediate incentive, and Mr. Lowell, realizing, as many others have done, how little really there remains of great fields for exploration on this earth's surface, passed—in mind—over the impassable gulf of æther, to fix his tent on the field of Mars. His telescope has made of an incorporeal journey something singularly real, and the strange sights that he has witnessed are described in such a way as almost to disarm criticism, although there are some who yet doubt what he and others like him have found so real.

It is hardly necessary to repeat what everyone must have felt who has tried to use a telescope, that all men are not astronomers, and that even those who have the instinct require long and special training, which sometimes, in individual cases, even then comes to naught. Equally superfluous is it to say that there are now very few spots on this earth where astronomical research can be successfully conducted: the climatic and atmospheric obstacles are exceedingly difficult to overcome, and such investigation as Mr. Lowell has followed cannot possibly be carried on anywhere near a great city. He himself tells us of wide fields in Europe, not immediately adjacent to any city, where observations made twenty years ago are impossible to-day because of cloudiness that was perennial and due indirectly to the smoke and fog rising up from far distant centres of human life. His choice of Flagstaff, Arizona, where he has established his observatory of "Mars' Hill" was made for various reasons: remoteness from centres of artificial life, as well as the dryness of the air because the place is in the American portion of the desert strip in the Northern hemisphere. Mr. Lowell's description of the aethereal journey the astronomer takes away from this earth into the regions beyond space, his isolation, his awful stillness, and his return as the stars begin to dim and warn him to come back to earth, is something delightfully poetic.

It is unwise, it would be tedious, to follow the author through all his account of discovery: how he detected first the faint line of a canal, how some of those canals suddenly betrayed a strange gemination (doubling), how they evinced a singular tendency to hibernation. All this is interesting, provided only one has the opportunity and the incliation to read; so too are his accounts of his and his assistants' successful efforts to photograph the canals. The last item of information, and the practical results shown, seem to set aside irrevocably the doubts of those who have said there are no such things as canals on Mars: for the sensitive plate of a camera has a rugged way of telling the truth that is incontestible. There is so much of weird fascination about this book that he who reads it can never again look upon the planet Mars as he had done before: the very martial colour will make him think of the sandy bottoms that were once ocean-beds, now absolutely dessicated; or a less warlike tinge that is regularly seen will lead him to think of the possibility of Martian agriculture, fed by water drawn in canals thousands of miles in length from the melting caps of snow at either pole.

It is the last part of the book which will appeal to the layman. This is, of course, speculative; but the speculation is premised upon what has been made to appear strangely like facts. The construction of the canals is so absolutely regular, the directions are so straight, the lines of such unvarying width, that they must be due to something for which we have no other term than "human intelligence," for Nature abhors such precision in physical matters. What is more attractive to many of us, that intelligence must be due to perfect community of property and feeling; for the extraordinary interlacing of the canals, their stupendous length and magnitude—remembering that to be seen at all with a good telescope at the distance that Mars is from us, demands that the thinnest line must be two or three miles wide, while the largest, if the "Nilosyrtis" may properly be called a canal, appears to be from 25 to 30 miles wide—all this seems to argue incontestibly that the inhabitants must be living upon terms of absolute friendliness: there cannot be such a thing as war, as we know it, or those monuments would be speedily destroyed. Mr. Lowell's argument for the presence of life, for a Titanic system of communal agriculture which demands such careful husbanding of water where there is no such thing as rain and probably no fog or cloud or atmospheric moisture of any kind, and for an amazing intelligence, are not all overdrawn. He seeks to demonstrate nothing, he is too modest and too scientific for that, yet his arguments are beyond doubt plausible. His is one of the serious books that make one wish to come back to this human life a few hundred years hence to see what there will be in the development of such a theory as Mr. Lowell advances. One cannot help asking himself the question—it is foolish, of course—shall we be able to communicate with our fellows on Mars, and if so, shall we find them as much advanced in all things pertaining to life as they are in geologic and physical age? J.K.G.

THE FOURTEENTH.

The Japanese and French committees, with regard to the proposed celebration on the 14th, have agreed (1) to hold a dinner party on the evening of July 14th at the Social Club, in the Public Garden, and at the same time to send congratulatory telegrams to the Japanese and French Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Japanese and French Ambassadors in Paris and Tokyo respectively, and the Paris Chamber of Commerce; (2) to display several hundred fire works on the French national holiday at the Public Garden; (3) yacht and boat races to be held in the harbour; (4) baseball match to be played on the Cricket Ground by students of Yokohama Commercial School and members of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club; and (5) the day being the second meeting of the Keihin Race Club, an amount of money to be presented to the Club in commemoration of the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese agreement. The expenses needed for the fire-works, etc., are estimated at three thousand *yen*.

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THE FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

IT can scarcely be doubted that the action just taken by the Foreign Board of Trade will meet with universal approval. In existing circumstances the foreign community of Yokohama is practically unrepresented in a municipal or legislative sense. Each nationality has indeed its own Consul and its own Minister, and in all matters that come within their legitimate purview these officials are unquestionably zealous. But their functions are limited and they have no competence to act for the community as a whole. That is not a satisfactory state of affairs. It is not only fatal to the development of public spirit, but it also promotes discontent, for men do not know where to turn if they have a grievance, real or imaginary, nor have they any easily accessible medium for ascertaining their exact rights and privileges. The Board of Trade has now stepped into the breach and, by a very simple extension of its organization, has met the difficulty in a manner which promises to be fully efficient. This step owes its direct initiative to the Vice-Chairman of the Board, Mr. MONTAGUE BEART, and to one of the most active members, Mr. V. R. BOWDEN. What has been done is, first, to greatly widen the limits of eligibility for admission to the Board, so that membership or association will be henceforth possible to practically all men of affairs, whatever the nature of their business; and secondly to declare that the Board shall hereafter represent the municipal and legislative interests of its members and associates. Thus the Board becomes virtually the mouthpiece of the community at large, for since its ranks are open to all, failure to secure representation will be chargeable to each individual unit of the community. The portals are open to all, and those that neglect to enter will simply be precluded from enjoying the privileges consequent upon admission. That the Japanese authorities, too, will welcome this innovation, we can not doubt. With a man like Mr. MITSUHASHI in the position of Mayor of Yokohama, it goes without saying that the best possible relations exist between the foreign community and the local authorities, and that the former's interests are efficiently safeguarded. But even Mr. MITSUHASHI must often wish that some authoritative channel existed for ascertaining the views of the community *en bloc*, and for purposes of temporary co-operation. We venture, therefore, to offer a tribute to the practical common sense of Mr. M. BEART and Mr. V. R. BOWDEN, and to express our conviction that the thanks of the community are due to them and to the very active and able President of the Board, Mr. C. V. SALE.

RECKLESS CORRESPONDENTS.

THE telegrams say that there is indignation in the United States because of the remarks attributed to Rear-Admiral SAKAMOTO, of the Japanese Navy; remarks highly disparatory to the United States Navy, inasmuch as the Rear-Admiral was made to say that the officers and men of the American ships lacked patriotism and skill and would therefore fare ill in a sea fight. It was by the *Hochi Shimbun* that the alleged interview containing these offensive comments was published, but by whom were they telegraphed to America? That is the great question. We venture to say that no journalist with any sense of responsibility or any endowment of discrimination would attach credence to such assertions. We of course saw them in the *Hochi's* columns on Wednesday morning, but they were so obviously fictitious that we did not think it necessary even to allude to them. Admiral SAKAMOTO could not have made such comments unless he were labouring under the influence of a sudden vertigo, and therefore to quote him publicly was the very *ultima Thule* of reckless journalism. But everyone knows that the interviewing department of a newspaper is not always under the strictest supervision. Often the business of interviewing is entrusted to a young man without much experience and with a great deal of ambition to make a sensational "scoop," while on the other hand, the editor — and this is especially true of Japanese journals—does not regard himself as directly responsible for the contents of the interview department. The accuracy of the latter, difficult to secure in all circumstances, must therefore be generally regarded with suspicion. Above all, when it comes to telegraphing matter taken from such columns, the cabling correspondent becomes gravely responsible if he accepts an interview as authentic without further inquiry, and he becomes little less than criminal if he hastens to excerpt from an alleged interview and puts his own *cachet* upon matter which, while obtained from such a doubtful source, is calculated to offend a great and friendly nation and to sow seeds of the gravest trouble. We can not tell who committed this crime in the case of the *Hochi's* alleged interview, but whoever he be there can be no second opinion about his reckless indiscretion and obvious unfitness to be entrusted with the grave duties of a telegraphing correspondent. It is understood on the best authority that Admiral SAKAMOTO emphatically denies having used the language attributed to him. The *Hochi Shimbun*, in its issue of the 11th instant, unreservedly withdraws the words attributed to the Admiral and ascribes them to an error on the part of the newspaper itself. Our contemporary also inserts an article quoting another Japanese Admiral who speaks in the highest terms of the efficiency and strength of the United States Navy. So far as we can discern, the mistake arose out of an erroneous interpretation of some references made by Admiral SAKAMOTO to the United States' comparative neglect of naval development until recent years. But all these explanations will reach only a limited audience. It is an unfortunate dispensation of nature that falsehood possesses a power of locomotion far in excess of that allotted to truth, and while nine out of every ten educated men in America will hear the words falsely attributed to Admiral SAKAMOTO, not one out of every ten will hear of their contradiction. That is what so enormously augments the responsibility of a correspondent who is trusted to wire news, and in this case the sender of the false intelligence to New York is most assuredly unfit for his post.

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The annual graduation ceremony of the conferring of certificates at the Imperial University took place on July 11th. The Emperor was present, in company with Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household; General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aides-de-Camp, and other notables of the Imperial Court. Among other distinguished persons who were present were Prince Kan-in, Prince Yamashina, some Ministers of State, Counts Matsukata, Okuma, and Itagaki; Admiral Togo, Chief of the Naval Staff Office; General Baron Oku, Chief of the Military Staff Office; General Baron Nogi, etc. The number of the graduates was as follows: 184 from the College of Law; 120, College of Medicine; 145, College of Engineering; 92, College of Literature; 20, College of Natural Science; and 44, College of Agriculture; the total being six hundred and five. His Majesty gave the rewards to eleven graduates who passed in their respective colleges with highest honours.

Previous to the ceremony His Majesty inspected, in the Imperial hall which is specially provided in the institution, several old and rare letters, records, etc. the principal of which were: letter of the Emperor Gotoba (A.D. 1186); diary of Saionji Kimihira, the ancestor of Marquis Saionji, the present Premier; letter from Hideyoshi to a viceroy of India, etc. Beside these, there were several photographs of earthquakes experienced in San Francisco, Formosa and other places. These were explained to His Majesty by Professor Sekino of the College of Engineering; Mr. Miura, a well-known historian; Professor Mikami of the College of Literature; and Professor Omori of the College of Natural Science, who inspected the disastrous condition of San Francisco after the late earthquake.

CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

The Director of the Yokohama Customs on July 9th gave a decision on a protest lodged by the China Export-Import and Bank Company, No. 208, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. The firm imported iod wasogen on which the Customs appraisers imposed 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 158 of the tariff. The importers held that the material should be treated under No. 157, and that the duty should be *ad val* 20 per cent. The protest was dismissed on the ground that wasogen might be immediately useable as a remedy if iod is mixed and that therefore the material is a kind of patent medicine.

On the same day, another decision was given. Messrs Koerting, Bume and Reif, Yamashita-cho, imported jute packing with a certificate of origin, on which the appraisers imposed duty at the rate of *yen* 1.48 per 10 square yards under No. 252 of the tariff. The firm lodged a protest contending that the material is a kind of gunny cloth and that consequently it should be dealt with in accordance with No. 254 or No. 596 of the tariff which provide 10 per cent. and 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty respectively. The protest, however, was dismissed on the ground that the material in question is woven canvas.

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THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Fine weather favoured the celebration of the American National Holiday; the sky was cloudy during part of the afternoon and tempered the sun's rays so that the various sports and recreations organized by and for Americans were engaged in with comfort and enjoyment. All American business premises and residences were gaily decorated both by day and night and other nationalities were infected to a considerable extent by the holiday making example of their fellow-residents. In the forenoon the American Consul-General was at home to his nationals, and was visited by quite a large proportion of those resident in Yokohama. Before noon a baseball game was played between nines representing the American Hospital and the Keiogijiku College in Tokyo, and in the afternoon another and greatly more important match took place, in which the teams were for the local Cricket and Athletic Club and the Waseda University respectively. Also there were yacht races, which with a fine moderate to fresh breeze from the south-east were productive of excellent sport to boatsailers. It will be agreeable news to most that the chief prize, the cup given by the American Ambassador for the big boats, was won by an American, Capt. Weston, in *Kingfisher*. The prizes presented for the three yacht races were on view during the day at the Boathouse and will be presented to the winners by Mr. Consul-General Miller. The fireworks in the evening were witnessed by large crowds and were greatly appreciated.

As usual, for the last part of the day's entertainment, the Grand Hotel was the centre of attraction, while the Bund, from the Hotel to the P. & O. Offices was crowded with sightseers. The Hotel verandah, gaily decorated, drew a great number of visitors, but unfortunately for the comfort of many of the guests and visitors the bar and billiard room of the hotel were, for an hour between 10 and 11 o'clock, rendered almost untenable by a brace and a half of invaders who persisted in bombarding visitors, and the floor of the room, with bombs, the explosion of which filled the place with sulphurous fumes. In other places these unwelcome guests would have finished their celebration in the lock-up. But, of course, a great deal is to be excused on the "Glorious Fourth."

YACHTING.

A fine south-easterly breeze, freshening at times sufficiently to awaken quite a sense of exhilaration in those afloat, and a not too ardent sun made Thursday an ideal yachting day. The big boats carried gaff and jib topsails throughout, though in one case canvas was temporarily reduced and in another, perhaps, reduction would not have been unprofitable. For the 22-raters the weather was all that they could have desired and the Larks junketted over their course with ease, though two of their number found it necessary to retire.

Of the 39-raters, five were entered, and all started at the 2 o'clock gun, *Kingfisher* to leeward crossing first, *Riever* second, *Mary* further up the line, next, *Naniwa* next and *Maid Marion* last. All broke out spinnakers to starboard as they started and *Mary* soon drew ahead of *Kingfisher*, whose wind was for some time taken by *Riever*. *Mary* passed out of the harbour 20 seconds ahead of *Kingfisher*, which was in turn only 10 seconds in front of *Riever*, *Naniwa* to leeward and *Maid Marion* to windward both close up, and both the last mentioned cleverly evading a batch of cargo boatsthat crowded the entrance. With sheets hardly altered they ran down to the Tsurumi mark, the *Maid* edging away from *Naniwa* and, *Riever* falling back from *Kingfisher* while the leader gradually added to her advantage. At the mark the times (unofficial) were:

	h.m.s.
Mary	2.22 00
Kingfisher	2.22 45
Riever	2.23 40
Maid	2.24.15
Naniwa	2.25.05

As they cleared the flag *Mary* and her immediate follower went short about and stood in on port tack; *Riever* held out for several hundred yards and when she went round *Maid Marion*, which had followed her, soon adopted her example; *Naniwa*, however, elected to stand out into the bay in the hope doubtless of catching the ebb, and perhaps on the whole profited by the step. The breeze was now quite steady and had fresh pulses in it which sent the boats along at a rare turn of speed, the water being practically level. *Kingfisher* was first to perceive that the leaders were over-standing and 20 seconds after she had gone round and was pointing well up for the Lightship *Mary* also came about and with sheets slightly eased lay on the the big boat's weather quarter. As they neared the Lightship a slight sea was met but it hardly affected the big craft. At this mark *Mary's* loss by over-standing was reducible to figures:

	h.m.s.
Kingfisher	2 48.15
Mary	2.49 45
Maid	2 54.40
Riever	2.56.45

They all tacked at once and stood inshore, *Naniwa*, coming in from her long leg in the bay, following them at a distance. When *Kingfisher* went round under the Bluff she had established a decided lead on *Mary*, though the latter stood further in and consequently had comparatively smooth sailing while the former was meeting somewhat heavier water as she opened out Negishi bay. At 3.13.30 *Kingfisher* tacked again, and 5 minutes later she again went about, *Mary*, which had stood further out to abbreviate her legs, coming round on port tack at the same time. At 3.20.50 *Kingfisher* made a short board for the buoy, which *Mary* fetched without tacking. The times here were:

	h.m.s.
Kingfisher	3.23.00
Mary	3.27.00
Maid Marion	3.39 15
Naniwa (about)	3.45.00

Here it will be seen that the old *Kingfisher* (*Naniwa*) had got away with *Riever*; both had reversed their former tactics, the former working inshore while the latter stood out. Spinnaker booms were rigged out to port and with the breeze almost dead aft they ran at a good speed past the Lightship and back to the Tsurumi mark, where the times of the leading yachts were:

	h.m.s.
Kingfisher	3.58.20
Mary	4.04 15

A fairly long tack was made towards the north breakwater and another enabled them to point for the harbour entrance. *Kingfisher* with the Ambassador's plate now (bar a miraculous harbour accident) in her locker, tacked once in the middle of the harbour, once more by the Austrian man-of-war, again near the French mail and crossed the line an easy winner outside her arbitrary allowance. The wind was now beginning to drop and the last boat to arrive, *Riever*, made a slow passage in. Times:—

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.	arb. Hand. m.	Corrected h.m.s.
Mary	2.00.28	4.26.24	—	4 26.24
Kingfisher	2.00.21	4 20.58	12	4.08.58
M. Marion	2 00.49	4.45.43	15	4 30.43
Riever	2 00.22	5.16.14	39	4.37.14
Naniwa	2.00 38	4.58 07	30	4 28.07

Eight 22-raters started to race round a course including the Mandarin Bluff mark, the Lightship, the Tsurumi and Tachibana marks, again round the Mandarin Bluff mark and home. *Aimee* cleverly got the best of the start, but *Sunbeam*, which crossed next, came up and at the harbour entrance was first, *Aimee* next, *Valkyrien* third. On the wind to the Mandarin Bluff mark *Aimee* overhauled *Sunbeam* and got round the mark first, followed a few seconds later by *Sunbeam* and *Valkyrien* in that order. Running up to the Lightship *Aimee* slightly increased her lead and *Valkyrien* overtook and passed *Sunbeam*. On the reach from the Lightship to the Tsurumi mark *Aimee* gradually added to her advantage, and *Valkyrien* also drew away from *Sunbeam*. On the beat back to the Mandarin Bluff mark *Valkyrien* reduced *Aimee's* lead and when the latter rounded the mark she was only two minutes to the good. Running home under balloon jib, however, she opened out her lead and crossed the line over a minute outside her allowance to *Valkyrien* and so won the American Residents' Cup. *Sunbeam* and *Winsome* had accidents to their gear. Times:

	Start h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.	Arb. Hand. m.	Corrected. h.m.s.
Aimee	2.15.08	4.05.42	—	4.05.42
Winsome	2.15.25	4.20.22	6	4.14.22
Edna	2.15.39	4.17.13	6	4.11.13
Pele	2.15.51	4.12.56	6	4.06.56
Sunbeam	2.15.21	4.17.55	6	4.11.55
Valkyrien	2.15.46	4.12.09	5	4.07.09
Chacho	2.15.49	4.41.00	15	4.26.00

There was a good display of Larks, the prize being a cup presented by the American Residents, and the result was as follows, the prize falling to No. 12:

No.	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.
3	2 30.18	3.59.16
5	2.30.26	3.59.13
6	2.30.15	3.62.56
9	2.30.30	—
10	2.30.33	—
11	2.30.10	3.52.34
12	2.30.25	5.54 15
13	2.30.49	3.56.09
14	2.30.36	4.04.52
15	2.30.21	4.04.38
16	2.30.41	4.05.18

We learn that Mr Tucker has kindly presented a prize (silver cigarette case) to be raced for by the "Larks" in a special race, which will be held on Monday afternoon, the 8th July, at 5 45 p.m., over the usual Wednesday course. The race will be sailed under handicap conditions, the handicaps being one quarter of those for the Handicap Saturday Lark Races. Entrance Fee Yen 1 as usual. No special entry necessary for Larks entered for the season.

BASEBALL.

Baseball has become almost as much a national game in Japan as in America, and the 4th of July this year saw two games played on the Y.C. and A.C. grounds. The first, which took place in the forenoon, was between a team from the U. S. Naval Hospital and the Keio University, and resulted in a decisive victory for the latter, who won by 20 to 1.

In the afternoon the game of the day was played between the Y.C. & A.C. team and Waseda University, and drew a very large concourse of spectators, foreign and Japanese, to the ground. A capital stand had been erected at the the back of the base, which was filled to overflowing by ladies and other foreign spectators, while the boundaries of the playing ground were massed with Japanese, all intensely interested in the game. The Town Band, stationed in the Pavilion, played during the afternoon and added to the entertainment of the numerous visitors. The game was a most interesting one and well fought out, though the visitors, who were doubtless a picked team from a large University, and had evidently practised well together, showed the best all round play and won with a fair margin, 5 to 2. The players and the scores were as follow:

WASEDA.	POSITIONS.	Y.C. & A.C.
Kono	P.	Frey.
Tamawashi	C.	Thorn.
Morimoto	1 B.	(Capt.) McChesney.
Oshikawa (Capt.)	2 B.	Atkinson.
Nagaya	3 B.	Walker.
Tobe	S.S.	Becker.
Kobayashi	L.F.	Bird.
Ogawa	C.F.	Benedict.
Matsuda	R.F.	Gunn.

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Waseda	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	=5
Y.C. & A.C.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	=2

The prizes offered by the American residents to the three best players of the Y. C. & A. C. team in this game, were awarded as follows:—Infield—Walker, a fob; batting—Frey, silver cigarette case; outfield and batting—Bird, a silver ash tray. The judges were Messrs. McGowan, Babbitt, and E. J. Cowan, and the officials, Mr. Yamagawa, Captain of the Keio University team, and Mr. Babbitt. Scorer, Mr. P. E. Jenks.

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ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The 6th annual Commencement Exercises of St. Joseph's College were held at the Van Schaick Hall on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst. The following programme was gone through without a hitch:—

Farewell.—Chorus by Abt .....School Choir.

Loss in Delays.
Characters: Dick, student .....R. Carl.
Charles, „ .....F. Holm.
John „ ..... A. Redpath.
Mr. Hack, stranger.....E. Hornstein.
Claude, farmer .....H. Powers.
Tony, servant .....G. Philip.

The First Steps.
Violin: .....Th. Bennett, G. Philip, J. Rhine.
Piano: .....W. Rhine.

Playing School.—Little Folks.
Characters: Fred .....V. Harrison.
Charles, Fred's brother...L. Sovinski.
Eddie .....F. Wolf.
Harry .....W. Bower.
Richard .....V. Dengouboff.
The Father.....Ch. Holm.

Piano—*a*) Dew Drop—*b*) Success.—
Mazurkas...P. Nicolas.

L'Huitre et les Plaideurs (Comédie en 1 acte.)
Personnages: François .....Ray. Vaughan.
Marcel .....Th. Bennett.
Henri .....Serge Birich.

Priere.—By Oberthur.—(Unisson.)
Violin: ...A. Fachtmann, O. Fachtman, Ch. Holm, W. Fachtmann, D. Scherbinin.
Piano: .....P. Nicolas.

Der Prozess.
Personen: Schulze, Gutsbesitzer .....A. Schuckl.
Lohmeier, Advocat .....G. Pohl.
Polizeidiener .....O. Pohl.

Moonlight on the Lake.—Chorus by
White...School Choir.

Le Coup de Telephone.
Personnages: Antoine, aubergiste .....E. Carroll.
Nizard, père d'Antoine.....
K. Innocent.
Randon, policier retraité.....
D. Scherbinin.
Rolland, voleur .....C. Borioni.
Lamblin, voleur .....G. Moss.
Deux Commissaires.....
L. Ribeiro, L. Gouilloud

Symphony by Mazas.—School Orchestra.
Violin I.—O. Fachtmann, W. Fachtmann.
Violin II. A. Fachtmann, Ch. Holm.
Violin III.—D. Scherbinin. Flute, L. Andreis.
Alto—Cello—Piano.

The Harvest Storm.
Characters: John Garner, an honest Farmer.....Joseph Quni.
Michael Radford, in the service of Garner.....Ch. Holm.
Andrew Radford, brother to Michael, absconding from suspicion, not guilty .....L. Andreis.
Dick Darrel, young dissipated Farmer.....John Kenderdine.
Mr. Lynx, detective, an honor to his profession .....Vivian Worden.
Samuel Lexicon, compiling new dictionary .....Ed. Carroll.
Barker, assistant to Mr. Lynx.....Geo. Pohl.
Nibler, assistant to Mr. Lynx .....D. Scherbinin.
Charley Cooper, Gypsy Thief .....Jos. Tejada.
Nat Lovel Cooper, Gypsy Thief .....Geo. Watt.

Le Chemin de Fer (à toute vapeur) by W.
Moreau...School Choir.

Awarding of Diploma and Prizes.

Quite a large and appreciative audience was present to encourage and applaud every effort and good play on the part of the lads. To make any special mention of this or that particular actor would not only mar the beauty of the good effect produced on the audience, but would be doing an injury to the others, and to give the pros and cons for each and every actor, would be tedious for both reader and writer.

Critics may find many faults with the lads in pronunciation, declamation, etc., but when we consider the cosmopolitan character of the boys, that few of them appeared in their own mother-tongue, we may well ask how it is possible to obtain such results with such a variety of material. What we saw last Saturday speaks for itself, and certainly reflects great credit on both pupils and teachers. However, *en passant*, the writer thinks that the boys would be well advised to speak somewhat slower and more distinctly. In so doing they would be better understood, would bring out their active powers to better advantage, and of course produce better effects all round.

One special feature, however, cannot be passed over in silence, and that is the exquisite singing rendered by the college choir under the master-hand of Mr. Stoltz, the Principal. This completely baffles and disarms criticism and leaves nothing but a desire for the next year's Commencement to come round quickly and give us some more. Never before has a boys' choir in Yokohama rendered such beautiful singing as was heard last Saturday. In saying this the writer thinks he is but voicing the sentiment of all who were present.

The St. Joseph's College, which is an offshoot of the Gyosei Gakko, Tokyo, and which has had an existence of six years in Yokohama, has undergone a series of metamorphoses, and is now in a state well adapted to the needs and requirements of business men all over the Far East. The studies are all in English, but lessons in French, German and Russian may also be had.

The adjoining lot, No. 86, containing about one acre of land, has been bought by the school and will be laid out for recreation grounds for the boys.

The college now bids fair to become a great factor in the education of foreign children, not only in Japan, but in all the Far East, and well deserves the hearty support of all lovers of education of the whole foreign community.

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

YACHTING.

Saturday afternoon promised well enough for yachting but a fine moderate breeze from the south east with which the yachts started, after freshening for about an hour, dropped towards the close and the last comers had it light beating up the harbour.

Four big yachts started, *Mary* first, then *Naniwa*, *Kingfisher*, and *Maid Marion* in that order. *Mary* ran away from everything in the out going and at the harbour entrance had a good lead on *Kingfisher*, which had *Maid* close on her quarter as she passed out. They fetched the Lightship in one leg and here *Mary* was a minute ahead of *Kingfisher* and 2 m. 15 s. ahead of the *Maid*. The leading boats tacked at once but *Maid Marion* made a long board out into the bay, hoping probably to catch the early ebb; in this she was followed by *Naniwa* after one leg inshore from the Lightship. *Mary* tacked off the Mandarin Bluff and once again as she neared the No. 2 Futtsu Fort; *Kingfisher* stood inshore twice after passing the Hommoku spit,—being compelled to do so once while repairing her starboard topmast stay—but though at the time of her accident she had closed up to within 50 yards of the green boat she could not get on level terms. Soon after two o'clock the breeze livened considerably but unfortunately rain came up with it and damped matters a good deal. The yachts had a good wind up to the fort. Shortly before three o'clock they were under the lee of the island and at 3.00.30 (unofficial time) *Mary* came about on port tack and three quarters of a minute later *Kingfisher* was also round, and as the former had slightly overstood they raced almost even for the upper point of the island, *Mary* easing past it just 30 seconds ahead of her adversary. In another minute they were clear of the fort, setting spinnakers and travelling at a great rate for home. The wind now lightened but freshened up again for a few minutes about halfway to the lightship, dropping again, and again freshening somewhat on the reach to the harbour entrance. *Mary* had gradually increased her lead, and hauled up round the Lightship at 4.09.10 and *Kingfisher* 1m. 39s. later. At the harbour entrance *Mary* had added 18 seconds to her lead. The wind had now fallen quite light and *Mary* slipped away from the second yacht, and crossed the line 6m. 34s. ahead. As will be seen, *Kingfisher's* victory on the Fourth had the effect of penalising her for Saturday's race: instead of receiving 12 minutes from *Mary* in a moderate breeze she had now to allow that yacht 9, and was thus over 15 minutes on the wrong side of the slate. The *Aimée* Cup, however, goes to *Maid Marion*, which by her allowance of 45 from the scratch boat won with 10½ minutes in spare. *Naniwa* did not finish. Times:—

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.	Allce. m.	Corrected. h.m.s.
Mary	1.00.08	4.34.39	9	4.25.39
Kingfisher...	1.00.23	4.41.13	—	4.41.13
Naniwa ...	1.00.13	—	66	Did not finish
MMarion ...	1.00.32	5.00.02	45	4 15.02

A large flock of larks went out and raced for the Lark No. 5 Cup which, as will be observed, goes to No. 11. Times:

3	2.30.24	——
5	2.30.09	4.16.23
6	2.30.08	4.13.32
7	2.30.19	4.13.37
8	2.30.25	4.15.45
9	2.30.11	4.34.13
10	2.30.37	4.11.59
11	2.30.04	4.06.22
12	2.30.13	4.11.19
13	2.30 15	4.16 51
14	2.30.21	4.10 09
15	2.30.19	4 28.06
16	2.30 58	——

The Mosquito Yacht Club fleet had a race, with no sendoes, for the Winsome Cup, which fell to *Sunbeam*. Times:

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m s.m.	Allce. h.m.s.	Corrected
Winsome	2.20.19	3.20.49.00		3.20 49
Pele	2.20.08	3.18.42 00		3.18.42
Edna	2.20.16	3.21.59.00		3.21.59
Sunbeam	2.20.12	3.21.35.04		3.17.35

An incident in the Larks' race on Saturday brings up a question which seems to have given rise to some debate though it is not quite easy to see how discussion should be possible. The leading boat (No. 13) when gybing round the Lightship lost a man overboard, who, being unable to swim, might have been drowned while his boat was endeavouring to reach him had not No. 6, the second boat, picked him up. In the sequel, No. 6 carried 3 men and was therefore distinctly handicapped in the dropping wind that was afterwards experienced. Neither of these boats won the race, but No. 6 has put a claim before the Racing Committee to have the race resailed. The Committee will doubtless give due consideration to the circumstances and be rule governing them.

Ten Larks raced on Monday evening over the inside Harbour course for the silver cigarette case presented by Mr. W. Tucker. There was a fine breeze but rain fell during the race. In the result No. 11 (Mr. Mason) finished first, No. 5 (Mr. Abbey) only a second or two astern. On handicap, however, No. 10 (Mr. Charlesworth) won the prize, No. 11 being second and No. 5 third.

BASEBALL.

A match was played on Saturday afternoon on the Cricket Ground, between the Y.C. & A.C. and the Peers' School, of Tokyo. A steady downpour of rain interfered considerably with the game and the pleasure of the spectators. After a well fought struggle the local team won by a total of 6 to 4.

The teams and scores were as follow:—

Y.C. & A.C.		Peers' School.
Frey.....	P.....	Mishima (Capt.)
Walker.....	C.....	Kono.
McChesney (Capt.)	1 B.....	Tsurudono.
Atkinson	2 B.....	Yagui.
Brown	3 B.....	M. Tsuboi.
Becker	S.S.....	Ujyu.
Gray	L.F.....	Sonoda.
Benedict	C.F.....	Yamagawa.
Gunn	R F.....	Sakaki.

Umpires:—Mr. Kurokawa and Mr. Babbitt.
Scorer:—Mr. P. E. Jenks.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Y.C. & A.C....	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	[redacted]	0	6
Peers' School..	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4

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THE LAW COURTS.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The appeal in the *Agenor* case came up on July 4th in the Tokyo Appeal Court before Presiding Judge Nakajima, Associates Masuda, Gomi, Midzuhara and Watanabe, and Public Procurator Ochiai.

A. Lewis was present, but C. A. Hill was absent in consequence of illness for which he is still undergoing treatment at the General Hospital. Dr. Masujima, Mr. Hiraoka and Mr. Murofuji were present for the defence. Mr. Sato was present as representing Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd., the plaintiffs in the civil case in conjunction with the criminal case.

At the outset of the trial, Dr. Masujima said that Hill was still in a serious condition though he was getting better. He could not get up from bed and was unable to sit in a chair. Counsel thought that Hill would be able to be present in Court in about two weeks. Producing a doctor's certificate, counsel asked the Court to postpone the trial. The presiding Judge said that the trial had been postponed several times for a similar reason and that the Court was not disposed to again postpone the trial of Lewis on account of the illness of Hill. Dr. Masujima replied that his clients were being charged with a grave crime and that it might be convenient both to the Court and the accused to clear the facts concerned in the charge. The charge against them closely connected the two defendants. The Judge again said that there was no definite certificate as to the date when Hill would be recovered. Therefore the Court meantime would examine Lewis to a certain extent. There were two essential points in the charge: that Lewis seemed to be concerned in fraud, and that both Lewis and Hill were concerned in the sinking of the sailing vessel *Agenor*. Dr. Masujima replied that there would be no difference in the examination as the charges were closely connected.

At this stage, the Judge decided to examine Lewis to a certain extent without the presence of Hill.

Examined, Lewis stated that he appealed against the decision given on February 25th in the Yokohama District Court—both in the criminal and civil cases. Five years ago, he came to Japan and one year later he was employed by Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd. His salary was *yen* 375. Messrs. Sale and Frazar were general merchants. The firm had branches in Tokyo, Kobe, London, Shanghai and New York. The accused was employed in the engineering department of the firm. Sometimes, under the instructions of Mr. Sale, he attended to grain, shipping, and mechanical business. The warehouse at Daikumachi, Fukagawa, in Tokyo, was established under the advice of the accused. The building was for storing the merchandise of the firm. American wheat was often stored there. The keeper of the warehouse was named Shima Fusajiro. The Judge went on to examine the witness as to the system of taking out and taking in merchandise from or to the godown. Lewis made a complaint as to the competency of the Court interpreter, Mr. Sudzuki. Dr. Masujima made an explanation to the accused and the Judge continued on the same subject employing other words, after which the defendant stated that merchandise was always taken upon delivery orders made out in triplicate with carbon paper. One of them was given to the godown keeper, another was handed to the book-keeper of the firm, and the last one was kept on file. The original of the three was always signed by Mr. Sale. The order sent to the warehouse keeper was always sent back to the firm after the delivery of the goods was completed. Messrs. Sale and Frazar were doing business with Iwasaki Seishichi in grain and salt imported by the firm, and also with Yabu Kozaburo in fertilizers, grain, salt, etc. In June last year, it was tried to remove to Kobe a lot of wheat which was stored in the Fukagawa warehouse. It was shipped on the *Agenor* with a view to selling it in Kobe. In April last year, the firm imported three shipments, namely 7,475 sacks, 18,902 sacks, and 3,359, making 29,736 sacks in all. During the same month, the firm sold 27,000 bags of wheat to Iwasaki, a Japanese merchant of Tokyo, and also asked Mr. Vock, a broker of Vladivostock, to purchase 20,000 bags of grain. The purpose of sending the wheat to Kobe was to send thither the sailing ship *Agenor*. The vessel could not be sent on a voyage without cargo. There was no promise of customers in Kobe for the wheat and there was no definite view as to the sale of the grain. Some time ago two thousand bags of wheat were consigned from Messrs. Lamb and Co. of Bombay to Messrs. Sale and Frazar. The grain was sold in Kobe. In view of this circumstance the present removal of the grain was made. The accused did not know whether the price of the wheat was higher in Kobe than in Tokyo at the time when the removal was tried.

The Judge—Was the quantity of wheat shipped on the *Agenor* from June 1st to 13th last year, 13,023 bags in good condition and 330 bags of sweepings?

The Accused—No. 13,055 bags in good condition and 330 bags of sweepings. Lighters of Messrs. Helm Bros. carried 6,303 bags in good condition and 100 bags of sweepings; and lighters of Yamamoto 6,720 bags in good condition and 230 bags of sweepings all from the Tokyo godown to the *Agenor*. Thus there was a difference of 32 bags of wheat in good condition, but the actual quantity shipped was 13,055 bags in accordance with the boat-notes signed in the vessel. Therefore thirty-two bags were believed to have been over-carried by the lighters of Messrs. Helm Bros. or Yamamoto.

The accused said that Mr. Sale gave a special letter to Shiina, the keeper of the Fukagawa godown to deliver 14,903 bags to the transportation agents. In this case the usual delivery order was not made. The letter referred to was written by a stenographer under the instructions of Mr. Sale. The accused did not attend directly to the business with regard to the delivery of the merchandise to the transportation agents. The application to the customs for a permit of transportation was made by Yamada, one of the Japanese employees of the firm.

The Judge—The application described the quantity as 19,902 bags. What was the reason?

The Accused—That is the most important point in the case. The wheat was left on the field for three months after which it was brought to Portland by train. Subsequently it was shipped for Yokohama. After arrival in Yokohama, the bags were transfered to Tokyo by many lighters. Further the grain was taken back to Yokohama and shipped to the *Agenor*. Thus all the bags were damaged through the repeated removals and by the hooks used by the Japanese coolies in carrying them. Amost all the bags were torn, and repacked in straw bags. The result was that the number of the original bags was increased, but there was no change in weight. In other words, the average weight of the original bags was 133 lbs. each, while the weight of the newly packed bags was 70 to 90 lbs. The accused further went on to give some explanations as to the registered tonnage of the vessel, etc.

At this stage, the Judge stopped the examination. Dr. Masujima asked the Judge to adjourn the case till a day when Hill could appear. Counsel also asked for the examination of a witness before July 27th when he will leave for home. He added that he did not care to give the name of the gentleman at the present time. If the name was disclosed, there was a fear that important evidence would be unobtainable. After an objection by the Public Procurator to the witness, Dr. Masujima said that it was rumoured in Yokohama that Hill intended to abscond from the General Hospital but this was absolutely groundless. Mr. W. Bailey of the General Hospital knew the circumstances.

The Judge said that the matter had no connexion with the present criminal case and dismissed the request of Counsel as to the witness.

The trial was adjourned till August 2nd.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TOBACCO MONOPOLY LAW.

The case of Mr. J. G. Doering, No. 75, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, who was charged with alleged infringement of the Law of Tobacco Monopoly came up on July 9th in the criminal section of the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

Mr. Doering was absent and judgment was given in default. The Judge ordered him to pay a fine of ten *yen*; the cigars in question to be confiscated, and also ordered him to pay *yen* 4.96 as the tax imposable on the cigars.

On February 7th this year the authorities of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau searched the dwelling of Mr. Doering and seized four boxes containing in all 138 Havana and other foreign cigars, and subsequently prosecuted him in accordance with Art. 34 of the Law of Tobacco Monopoly. None of the boxes were filled; two contained 70 pieces in all; another, 29; and the last 39.

In the Osaka Appeal Court on Tuesday, judgment was given in the appeal brought by Mr. H. Pollak, representative of Messrs. Pollak Bros., of Kobe, against the judgment given in the Kobe Court in favour of Mr. Borkowsky in the action instituted by him against Messrs. Pollak to obtain an order that certain books of the firm should be shown to him. The judgment given was in favour of respondent (Mr. Borkowsky), the appeal being dismissed, and appellant being ordered to bear the costs.

YOKOHAMA.

The Yokohama Municipality has decided to impose a tax on dogs and automobiles and has raised the tax on *geisha*. The new taxes will come into force in August.

The representatives of the straw and chip braid manufacturers of eight provinces surrounding Tokyo will hold a meeting on July 15th in Yokohama. The manufacturers intend to take necessary steps for the further improvement of the work. It is said that business in this material has been dull for several years past.

The Yokohama City Office has spent twenty thousand *yen* for the prevention of plague. The municipality are contemplating defraying forty thousand *yen* more for the same purpose.

A dead rat infected with plague was found on July 3rd in Choja-machi, Yokohama.

A fresh case of plague appeared on July 4th at Hodogaya, Yokohama. The patient is a young girl.

On Monday, a fresh case of plague was reported at Hodogaya, the patient being a girl of thirteen years old. The victims at Hodogaya number five in all since the first appearance of the disease last week.

In spite of the heavy rains, the supply in the reservoir of the Yokohama Water works is running low. The supply at Kanagawa and on parts of the Bluff is insufficient.

The dead body of a man, apparently a coolie, was found on Tuesday morning in the canal along Yanagi-machi, near the Yokohama Railway Station. The body was severely injured on the head. As it could not be identified, the corpse was removed to the City Office. It is believed from the nature of the injuries that the man had fought with another and been killed, and that subsequently he was thrown into the water.

Three fresh cases of bubonic plague were reported on July 7th at Hodogaya, Yokohama. The patients are all women, one being 34 years of age, another 61, and the third 73.

The Yokohama City Assembly will hold an extraordinary meeting to-day, July 10th. The bills to be discussed consist of the memorial to the central government with regard to the grand exhibition to be held in 1912, a part of which the citizens desire to have established in Yokohama; the proposed extension of the gas works, etc.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, who has been appointed to go to America and Canada to investigate the condition of the Japanese immigrants, will leave Yokohama on July 13th or 20th for San Francisco.

At 11.34 a.m. on July 10th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was two minutes and fifteen seconds and the direction from north to south.

It is officially reported that Prince Fushimi,

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now on his way home, by the British cruiser *Monmouth*, will arrive at Yokohama at 1 p.m. on Sunday, July 14th. His Highness will leave for Tokyo at 2.45 p.m. by special train. The leading citizens of Yokohama are making preparations to welcome His Imperial Highness. The streets through which he will pass on the way from the Hatoba to the Railway Station will be decorated with bunting; an arch will be elected at the entrance of the Hatoba; and fire works will be displayed in the compound of the Yokohama Customs.

Some prominent traders of Yokohama propose to make a canal between Yokohama and Tokyo for the transport of merchandise. The promoters have established a temporary office at South Naka-dori, and appointed Mr. J. Inouye, a civil engineer, to investigate the route between the two cities.

Mr. Edward Clarence Davis has been appointed Consul for Peru in Yokohama. The Foreign Office, on July 4th, issued an exequatur to him.

The Japanese and French committees recently appointed in connexion with the proposed celebration of the Franco-Japanese agreement met on July 10th at the Social Club, in the Public Gardens. They elected Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama as president of the united committee of celebration; Mr. A. Coye, as Vice-President; and Mr. Otani, Secretary.

A fresh case of plague was reported on July 10th at West Tobe, Yokohama. The victim is a youth named Tatsuzo, an employee of the Wada transportation agent, Honcho Rokuchome.

The Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture has issued a notification that any one who presents to the police office concerned, a rat infected with plague shall be rewarded with fifty *yen*.

An employee of the Kanagawa Railway Station on the morning of July 9th was crushed to death between two carriages while attempting to couple them.

Mayor Mitsuhashi has issued a notification regarding the raising of the local business tax and the imposition of new taxes. Among the new taxes are a yearly tax on automobile carriages, not more than *yen* 18; and on dogs, not more than *yen* 1.

At the meeting on July 10th, the Yokohama City Assembly decided to defray forty thousand *yen* needed for measures in preventing the spread of plague.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The leading citizens of Tokyo will hold a meeting at 3 p.m. on July 12th at the Kihinkwan in the compound of the Exhibition, to celebrate the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese agreement.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the report for the year ended June 30th, 1906, of the Librarian of the American Congress and also the report of the superintendent of the Library building and grounds.

The *Shanghai Mercury* states that Commander Mouget, of the *Chanzy*, who was seriously injured some time ago in a collision between a motor car and a fire truck, has now so far recovered that he has left the General Hospital.

It is reported by the *Asahi* that Sir Claude MacDonald, who has returned to his post in Tokyo from home, will shortly be received by the Emperor and that His Majesty will decorate him with the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum.

The American Ambassador's and American Residents' prizes competed for by the yachts on the Fourth were presented on Saturday at noon by Mr. Consul-General Miller at the American Consulate-General to Capt. Weston and Messrs. Abbey and Drummond.

The oil tank steamer *Santa Maria*, which recently arrived at Seattle, reports that her cargo of 5,400 barrels of oil was lost "by mistake" during the voyage. Orders were given to pump the bilge water out of the steamer, but somebody blundered and the pumps were connected with the oil tanks instead. The crew worked industriously pumping out the ship, and when the captain discovered the error the tanks were empty. The entire crew, from the captain to the cook, have been discharged.

The numerous friends of Mr. Geo. A. Adam, both in Kobe and in Yokohama, will learn with pleasure that after eight years' service as Secretary and Secretary-Manager of the Oriental Hotel, Ltd, he has been invited by the Directors to accept a seat on the Board.

The hearing of the appeal case in Rosenthal against the Japan Brewery Company, in liquidation, has been fixed by the Tokyo Appeal Court for 30th September, at 9 a.m. The summer vacation of the Courts commences on the 11th inst., and finishes on Sept. 10; hence the delay in hearing the case.

The twenty-fourth annual graduation ceremony of the Waseda University took place on July 5th. The graduates of the various departments number eight hundred and eighteen in all, to whom Professor S. Takata gave certificates, after which he gave a speech celebrating the occasion. Count Okuma, President-General of the institution, also spoke.

A Moji telegram says that at 3 p.m. on July 9th, owing to the strong tide running the British steamer *Wosan Maru* (1,127 tons) with 1,900 tons of coal for Hankow, collided with the steamers *Tatsu Maru* (1,952 tons) and *Moji Maru* (2,070 tons) at Shiraki-saki. The British ship sustained severe damage amidships on the starboard side and the Japanese vessels were damaged at their bows.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon of the late Mrs. Roberts, widow of the late Gen. Roberts, of the American Army, and mother of Mrs. R. J. Ward, of Yokohama. The service was conducted in Christ Church by Rev. Mr. Walton. The pall bearers were Dr. Wheeler, and Messrs. Hodges, Unite, Eyton, Hood and Peacock and there were many beautiful wreaths and other floral tributes.

A Peking letter states that H.E. Chou Fu, the retiring Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, will probably be given a post in Peking as a Vice-President in one of the Ministries. It is further stated that his Excellency has been telegraphed for by Prince Ching to go up to the Capital without delay and that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has strongly recommended Chou Fu to the Throne as one "well acquainted with dealing with foreigners with whom he is a persona grata."

On arrival of the battleship *Dreadnought* at Portsmouth it was discovered after she was docked that her double rudder on the port side had in some mysterious fashion been badly damaged. Recently it was reported that the *Dreadnought* had refused to answer her helm properly and that her steering had been erratic. There can be little doubt that the damaged rudder will account for what has greatly puzzled the authorities. How the accident happened is at present a mystery.

S. Tamura (32) an employee of Messrs. Simon, Evers and Co., Wakasa-dori, Kobe, on the evening of July 7th, attacked S. Nagasawa, a tide-waiter of the Kobe Customs, residing in the house of a merchant named T. Tsuchida, of the same street, with a knife, inflicting fatal injuries in the breast. The victim died at once. There is no definite report as to the cause, but it is said that they had been acquainted for some years past, and were always quarrelling. On the day when the affair occurred, they had disputed on a trivial matter.

H.E. Lu Ch'uan-lin, the reappointed Grand Councillor (vice Chü Hung-chi) who, as is well-known to people who take an interest in such matters, is not a *persona grata* with Prince Ching, owing to the latter's dislike to reactionary views and policy, is reported, says a Shanghai paper, to intend to ask permission of the Throne to resign his post and retire into private life on the plea of chronic sickness. Another thing which gives colour to this report is the great disappointment H.E. Lu Ch'uan-lin has experienced in not having been also made an assistant Grand Secretary (vice Chü Hung-chi), a position which is the acme of a literary man's ambition.

We note that Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the well-known billiard player, who left England in March last on a tour through Canada, Australasia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, Shanghai, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, etc., playing games and giving exhibitions of the top-of-the-table game, is to leave Brisbane in the steamer *Empire* on Sept. 6th and will afford displays of his skill in Yokohama.

Lord Granville Gordon died on board of the German mail steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, now due from Europe. The death took place in the Red Sea, where abnormal heat has been experienced. The remains were taken to Colombo and there buried. Lady Granville Gordon was among the passengers by the steamer. His Lordship was born in 1856, and would have completed his fifty first year a few days since. He was the sixth son of the 10th and heir presumptive to the 11th Marquess of Huntly. He was married to Charlotte D'Olier, daughter of Mr. Henry Roe, who died seven years ago. Among Lord Granville's publications are "The Race of To-day," 1897; "Warned off," 1898; and "Nootka," 1899.

The magnificent shooting made by the cruiser *Kent*, Captain S. V. Y. De Horsey, on the China Station, with her light quick-firing armament, has come in for very favourable comment in home naval circles as a specimen of what the 12-pounder can do when manned by experts and laid by a man who understands his business. The possible made by Petty Officer Nash, fourteen hits in fourteen rounds in a run of only 55 seconds, and the fine score of thirteen hits out of fifteen rounds made by A. B. Ramsden, will put the *Kent* well to the top of the list, whilst the average shooting was remarkably good, the points being 11.8 per gun per minute, and six out of the eight gun layers put on ten or more hits out of their proportion of rounds. Last year, the *Kent* was second ship of the squadron for gunnery.

A Tokyo paper reports that the authorities of the Bureau of Horse Breeding Affairs have advised the Tokyo Race Club (capital *yen* 200,000 at Omori), Keihin Race Club (capital *yen* 1,000,000 at Kawasaki), and the Tokyo Horse Improvement Company (capital *yen* 1,000,000 at Meguro) to amalgamate the three concerns. As a reason for amalgamation, the authorities hold that horse improvement would be achieved more successfully under the union than in competition, and the co-operation would avoid the various inconveniences in the business resulting from competition and further that the government office will more easily carry out proper supervision of the business. The three horse racing associations are reported to have refused to act on the advice on the ground that there is no necessity for amalgamation for the present.

A recent incident in Australia is related as showing how watchful a politician must be in this censorious age. Among other accounts of a deadhead nature on the books of the Westralia railway was one setting forth that Miss Peacock had been franked over the lines to the value of $35, and instantly there were wide demands about it. People wanted to know why Sir Alexander Peacock's daughter was given these privileges. Sir Alexander himself, a former Premier of Victoria, was very much hurt when he heard of the matter, and hastened to assure the Westralian Government, firstly, that if his daughter had appeared in Westralia, it was entirely without his sanction; secondly, if she had made claims upon the Westralian railway she had done it without his authority; thirdly, that never during his long political career had he asked his own side, let alone any other, to extend deadheading privileges to a daughter of his, and fourthly, and finally, he had no daughter, and never had a daughter.

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SIGNIFICANT EXTRACTS.

We take the following from American journals just to hand, and we note that the first message, dated June 12th, is from the London *Times*, though not credited to the latter :—

SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

(Copyright, 1907, by *The New York Times* Co.)

Tokio, June 12.

Evidently nothing surprises the Japanese Nation more than the persistent attempts of American and European purveyors of sensation to represent that belligerent sentiment against the United States is rising in this country.

Such a contingency as the outbreak of war is regarded by all educated Japanese as almost inconceivable. It is fully and generally recognized that the abnormal conditions in San Francisco are wholly unreflected in America at large, and the Japanese journals, with insignificant exceptions, scout the idea of a falling out with the nation's best friends on account of the lawlessness of a few roughs, whose outrages Washington regrets equally with Tokio.

If the Progressives are inclined to stir up agitation in favor of adopting a strong diplomatic line of defense of Japan's treaty rights, this move, it is generally recognized, aims solely at discrediting the Ministry in the interests of party politics. The Progressives would take the lead in denouncing war did any real danger of war exist.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Nation goes about its business without a ripple of excitement.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL DISPATCH.

Tokio, June 12.

The *Asahi's* correspondent at Washington reports an attack upon a Japanese horticulturist at Berkeley, Cal., resulting in the destruction of a greenhouse and other property. This has fanned the flame of indignation already strong here, and has served to confirm the popular belief that violence of the kind is not accidental, but the result of a deeply rooted feeling against the Japanese.

Several papers print photographs of the wreckage caused by the attacks on Japanese restaurants in San Francisco. This appeal to the eye, coupled with strong words describing the sufferings of compatriots, has further inflamed popular indignation.

The *Nichi Nichi*, commenting on the photographs, says:

"The situation is doubtless grave, and calls for prompt measures on the part of both Governments."

The *Hochi* says: "The stage for negotiations has passed and the time for action has been reached." The paper says further that it does not mean "to advocate war, but commercial retaliation."

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Berkeley, Cal., June 12.

There is a feeling here that the Japanese yellow press is working overtime. Absolutely the only trouble for any Japanese recorded here was the stoning of a greenhouse on Monday evening. It was owned by S. Myemoto, who went to the police and told them not to prosecute because he was moving soon. Two dozen panes were broken by four boys of 15 years.

It is the first complaint made by a Japanese here in a long time. Hundreds of complaints of similar mischief have come from Americans.

TO TREAT IMMIGRANTS WELL.

Honolulu, June 12.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent has instructed the local immigration officers to continue the careful inspection of Japanese immigrants, but to discontinue photographing and to handle diplomatically all questions that may arise.

The local Federal officers are alleged to have discovered that members of the Japanese naval station here have received communication directly from their home Government and not through the Japanese Consul.

Tokio, Japan, June 12.

A Washington despatch to the *Asahi* (newspaper) reports that a Japanese horticulturist at Berkeley, Cal., has been attacked and that a greenhouse and other property belonging to him have been destroyed.

This published report has fanned the flame of indignation already strong here and has served to confirm the popular belief that violence of the kind is not accidental in the United States but is the result of a deeply rooted feeling against the Japanese.

BOYS THREW STONES AT GREENHOUSE OWNED BY A JAPANESE.

San Francisco, June 12.

Thomas G. Walker, representing the Japanese Association of America, says the alleged attack upon a Japanese horticulturist at Berkeley, was a trivial affair. Some boys threw a few stones at a greenhouse belonging to a Japanese but the damage was slight and the association will take no action in regard to the matter, leaving the local authorities to deal with the offenders.

The Japanese residents of San Francisco intend, it is said, to demand indemnity from the United States Government for the attack upon the Horseshoe Restaurant here and other acts of violence. They hope also by bringing diplomatic pressure to bear upon the Government at Washington to suppress anti-Japanese agitation in California. This, it is said, was the aim of Count Noda's recent visit to Ambassador Aoki at Washington.

AMBASSADOR AOKI CABLES REPORT OF OCCURRENCE TO TOKIO.

(Special to *The World*.)

Washington, June 12.

Ambassador Aoki reported to his Government at Tokio by cable to-day that a green-house belonging to a Japanese in Berkeley, Cal., had been destroyed. This is the case in which boys threw stones at the greenhouse. To-morrow he will call the State Department's attention to the incident.

INCIDENT DISMISSED AS TRIVIAL BY JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

San Francisco, Cal., Wednesday.—Referring to the alleged attack on a Japanese horticulturist at Berkeley, Thomas G. Walker, representing the Japanese Association of America, states that it was a trivial affair.

Some boys had thrown a few stones at a greenhouse belonging to a Japanese, but the damage was slight, and the association would take no action in regard to the incident, leaving the local authorities to deal with the offenders.

JAPANESE TROUBLE "JUST BEGUN," HE SAYS.

(Special Cable to the *Herald*.)

Herald Bureau, No. 49 Avenue de l'Opera,
Paris, Thursday.

"Poor San Francisco," said a man from that city yesterday. "First the earthquake and fire, then official corruption, then the strike, then the Japanese question and now comes the financial depression. What next, I wonder? It seems as though there were no end to it all.

"The Japanese trouble, I tell you, has only just begun. Our Pacific coast is almost defenceless. There is just one war-ship off San Francisco. The Japs could get the city and not half try. If we press them too hard they will try, too."

AMERICANS HONORED BY THE MIKADO.

Tokyo, Japan, Wednesday.

Viscount Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has just sent to Mr. Wright, the American Ambassador, formal notice that His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to confer war medals upon a number of American war correspondents who were with the Japanese armies, and war medals and special decorations upon Mrs. Anita Newcomb Mc-Gee and nine other volunteer nurses.

Upon Mrs. McGee is conferred the Sixth Class of the Imperial Order of the Crown. The Seventh Class of the Imperial Order of the Crown is conferred upon the following ladies who came to Japan as nurses under the leadership of Mrs. McGee:—Miss Mary Gladwin, Miss Sophia Newell, Miss Alice Kemmerer, Miss Genevieve Russell, Miss Ella King, Miss Minnie Cooke, Miss Adel Neeb, Miss Elizabeth Kratz, Miss Adelaide Mackereth.

War medals are given to the following war correspondents:—Messrs. O. K. Davis, the *New York Herald*; Frederick Palmer, Collier's Weekly; J. H. Hare, Collier's Weekly; Jack London, Hearst papers; Herbert G. Ponting, Harper's Weekly; R. H. Davis, Collier's Weekly; John Fox, Scribner's Magazine: W. Lewis, the *New York Herald*; Grant Wallace, the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*; Franklin Clarkin, the New York *Evening Post*; G. H. Scull, the *Commercial Advertiser*; J. M. Cockrain (photographer), Leslie's Weekly; James Ricalton, the Traveller's Magazine; W. Richmond Smith, the Associated Press; Richard Barra, the Eastern Illustrated War News; Stanley Washburn, the *Chicago Daily News*; W. G. Morgan, the *New York Tribune*; George Kennan, the Outlook, and W. H. Brill, Scrips Press Association.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—With President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Root and your own wise Emperor there is no real trouble between the U.S. and Japan. Still we have some anarchistic newspapers, generally edited by foreigners who are trying to make trouble. And Japan has some yellow anarchistic newspapers like your *Hochi*, that print lurid pictures of the wreckage of a Japanese flower store, where three Irish boys threw stones and were arrested by the police.

There are thousands of old Japanese in the U.S. who came here before the Japan-Russia War. They were educated in our schools. They are peaceful, courteous, industrious citizens. Many of them are wealthy. It is the new soldier element who ran over Manchuria and Korea who are causing trouble here. My Japanese butler and coachman, who came here before the war, have none of the ways of the hoodlum ex soldier.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, ("Eli Perkins.")

New York, June 14, 1907.

AGNOSTICS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR:—When I wrote my article on the attitude of some Agnostics toward Christian truth, I had no intention of making any one angry, or of stirring up abuse. Nor did I wish to appear so doughty a champion as to suggest to my opponents the wisdom of getting behind the fence of anonymity and throwing mud. The article was intended as an attempt to bring out a point of view ignored by a *book review* that appeared in the "Mail" recently, dealing with the subject of Agnosticism.

The resentful letter of "an Agnostic" in a recent issue of the "Mail" purporting to criticise my statements, is devoted mainly to gratuitous opinions of my personal competency in the matter of this discussion, and does not in any way cover the main point which I raise. I still maintain that in regard to the great moral and spiritual truths on which all true manhood is based, and for which Christianity stands as the greatest organized force, no man can afford to be an agnostic. "An Agnostic" does not attempt to confute this, so there is nothing for me to say further than to reply briefly to one or two of his questions.

"An Agnostic's" definition of Agnosticism as representing all who maintain "that certain things can never be known," evidently stultifies itself, as it would include all mankind. That would not be an objectionable kind of Agnosticism; such would never consider it time well spent to belittle Christianity. The Agnosticism of which rational minds must disapprove is that which can behold all that Christ and His Church have done and are doing for mankind, and then turn the cold shoulder and say, "I don't know," as the Pharisee did when asked whether John the Baptist were of heaven or hell.

In my article, I said *Christianity is Christ*; yet "An Agnostic" asks what I mean by Christianity. He further inquires what I mean by "the Creed of the Ox?" I would suggest that it is the most popular creed; the creed of those who believe in nothing save themselves—egotism gone mad.

Yours very truly, J. INGRAM BRYAN.

July 8th, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG.

London, July 3.

Sir Frederick Lugard, Governor of Hongkong, has arrived at Ottawa, *en route* to Hongkong.

CRICKET.

In the match between England and the South Africans the latter were out in the first innings for 140. In the second innings they scored 185 for 8 wickets.

DEFECTIVE AMMUNITION.

As a result of the recent discovery of defects in the casing of lyddite shells, practice with this type of ammunition has been suspended.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

Great preparations are being made for their Majesties' visit to Dublin on the 10th inst. The decorations and illuminations will be on a scale not hitherto attempted in Ireland.

REPATRIATED CHINESE.

The steamer *Heliopolis* has sailed from Durban with 1,918 repatriated Chinese on board.

NEW YORK COTTON.

A New York telegram states that cotton has made a sensational advance on the publication of the Government report showing the condition of the crops. Quotations rose

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to 72, a record for July. It is asserted that the vitality of the plant is too low to raise even a moderate crop.

MOROCCO.

July 3.

Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, who was negotiating with Raisuli regarding his pardon, has been captured by the brigand, who exacts his own terms for ransom and pardon.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Australia renews the mail contract with the Orient Line for one year under the old subsidy, and meanwhile invites fresh tenders.

DAIREN.

Reuter's Peking correspondent reports that a station of the Chinese Maritime Customs, similar to that at Kiaochau, has been opened at Dairen.

NEWMARKET RACING.

July 4.

The Princess of Wales Stakes (Newmarket) resulted as follows:—

1—Lord Crewe's Polymelus.
2—The King's Nulli Secundus.
3—Mr. Hall Walker's Merry Moment.

There were 9 starters.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The *Daily News*, commenting on a memorial upon the opium question, signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, Armagh and Dublin, says that Great Britain must be prepared to make a contribution to India in order to alleviate the dislocation of the latter's finances through the abolition of the opium traffic, just as England bore the cost of abolishing slavery.

THE CAPTURE OF KAID MACLEAN.

The British Legation at Tangier is doing everything possible to release Sir Harry MacLean. The Sultan's representative at Tangier is assisting heartily. The legation has received a letter from Sir Harry in which he states that he is being well and kindly treated.

RAISULI'S TREACHERY.

It is stated that Raisuli treacherously persuaded Sir Harry MacLean to meet him accompanied only by four men.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

Sir Matthew Nathan, former Governor of Hongkong, has been entertained to dinner by the African Society. There was a distinguished assemblage. Sir Godfrey Lagden, who was in the chair, paid a tribute to the brilliant career of Sir Matthew, of whom they were all proud that he should follow in the footsteps of so eminent and distinguished a governor as Sir H. E. McCallum.

CRICKET.

London, July 4.

All cricket matches were abandoned yesterday on account of rain.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Lyttleton's motion (for a vote of censure on the Government) will be debated on July 10th. Mr. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster-General, replying to Mr. D. M. Smeaton, said it was not found practicable to obtain further acceleration of the Indian mails at the present time.

In a discussion on the income tax, Mr. H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Sir H. Seymour King, made an important concession in agreeing that pensions, etc., in respect of past services should be classed as earned income and thus benefit by the lower rate as well as widows' and children's pensions.

BRITISH MILITARY EXPERIMENTS.

London, July 4.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that experiments by army musketry experts have evolved a new service rifle. The bullet is identical with the present one, except that it has an elongated point. The muzzle velocity has been increased by 400 foot-seconds while the trajectory at a thousand yards is lowered by twenty degrees.

The bullet will be used at Bisley next week.

THE MOTION OF CENSURE.

Mr. Lyttelton's motion of censure in the House of Commons has been deferred till the 14th inst.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal Government has introduced an immigration bill excluding immigrants who are unable to write in a European language or in Yiddish, or who are likely through poverty to become a burden on the State.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

A sub-committee of the Peace Conference has discussed the British proposal of June 29th. The British delegates accepted the Japanese amendment sanctioning drifting mines equipped with apparatus rendering them innocuous in a very brief period after having been set adrift.

HENLEY REGATTA.

London, July 5.

At the Henley Regatta the Belgian crew won the Grand Challenge Cup, and Captain Darell the Diamond sculls.

THE ALLEGED KOREAN DEPUTATION TO THE HAGUE.

Reuter's correspondent at Seoul reports that the Emperor, being interrogated by Marquis Ito, denied all knowledge of the Korean deputation to the Hague. Marquis Ito in an interview, said that the Emperor's persistence in such intrigues constituted hostile action against the Japanese which must be stopped.

THE NEW U.S. PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Later.

The Washington fleet will probably sail early in the Autumn, the voyage to occupy sixty days. It is believed that after reaching Peru the vessels will proceed with more deliberation than before, apparently because they could, in case of emergency, then reach San Francisco before any other fleet. Three additional battleships and several cruisers join in the Pacific. Rear Admiral Bob Evans commands.

LAWN TENNIS.

Brookes, the Australian, won the Lawn Tennis championship at Wimbledon, defeating Gove by 3 to 0. Brookes and Wilding, a New Zealander, won the Doubles, defeating the Americans, Wright and Behr, by 3 to. The holders of undefended titles are Miss Sutton, America (bat) and Mrs. Chambers, 2—0.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Surrey has won by an innings and 16 runs.

BRITISH FINANCES.

London, July 6.

Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at a dinner of bankers, said that the financial position was re-assuring. The revenue was coming in satisfactorily. Even the railways were showing excellent returns. There was no sign of actual or impending stringency. There was no foundation for apprehension of legislation involving danger to investors. Neither did he know nor fear that any of his colleagues would ever participate in legislation threatening the security of any form of public or private investment or other foundation of commercial and financial stability.

DOCKERS' STRIKES IN EUROPE.

London, July 8.

A Dutch cruiser has been sent to Rotterdam in consequence of the serious situation produced by the strike of dockers. Another cruiser is to follow. A large force of marines is assisting the police.

The dockers at Cherbourg have also struck demanding an increase of wages.

AMERICAN DEFENCES ON THE PACIFIC.

London, July 8.

It is declared at Washington that useful work is quietly proceeding in putting the naval coast defences on the Pacific in good condition. As appropriations permit the construction of a dry-dock on Puget Sound is expected and special effort is to be made to dredge the channel at Mare Island Navy Yard to make it accessible to heavy battleships. It is rumoured that Secretary Root's forthcoming visit to Mexico is to negotiate for the purchase of a site for a Naval Station on Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON IN EUROPE.

The Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have arrived at Flushing.

CRICKET.

Cambridge beat Oxford by five wickets; Gloucester drawn; Yorks and Lancashire abandoned; Warwick beat Leicester by eight wickets at Coventry.

ANOTHER FIRE ON FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP.

A fire occurred on Saturday on board the battle-ship *Hoche* at Toulon. This being the third unexplained fire aboard battle-ships at Toulon within a month is causing much anxiety in France.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

London, July 9.

The reported transfer of the American battleship fleet to the Pacific has excited much attention in Japan. President Roosevelt, through Rear-Admiral Brownson, declares that he proposes to give the world a somewhat startling demonstration of what the American navy is capable of doing by way of protecting either or both coasts of the United States. There was no time like the present for such a demonstration, when the United States was at perfect peace with every nation.

KRUPP GUNS FOR JAPAN.

London, July 9.

The *Mail's* Berlin correspondent reports that the Japanese Naval Commission has given Krupps the order for the new Japanese *Dreadnought's* 12 inch guns. It will occupy nine months to complete them. The order was not placed with English works because these were already fully occupied.

THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT AND THE EMPEROR.

Reuter's correspondent at Seoul wires that in view of the despatch of the delegates to The Hague, the Korean Government appoints a committee of control over the Emperor's privy purse, to prevent illegal disbursements.

THE NEW RUSSIAN FLEET.

The St. Petersburg Government have decided to provide thirty million roubles yearly to 1911 for the construction and armament of new warships.

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THE NEW BULLET AT BISLEY.

In the match rifle contest at 800 yards range at Bisley yesterday eleven highest possible scores were made, all with the new bullet, dispite a drizzle and blurring mists. Winter made twenty-three successive bulls eyes.

THE KING'S TRIP TO IRELAND.

Later.

Replying to an address at Holyhead, on his way to Ireland, the King said the prosperity of the country was bound to be imperilled by any disturbance of the tranquillity of Europe. He hoped that the high position which Great Britain held among the nations would always be maintained by peaceful means. He added; "So far as in me lies her influence shall ever be devoted to the promotion of friendship and good will."

THE TRANSVAAL FLAG.

London, July 10.

The new Transvaal flag is in the four colours of the Republic with the Union Jack on the upper left hand corner.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Rt. Hon. Sir A. Billson, M. P. for N. W. Staffordshire, who was knighted at the distribution of Birthday honours, was taken ill in the lobby of the House of Commons and died. The House adjourned after Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had briefly paid a tribute of respect to the disceased.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The Liberal amendment to the finance bill, reducing the sugar duty by one half, was rejected by 312 to 175. Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith agreed that the tax was vicious and burdensome and that its reduction or abolition must be the aim of every Chancellor, but the amendment upset the whole budget.

LYNCH PARDONED.

His Majesty the King has granted a free pardon to Lynch, who was convicted of high treason in 1903 for fighting on the side of the Boers. He was liberated in 1904.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

London, July 11.

The Belgian Government has resolved to annex the Congo State. Belgium will introduce a bill accordingly.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

The American Federal Government has instituted law proceedings against the American Tobacco Company and other companies including the British Imperial Tobacco Company, all of which constitute a Tobacco Trust, for the purpose of stopping combinations and monopolies created by them.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 2.

It is said that during the forthcoming year, the American Government intends to add sixteen battleships and three armoured cruisers to the Pacific Squadron, and to strengthen the defences of the Philippines and Hawaii. The plan is regarded as a remarkable change in the American Navy, and it is rumoured that the proposed reorganization is attributed to the result of the *rapprochement* between America and Germany. It is further said that the American Government declares that the American dominions in the Pacific should not be left defenceless even though a misunderstanding might be created by Japan regarding the American attitude as unfriendly.

The American Government is taking steps to watch the Japanese who are alleged to be entering America over the frontiers of Mexico and Canada.

Some of the American journals of Los Angeles have commenced to publish reports with regard to anti-Japanese feeling. Serious movements against the Japanese are being made in Seattle, etc.

With regard to Japanese employment agencies, some of the Japanese residing in San Francisco intend to present a petition to-morrow in Court asking for the cancellation of an order dismissing an application for the renewal of a business licence.

The San Francisco Municipality have dismissed the application of Japanese second-hand cloth merchants for the renewal of a half-yearly license. The ground of the dismissal is similar to that in the case of the employment agents. It is remarked that the businesses which aliens are not permitted to carry on include pawn-broking, auctioneering and four others.

On his way to San Francisco, Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy, has visited Omaha, where he is reported to have said that the Japanese questions in California had been settled amicably and that consequently his visit to San Francisco had no connexion with the Japanese affair. The Secretary further said that the rumour with regard to the outbreak of war between Japan and America was beneath ridicule, and the American Government was not making any preparation for war.

TURKEY.

Several thousand inhabitants of Bitolia and Van, in Turkey, have been massacred. The trouble is reported to have been instigated by Russia.

THE CONFERENCE.

London, July 3.

At the Hague Conference some of the proposed German amendments on the Convention of 1899 in view of the application to naval warfare of the provisions of the Geneva Convention seem unnecessarily stringent and are calculated to prevent casual assistance to wounded and shipwrecked combatants by neutral ships unless such ships are first subjected to the control of one of the belligerents. Referring to the rather unpractical proposal to compel hospital ships to exhibit white and green lamps, the Japanese point out that such ships must be subject to possible orders to sail with lights out.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

London, July 4.

Paris telegrams state that in view of recent cases of military insubordination in the south of France, great interest attaches in German military circles to an expression by the German military critic, Gaedke, that the French army would not exhibit weakness or insubordination in the presence of an enemy and that the soldiers are all ardent patriots.

RUSSIA.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Government scheme for a distribution of state landswith a reserve of 25 million acres for the peasants. before the Duma election is criticized by the press, which points out the dangers and difficulties of hastily carrying it out. The *Novoe Vremya* warns France not to accept German advances, which conceal a perfidious scheme to inveigle French capital into German enterprises in Asia Minor.

THE CONFERENCE.

There is an uneasy feeling that unless fresh proposals and discursive speeches are restricted it will be impossible to fix a term for the duration of the Conference. Dealing with the question of land warfare, the Dutch have proposed that it should be forbidden to force the population to give information against their own army and country. The Chinese strongly support the British proposal to restrict the employment of anchored submarine mines and to abolish floating mines.

BRITISH RIFLE CLUBS.

The British rifle club movement shows wonderful development. Clubs now member 793, being an increase of 433 since 1906.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 5.

On the Stock Exchange, Japanese and Chinese bonds, especially the newer issues, are freely brought.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Speaking on Independence Day the American Ambassador at a banquet emphasized the increasing peacefulness of America. Referring to Japan he declared that two friendly nations would not quarrel about small outbreaks in restaurants, though such incidents must be regretted and guarded against. The *New York Herald* anti-Japanese campaign is growing daily more vigorous. That journal says that the decision of the President to transfer battleships to the Pacific is manifestly connected with the Japanese controversy. Though the Washington authorities are attempting to allay Japanese susceptibilities by issuing official denials, it is nevertheless impossible to explain away the feverish activity in naval circles at Cavite.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Marshal von Bieberstein has introduced the German proposal for an international prize court intended to guard private interests and to exempt the captor State from the perils and inconveniences of ulterior diplomatic representations. The essence of the proposal was that individuals, not States, should prefer their claims in the prize court, thus emancipating States from possible serious difficulties. Germany favours extending the right of appeal to individuals belonging to belligerents, as well as to the subjects of neutral States. An admiral nominated by each belligerent should belong to the court, three other members being taken from the permanent court. Sir Edward Fry agreed as to the desirability of a prize court, but thought that it should be composed of judges entirely neutral. Mr. Tsuzuki hoped that the conference would first agree to the codification of rules relating to prize cases before constituting the Court.

With reference to mines the British Government is prepared to agree with Japan. The Italian representatives favour mines provided with apparatus rendering them innocuous after a brief period, and with regard to anchored mines they should become innocuous immediately on detachment. The American proposal favours the general inviolability of private property at sea. This has procured the support of a number of the smaller States. The British delegate, Sir Ernest Satow, shows how any attempt to limit the action of blockade would entail claims and disputes. In view of the insufficient development of the movement for the abolition of war, Great Britain is unprepared to accept the American proposal. The French and Russian delegates regarded the proposal as unripe for decision. An interesting discussion took place on the French proposal as to issuing a formal declaration of war before opening hostilities, and providing either for a conditional ultimatum

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or a declaration accompanied by an *exposé* of motives. The Russian delegates warmly supported the proposal. Marshal von Bieberstein accepted it on behalf of Germany. The English, American and Japanese declared reservations of the principle of the whole proposal. The voting was postponed.

AMERICAN NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Later.

From New York it is reported that the Secretary of the Navy declares unreservedly that if the battleship fleet is bound for the Pacific the movement has no significance from a military stand-point, having been planned for practice purposes. It is understood that the ships will start early in the autumn and arrive at San Francisco in the winter. The *Evening Post* protests against the despatch of the ships, declaring that it will everywhere be regarded as a threat against the Japanese.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, July 6.

The San Francisco city authorities have received instructions from Mr. Develin, city attorney, to investigate the conduct, the sanitary condition of the houses, and the business conditions of the Japanese employment agents whose applications for a renewal of their licenses were recently refused. The municipality are reported to have said that the present affair is growing grave. It is feared that the trouble will create an unexpected effect. Consequently the letter of the City Attorney with regard to the foregoing instructions will not be published at present. Next Tuesday, a conference will be held at the City Office, and subsequently a reply will be made to the City Attorney. The letter of the Attorney will then be published.

The London *Morning Post* says that the movement of the American fleet to the Pacific is merely a measure of the Government to obtain the consent of Congress for the proposed naval expansion.

Owing to the increase in numbers of the Japanese labourers in Canada, anxiety is being felt among the whites. The white labourers threaten to oppose the latter with arms.

Later.

It is believed that the despatch of the Naval force to the Pacific will be the first step taken for a permanent strong defence the Philippines. It is also said that the American Government intends to introduce at the forthcoming session of Congress a bill regarding the establishment of a shipbuilding yard on a large scale.

A portion of the standing army of the Federal Government and the militia of California commenced manœuvres on July 5th in the district near San Francisco, lasting till the 15th instant. The general feature of the manœuvres was the defence against a landing on the Pacific coast.

A collision has taken place between Japanese and a number of American bluejackets at Paleo (?) near the Naval Station. The Judge of the Court has given an impartial decision. It is said in connexion with the trouble that the Americans intend to expel all the Japanese.

Under instructions of the Washington Government, the Japanese who were employed by the American Army and Navy were all discharged.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commence will hold a meeting on July 8th to pass a decision beneficial to the Japanese.

MOTOR RACING.

London, July 9.

The Japanese amateur, Okura, won the second prize in the motor race for the Montagu Cup at the opening meeting of the Brooklands Automobile Racing Club. It was a great social function and ten thousand spectators were present.

ACCIDENTS TO FRENCH WARSHIPS.

It is reported from Paris that there have been frequent occurrences of accidents on warships, the latest being a fire on the battleship *Hoche* and serious damage caused to the submersible *Rubis* while testing her watertightness. Public anxiety has been aroused, which a semi-official *communiqué* endeavours to dispel. The newspapers say the accidents are due to negligence and lack of surveillance undermining discipline through political influence.

JAPANESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A New York *Herald* telegram from Manila says that all Japanese working at the Olongapo-Cavite Naval Station have been discharged.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP QUESTION.

The New York *World* indignantly protests against the despatch of battleships to the Pacific and declares that anything which could be mistaken for a demonstration in force against Japan would be seriously ill-advised and a disastrous blunder.

THE HAGUE.

There is reason to believe that the opposition to the British proposal regarding mines, with the Japanese and Italian amendments, will be abandoned.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 8.

The law adviser of the San Francisco City Office regards as arbitrary the step taken by the Municipality in dismissing the applications of the Japanese employment agents for renewal of their business licenses, and says that the city authorities have not asked him for his opinion on the matter. He further declares that the dismissal of the Japanese applications conflicts with Art. 14 of the Supplementary Law of the American Constitution. Referring to a case instituted by a Chinese washerman against the City, contending that he was impartially treated by the municipality in accordance with No. 16 of the Records of the Supreme Court, the law adviser said that judgment was given in favour of the Chinese plaintiff. In conclusion, he adds that the present Japanese affair will end in a similar result to that in the law suit of the Chinaman. One of the committee concerned in the affair is reported to have said that the Police committee will meet on July 10th and that probably they will cancel the dismissal of the Japanese applications.

Admiral Dewey of the American Navy has said that America has not a sufficient number of warships for the perfect defence of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. Consequently America has decided to despatch the Naval force from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the sake of peace. In reply to a question whether difficulty would be entertained in the movement of the warships across the deep seas, the Admiral replied that the voyage was practically the same as that of crossing the Hudson; the real question was one of the coal needed by the warships on their way. In a time of peace, the question of coal was merely one of money. Viewed from the stand-point of America, there was a necessity to realize equal rights on the Pacific; and the defences of the coasts on the Pacific were not so perfect as on the Atlantic. The Admiral alluded to the fate of San Francisco showing anxiety as to its defensive measures.

The bill regarding the imposition of a poll-tax of twenty-five dollars each on the Japanese, which was passed by the British Columbian Assembly, has been rejected by the Canadian Government.

Seventy Japanese who attempted to enter Texas by crossing the frontier from Mexico, have been arrested by the United States authorities.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto has arrived in New York.

Some untrustworthy rumours are in circulation in San Francisco. One is to the effect that the Major-General, Chief of the American Staff Office, has said that supposing the occurrence of war between Japan and America, it would be different in some respects from that between America and Spain. The patriotic feeling of the soldiers and nation might be relied on, but the number of the officers is insufficient and consequently the military organization might be imperfect. Another rumour runs that a naval officer has said that though arms and warships may be manufactured whenever they are needed the number of bluejackets is insufficient. Even with the present number of warships, there is a shortage of bluejackets by as much as fifteen thousand. War could not be expected with Japan at present.

A third rumour has it that the Kaiser, strongly condemning the Japanese, has said that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is shameful on the part of a white race and that it might be found a foolish matter that Europeans had taught the yellow people all the improvements of the civilized countries.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

London, July 9.

The New York press is at length realizing the dangerous situation artificially produced between America and Japan. The *Post* exposes the tactics of the yellow press in working up excitement and imitating the methods which led to the war with Spain.

FRANCE.

The Paris Chamber has debated at length the bill for the premature discharge of soldiers., including a a supplementary clause keeping recent mutineers in the south with the colours for the full period. A long, passionate and confused discussion ended in the approval by a large majority of the Government's action. There is excitement among mutineers at Tunis

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 9.

The committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the afternoon of July 9th met and considered the intimation presented by the various Chambers of Commerce of Japan. They decided to reply that the Americans are always desirous to maintain the historical friendship and business relations between America and Japan and that they are endeavouring to foster that view permanently. The decision will be telegraphed to-morrow, July 10th, to the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

The applications of Japanese peddlers for the renewal of their licences, which were recently dismissed, were since then accepted by the Revenue Office. To-day, July 10th, the renewed licenses were given to the applicants.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, July 11.

The Hague Sub.-Committee dealing with the application as to the revising of the Geneva Convention on naval warfare has

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practically finished its labours. France has accepted the German proposal that any belligerent warship may demand the surrender of shipwrecked or wounded men taken on board neutral merchantmen or other vessels. It is understood the British will acquiesce with regard to hospital ships exhibiting at night white and green lights. The British repeated the opinion that such would endanger the discovery of a fleet if they were sailing with lights out. M. Nelidoff has suggested the enforcement of distinctive lights which might be restricted as to actual time during a naval engagement.

The Arbitration Committee has discussed the whole question of commissions for the purposes of enquiry. Russia desires to render the provisions of the convention of 1899 more stringent and elaborate. The Conference seems unlikely to materially alter its recommendations. Regarding recourse to these enquiries it seems the general desire to retain the optional character of the convention of 1899.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

It is reported from Ottawa that the labour conditions cause anxiety. At the instigation of the American Federation of Miners, 2,000 miners in the silver fields of North Ontario have struck. In consequence of the exorbitant demands made upon them by the dockers of Quebec, the shipping companies have decided to raise freights.

MOROCCO.

It is reported from Tangier that at the request of the European representatives the Sultan has forwarded a list of his debts, amounting to £1,360,000, including European claims against the Government.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Russian newspaper complaints as to the Franco-Russian alliance cause much surprise in Paris, where the maintenance of the alliance has always been regarded as necessary to European peace.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE).

JAPANESE SHIPS AND SIBERIAN WATERS.

The places in the Maritime Province where Japanese sailing vessels may anchor during the present year have been fixed as follow:—Vladimir Bay; Imperatorsky Bay; Okhotsk Bay; Chigiri Estuary; Oburuikouine Estuary; Borisia Estuary and Petropavlosk Bay. A vessel must not remain for more than 5 days. She must not engage in trade with the inhabitants nor must she have any articles of commerce or cured fish on board. Her communications with the shore must be limited to occasions of necessity. Any breach of these regulations will render a vessel liable to the confiscation of all her equipment.

MANCHURIA.

In order to make a practical agreement (based on the Kwanchengtsz-Station Convention) with regard to taking over the coal-mines, receiving the branch-lines and dealing with matters that concern the linking up of the roads, the South Manchuria Railway Company, in accordance with instructions from the Japanese Government, has despatched Mr. Kubota, a managing director of the Company, with one other official to meet a committee of the East China Railway on the 15th instant at Chanchung and to open negotiations with them.

THE JAPANESE FLYING SQUADRON.

The Admiral in command of the Japanese Flying Squadron and nine of his officers had audience of the King of Belgium on the 5th instant, when his Majority conferred on them high decorations. That evening they were graciously entertained at the Palace, the Prime Minister and all the Cabinet Ministers being present. At Ostend they were invited by the Mayor to a sumptuous luncheon and the people of Belgium in general welcomed them heartily.

MANCHURIA.

With regard to the North-Manchurian question Mr. Pokotiloff recently sought instructions from his Government. These have now been received, and in one or two days the convention will be signed. Mr. Abe, Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, telegraphs in the above sense.

The agreement between China and Japan with regard to miners in Manchuria has been settled on a coöperative basis, and the detailed regulations are now in course of preparation.

YALU TIMBER FELLING.

The Chinese Government has yielded with regard to the Yalu timber-felling question and has approached the Japanese Government with a proposal for an agreement. A conference will be opened with the Peking Government in a few days.

MANCHURIA.

The convention with regard to custom houses in North Manchuria was signed by the Russian and Chinese negotiators on the 8th instant.

NAVAL STEAM LAUNCH DISASTER.

Washington, June 11.

The loss at one time of six bright young midshipmen fresh from the academy at Annapolis and a boatswain and four enlisted men attached to the battleship *Minnesota*, eleven men altogether, was reported to the Navy Department in a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Evans in command of the fleet at Hampton Roads, which says:

"A ditty box belonging to the fireman of the *Minnesota's* missing launch has been picked up near berth No. 47, and I am forced to conclude that the launch with all on board is lost. I have ordered a board of investigation. The steamer was last seen at the Exposition pier about midnight last night."

The missing midshipmen are:
Frank P. Holcomb of Delaware.
Henry C. Murffu Jr., of Ohio.
Philip H. Field of Colorado.
Walter C. Ulrich of Wisconsin.
W. H. Stevenson of North Caroliua.
Herbert L. Holden of Wisconsin.

The others missing are: R. H. Dodson, seaman; H. L. Dome, ordinary seaman; F. R. Plumber, ordinary seaman; G. W. Westphal, fireman, first class; Jesse Conn, coal passer.

The midshipmen went ashore last night in a small boat from the battleship *Minnesota* to attend a ball at the Jamestown Exposition.

The *Minnesota's* launch is known to have left Discovery landing at the Exposition ground shortly after midnight, and the theory of the officers of the fleet is that the launch was run down and all were drowned.

Norfolk (Va.), June 11.

It was stated authoritatively here to-night that the naval officials have absolute knowledge of the identity of a steamer, which ran down the launch of the battleship *Minnesota* in Hampton Roads last night, and that the arrest of the crew of the steamer is expected to follow. Six midshipmen and five sailors were drowned.

Newport News (Va.) June 12.

Shortly before noon to-day articles were washed ashore at Buckroe beach, supposed to come from the ill-fated launch of the battle ship *Minnesota*, which was sunk in Hampton Roads on Monday night. The articles consisted of two sailor's caps, with cap bands missing, making it impossible to identify them, and other portions of the cloth similar to that used for cushions on naval launches, a sleeve from the blouse of a sailor and a portion of an awning similar to the one that covered the launch in question.

Washington, June 12.

Admiral Evans to-night telegraphed the Navy Department that the boats of the fleet were dragging the waters for the missing launch and the bodies of the eleven victims, and a board is investigating the catastrophe. The Admiral also stated that the general opinion was that the launch had been run down by a steamer. The Admiral stated that all hope had been abandoned for the men.

Norfolk (Va.), June 14.

After many hours of weary dragging of the waters of Hampton Roads in a systematic search by the Navy for the bodies of the eleven victims of the battleship *Minnesota's* launch on Monday night, a grappling party to-night located the launch and bodies of the men in eight fathoms of water in the Ripraps. All day long the search had been kept up in the vicinity of the course likely to have been taken by the party on its return from Discovery pier, at the exposition grounds, to the war ship lying at anchor in the roads. The mystery of the identity of the vessel, if any, which caused the sinking is still unsolved.

THE FRENCH WINE-GROWERS' AGITATION.

Paris, June 12.

The Government appears to be determined to refuse to accept the resignations of the municipal officers so long as their resignations are not accepted by the prefects, and as no representatives of the central government can be appointed to carry on the duties of the officials who have resigned, a deadlock has thus been created, and so long as it continues all municipal acts and works are suspended.

In a letter to the Mayors, Premier Clemenceau to-day warns them of the serious results to the people they represent if the officials carry out their determination not to perform their functions. He points out that the law of 1884 gives him a month in which to decide whether he will accept their resignations or decline them, and that in the meanwhile the resignations would not become effective.

The Premier, therefore, was not called upon to appoint administrative commissions until the expiration of a month, and under the law the municipalities are responsible for properly carrying on the duties of their offices. Should the municipalities continue to refuse to perform their duties the public service will be completely suspended, marriages cannot be celebrated, nor can permits for burials be issued unless the municipal authorities consent to grant them.

Clemeneau further warns the Mayors that the local treasuries will be bankrupted by the refusal to pay taxes; the communes will lose their share of the taxes, and in the event of taxes not being collected the Government will refuse to make the advances necessary to meet the local expenses.

In some of the towns the outgoing Mayors and Towns Councils are taking the precaution to wall up the doors of the Town Halls, with the object of keeping out any temporary administrative Commissioners whom the prefects might appoint to carry on the local administration, and committees have been appointed to influence individuals who have not undertaken not to pay taxes.

General Bailloud, in issuing orders to the troops, added significantly: "Regiments must not even be permitted to enter the towns. All drills and exercises must be carried out in the barracks."

The object of the order is to keep the troops from fraternizing with the winegrowers.

The prefects of the departments of Herault, Aude, Pyrennes, Orientales and Gard, where the wine growers movement is in active progress, had a long conference to-day with Premier Clemenceau, who gave them full instructions as to their course of conduct toward the strikers. He counseled conciliation so far as compatible with the proper maintenance of the law.

In the meantime the municipalities continue to join the anti-tax strike. Altogether some fifty local bodies in the four departments mostly concerned have handed in their resignations.

The time set by the general growers committee for the resignation of all the municipal officers expires to-night. If this movement is to become general there will be a large increase in the number of towns left without local government.

OPIUM SMOKING.

With the promulgation of the opium prohibition laws in Shanghai and the determination amongst not a few of the slaves of that drug to get rid of the noxious habit, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, it behoves wide-awake people to get up amusements where opium smokers, who are trying to abandon the habit and those who have lately already done so, may pass a leisure hour and divert their minds from a craving for the drug. Now the most critical moments

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to the opium smoker are those which follow a well-discussed meal, for then he requires a good smoke—like the ordinary cigar lover—"to help digest his dinner." The object of the opium smoker who wishes to get rid of his habit should be, therefore, to divert his thoughts from his usual aftermeal pipe, which is a very difficult matter, as even votaries of the goddess Nicotine will be willing indeed to confess. In order, therefore, to help such people to pass a pleasant hour or two after dinner several Chinese gentlemen have started a "Story-teller's Hall" at No. 263 Nanking Road, where tea is served and also lemonade to those who wish it, and have engaged the well-known comic actor Liu Boo-tsing, who is also a first class raconteur, to recite comic stories, so that opium smokers may be assisted to pass away the critical period without resorting to the pipe. It must also be pointed out that, although these stories and tales are told in a comical manner, they are all perfectly innocent and harmless ones, and each one ends with a moral "to exhort people to good deeds and to eschew evil." Not a few persons who are trying to get rid of the opium habit have already congratulated the promoters of the Story-teller's Hall on their efforts and have thanked them for giving reformed opium smokers the chance of diverting their thoughts from the noxious drug at critical moments. Some of the stories, which have a few lines of poetry, are sung to the accompaniment of a stringed musical instrument. As the Hall is a public place of gathering the greatest care is taken to avoid the least touch of anything of an objectionable nature in these tales and stories; in this respect they differ entirely from teashops, where songs, etc., are sung in and around the Settlements.

BODY AND LIMBS RED PATCHES

Like Ringworm—Soreness and Itching Almost Unbearable—Doctor's Remedies made Him Worse—Could not Work with Comfort.

CUTICURA EFFECTS A PERFECT CURE

"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on one of my lower limbs not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse and the soreness and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments which did me no good. One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was one vial of Cuticura Pills, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and two tablets of Cuticura Soap. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends. Daniel Steptoe, 26 Barrymore Ave., Queenstown. Feb. 8, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, in vial of 60), to purify the blood.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "All about Humours."

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Mongolia 1	F. July 12
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Monteagle 2	Sa. July 13
Europe	N. L. D....	Prinz Ludwig 3	Sa July 13
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru 4	M July 15
Europe	M M.....	Tonkin	W. July 17
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru 5	Th July 18
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su July 21
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Shinano Maru 6	Th July 11
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	F. July 26
America.....	P. M.....	Korea 7	Sa. July 27
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Asia	M. July 29
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th Aug. 8

1 Left Hongkong on the 2nd inst.
2 Left Vancouver on the 28th ult.
3 Left Nagasaki on the 9th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 28th ult.
5 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.
6 Left Seattle on the 9th inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Shawmut	Sa. July 13
Europe	M M.....	Ernest Simons	Sa. July 13
America.....	P. M.....	Mongolia	Sa. July 13
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	Sa. July 13
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamashiro Maru	Sa July 13
Europe	P. & O....	Nyanza	Tu. July 16
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	H'kong Maru	W. July 18
Europe	N. D. L....	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. July 20
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	Sa July 20
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su. July 21
Tacoma	O. S. S....	Antilochus	M July 22
Hongkong...	P. & A....	Arabia	M July 22
Europe	N. Y. K....	Hakata Maru	W July 24
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Riojun Maru	W. July 24
Portland.....	P. & A....	Nomantia	F. July 26
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Nikko Maru	Sa. July 27
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	Sa. July 27
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Su July 28
America.....	O. & O....	Asia	W. July 31
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th Aug. 8

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jingu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, S. Nagata, 4th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Riuto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,563, T. Yoshiwara, 4th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, T. Tsuchiya, 4th July,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 5th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tatsugami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, S. Shirakawa, 5th July,—Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 5th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 5th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 6th July,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 6th July,—Calcutta via ports, and Shanghai, General.—Cornes & Co.

Yuto Maru Japanese steamer, 1,246, T. Akashi, 6th July,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Brock, 6th July,—Hamburg via ports, and Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Persia, British steamer 2,744, A. Dixon, 6th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, S. Muramatsu, 6th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, M. Kitaoka, 7th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Den of Crombie, British steamer, 2,895, W. Jarvis, 7th July,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 7th July,—Seattle, Wash., 22nd June, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 8th July,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Vermont, British steamer, 2,723, Haynes, 8th July,—Sydney via ports, General.—Cameron & Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 8th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O. Hayakawa, 8th July,—Tairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, T. Nogu-8th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 9th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 10th July,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 10th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,610, K. Kato, 10th July,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 25th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 11th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Chinkua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 11th July,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 11th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Geo. Anderson, 11th July,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 11th June,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Sirk, Norwegian steamer, 2,303, Dahl, 4th July,—Shanghai, General.—Captain.

Wakamiya Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,723, R. Takeda, 4th July,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, T. Hori, 4th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, R. Nunome, 4th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vorwaerts, German steamer, 643, C. Ulderup, 4th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Smith Baker & Co.

M. S. Dollar, British steamer, 2,674, C. H. Cross, 4th July,—San Francisco, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Menmon, British steamer, 3,019, H. W. N. Evans, 5th July,—Soerabaya, Java, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Riuto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,563, T. Yoshiwara, 5th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 6th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jingu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, S. Nagata, 6th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 6th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,250, H. E. Laver, 6th July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Preussen, German steamer, 3,278, C. Nahrath, 6th July,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Shibata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,726, Mikkelborg, 6th July,—Kobe, Ballast.—Idzumi.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, T. Irisawa, 7th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Persia, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 8th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Isleworth, British steamer, 1,716, Cox, 8th July,—Uraga, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tairen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,796, S. Muramatsu, 8th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 8th July,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 8th July,—Portland, Oreg., Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 9th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjinkini, Dutch steamer, 3,014, H. Koops, 9th July,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson,

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9th July.—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Taito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,246, T. Akashi, 9th July.—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Brock, 10th July.—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 10th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 10th July.—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,884, A. Christiansen, 10th July.—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yachigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, M. Kitaoka, 10th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, K. Tsuchiya, 10th July.—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 10th July.—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 11th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,097, T. Noguchi, 11th July.—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takegami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, S. Shirakawa, 11th July.—Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 11th July.—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Persia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. J. Drossnir, Mr. Liu Shen Yu, Mrs. J. Scott and 2 sons, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. John R. Ammerman, Mrs. John R. Ammerman, Mr. Don P. Branson, Mr. W. W. Coleman, Mr. Arthur R. Fletcher, Mrs. M. Hempstead, Mr. P. B. Jones, Mr. August M. Kirby, Mr. Lum Pang Lum, Mr. Ira G. Myers, Mr. Samuel A. Markham, Mr. Howard C. McKenty, Miss Crissie C. Rhoades, Mr. Chas. B. Rohr, Mr. Harry F. Roller, Mrs. Harry F. Roller, Mr. Alfredo Tavera, Mr. Carlos Tavera and Mr. Edgar D. Wright in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gregory Apcar* from Calcutta via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Gregory, and Mr. J. G. Brown in cabin; Mr. Berthoy in second class; 7 Chinese in deck.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. E. Underhill, Dr. D. Gallaher, Miss I. Gallaher, Mr. J. Masson, Mrs. Masson, Mrs. J. R. Morris, Mr. E. Sakurai, Dr. M. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, Miss E. Segessor, Mr. E. Weinberger, Mr. J. Abbott, Mrs. J. Abbott, Miss J. Crane, Miss A. Camp, Mr. A. Berlion, Mr. G. Yoshita, and Mr. W. Lindsay, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. J. Carter, Mrs. J. Carter, Mrs. J. Telford, Mr. O. G. Lee, Mrs. O. G. Lee, Mr. H. E. Lee, and Mrs. H. E. Lee, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. F. Sambourne, Miss H. Gaches, Miss E. Nordhoff, Miss I. Greenlee, Miss V. Leeman, Miss L. Hu, Miss C. H. Ober, Miss H. Penfield, Miss M. L. Hansee, Miss H. Cleveland, Mr. F. Lawrence, Mr. J. W. Edgar, Mr. J. Ostrander, Mr. T. Muller, Mr. R. Buck, Mr. J. J. Harty, Mr. J. Chonga, Mrs. S. E. Jennings, Mrs. S. E. Jennings, Miss L. Hord, Mrs. F. Lewis and child, Miss E. Adle, Mr. A. Fischer, Mr. C. King, and Mrs. King and 2 children, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. E. Starkey, Mr. J. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliam, Mrs. Williamson and 2 children, Lieut. A. M. Fraser, Mr. Shimidzu, Mr. and Mrs. Sekiguchi and 3 children; Mrs. M. Ito, Mrs. Ito and 3 children, in second class; 26 Japanese, and 14 Chinese, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig* from Europe via ports:—Mr. E. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Refardt, Mr. O. Fehling, Mr. James W. Benton, Mr. James W. Benton Jr., Mr. Otto Fischer, Lord G. Gordon and family, Mr. Bruno Feisenthall, Mr. Jean Morger, Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. Thomas Panther and Mr. Johann Latzel in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Chen Fat Tong, Mr. H. B. Darnell, Dr. and Mrs. Bradley and infant, Mr. Page, Mr. Leaky, Mr. A. D. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Lovell, Mr. W. G. Lovell, Dr. H. R. Macaulay, Mr. H. D. Hilliard, Mr. B. Blumenthal, Mr. H. G. W. Pratt, Mr. A. Kuhn, J. Karner, Mr. H. E. Daunt and Mr. C. H. Bragg; Mr. Wohlgemuth. For Vancouver:—Capt. Chonowith, Dr. and Mrs. McCandless and 2 sons, Mr. W. P. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Coutermarsh, Major Bethel, Mr. G. Walford, Mr. and Mrs. Fullaway, Mrs. Dean, Mr. E. W. von Buskirk, Mr. A. B. Croft, Mr. W. C. Booth, Mr. Erie Maxwell, Mrs. C. Rayner, Mr. J. Liddell, Revd. J. E. Walker, Mr. R. McE. Dalgliesh, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cranston, Fleet Surgeon J. Shand, R.N., Mr. Tsu Zoong Tsang, Mr. Lien Zoong Doen, Mr. Wei Dzong Kwen, Mr. Wong Wing Dan, Mr. and Mrs. Krafft, Mr. A. F. Algie, Mr. A. H. Heath, Engr. Lieut. A. G. V. Salter, R.N., Engr. Lieut. J. W. Forbes, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Welch, Mrs. H. H. Fox, Mrs. E. W. Carter and infant, Mr. E. Schoar, Mr. A. Reid, Mrs. Van Lier, Mr. E. Schulze, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Miss A. K. Dodge, Dr. T. Nishigawa, Mr. F. J. Mann, Mrs. Liddell and 4 children, Miss Walker, and Miss Porter in cabin; 47 in intermediate; 577 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *China* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss M. Buckley, Mr. C. L. Blew, Rev. M. E. Coleman, Mr. D. A. Cox, Mr. W. L. Flemming, Mrs. W. L. Flemming and infant, Mr. B. Fratgen, Mr. G. Gilbert, Mrs. G. Gilbert, Dr. Leon de Keyser, Mr. M. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mr. H. F. Labelle, Mr. Lou Dou, Mr. John H. Martin, Miss G. L. McCash, Mr. Geo. McCord, Mrs. Geo. McCord, Mr. J. J. McDonough, Master Herbert L. Miles, Mr. C. W. Milles, Mr. C. B. Myers, Mrs. L. J. Myers, Mr. D. E. Newell, Mr. H. Nose, Mr. M. M. Pavis, Mrs. M. M. Pavis, Mr. Chas G. Reeder, Mrs. Chas. G. Reeder, Mr. S. E. Schwartz, Mrs. S. E. Schwartz and infant, Miss E. Schwartz, Miss H. Schwartz, Miss M. Schwartz, Miss S. Schwartz, Mr. F. B. Sherring, Mr. E. M. Slatter, Miss M. M. South, Miss A. Stoltz, Mr. Karl Tochtermann, Mr. A. R. Trippett, Mrs. A. R. Trippett and infant, Baron Wattman, Mrs. S. S. White, Master Kenneth M. White, Miss Margaret L. White; Mr. D. Woodbura and Mrs. H. Yoshida in cabin.

Per German steamer *Preussen* for Bremen and Hamburg via ports:—Mr. Wong Sen Hing, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hasche, Mrs. Schramm, Mr. A. Hills, Mr. M. Raspe, Miss M. Klopper, Mrs. P. Klopper, Mrs. Jennings Milles, Mr. Lan K. Chee, Mr. Sum Kong Gue and boy, Freiherr von Reck, Mr. Cecil Myers, Mr. Bagamal, Mrs. and Master C. McLarty Col. and Mrs. Henry Bullard and 3 children, Mr. Pang, Mr. Yueng, Mr. Goo Mr. Wong, Mr. Wong, Mr. Cheong (3), Mr. Jo, Mr. Young, Mr. Tong, Mr. Sen, Mr. Young, Mr. Ching Wai Kee, Mr. How Tai Yong, Mr. P. M. Chan, Mr. F. C. Chan, Mr. Yoosing Yen, Mr. D. S. Suo, Mr. W. L. Samm, Mr. C. K. Chou, Mr. C. S. See, Mr. M. Chin, Mr. C. Y. Wong, Mr. C. G. Lunk, Mr. Y. Chan, Mr. D. Yoi, Mr. C. Chow, Mr. Y. C. Chin, Mr. Wong, Mr. Wong, Mr. Fung, Mr. Chin, Mr. Ue, Mr. Kweng and Mr. Chow, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Persia* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. John R. Ammerman, Mrs. John R. Ammerman, Mr. Don P. Branson, Mr. W. W. Coleman, Mr. Arthur R. Fletcher, Mrs. M. Hempstead, Mr. P. B. Jones, Miss Louise Jones, Mr. August M. Kirby, Mr. Lum Pang Kum, Mr. Ira G. Myers, Mr. Samuel A. Markham, Mr. Howard C. McKenty, Miss Crissie C. Rhoades, Mr. Chas. B. Rohr, Mr. Harry F. Roller, Mrs. Harry F. Roller, Mr. Alfredo Tavera, Mr. Carlos Tavera, Mr. Edgar D. Wright, Mr. F. D. Cheshire and servant, Mr. H. M. Harrop, Mr. James Hayes, Mr. C. C. Osburne and Mrs. C. C. Osborne in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, for Hongkong via ports:—Dr. T. Gallaher, Miss I. Gallaher, Mr. S. Jinya, Mr. J. Carter, Mrs. J. Carter, Mr. O. G. Lee, Mrs. O. G. Lee, Mr. H. E. Lee, Mr. H. H. Lee, Mrs. J. Telford, Miss E. Adle, Mr. R. Buck, Mr. J. Chonga, Miss H. Cleveland, Mr. J. W. Edgar, Mr. A. Fischer, Miss H. Gaches, Miss I. Greenlee, Miss M. L. Hansee, Mr. J. J. Harty, Miss L. Hord, Miss L. Hu, Mrs. S. E. Jennings, Mr. C. King, Mrs. King and 2 children, Mr. F. Lawrence, Miss V. Leeman, Mrs. F. Lewie and child, Mr. C. F. McWilliams, Mrs. C. F. McWilliams, Miss L. McWilliams, Mr. T. Muller, Miss E. Nordhoff, Miss C. H. Ober, Mr. J. Ostrander, Miss H. Penfield, and Mrs. F. Sanbourne, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Wakasa Maru* for London via ports:—Mr. A. W. Medley, Mr. T. Tsuneyoshi, Lieut. Stainton, Mr. N. Sakabe, Mr. Tong Ang King, Mr. Chee Liu, Mr. Te Chang, Mr. Song Yueng Ken, Mr. K. Okumiya, Mr. S. Yoshikawa, Lieut. Col. M. Sato, Mr. S. Hada, Mr. K. Ikeguchi, Mr. C. Ariyoshi and 9 Chinese in cabin; Mrs. S. Kato, Mrs. C. Ochiai, Mr. S. I. Karumbia, Mr. H. Kuru, Mr. M. Morita, Mr. S. Hatano, Mr. H. Kato and 13 Chinese in second class; Mr. T. Ota, Mr. T. Fujisaki and 3 Chinese in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Aki Maru* for Seattle via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. G. Suzuki, Mr. I. Fujimoto, Mr. J. J. Wheeler, Miss V. C. Flyan, Mr. C. Takata, Mr. Y. Tomita, Mr. Riienki, Count Y. Yanagisawa and Prof. C. Toyama in cabin; Mr. G. Suzuki, Mr. K. Sugiura, Mr. T. Shibata, Mr. W. T. Stevens, Mr. G. Kumada, Mr. Y. Takesawa, Mr. S. Kumamoto, and Mr. R. Nishi, in intermediate.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—Mr. A. F. Algie, Major Bethel, Mr. Booth, Miss Briscoe, Miss Calame, Mrs. E. W. Carter, Capt. Chenoweth, Mr. H. W. Coutermarsh, Mr. D. Crawston, Mrs. D. Crawston, Miss Crawston, Mr. Croft, Mr. R. N. E. Dalgliesh, Mr. Wong Wing Dan, Mrs. Dean, Miss A. K. Dodge, Mr. Ling Zoong Doen, Dr. Donelan, Mr. Dunlop, Miss F. R. Dwight, Mr. Frank Elmore, Mrs. Frank, Elmore, Dr. Enbank, Lieut., J. Forbes, W. Mrs. H. H. Fox, Mr. N. Fukuchi, Mr. Fullaway, Mrs. Fullaway, Mr. Gaertner, Mrs. Gaertner, Miss Gaertner, Mr. Garvin, Mr. A. Gaultier, Mrs. A. Gaultier, Mr. N. J. Gray, Rev. Griffiths, Mr. J. W. Hall, Mrs. Hamblen and child, Mr. A. W. Heath, Mrs. Hogarth, Miss Hogarth, Miss Hogarth, Mr. L. Jadot, Mr. C. F. Jarman, Mr. W. C. James, Miss E. M. Jeffree, Mr. E. Jinushi, Mrs. Jinushi, and child Dr. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Ada Killam, Mr. E. Kitagawa, Mr. Krafft, Mrs. Krafft, Mr. Wei Drong Kwen, Col. Leslie, Mr. J. Liddell, Mrs. Liddell, Miss Middell, Master Liddell, Mr. F. J. Mann, Mr. E. Maxwell, Dr. McCaudless, Mrs. McCaudless, and 2 children, Capt. Meidell, Major Menzies, Mr. J. A. Milliken, Mr. S. Mogie, Mrs. Mogie and child, Mr. A. Mon gomery, Mrs. Morse, Mr. D. Nakamura, Dr. Nishigawa, Mr. O'Laughlin, Rev. Canon O'Mahouey, Miss Parker, Mr. H. A. Patman, Mrs. G. C. Phinney and maid, Mr. A. W. Pim, Rev. F. L. Hawkes Pott, Mrs. C. Rayner, Mr. A. Reid, Mr. A. Rock, Mr. F. Rose, Mrs. Y. Sakamoto, Lieut. A. V. Saller, Mr. E. Schaar, Mr. Schultz, Mr. G. Salis Schwabe, Fleet Surgeon J. Shand, Mr. S. J. Sherring, Mr. S. H. Smith, Mrs. S. H. Smith, Major A. N. Stark, Dr. Stokes, Surgeon H. Stone, R.N., Mr. G. W. Swire, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. C. W. F. Thompson, Mr. T. Mason Thompson, Mrs. T. Mason Thompson, Mr. J. R. Tickell, Mr. Tsu Zung Tsang, Mr. Urquhart, Mrs. Urquhart, Mr. F. W. Van Buskirk, Mrs. Van Lien, Mr. W. H. Waite, Mr. Walford, Rev. Dr. Walker, Miss Walker, Miss Watson, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Welby, Mrs. Welby, Mr. A. J. Welch, Mrs. A. J. Welch, Mr. R. H. Welch, Miss Wigle, Mr. R. H. Williamson, Mrs. R. H. Williamson, and Mr. F. Yamada, in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong ...	200	—	—	—	—	200
Foochow.....	—	796	1	—	—	797
Shanghai.....	1,169	3,613	1,607	165	—	6,554
Nagasaki.....	—	—	—	6	—	6
Kobe	391	359	282	—	—	1,032
Yokohama ...	1,461	2,482	1,050	—	—	4,993
Total ...	3,221	7,250	2,940	171	—	13,582

SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	York a	San F'cisco.	Mon-treal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	255	—	—	—	—	255
Shanghai	164	—	—	—	—	164
Yokohama	654	40	—	—	—	694
Total	1,073	40	—	—	—	1,113

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu, 5th July:—

	Bales.
F. Strähler & Co.	140
Vivanti Bros.	135
Siber, Wolff & Co.	75
Bavier & Co.	60
China & Japan Trading Co.	40
Varenne & Co.	30
Sieber & Co.	26
Cornes & Co.	8
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	364
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	189
Doshin Kaisha	23
Total	1,090

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Preussen*:

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa, Option.	Lyon.	Marseilles	Milan.	Genoa	Marseilles	Bale	Trieste.
Kaitsu Gomi K'sha	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co..	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber, Wolff & Co..	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guil. Iiee & Co.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	359	60	—	—	—	—	—	—

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LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, July 12.

No change to be recorded.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling...	37.00 to 41.30
Indian Broach...	30.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)...	—

COTTON YARN PER BALE.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	360.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	445.00 to 485.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS PER PIECE.

White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	V.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	3.15 to 4.50
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other...	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

Moderate business.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square (PER PICUL.)	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet...	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G....	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business is generalty active.

Chatus	V.3.71 to 3.74
Victory	3.51 to 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.83 to 3.48
Nippon	2.63 to 3.50
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.65 to 3.30
Tozai	3.00 to 3.20

SUGAR.

An active business goes on.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila...	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

No change to report.

Calcutta first	Yen. 255
" second	240
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	218
Artificial "Kenshin"	214

COPPER.

No alteration to be noted.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A moderate business is going on.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	Yen 2.50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.10
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kali lb.	3.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Further reductions have taken place during the week. There are no special enquiries from America and Europe. Stocks are getting scarce.

On 10th inst., stocks were: filatures 6,791 bales; Re-reels, 282 bales; Orikaishi — bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,3 0 to 1,350
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,280 to 1,300
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,250 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,150 to 1,160
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,250 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	—
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	—
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	—
Re-reels—Extra	1,220
Re-reels—No. 1	1,200
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,180
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

July.	Present delivery. *yen.*	July delivery. *yen.*	August delivery. *yen.*	September, delivery. *yen.*
5th	1,141	1,187	—	—
6th	—	—	1,159	1,139
8th	—	—	1,155	1,138
9th	1,119	1,170	1,147	1,125
10th	—	1,165	1,144	1,119
11th	1,122	1,172	1,149	1,121

WASTE SILK.

The market is still dull. No business with the exception of small enquiries for filature Noshi.

On the 10th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 1,640 bales; Kibiso, 3,398 bales; Degara (pierced cocoon) 30 bales; and sundry 770 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair...	90 to 100
Rereel—Best...	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

Business in the second crop continues brisk. Prices in the interior remain higher than was expected. There is no special change in prices.

Up to the evening of July 10th, 7,207,500 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 223,400 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine...	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	28 to 32
Good Common	25 to 30
Common...	23 to 27

HABUTAE.

Enquiries from Europe are being repeated and prices of Kanazawa *habutae* have slightly advanced.

The fall in the price of raw silk does not seem to have affected the habutae market owing to the scarcity of stock.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	10.90	10.30	10.35
27	10.40	10.10	10.10
36	—	9.95	9.75

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.30	10.20	10.20	10.60	10.20
27"	10.50	10.20	10.30	10.20	10.40
36"	10.10	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.00

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	10.60	10.40	10.40	—
27"	10.70	10.40	10.40	—
36"	10.60	10.20	10.10	—

RICE.

The market is stationary. Prices of foreign rice have gone up slightly and quotations are as follow: Special Rangoon, *yen* 5.95; first, *yen* 5.80; Saigon first *yen* 5.85; second, *yen* 5.75.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	971,260
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	115,278

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
July	17.64
August	18.18
September	17.84

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.30
Medium	17.20
Common	15.80
Average	17.10

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
July	16.74	July	16.670
August	17.34	August	17.135
September	17.19	September	17.135

STOCK EXCHANGE.

International affairs are reported to have affected the market. Business grew slightly brisk last week and the long-continued dullness was replaced by fluctuations. Throughout the week slight variations were experienced and falls took place.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 11.

London silver and China sterling quotations are unchanged and local rates have undergone no unalteration.

London—Bank T T	2/0 7/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 3/8
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 11/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	108
— Private 10 days, sight do	106
Shanghai—Bank sight	68
— Private 10 days' sight	69½
India—Bank sight	151½
— Private 30 days' sight	153½
America—Bank sight	49½@ ½
— Private 30 days' sight	50½
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	213½
Bar Silver (London)	31

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, July 12, a.m.

	Paid up. Yen.	1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue	100	5	96.50
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue	100	5	93.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue	100	5	93.50
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri)	100	5	87.80
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.80
5 % Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	87.20
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906)	100	5	87.00
Y'hama City Bonds	100	6	99.00
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	97.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	97.50
Osaka City Bonds	100	6	97.50
Kobe Water Works Bonds	100	6	97.50
Kawasaki Shipyard Debenture 4th Issue	100	6	98.20
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship	50	12.5	*198.30
" " " new.	12.50	—	*41.30
Yokohama Railway	20	—	24.00
Tokyo Railway	50	—	70.80
Keihin Electric Railway	50	13	*92.00
Yokohama Electric Railway	50	3½	*49.50

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SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 11, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has ruled quiet during the past week, and the small business done has not altered rates to any extent. Grand Hotels are obtainable at *yen* 160. Kirin Breweries can be had at *yen* 85 ex dividend. Langfeldts, buyers at *yen* 45. Helms sellers at *yen* 85. Nickels, buyers at *yen* 41. Engine and Iron Works, sellers at *yen* 90.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $860 buyers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 51½ sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $105 buyers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $6 sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $79 sellers. Hongkong Lands $106 sellers. Humphrey's Estates, $11 sellers. Green Island Cements $17½ sales. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 76 sales. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 101½ ex dividend sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	" 1	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	" ½	160 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	85 S
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd. †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 B.
Y. E. & Iron Works *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	" 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	75 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	106 N.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	[illegible] per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

Hanshin Electric Railway	50	8	141.50
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	*67.80
Yokohama Electric Light	50	15	*84.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	*27.00
Osaka Electric Light	50	20	*125.00
Kobe Electric Light	50	10	*91.00
Tokyo Water Power	12.50	—	9.50
Tokyo Gas	50	15	†94.30
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	27.50
Yokohama Fire Insurance	12.50	12	*24.20
Nippon Fire Insurance	12.50	15	25.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	50.00
Imperial Marine Insurance	50	12	85.50
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning	50	16	116.50
Fuji Gasian Cotton Spinning	50	—	106.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning	50	20	76.80
Nisshin Cotton Spinning	12.50	—	9.60
Hokkaido Hemp Weaving	50	13	62.80
Yokohama Dock	33	15	*66.00
Kawasaki Shipyard	50	12.½	*83.00
Uraga Dock	50	6.½	17.00
Hakodate Dock	50	—	13.00
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery	50	—	106.50
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)	50	20	81.50
Hoden Kerosene Oil	50	30	136.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown	50	15	65.80
Yokohama Soko	12.50	—	22.80
Nippon Sugar	50	20	84.30
Imperial Manure	12.50	—	6.70
Tokyo Rope Manufacture	50	20	*95.00
Fuji Paper Mill	50	10	55.00
Ojaru Timber	50	15	48.50

* Ex dividend † Ex new.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS

NAME.	FROM.	REMARKS.	
Ambria	Hamburg	Left S'pore	July 2
Antilochus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 7
Astyanax	Liverpool	Left	May 31
Awa Maru	London	Leaves	June 22
Bencleuch	London	Passed Canal	June 24
Benlarig	London	Leaves Kobe	July [illegible]
Bellerophon	Tacoma	Leaves	July 10
Benvorlich	London	Passed Canal	June 11
Bingo Maru	London	Passed Canal	June 13
Carnarvonshire	London	Leaves Kobe	July 10
Catherine Park	Hongkong	Leaves	July 22
China	London	Left S'pore	June 21
Chikugo Maru	London	Left	June 23
Chingtu	Sydney	Due Y'hama	July 18
Claverhill	London	Left S'pore	June 25
Diomed	Liverpool	Left S'pore	June 28
Empire	Sydney	Left	June 5
Franklyn	New York	Loading	June 12
Ghazee	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 24
Glamorganshire	London	Leaves	June 22
Glenlochy	London	Passed Canal	June 17
Glenroy	London	Left N'gaki	July 4
Habsburg	Hamburg	Left	June 20
Headley	New York	Loading	June 12
H'kong Maru	San F'cisco	Left	June 28
Indrawadi	New York	Loading	June 12
Indravelli	New York	Loading	June 12
Indrasamba	New York	Leaves	June 20
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	July 15
Kawachi Maru	London	Left Suez	June 28
Kintuck	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 20
Korea	San F'cisco	Left	July 9
Langbank	London	Left S'pore	June 27
Marcellus	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 20
Mateppo	New York	Loading	June 12
Monmouthshire	London	Passed Canal	June 24
Mongolia	Hongkong	Leaves Kobe	July 11
Monteagle	Vancouver	Left	June 28
Muncaster Castle	New York	Left	July 5
Nikko Maru	Melbourne	Left Townsville	June 24
Nippon Maru	Hongkong	Left	July 9
Nyanza	London	Due Y'hama	July 12
Pathan	Liverpool	Leaves Kobe	July 10
Patroclus	Liverpool	Left	May 3
Priam	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 27
Prinz Ludwig	Hamburg	Left N'saki	July 9
Sambia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 24
Salazie	Marseilles	Passed Canal	June 27
Satsuma	New York	Left	May 20
Sarpedon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	June 24
Saxonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 20
Scandia	Hamburg	At H'kong	July 7
Shawmut	Tacoma	Left	June 22
Shinano Maru	Seattle	Left	July 9
Simla	London	Passed Canal	June 7
Sunda	London	Passed Canal	June 20
Strathmore	London	Leaves	June 10
Stentor	Liverpool	Left H'kong	June 27
Taiyuan	Sydney	Leaves	June 19
Tannenfels	New York	Leaves	June 25
Tonkin	Marseilles	Left Saigon	July 5
Tudor Prince	New York	Leaves H'kong	July 1
Verona	New York	At S'hai	June 25
Wik	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 27
Wray Castle	New York	Left Manila	July 6
Yunnan	Antwerp	Due Y'hama	July 13

UNDER SAIL

Acme	San F'cisco	Loading	Kobe

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LEAVE YOKOHAMA.

For Shimbashi—5.20, 6, 6.30, 7.10, 7.40, 8.17*, 8.28, 8.48*, 9, 9.27, 9.58, 10.30, 11,* 11.23 a.m., 12.05, 12.40, 1.18, 2, 2.28, 3.31, 4,* 4.30, 5.15, 5.46, 6.14, 6.44, 7.50, 8.30, 9, 9.30, 10.10, 10.42 and 11.43 p.m.

For Kodzu—7.34, 10.59 a.m., 1.14, 3.29, 4.40, 5.24, 6.11, 8.49 p.m.

For Kamakura, Dzushi and Yokosuka—5.59,* 8.09,* 10, 10.59 a.m., 12.42, 1.49, 3, 4.20, 5.02,* and 7.46 p.m.

LEAVE SHIMBASHI.

For Yokohama—5, 5.30, 6.35, 7.10, 7.30, 8.20,* 9, 9.30, 10, 10.30, 11.30,* 11.40 a.m., 12.10, 12.40, 1,* 2, 2.30, 3.08, 3.40, 4, 4.30,* 4.40*, 4.50, 5.10, 5.45,* 6, 6.45, 7.10, 7.50, 8.30, 9.10, 10.20 and 11.20 p.m.

For Kobe—8, 11 a.m., 6.30, 7.30 and 10 p.m.

For Ogaki—6 a.m.

For Nagoya—8.30 a.m.

For Shimonoseki—3.30 and 11 p.m.

LEAVE YOKOSUKA.

For Yokohama—6.15, 7.33, 7.58, 8.40, 9.53, 10.47, 11.43 a.m., 1.08, 2.11, 3.23, 4.23, 4.48, 5.30,* 5.56, 6.35, 8.09, 9.15, 10.27 p.m.

* Express trains.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 20TH, 1907.

DEATHS.

On the 12th July, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, SAMUEL BALDEN, Esq., aged 76.

At Yokohama General Hospital, July 16th, MRS. FRANCES FERNANDO, aged 42 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE cruiser *Iwaki* at Saseho, has been retired from service.

A FLOATING mine was washed ashore on July 15th at Sannai, Shiriheshi, Hokkaido.

THE Kobe Union Church intend to call a permanent pastor from America.

THE *Fuerst Bismarck* and another German warship arrived on July 11th at Hakodate.

MR. S. YAMAZAKI, Director of the Yokohama Customs, has been promoted to the Fifth Junior rank.

THE enforcement of the new Japanese pharamacopœia will be postponed till the end of next year.

ALL the miners of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. have struck for an increase of wages by 40 per cent.

THE officers of the British cruiser *Monmouth* were entertained on July 19th and 20th at the Hama Detached Palace.

MR. K. KOSUKI, an official of Akita Prefectural Office, was sentenced on June 16th in the Akita District Court to ten months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of twenty *yen* on a charge of having misappropriated about a thousand *yen* belonging to the local branch of the Nippon Red Cross Society.

BARON MUMM VON SCHWARZENSTEIN, German Ambassador in Tokyo, returned to the capital on July 14th from a tour in the north.

THREE new torpedo boat destroyers were launched on July 10th at Maidzuru. They were named *Uranami*, *Isonami* and *Ayanami* respectively.

ON the forenoon of July 12th, Princesses Tsune and Kane, daughters of the Emperor, visited the second department of the Tokyo Exhibition.

MR. M. SAKURAI, a secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has been appointed on the staff of the Yokohama Salt Monopoly Bureau.

IT is rumoured in Tokyo that Baron Kaneko will be appointed Ambassador to Washington, succeeding Viscount Aoki, who is said to return home in the near future.

THERE were seven plague cases notified on July 6th at Hongkong (six fatal). This brought the total at date to 148. By July 9th the number had risen to 162.

PROFESSOR S. WATARASE, of the College of Natural Science, has been appointed delegate to the seventh international zoological conference which will be held next year in Boston.

COLONEL MARK MAYHEW says every single motor 'bus in London is losing money, and the proprietors' hearts are broken. The cause is the great expense of repairs to wheels.

A LITTLE Japanese girl of eight carrying her brother, aged three, was killed at the level-crossing at Wada point, near Kobe, on Friday. The boy also succumbed to his injuries.

THE Chishima Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tensho Maru* on the morning of July 12th went ashore off the island of Reibun not far from Sapporo. All the passengers and crew are safe.

CAPT. FRANCKE, of the ill-fated *Dakota*, was originally condemned in Seattle to have his certificate suspended for 2½ years. He appealed and the time has been cut down to 18 months.

PRINCES MICHI, ATSU AND TERU, sons of the Crown Prince, will leave Uyeno on July 21st by the 8.35 a.m. train for Nikko. They will stay at the Tamosawa Detached Palace during the summer.

MANY American residents of Yokohama have pleasant recollections of the old U.S.S. *Marion*, which was on this station for many years. She has just been sold at Mare Island for "old junk," fetching $2,500.

THE Fuji Cotton Spinning Company has decided to raise a loan of five million *yen*. At a general meeting on July 15th, the shareholders instructed the directors draft the prospectus of the debentures.

MR O. KAWAKAMI, the well-known new school actor, in company with his wife, Sada Yacco, will proceed to Europe on business in connection with the Osaka Imperial Theatre, leaving Yokohama by the steamer *Hakata Maru* on the 24th inst.

EARLY on the morning of July 14th, two freight trains collided at Shibahama between Shimbashi and Shinagawa. The locomotives and cars were much damaged. Two brakesmen were killed, and eight other railway employees, including the drivers of both trains, were severely injured. Much damage was also caused to the permanent way and traffic was stopped for several hours. The cause is reported to be negligence on the part of a pointsman.

THE Rumoi Coal Company, Hokkaido, held a general meeting on July 15th in Tokyo. The shareholders agreed to wind up the concern. The company was organized last year with a capital of two million *yen*.

ON July 16th, a locomotive collided with an empty train at Kanaya Station, on the Tokaido Railway, with the result that several carriages were destroyed and the permanent way was damaged for about 360 feet.

A FRENCH military officer who arrived in Japan by the *Hongkong Maru* on Tuesday, has reported to the police that on the voyage from San Francisco he was robbed of valuables to the extent of three thousand *yen*.

AT 5.20 a.m. on Monday, a freight train collided with a locomotive at Numazu station. The latter was severely damaged. No one was injured. The cause is reported to have been negligence on the part of a pointsman.

THE Japan Industry Encouragement Bank will hold an annual general meeting on July 26th. It is said that the net income for the first half of this year is *yen* 340,860. An interim dividend will be declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

FIVE year students of the Nagasaki City Commercial School left that city on July 15th for Shanghai on a twenty days' tour of North China, accompanied by two instructors. One-third of their travelling expenses will be defrayed by the municipality.

MR. NIWO, Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, who was travelling in Manchuria, arrived on July 11th at Shimonoseki. He reports that business in Japanese tobacco in the region is hopeful and that the Russians have established a tobacco factory at Harbin.

THE armoured cruiser *Kurama*, which is under construction at Yokosuka, will be launched in October this year. It is said that the launch had been fixed to take place at the middle of April but that in accordance with the convenience of the building yard, it was postponed.

M. MARUYAMA and five other men who were undergoing trial in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having counterfeited 3-rouble Russian notes and tried to circulate a number of them at Vladivostock, were sentenced on July 16th to from three months to six years' imprisonment.

THE Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co. will hold its annual general meeting on July 28th. The net income for the first half of this year is *yen* 556,708. Of this *yen* 30,000 will be set apart as a legal reserve, *yen* 150,000 as a special reserve, *yen* 27,835 will be paid to employees as a bonus, *yen* 333,375 to the shareholders as an interim dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, and the remainder will be carried forward to the next account.

THE estimate of repairs and new constructions on the various railways, etc., which the Railway Department proposed to complete during five years commencing 1908 is as follows: construction of several secondary lines, *yen* 83,000,000; 900 locomotives, *yen* 22,500,000; 19,000 freight cars, *yen* 19,000,000; 1,000 passenger carriages, *yen* 10,000,000; reconstruction and extending of 30 stations, *yen* 15,000,000; and five steamers needed in conjunction with the railways, *yen* 1,500,0000.

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KOREA.

Friday, July 12.

The latest feature of the Korean delegates affair is that the *New York Herald* is assisting to supply the delegates with funds, through a correspondent whom it has just sent to the Hague. This intelligence comes from the *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent. Judging from recent events, we are disposed to say that the *New York Herald* has definitely entered the ranks of yellow journalism.

Through the same channel we learn that the Emperor of Korea, pretexting illness, postponed a Cabinet council which was to have been held in the Palace on the night of the 10th inst. The situation is said to be growing worse.

It is stated that the Korean delegates have published in a French newspaper a statement that the Emperor of Korea is virtually a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese and that he will consequently be unable to acknowledge the genuineness of the delegation. The delegates nevertheless affirm positively that they are in possession of his Majesty's duly signed and sealed commission. Of course these public declarations on their part render the situation more and more difficult for the Court in Seoul. Nobody can have imagined from the outset that the delegates were without authority from the Throne or from somebody commissioned by the Throne, but, on the other hand, it was imagined that they would keep this feature of their mission as far as possible in the background, pending the final result of their enterprise. If they achieved any measure of success they might then and not till then announce their connection with the Throne, but if they failed, every principle of loyalty ought to have counselled such action as would clear their Sovereign.

Meanwhile Marquis Ito is said to be preserving strict silence. The Emperor of Korea is naturally very anxious to obtain some statement of the Resident General's views, and it is said to have been with that object that his Majesty postponed the Palace council on the 10th inst. But the Marquis is evidently determined that the Emperor shall be left to his own devices to disentangle himself from the labyrinth manufactured by his own folly.

Mr. Bethell, editor of the *Korean Daily News*, is said to have been the link between the delegates and Mr. William Stead. Since the publication of "The Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon" Mr. William Stead has been recognised as a man absolutely without discrimination in judging evidence, with a constitutional passion for sensation and a wonderful gift of special pleading. Such a man is precisely the kind of receptacle into which the notorious editor of the *Korean Daily News* might aptly shoot his load of prejudiced rubbish, but of course in the eyes of 99 out of every 100 clear-seeing men Mr. Stead's association with the delegates is in itself sufficient to discredit them. We may expect, however, that their cause will be espoused by the *Review of Reviews*. Meanwhile their prolonged stay at the Hague is decidedly to be deprecated, and the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent urges that the Dutch Government be approached with a view to their deportation. Of course their presence at the Hague without Japan's consent is a flagrant violation of the November Convention, and every moment lost by the Korean Court in publicly disavowing and recalling them aggravates the Emperor's offence against Japan. That, we suspect, is the view taken by Marquis Ito. If the Emperor himself cannot recognise his plain duty in this matter, he is certainly not fit to exercise sovereign sway in any country.

Japanese political parties are showing self-restraint in the presence of this problem. The *Seiyu kai* are of course content to leave matters entirely to Marquis Ito's discretion, and although among the Progressists there are some who advocate an uncompromising policy, they do not seem able or anxious to sway the party as a whole. As for the *Daido Club*, they have decided that the matter is too grave to be made a question of party politics, and they have conveyed an intimation in that sense to the Cabinet.

Naturally this problem continues to exercise the Japanese press. There can be no denying that an occasion of great importance has been created. The *Jiji Shimpo* takes the line that the Emperor of Korea by his own conduct has converted into an absolutely dead letter the provision inserted at his request in the November Convention, namely, the provision relating to the preservation of the Korean Throne. The *Mainichi Dempo* takes practically the same line. It insists that the Emperor has deprived the above provision of all validity and that there must not be the slightest hesitation in dealing with him. Marquis Ito has hitherto endeavoured to clarify the situation by indirect means, that is to say by supervising, and restricting the number of those having access to the Palace. That comparatively gentle method has now proved abortive, and one of the next steps must be to strictly limit the monetary sources at his Majesty's disposal. Were this done, intrigue would lose much if not all of its attractions.

It is perhaps worth noting that the *Korea Daily News* dissociates itself from the enterprise of these delegates. It agrees with the *Seoul Press* in denouncing the scheme as fruitless and therefore mischievous.

It is also very noteworthy that the *Kokumin Shimbun*, in discussing this development, adopts a tone altogether exceptional in the columns of that circumspect journal. It insists that Korea herself has thrown away her independence and that her absorption into the Japanese Empire is the only practical course now open. This is also in effect the view of the *Hochi Shimbun*

Saturday, July 13

The situation in Korea grows graver and graver—not grave from Japan's point of view, because, as a matter of fact, the sooner Japan's somewhat anomolous position in Korea is exchanged for an unequivocal one the better for herself as well as for Korea, and to that end the latest escapade of the Seoul Sovereign undoubtedly contributes. The consummate wisdom of Marquis Ito's reticent attitude is becoming daily more apparent. So far from taking some wise step to extricate himself from the toils of his own manufacture, the Emperor of Korea seems bent upon finding an exit through the Hague door. He refuses to confer with either his Cabinet or with his Prime Minister and it has been ascertained that on the 7th inst.—that is to say on the very day subsequent to that on which the Emperor asked the Cabinet to deal in the most judicious manner with the complication—a cipher telegram was despatched in which his Majesty declared himself to be a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese police, and to have been deprived of all the attributes of sovereignty, while at the same time he charged his Cabinet with being in league with the Japanese. He conjured his delegates at the Hague to appeal to the nations for some rescue from his plight. This telegram, though sent in the name of an American citizen, has been clearly traced to the Court, and since its despatch the Emperor, as stated above, has eschewed all communication with his Ministers. The latter are of course much perplexed and are said to be irate at the treatment given to them. In fact it seems to be a case of the gods wishing to destroy the Korean Throne.

It is stated (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) that one of the Ministers of the Crown has privately memorialized the Throne in the sense that this Hague affair is one of vital gravity, and that unless the Sovereign takes one or two courses, serious results must be anticipated. These two courses are either to proceed to Japan in person and to apologise to the Mikado, or to bow to the Japanese flag outside the gates of the Palace. The Emperor, however, seems to be relying on Marquis Ito's clemency, and the entourage of the Throne are telling his Majesty that the Cabinet is merely seeking to terrify him.

The *Seiyukai* and the *Daido Club* have both sent delegations to wait upon the Premier for the purpose of expounding their views on this Korean question. What those views were there is no exact information, but on the whole Japanese public opinion seems to favour the abdication of the Emperor of Korea in favour of the Crown Prince. Marquis Saionji appears to have limited himself to thanking the deputations and to assuring them that the Government's policy was definitely fixed. Count Okuma has also spoken. His words indicate complete confidence in Marquis Ito, and he refuses to associate himself with those who condemn the Resident General's policy as lukewarm. The Count does not definitely announce what he would himself recommend in the premises, but he speaks of the Korean Sovereign as labouring under an aberration of intellect, and between the lines of his utterances we seem to read plainly a plea for deposition. Mr. Oishi Masami, one of the Progressist leaders, expresses opinions quite consistent with the stalwart attitude that might have been expected from him. He maintains that whatever may be said to the contrary, the present Korean Cabinet must be held more or less responsible for what has occurred, and he urges that the Cabinet should resign *en bloc* and be replaced by a Ministry consisting of Japanese subjects. We have seldom heard anything more bizarre, and although the *Hochi Shimbun* quotes Mr. Oishi in that sense, we venture to doubt its accuracy. At all events the story is said to have reached Korea and to have more or less estranged the Cabinet, which is really working in the interests of a satisfactory settlement.

We cannot find a solitary Japanese newspaper which counsels continuance of the long-suffering leniency hitherto shown by Marquis Ito towards the Korean Court. One and all, these organs of public opinion declare that an impossible situation has been created by the acts of the Korean Sovereign, and that the only safe exit is a heroic one. No one can be at all surprised at this mood. France, as the *Yomiuri Shimbun* justly remarks, was never flouted as flagrantly by the Queen of the Hovas as Japan has been by the Emperor of Korea, and what France did in Madagascar constitutes an excellent precedent for what Japan should do in Korea. There is no safety in half-way courses. From the moment when Japan plants her foot firmly and irrevocably, the days of intrigue and hostile criticism will come to an end.

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Sunday, July 14.

On the afternoon of the 13th inst. the Korean Cabinet is said to have held a meeting for the purpose of discussing the Hague problem. Rumour alleges that orders have been issued by the Court for the apprehension of the delegates, but of course nobody will be deceived by a manœuvre of that kind. Meanwhile the delegates themselves are taking every possible step to rouse public indignation in Europe against Japan's procedure towards their country. It is alleged that they contemplate a visit to the United States after their mission to the Hague is ended. The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent wires that the Emperor grows more obdurate daily. He has shut himself up in the Palace and he denies access either to the Prime Minister or to any other of the Ministers of State. But of course this isolation is not practised towards the plotters whom his Majesty is always ready to welcome. Ever since the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce made the suggestion that the only way to solve the dilemma was for the Sovereign to visit Japan in person, His Majesty appears to have conceived that the present Cabinet is his enemy. Rumour, with its usual habit of exaggerating as it runs, now puts at 600,000 *yen* the sum dispersed by the Emperor in connection with the Hague affair.

Some authorities state that Marquis Ito has submitted to his own Government a project which now awaits approval, but the bulk of available intelligence goes to show that the settlement of this important affair is left entirely to the Resident General. There is obviously no hurry. The Emperor's blindness grows daily denser, and nothing seems to dispel his delusion that by the aid of insignificant foreign adventurers he can succeed in enlisting the active sympathy of Western countries in his behalf. Every movement that he makes in that direction forms another strand in the rope which will ultimately hang him, unless he very speedily extricates his head from the noose. Marquis Ito may be assumed to have definitely decided upon his ultimate course, but so long as the occasion grows riper every day his Excellency will probably hold his hand.

Mr. Oishi Masami's extraordinary suggestion that the present Seoul Cabinet should resign and that its portfolios should be given to Japanese subjects, continues to produce a most unpleasant impression in the Korean Cabinet. For our own part we absolutely refuse to credit that Mr. Oishi ever made such a statement seriously. He probably said in a jesting moment that it might be for Korea's advantage if her affairs were in the hands of Japanese administrators, and somebody quoted this sarcastic remark to the *Hochi Shimbun*, which reproduced it without due consideration. Mr. Oishi is a man of very stalwart views so far as foreign affairs are concerned, but he is also a statesman of ability, and able statesmen do not commit themselves to such wild utterances.

The *Yukokai*, which, though an association of small dimensions, is led by politicians so distinguished as Messrs. Ozaki Yukio, Shimada Saburo, and Mochizuki Kotaro, has held a meeting and adopted a resolution to send a telegram to Marquis Ito urging him to solve the Korean problem now once and for all. The meeting also decided to despatch a committee of three to Korea for the purpose of making an investigation. The *Doshi Kisha* Club, which consists of junior members of journalistic society, has also held a meeting at which a resolution was passed, declaring that the conduct of the Korean Court in sending delegates to the Hague is a flagrant violation of Korea's treaty with Japan and that drastic steps must be taken. The resolution goes on to say that the responsibility of having allowed things to reach this pass rests on Marquis Ito's shoulders and that he should be urged to adopt a conclusive course.

Monday, July 15.

There is no light as yet on the situation in Seoul. The Emperor seems to be ignorant, and no one having access to him has ventured to inform him, what success has hitherto attended the delegates. His Majesty therefore lives in full hope that something great will be accomplished by his appeal to the Peace Tribunal and to the world's opinion. On the other hand he is said to be firmly convinced that if he places himself in the hands of his Cabinet, he will have either to abdicate or to proceed to Japan for the purpose of tendering an apology. Thus it may be said that a complete deadlock exists, for the Ministry is deprived of all access to the Throne and, of course, without such access the conduct of State affairs is impossible. An incident which, if true, speaks volumes about the unpractical mood into which the Emperor has fallen, comes across the wires from more than one source. It is that at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst. 24 *soshi* were secretly introduced into the Palace, the purpose being to employ them for assassinating Cabinet Ministers should the latter insist upon either of the courses which the Sovereign dreads. The regular entries to the Palace being under strict supervision, some exceptional means of introducing these *soshi* had to be found. Rumour says that they crawled under the gate of the former Russian Legation, which adjoins the Palace. This extraordinary move is believed to have been taken at the instance of Yi Keunsang, brother of Yi Keunthaik, who has for some time been recognised as the most active amongst the conservative leaders.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent wires that, according to general report, the Emperor has for some time been behaving in a singular manner. On the one hand he sent sundry of the Palace treasures to Shanghai for safe-keeping; on the other, he purchased a house at Kiaochow, and now he appears to place his whole reliance upon his refugee subjects residing in the United States, and upon the foreign adventurers who inspired the appeal to the Hague. He believes that materials exist for rousing the world's active sympathy and for stirring up such a flood of anti-Japanese feeling as will sweep the islanders out of the peninsula.

It is said that there are two parties in the Court itself. One takes the side of the Ministry, and urges that every day's delay aggravates the situation and constitutes an additional menace to the integrity of the country. The representatives of this party would have the Emperor at once announce his intention of visiting Japan for the purpose of offering apologies to the Mikado. The other faction—which includes the American and English adventurers whom the Koreans in the innocence of their hearts and to their own ultimate undoing, implicitly trust—insists that its opponents are swayed by the Cabinet and have no real regard for the safety of the Throne. These politicians tell the Emperor that in view of the strange relations now said to exist between Japan and the United States and in view of the pending naval demonstration by the latter's fleet in Far Eastern waters, the Japanese cannot possibly pursue a strong policy at present in Korea, and that consequently his Majesty has only to hold out.

As illustrating the methods of the Emperor, the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent mentions a curious incident which if not true is certainly well found. He says that when the Sovereign last met his Cabinet, namely on the 6th inst., and was urged by them to make some conspicuous *amende* to Japan, his Majesty disavowed the Hague delegation altogether, and by way of showing how easily the delegates might have obtained their commission, he stated that, the year before last, his seal had been stolen while he slept and had been used to give validity to a similar commission, namely, the notorious Storey document. The Prime Minister asked why, in the face of such an act of high treason, its perpetrators had continued to enjoy Imperial favour and to be employed in leading positions at the Court. The Emperor merely laughed. Since then he has been inaccessible to his Cabinet Ministers.

It is confidently asserted that the Emperor has despatched two Japanese subjects who are in his employment to Tokyo with instructions to ascertain the attitude of the Elder Statesmen towards this problem.

As for the delegates at the Hague, the telegraph says that one of them has proceeded to St. Petersburg to fetch his wife, who is a Russian lady; another is laid up with a bad abcess on the face, and the third is much perplexed how to act. The idea is that on the return of the delegate who has gone to St. Petersburg, the men will take themselves to the United States. They have excited some derision by hanging out their national flag in front of their lodging, after the manner of the duly accredited delegates of other states.

It is stated (*Asahi's* telegrams) that no excitement exists among the Korean people, but that they are living in expectation of some political change. Several memorials have been addressed to the Throne advising the Emperor to abdicate in favour of the Crown Prince.

There is practically no communication between the Residency General and the Palace. Twice since the arrival of the delegation at the Hague, the Emperor is said to have sent messengers to communicate with Marquis Ito and the Marquis listened quietly to what they had to say but made no reply. The forecast is that some days must still elapse before any definite step is taken by the Residency General.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a telegram saying, that after a meeting on the 13th inst., the Cabinet officially asked Marquis Ito to take steps for the apprehension and return to Korea of the men who are masquerading as delegates in Europe. His Excellency was invited to convey instructions in that sense to Mr. Tsuzuki, but one does not immediately see what machinery Mr. Tsuzuki could employ for the purpose. If it be charged against the so-called delegates that they have forged their commission and are acting fraudulently, then doubtless their extradition as criminals could be claimed. But is the Korean Cabinet prepared to prefer such a charge?

Tokyo journals state that a majority of the Korean students now in the Japanese capital are planning to return home immediately. The general opinion among them seems to be condemnatory of their Emperor's action.

With regard to the income of the Korean

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Sovereign, which enables his Majesty to engage in so many freaks, a Japanese, said to be well versed in Korean affairs, informs the *Hochi Shimbun* that the privy purse receives fully 4,000,000 *yen* yearly. Of that amount 2½ millions constitute the regular State allowance and the remainder is obtained from Court properties and from the sale of offices, which latter source of income is very prolific. For example, the 270 local headmen throughout the Empire are said to pay something like 10,000 *yen* each for their posts, although their nominal salary is only from 40 to 50 *yen* a month.

Tuesday, July 16.

Korean affairs continue to occupy great attention in Japan. A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* says that the Emperor is most anxious to obtain an interview with Marquis Ito and that his Majesty will probably send a specially appointed chamberlain to invite the Resident General to visit the Palace. It is not expected, however, that Marquis Ito, will respond to the invitation. Indeed, the situation so far as the Resident General is concerned, necessarily assumes one of two phases, the first of which is almost incredible, and the second, nearly intolerable. The former is that the Emperor really had nothing whatever to do with the despatch of the delegates to the Hague; and the latter, that while being treated with the utmost consideration by Marquis Ito and while pretending to trust and rely upon his Excellency, the Korean Sovereign has been secretly plotting all the time against the Resident General. No wonder that Marquis Ito, hitherto a frequent visitor to the Palace, has not set foot within its precincts since the 3rd inst.

Some important development of the situation is expected daily. Apparently at one moment the Residency General was about to communicate with Japan verbally by sending over Mr. Nabeshima, head of the Foreign Affairs Bureau. He got as far as Fusan *en route* for Japan, but was then recalled, probably because of the decision that the Minister of Foreign Affairs should himself proceed to Seoul. Of course this last step has created great excitement in Korea. It seems to have been known in Seoul almost at the same time that it was known in Tokyo, namely on the afternoon of the 15th inst. By the Japanese residents the intelligence is said to have been received with profound satisfaction as preluding some drastic solution of an impossible situation, but on the other hand the Koreans are much perturbed. The Emperor, who may now be said to stand isolated, seems to be actually in apprehension of personal violence, for on the night of the 14th inst. he is reported to have issued instructions that the Palace should be guarded by Korean troops. His Majesty's plight is indeed pitiable.

The *Asahi Shimbun* contributes an important item to the history of this crisis. It alleges that more than a week ago Marquis Ito had made up his mind as to the course to be pursued, and that, on the 8th inst., he communicated his purpose to the Government in Japan. This caused the meeting of Cabinet Ministers and Elder Statesmen on the 10th inst., as already stated in our columns, and it is conjectured that Viscount Hayashi's visit to Seoul was then determined on, but it will be observed that this hypothesis is difficult to reconcile with Mr. Nabeshima's half-completed journey at a later date. There can be no doubt that the Japanese Government, on its side, is leaving Marquis Ito a free hand, and indeed Japan may count herself very fortunate to have such a statesman at the helm at such a time. She evidently knows that and is proportionately indisposed to hamper the Marquis by instructions. From this point of view it is not to be supposed that the despatch of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is intended to put any restraint upon the Resident General. Undoubtedly the latter cannot fail to derive benefit from the direct co-operation of a statesman so able as Viscount Hayashi, but nevertheless it is improbable that the Viscount would have proceeded to Korea unless some desire in that sense had been expressed by the Resident General. Thus the general opinion evidently is that Marquis Ito contemplates a step which may involve diplomatic action of a cardinal nature, and therefore deems it advisable that all the machinery for such action should be immediately available. If we may take the utterances of Japanese journals as guides, the universal opinion is that Marquis Ito has fully resolved to deal with the Korean problem in a radical manner, and that in view of such determination he is abstaining from all communication with the Palace, since such communication at this stage could lead to only a patchwork result.

It may interest Mr. William Stead to learn that the singular inconsistency between his professions and his practice does not fail to obtain journalistic recognition in Japan. He is avowedly the leader of a party whose platform is the preservation of the *status quo* and the federation of the nations with a view to perpetual peace. Further, if he has read recent history with any modicum of intelligence or care, he must know that Korea is incapable of standing alone, and that to remove her from Japan's protection would be in effect to apply a match to all the combustible material in the Far East. In fact it would not be possible to devise any course more inevitably fatal to the preservation of the world's peace, and certainly it is singular to find Mr. Stead standing forth as the advocator of such a programme. That, in a nutshell, is the view expressed by the *Chuo Shimbun*. There is also the hypothesis, not at all complimentary to Mr. Stead's judgment, that he has allowed himself to be influenced by fifth-rate English and American agitators, just as twenty years ago he allowed himself to be swayed by the stories of young ladies who promenade the Haymarket.

It will be remembered that, according to a Reuter's telegram received a few days ago in Tokyo, the so-called Korean delegates had published in Europe a statement to the effect that the Emperor was a prisoner in his own Palace and that his utterances were all controlled from the Residency General. We now learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondence that this avowal had its origin in a message sent to London by Reuter's Seoul Agent. The latter stated that the Court had disavowed the delegates and declared their credentials to be spurious. Thereupon the delegates had recourse to the columns of Mr. Stead's organ, the *Courier de la Conference*, where they published the above statement with regard to the Emperor's imprisonment.

This fact shows that whatever may be the character of these delegates' commission, they are not very particular as to the integrity of their utterances. For they must know perfectly well that the men who guard the Palace in Seoul are Korean subjects appointed by the Korean Government itself, and that the Japanese associated with them are Korean employees. Believing, as we do, that Mr. Stead is a perfectly sincere man, we commend these facts to his notice, and venture to suggest that if it is his fate to disturb instead of promoting the peace of the world, he might at least confine his performances to the European stage and leave the Far Eastern alone.

Wednesday, July 17.

The telegraph continues to be very busy with correspondence from Korea. Some accounts represent the Emperor as now regretful that, under-rating the critical nature of the crisis, he did not from the first hasten to act upon the suggestion of a visit in person to the Japanese Court. Other statements ascribe to him a mood of dogged obstinacy, if not of defiance, and suggest that he still places reliance on the outcome of the Hague manœuvre. We are inclined to attach credence to the latter version, for, from everything hitherto recorded of the Emperor's disposition and convictions, it seems probable that only in the most extreme case could he be induced to leave his kingdom and place himself in the power of the Japanese. Meanwhile the leading Korean statesmen are said to be awaking to the fact that their Sovereign is sacrificing their country to his own personal ends.

From telegrams in the *Mainichi Denpo* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we learn that steps to memorialize Marquis Ito have been taken by two ex-Ministers of Education and eighteen other Korean statesmen. The gist of the memorial is said to be that while there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the binding force of the November Convention or as to its flagrant violation by the Emperor in sending delegates to the Hague, nevertheless his Majesty does not in this matter represent the Korean nation, and if the Resident General will consent to deal leniently with the present complication, the signatories of the memorial pledge themselves to prevent any recurrence of like incidents. It is said that Pak Yongho has been invited to join the memorialists, and has agreed to do so but not in the capacity of a leader. This movement is believed to have been inspired partly by the Chakang-Hoi.

The 19th inst. is spoken of as the date of Viscount Hayashi's probable arrival in Seoul, but there is some confusion on this point owing to uncertainty as to the amount of delay caused *en route* by interruption of the railway service. At all events it may be taken for granted that the situation will not be resolved before the beginning of next week.

Some of the Tokyo newspapers busy themselves with conjectures as to the technical cause of Viscount Hayashi's visit to the Korean capital, but probably the simplest explanation is the most correct; namely, that the developments of the situation are not unlikely to entail diplomatic steps which it will be desirable to take as quickly as possible, and for that reason the presence in Seoul of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs is expedient.

It is stated that the last occasion on which Marquis Ito visited the Court was the 3rd inst., when he introduced Vice-Admiral Tomioka, who commands the Training Squadron. In ordinary circumstances the Marquis would have remained after the introduction and conversed with the Emperor on political subjects, but in this instance he departed from his custom and confined himself to the bare ceremonial of the presentation. The Emperor, immediately divining that this unusual attitude had its origin in

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the Hague affair, sent his Chief Chamberlain on the following day to explain to the Resident General that rumour was entirely mistaken in representing the delegates as furnished with Imperial authority. In fact the Emperor took the line which had probably been contemplated from the outset, namely, to disavow the delegates if any trouble resulted from their mission. Marquis Ito received the Chief Chamberlain; but is said to have spoken to him very strongly. In the first place the Marquis emphasized the incident as exceedingly grave, and in the second he inquired whether the Chief Chamberlain was acquainted with the particulars of the affair. The Chamberlain replied in the negative, and the Marquis then stated that no useful end could be served by discussing the matter with an official ignorant of its details. On the 6th inst. the Emperor met his Cabinet for the first time after the above events. His Majesty seems to have been still imbued with the idea that he could escape all consequences by simply disavowing the delegates, but he encountered such a resolute and condemnatory attitude on the part of the Ministers that he broke up the meeting, and thenceforth something like a state of warfare has existed between his Majesty and the Cabinet. It was on the day after this meeting, namely the 7th inst., that the Court despatched a sensational telegram to the Hague, describing the Emperor as a prisoner in his own Palace and explained that all his utterances in such circumstances must be attributed to the exercise of *force majeure*.

This complication has brought once more upon the stage the celebrated Viscount Miura whose doings in Seoul a dozen years ago have afforded material to so many sensational writers. The Viscount says that there is not on the face of the whole globe, so far as he knows, a people so thoroughly imbued with faith in the efficacy of deception and intrigue as the Koreans are. There is not in his opinion the slightest use in attempting to manage them with gloved hands. When he himself was sent to represent his country at the Korean Court, he avowed his ignorance of diplomacy, and asked for a broad definition of the Cabinet's policy. Was the idea to swallow up Korea, or was it intended to convert her into a neutral state like Belgium, or was her partition contemplated? He failed to receive any definite reply from the Government, and finding himself thrown upon his own resources, he took a line which, although not likely to conduce to his own advantage, seemed best calculated to promote the interest of Japan. He believes that had the Seoul Cabinet of that time remained a little longer in power, the Korean problem would have been solved long ago. At all events he is frankly in favour of taking off the gloves now.

It is noticable that Mr. Murata Tamotsu, the well-known member of the House of Peers who has just returned from Seoul, gives to the Koreans much the same character as that assigned to them by Viscount Miura. In the course of some remarks attributed to him by the Tokyo press, he is credited with saying that whereas the Korean Court is all smiles and blandishments towards the Residency General, a photograph of Marquis Ito is torn up every day and burned in the Palace.

Mr. Wright, the American correspondent, is represented by the *Hochi Shimbun* as saying that during his recent visit to Korea he had the honour of being received at Court and that even on the occasion of his first meeting the Emperor openly intimated a desire to avail himself of Mr. Wright's assistance for the purpose of throwing off the Japanese yoke. Mr. Wright was naturally astounded at such a display of confidence in the circumstances.

Thursday, July 18.

The Korean Cabinet seems to have determined that some settlement of the Hague problem must be effected before the arrival of Viscount Hayashi in Seoul. Accordingly on the 16th inst. a Cabinet meeting is said to have been held which lasted for six hours, and in its sequel the Prime Minister, Yi Wanyong, proceeded to the Palace and submitted to his Majesty the course suggested by his Ministers. It is alleged that that course was to urge the abdication of the Emperor in favour of the Crown Prince, and as might naturally have been expected, his Majesty declined to intimate assent. Accordingly when the Prime Minister returned at 11 p.m. to his house, where his colleagues were waiting to learn the result of the audience, he had to announce to them that the Emperor continued to deny all complicity and refused to recognise any vital crisis. The Emperor is certainly showing considerable craft in his manner of dealing with this question. His only conceivable route to safety lies in totally disavowing the Hague delegates. So long as he does that it will be very hard to prove the authenticity of the credentials carried by the delegates, for the intriguers who assisted his Majesty in this matter may be trusted not to give evidence against him. The situation is thus very difficult for the Cabinet to deal with, but Yi and his colleagues are said to recognize the gravity of the crisis and to be determined upon what they regard as the only safe exit, namely the abdication of the Monarch.

The latest news is published by the *Mainichi Dempo*. It says that another Cabinet Council was held on the 17th inst., and that at 6 on the evening of that day the Ministers again repaired to the Palace, where an audience was going on at the time of the despatch of the telegram.

According to the *Kokumin Shimbun's* telegrams excitement is growing amongst the people of Korea and the literati are flocking to the capital. This journal's correspondent analyses the trend of public opinion in Korea to be that, while attributing the complication primarily to the Emperor's mistakes, there is a tendency to blame the Cabinet for allowing matters to reach their present accentuated stage.

The Il-Chinghoi, (*Asahi Shimbun*) have memorialized Marquis Ito in the sense that the whole responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Emperor. They insist that the people of the country and the ancestors of the dynasty are entirely blameless—a white jewel in fact with only one flaw, namely, the present occupant of the Throne. Therefore they urge that whatever step may be taken to expiate the Sovereign's error, the nation should be held innocent and should not suffer any evil consequences. The memorialists fully recognise the patient conciliatory policy that Marquis Ito has hitherto pursued, and they express great regret that this policy had not been fully appreciated by the people. Even the anti-Japanese party, namely, the Chakangkoi, are said to recognise that the wisest course for the Korean people is to remain quiet and orderly. They have issued a short manifesto in that sense and their action is considered very significant.

Viscount Hayashi was to leave Fusan at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th and was expected to reach Seoul at 10 p.m. on the same day.

It is beginning to be believed that the persons primarily responsible for the Hague affair are the three brothers Yi, namely Yi Keunthaik, Yi Keunsan and Yi Keunho. Of these the first named is the most influential, and is credited with inveterate anti-Japanese prejudice.

On Thursday the *Hochi Shimbun* published an extra of a somewhat sensational nature. It said that during the night of the 17th, a placard had been posted at the Bell Tower calling for the assassination of all the Japanese officials; that the Emperor is suspected of a design to take refuge in the Consulate of a certain Power; that the guards at the residence of the Ministers have been increased; that his Majesty has neither eaten nor slept for the past two days; that the Chief Chamberlain, Yi Chaikeuk, was relieved of office on the evening of the 17th; and that at a Palace Council on the night of the 17th the Emperor persisted in declaring himself wholly unconnected with the Hague affair; that he announced his preference for death rather than abdication, and that, in deference to a summons from the Sovereign, Marquis Ito was to proceed to the Palace on the 18th.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Saturday, July 13.

Mr. Ueno, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, speaking at the meeting of the Toho Kyokai on the 10th inst., gave some interesting details as to the condition of Japanese immigrants in California. It appears that whereas in 1895 there were only from 5,000 to 6,000 Japanese in San Francisco, Seattle, Oregon, and Washington, there are now 50,000 in California alone. The great majority of them are engaged in agriculture, and many have developed such skill in fruit growing and preserving that the Americans themselves cannot compete with them. This is specially true in the matter of cultivating prunes, grapes and some other fruits. There are large districts which were abandoned originally by the Americans themselves as incapable of being rendered productive, and which were then taken in hand by the Chinese until the latter's expulsion made room for the Japanese. As a proof of the fruitfulness of Japanese industry in these regions Mr. Ueno mentions that the loss caused to the Japanese potato crop by a recent inundation amounted to from 13 to 14 million *yen*. It is here that the Japanese farmer Ushijima, commonly known in America as the potato king, has his farm of 10,000 acres where he grows from 300,000 to 400,000 bags of potatoes every year. This man went to California more than 20 years ago, but it is only within the last seven seasons that he has made a genuine success. The value of the annual output of his farm at present is over a million *yen*, and in methods of farming on a large scale the Americans themselves are said to be his pupils. Another remarkable Japanese, Mr. Nagasawa, who lives at Fresno, engages in the culture of grapes with a farm of 3,000 acres and an annual output of wine from 250,000 to 350,000 gallons. Mr. Ueno concluded by saying that the Japanese are spreading rapidly into Colorado, Utah and Idaho.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether the San Francisco authorities have really withdrawn their veto on the Japanese servants' agencies. Telegrams to Tokyo papers, dated the 10th inst. quote the Muni-

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cipality's reply to the District Attorney in the sense that the licensing of these agencies as well as of itinerant vendors is a matter of police control, and that the municipal regulations empower the police to withhold such licenses if expedient. The Municipality admits that the Japanese are entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment but also claims that the last clause of the 2nd Article of the Treaty creates a special power of legislation. If the Japanese who have been refused licenses consider themselves illegally treated, they have nothing to do but appeal to the law courts, and if the latter decide in their favour, the municipality will gladly grant the licenses.

There has been another petty outrage, namely, smashing the windows of a Japanese dry goods store on the night of the 9th inst.

Admiral Yamamoto and Admiral Evans have had a meeting in New York, on which occasion the Japanese ex-Naval Minister expressed in strong terms Japan's earnest desire for peace and noted the necessity of discounting any jingo utterances of the yellow press. Admiral Evans entirely agreed with this view, and it is thought that the meeting will exercise a useful influence on the sensational newspapers.

Monday, July 15.

Among the telegrams received by the *Japan Advertiser* we notice the following :—

It has been ascertained that Washington is just now infested with agents of the Progressive party of Japan, who are doing their best to manufacture reports calculated to arouse hostility between the two countries, for their own political purposes.

This telegram, though doubtless intended to be in the interest of peace, must be described as singularly misleading. It is a flagrant libel to accuse the Progressists of desiring to provoke a quarrel between their country and the United States in their own political interests. The Progressists are just as sincere patriots and as prudent men as any that are to be found in Japan, and while they are quite ready, too ready in fact, to arraign the Government's foreign policy wherever an opening presents itself, they may safely be accredited with supreme aversion to the idea of a quarrel with America. Indeed fate has been more than wontedly sarcastic when she associated the party led by Count Okuma with such a policy. Among all Japanese statesmen none has given so many proofs of sincere friendship and admiration for America as Count Okuma, and it is really silly to suppose that a party under his guidance and including amongst its foremost members publicists like Dr. Hatoyama and Mr. Inukai, should be anxious to bring about war with the United States. Our local contemporary's telegram may therefore be dismissed as a pure canard. It deserves to rank with the previously received tale that large sums of money had been sent by the Progressists to the Pacific Slope for the purpose of encouraging agitation against the conduct of San Francisco. We venture to affirm that so far from Washington being infested with mischievous Progressists of the kind alluded to in the telegram, such agitators are really conspicuous by their absence. But if we come to inquire whether no responsibility rests with the Progressists for the creation of this false conception in America, we are bound to admit that there has been responsibility and that it rests almost entirely upon the shoulders of the *Hochi Shimbun*. The *Hochi* alone amongst Japanese newspapers has handled this San Francisco question in a manner at once so intemperate and so undiscriminating that, were its counsels followed, war would soon become inevitable. It now rails at its contemporaries for not adopting a similar course, and it indulges in a great deal of "high collar" talk about the duty of every publicist to have and to show the courage of his opinions. That is all very fine and very true, but it is quite beside the mark and we are glad to observe from the *Hochi's* latest utterances that it betrays all the peevish chagrin usually engendered by defeat.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has received a telegram from Washington and the *Asahi Shimbun's* London correspondence confirms it, in the sense that a Japanese military officer has been arresred at Santiago for attempting to take sketches of a fort. Before publishing the telegram the *Jiji* took the precaution of applying for information to the War Office, where the story was received with the greatest ridicule by General Terauchi and others. They said that one difficulty in believing such a statement was that no Japanese military officer is now in America with the exception of those attached to the Embassy. From this it would seem evident that some blunder has been committed. Possibly an arrest was actually made but the man arrested is a private person.

Tuesday, July 16.

Admiral Yamamoto's trip to America has evidently produced an excellent effect. He and Viscount Aoki have visited the President at Oyster Bay and had a most friendly conversation. They have also spoken at a meeting of the Japanese Club in New York. These and other doings seem to have entirely taken the sting out of the yellow journals, and the only incident remaining, which can be used as an instrument for stirring up bad blood, is the alleged arrest of a Japanese officer at San Diego. As to this last affair, there is no further news, but we are persuaded that if it does not prove altogether false, it will certainly be shown to be a great exaggeration.

Mr. W. J. Bryan assigns three causes for the foolish rumours of war which were recently prevalent. One is want of circumspection on the part of statesmen who seek to mislead their countrymen for selfish purposes of their own; another, that the United States Government recently inaugurated a large programme of naval expansion; and the third, that manufacturers of warlike material find themselves over-stocked with goods and are anxious to contrive an outlet.

Thursday, July 8.

The very highest praise is accorded by the Tokyo press to Admiral Yamamoto for his clever manipulation of a situation which threatened at one moment to become dangerous. The ex-Minister of the Navy is a man not only of the greatest ability but also of a very attractive personality. His qualities, combined with the reputation he enjoys, made him precisely the most suitable *deus ex machina* that could have descended upon the troubled scene. In fact his visit to the United States may be said to have cleared the horizon completely. The *Yorodzu Choho* has an amusing cartoon which probably represents current opinion in Japan with some accuracy. The principal figures are Viscount Aoki in the foreground and Admiral Baron Yamamoto in the background. The former is directing a hose upon an incipient conflagration, but the engine which supplies the water is worked by the latter.

In the context of this happily re-adjusted situation we have to note, however, that these have been fresh demonstrations against Japanese restaurants in San Francisco. Stones have been thrown and windows broken, and though the damage done is put at $350, a feeling of insecurity has been again engendered.

Friday, July 19.

The case of the alleged San Diego spy is a striking illustration of exaggeration which has been exhibited by a part of the American press in dealing with the recent complications on the Pacific slope. In the first place the public was informed that the man was a Japanese military officer. Then, hot-foot on this first falsehood, came a detailed allegation that he had been found in possession of all documents and maps necessary for an attack on the forts. These stories were supplemented by a declaration that great excitement had been caused in America by the incident, and then followed the final touch, namely, that two other men had been arrested in the fort and found to be servants, presumably of the original spy. The truth, however, as set forth by Reuter's telegram this morning, is that the Japanese suspected of spying turns out to be entirely innocent. Instead of having in his possession all the documents necessary from a military point of view, he had no documents whatever and the whole affair proves to have been the outcome of baseless suspicion. It is difficult to avoid the conviction that the world's respect for truth is being gradually undermined by journalistic licence. Thirty or forty years ago, much discredit attached to any newspaper which was convicted of publishing facts that had not been properly investigated, above all when such facts were calculated to have important results. One of the great elements to success in journalism at that time was conscientious accuracy, but since then it has gradually come to be recognised that everything capable of producing a sensation is excusable, and that there is no canon which imposes upon a newspaper any obligation to thoroughly investigate the accuracy of all statements before giving publicity to them. Unfortunately the public's credulity has not been impaired in the same ratio as journalistic conscientiousness. Men still believe a large part if not the whole of what they see in print, and thus a newspaper's capacity for doing mischief is not destroyed by repeated convictions of falsehood. There can be no doubt that had not statesmen and conscientious telegraphic correspondents worked hard to correct the evil situation recently created by the American yellow press, the peoples of Japan and the United States would have been excited to such a pitch as to endanger their peaceful relations, or at any rate to impair their friendly feeling towards each other. The former catastrophe has been averted but the latter misfortune has been more or less incurred, and the only consolation is that possibly the object lesson thus afforded may produce a wholesome effect in discrediting sensational journals.

From a contemporary :—They were both natives of the same provincial city. One, since he left it, had achieved a comparative reputation in musical circles. The other had recently returned from a holiday trip to their former home. "Did you see the old house?" asked the musician. "Yes," said the friend; and, after a thoughtful pause, added, "You know they have put a tablet on the wall?" The musician's face lit up with a pleased smile. "No," he replied, with more interest than he had before exhibited. "Of course I didn't know. I never dreamt of such a thing. But it was very good of them. What—what does it say?" "High-st.," answered the friend.

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FINANCIAL.

According to Tokyo journals Mr. Soyeda telegraphs from London that arrangements have been virtually concluded for the issue of loan of 8 million sterling on account of the South Manchuria Railway. London and Paris subscribe the loan and the terms are:—interest 5 per cent; period of redemption 25 years or less; rate of issue 96 or 97; and net receipt by the borrower, 93 or 94.

The news of the above transaction supplemented by the effects of Admiral Yamamoto's visit to New York and by intelligence that the attitude of San Francisco towards the Japanese seems to be undergoing a radical change, produced a buoyant feeling in the stock market on Saturday the 13th. Of course other factors contributed; as, for example, the imminent prospect of a Russo-Japanese *entente*, the conviction that Korean affairs afford no ground for pessimism, the gradually restored feeling of confidence as to banking stability, and the satisfactory settlement of the half-yearly accounts at the *bon* season. The upward movement in stocks commenced with the shares of spinning companies, which are expected to pay 20 per cent. dividend for the current half year. It would of course be premature to expect a permanently sustained advance, for frequent advantage will be taken of each phase of appreciation by men wishing to realize moderate profits. Financial organs seem to be persuaded, however, that the reaction has fairly commenced.

The Bankers Club gave a banquet on the 13th inst. at which the principal guests were Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Peking, Mr. Yoshii of the Bank of Japan and Mr. Kiuchi of the Residency General. There were some interesting speeches. Mr. Hayashi said that the war between China and Japan had been responsible for unsettling the condition of the Far East since it demonstrated the weakness of China. Hence the duty devolved upon Japan of restoring stability to the situation in the interests of peace, and in recognition of that duty she had successfully endeavoured to come to an understanding with England and France and was now working in the same direction with Russia. It might be asserted that peace was now assured for a long term of years, and that steps might confidently be taken for the industrial and commercial development of China and Korea. Remarkable progress had already been made in Korea, but the difficulty was that Japan did not possess sufficient capital to engage single-handed in all the necessary enterprises. It was essential that she should ally herself with the capitalists of Europe and America; a difficult undertaking, but it had to be remembered that to such a combination Japan brought an important contribution, namely, a better knowledge than any other nation of the conditions existing on the neighbouring continent.

Mr. Kiuchi naturally spoke of Korea only. He dwelt with much emphasis on the agricultural opportunities offered by that country. Large tracts of rich land are lying idle. They can easily be purchased for from 15 to 20 *yen* per *tan* (300 *tsubo*, or a quarter of an acre) and a certain net yield of from 12 to 15 per cent could be counted on. This kind of enterprise had been thrown open to the public at large, without distinction of nationality, by recent legislation, and if any Japanese farmers were in a position to dispose of their land at home, they could not do better than transfer themselves to Korea. Industrial enterprise did not possess flourishing prospects in Korea owing to want of coal and labour. There was also a lack of banking facilities. No bank as yet existed which would engage in transactions of loans on the security of land. The Industrial Bank and the Hypothec Bank had been expected to undertake that function, but as yet they have not made any arrangements for doing so. Mr. Kiuchi concluded by a brief reference to the Hague complication. He did not profess to have any accurate information about the affair itself, but he insisted on the importance of refraining from the publication of individual opinions. Marquis Ito was a great statesman and he might be confidently trusted to devise the best possible solution in the interests of all concerned.

Mr. Yoshii spoke on the subject of foreign capital. There was great want of foreign capital in Japan, but borrowers would do well to remember that nothing was more important than to be careful about the agents through whom they worked. It was not always by accepting the cheepest terms that the interest of the borrower was best served. People imagined too that small sums like 10 or 13 million *yen* were easily procurable, but as a matter of fact every million that left London affected the money market. Alluding to the fact that Japan has been obliged to pay a higher rate of interest for her last loan than for the one preceding it, Mr. Yoshii deprecated criticism or dissatisfaction, for as in truth that was the tendency of the time and other countries had found themselves in the same plight as Japan.

When it became apparent that the state of relations between Japan and America was being represented in an alarmist light by certain newspaper correspondents and telegraph agents in Europe and America, we ventured to suggest that behind this hyperbole there was probably hidden a financial hand seeking to manipulate the situation in a manner favourable to the capitalists who were about to undertake the South Manchuria Railway loan. This idea is now confirmed. European and American financiers know well how to utilize every factor real or imaginary in a situation, and their manœuvres would probably have cost Japan dear on the present occasion had she not well preserved her equanimity throughout.

Meanwhile there is confirmation of the news that the South Manchuria Railway loan has been negotiated, though whether the whole or only one-half will be placed immediately on the market is uncertain. The London brokers are Messrs Panmure Gordon & Co., as might have been anticipated.

The half-yearly settlement at the *bon* season produced the break-up of no less than 19 petty banks. This appears to have been one of the principal clouds hanging upon the financial horizon, but the reality proved less serious than the expectation, for the banks concerned were all of the pettiest dimensions and the rest were found to be in a thoroughly sound condition. This result, supplemented by the cessation of war-like rumours and by the news of the Manchuria railway loan, gave a marked impetus to the share market. The upward movement, which commenced on the 13th inst. was continued on the 15th and is thought likely to continue though it will undoubtedly be subject to interruptions. Indeed such interruptions showed themselves on Monday afternoon and Tuesday forenoon.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, commenting on the situation, says that sellers of shares have been somewhat caught by this rapid upward movement, and that they may be puzzled to provide scrip to meet their engagements at the close of the month. On the other hand it is not expected that the July settling day will develop any difficulty on the side of those who have to take delivery. Indeed all the Tokyo journals seem now to be very confident, but our readers will not fail to remember that this is not by any means the first occasion on which similar if not greater confidence has been displayed by the press and contradicted by events.

The share market suffered a slight relapse on the 17th inst., but no importance is attached to it by the Japanese press. Such fluctuations are considered inevitable as a result of sales which offer a good profit in view of the recent rise. It is stated that the operations connected with dealings in real shares after the closing of the general market, showed great activity and indicated a marked tendency to appreciation.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE JAPANESE.

Again intelligence comes of the remarkably courteous and helpful attitude displayed by the members of the Russian Commission at Kwanchengtsz towards the Japanese delegates. Not only has every facility been given for the conclusion of the business of transfer, but also the Russians contrived a social reunion which proved a great success. It is alleged that the widening of the gage between the present Japanese terminus at Menkiatun and the point where the new northern station is to be, namely 1 mile south of Kwanchengtsz, will be completed in a few days, and doubtless the opening of the through route from Dalny to Europe will follow immediately.

The new commercial treaty between Japan and Russia is to be signed to-day in St. Petersburg. As for the much talked of *entente*, its signature is not likely to take place so soon as was expected, but the negotiations are said to be progressing most favourably and to have reached a stage where the certainty of success may be said to have been secured. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* makes an interesting revelation about this matter. It points out that whereas the course to be adopted by Japan towards Korea at the present juncture was decided definitely at the council of Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers held in Tokyo on the 10th inst., the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was charged with important duties in connection with giving effect to that decision, did not leave Tokyo until the 14th. The explanation of this delay, according to our contemporary, is that the Japanese Government desired to assure itself in the first place as to the terms which Russia would agree to with reference to Korea in the pending *entente*, and Viscount Hayashi's departure was delayed for that purpose.

Mr. C. J. Trothner (21), an American, one of the passengers on the *Wakasa Maru*, is reported to have been arrested at Moji during the ship's stay there on the way from Kobe to Shanghai. He was temporarily handed over to the Kokura Local Court. On the morning of July 15th he left for Kobe under arrest. It is alleged by the Moji correspondent of the *Kokumin* that a charge of fraud was brought against him at Kobe and that he left by the steamer for Shanghai. Instructions to bring him back, however, were sent to the Moji harbour police by the Public Procurator of the Kobe District Court

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CHINA.

The conclusion of the Franco-Japanese *Entente* is described by the Taipeh correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* as having inspired among the Chinese in the south an access of anti-Japanese feeling. By these people the *entente* is construed as preliminary to the partition of the Chinese Empire. Foochow seems to be particularly affected by this fever. The *Daily News* of that place says that Japanese newspapers have published a map with lines drawn on it to indicate the spheres of influence of the various powers. No such map has been published in Japan, so far as we are aware, but probably that would not much matter to the Foochow *Nippon*. Another statement made by the *Jiji's* correspondent is that a movement has been started in Foochow to get rid of all the Japanese teachers, some twenty in number, who are engaged in the schools there, and it is further alleged that the Foochow Port Admiralty refuses to entertain any Japanese tender for stores. There is also a combination to prevent the circulation of the Taiwan Ginko's notes, but this last procedure seems to be due to jealousy on the part of Chinese money-changers rather than to any international feeling.

The news is confirmed that Mr. Li Kiachu has been appointed Chinese Representative in Japan *vice* Mr. Yang, who returns to China after a long period of most successful service in Tokyo. There will be universal regret at the departure of Mr. Yang, who has not only proved himself an able official, but has also won universal popularity.

The first meeting of the renewed conference with regard to the timber-felling industry in the Yalu valley was held on the 15th inst. in Peking. Japan was represented by Mr. Abe, *Chargé d'Affaires*, and China by Mr. Na Tung. No particulars are yet known as to the nature of China's amended proposals.

It appears not improbable that instead of converting the present temporary line from Mukden to Antung into a permanent road, a different route will be chosen. At present the line runs from Antung to Fenghwang, and thence *viâ* Lienshan and Penshifu to Mukden. Between Antung and Fenghwang the country is comparatively level, but thenceforth great engineering difficulties have to be encountered, and in view of these obstacles it is now proposed to carry the line to Tsaimatsui, which lies a good deal higher up the Yalu river, and from thence divert it westward *viâ* Fushun, which last named place is already in railway communication with Mukden. Between Tsaimatsui and Mukden there is only one point of difficulty, and thus, though this alternative route would be much longer than the other, it could be constructed more cheaply and worked more economically. Of course the present temporary line would not be taken up, as it has undoubted uses for developing the country. The change of plan would not require any new consent from China inasmuch as she is already pledged to allow the joining of Mukden and Antung by railway without any reference to the route chosen. It will be remembered that General Kawamura's army took the Tsaimatsui-Fushun route in the battle of Mukden. Whatever economical considerations may have influenced this change of plan, we are dispose to think that strategy also has something to do with it.

There are still some 10,000 Chinese students in Tokyo. Eight tenths of them are said to be pure Chinese and the remainder Manchu. The former, during their residence in this country, naturally become imbued with the theories of popular representation and constitutional government, and on returning to their country they advocate these theories with all the proverbial caloric of youthful politicians. This state of affairs has caused much anxiety to the provincial authorities in the south, whence the students are mainly drawn, and believing that a remedy may be found in stricter supervision of the students' dormitory life, these authorities asked the Peking Government to allot a sum of 200,000 *taels* for the purpose of building students' lodging houses in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya. The Peking Government agreed, but when the matter was submitted to the Department of Education in Tokyo, it evoked much opposition. The fact is that the Japanese educational authorities find themselves already overburdened by the number of Chinese students flocking to this country, and are unwilling to approve of any step calculated to increase the inflow. It is stated that the accommodation given to Chinese students, even though their number does not exceed 10,000, involves much inconvenience to Japanese youths for whom the vacancies at the schools are proportionately reduced.

Telegrams from Peking say that the Chinese newspapers there are unanimous in condemning the Franco-Japanese *Entente* as an instrument hostile to Chinese interests. It is added that Germany's Legation is at the bottom of this mood, but the public has learned to discount insinuations of that sort. Every international arrangement to which Germany is not a directly assenting party must involve some sense of discrimination, and from that point of view the Franco-Japanese *Entente* may bear an unwelcome aspect in some German eyes, but the Germans have too much sense, we imagine, to try to read between the lines of any covenant a meaning to which its explicit terms are opposed. On the other hand we cannot be altogether surprised at China's uneasiness. From China's point of view what is happening is that several great Powers are making agreements amongst themselves with reference to the policy they propose to pursue towards her territorial integrity and commercial status. She herself is not consulted about these covenants and it would be strange if she did not experience some chagrin at being left out in the cold. The news of another *entente*, namely one between Russia and Japan, has been sent across the wires by the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg and has contributed to the feeling of uneasiness in Peking.

A peasant in the province of Fengtien, Manchuria, has just made a rich numismatic discovery in the shape of 300,000 coins, which were found under a rectangular stone covered with ancient inscriptions. On the coins, according to a Shanghai contemporary, were the following words quite legible: "S R. Li, Brigade-General of the Ming Dynasty."

For the first time in the history of this Ancient Empire, said the *N.-C. Daily News* of July 6th, a competitive examination was held on the 3rd, 4th and 5th instant in Peking by order of the Ministry of Education, of young men and ladies desirous of going to the United States to study under Government auspices. No less than seventy-two young men and twelve young ladies presented themselves, and the following topics were given for examination on the first day: English composition; translations from English into Chinese, and vice versa; Latin, French, German, and arithmetic. On the second day, chemistry and physiology; and on the third day history, geography, Chinese Composition and algebra. It is satisfactory to learn that most of the examination papers were well written, the only failures being those on languages. These competitive examinations are to be made annually.

A Mukden dispatch states that H. E. Hsü Shih-chang, Viceroy and Imperial High Commissioner of the Manchurian provinces, is sending almost immediately a strong body of cavalry, infantry and artillery into Hsingking (also called in some maps Hingking) prefecture, to attack and drive out the Hunghutze, mounted bandits, who are holding the highland district of Tung-huahsien in great force. It may be stated, adds the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N.-C. Daily News*, that Hsingking prefecture, to which Tung-huahsien belongs, is situated in the Ch'angpaishan range of mountains in Fengtien province.

Vice-President Shen Chia-peng, of the Board of Justice, has recommended Wu Ting-fang to be appointed to the Board.

The Nanyang Constitutional Society is reported to have wired to the Peking Government to ask the Empress-Dowager to abdicate.

The Hon. Chas. Denby, the new United States Consul-General for Shanghai, is due at that port about the first of August. He is coming out from home *viâ* Europe and Siberia.

Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang and Governor Tang Shao-yih have jointly wired to the Board of Finance to make salt a government monopoly in the Three Eastern Provinces. The Board has endorsed this view.

Advertisement in a Shanghai paper: "As the weather now looks settled, the gentlemen who removed Sundry rain-coats from the Grand Stand and Enclosure of the Shanghai Race Club on the evening of the 4th July are requested to return them without delay," etc.

A reception was given at the Shanghai International Institute on July 8th to H.E. Lu Hai-huan, formerly Treaty Commissioner at Shanghai (who leaves for Peking to take up the post of Associate to the President of the Waiwupu) and to Lord Li Chang-fang, who has been appointed Minister to London and also leaves shortly for his post.

An Anking dispatch states that a body of some 1,400 anti-Monarchists have started an insurrection in the district of Huyanghsien, Lüchou prefecture. It is reported that they are all armed with magazine rifles of the newest type. None of the inhabitants of the district have been touched or harmed in any way so far. Viceroy Tuan Fang is sending a large force to deal with the insurrection.

A curious mistake has been made in the building of the new Chinese Post Office in Museum Road, Shanghai. It will be remembered, says an exchange, that some years ago the inscription on the face of the Chinese postal stamps was changed from "Imperial Chinese Post" to "Chinese Imperial Post." The inscription cut on the stone over the main door of the new building was, by some unaccountable mistake "Imperial Chinese Post Office." The error was discovered, the face of the stone was cut away, and it now bears the words "Imperial Post Office."

A post which cannot by any means be termed a sinecure for its holder, and which has been held for a little over eighteen months by H. E. Yang Chêng, Chinese Minister in Japan, is now vacant once more, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, as his Excellency has resigned it and telegraphed the fact to the Ministry of Education (Hsüehpu) on the 4th instant. When China began sending students to Japan the work was at first a part of the duties of the Chinese Minister in Tokio. Although at the beginning there were only a few students, comparatively speaking, acquiring an education in Japan, even then the duty seemed to have been no sinecure, as there were not a few causes for friction between students and minister. As their numbers grew by leaps and bounds—there were at one time, no

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long ago, no less than 14,000 and more, of government and private students—a special Commissioner had to be sent to Japan to act as Superintendent of students, in that country. After a while the students again manifested dissatisfaction against this official; he had, perforce, to leave and the duties were once more relegated to the Minister. His Excellency, as we now know, has also resigned, vowing to his friends that he would have nothing more to do with the students, as they had been a thorn in his side ever since he took over the Commissionership in addition to his Legation duties. The question is now, who will be the next to take up the unthankful task?

On Thursday, June 27, writes a correspondent from Swatow, the whole community was shocked by the news of the death by drowning of Dr. R. E. Worley, the physician in charge of the American Mission Hospital at this port. The doctor had spent the day at Chaoyang, engaged in dispensary work, and was returning home in the evening when he had to cross the treacherous harbour. He elected to make the passage in a native ferry-boat, which was somewhat overcrowded. All might have gone well had not the man at the helm, not the regular captain, made a mistake which overturned the boat. The Douglas Co's steamer *Haicheng* was leaving at the moment, and the captain promptly sent off a boat, which picked up three Chinese. Dr. Worley floated for a short time only. The body was recovered on the 30th and the funeral took place the same evening.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the date of Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuen's departure from Shanghai, H.E. Chou Fu telegraphed to the Imperial Government asking for the appointment of an official to take over temporary charge. On the evening of June 29 a telegram was received from the Grand Council ordering the Provincial Treasurer, Wu Shang-lin, to take charge of the Viceroyalty for the time being. This official took over the seals of office on the following morning, and in the afternoon H.E. Chou Fu left Canton for Hongkong on board the Admiral's official launch. Viceroy Tsen Chin-hsuen, it is said, is determined to decline the Two Kuang Viceroyship and has again sent a memorial to the Throne declaring that his bodily health prevents him from leaving even his own room, much more to travel south any further. His Excellency is said to be negotiating for the purchase of a certain house in Soochow where he intends to make his future home if allowed to retire into private life.

A tragedy is reported by the crew of the Russian steamer *Mongolia*, which arrived on the morning of July 15th at Nagasaki from Vladivostock. It appears that Mr. Su Kung Sieng (34) a secretary of the Chinese Legation in Berlin, one of the cabin passengers, was missed during the voyage. The Captain of the ship and his officers took the necessary measures to discover what had become of him, and at length a letter addressed to the Captain was found, the effect of which was that the man had committed suicide by throwing himself into the sea. He added that he had been ordered by his Government to return home, which summons had disheartened him. It is said that his family live in Peking. A Nagasaki telegram to the *Dempo* says that the accident seems to have occurred in the neighbourhood of the entrance to Nagasaki harbour, and that the body has not yet been discovered.

The Government of Peking proposes to resume work on all the old copper mines of Yunnan province, and also to prospect for new ones, and to this end instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Finance (Tuchibpu) to the Viceroy of the Yun-Kuei provinces, to begin work on them without delay, with permission to purchase new machinery if necessary.

It is reported from Hangchow that the insurgents of Wuyihsien, in the prefecture of Chinhuafu, have murdered the Chihsien of the former city. There are now five prefectures of Chêkiang province in a state of unrest, namely, Hangchow, Chinhua, Huchou, Chüchou and Shachsing, that is to say, in each of the five prefectures there are from two to four districts in a ferment, but fortunately they are all local disturbances and not connected with one another, so far, and the chief grievance of the malcontents is said to be excess in taxation.

Admiral Sah, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Peiyang and Nanyang Squadrons, has recommended to the Throne, as one of the first steps in the reorganisation of the Chinese Navy, the construction of ten medium-sized cruisers of modern type to train officers and seamen. As the number of officers and men is increased each year, there will, in time, be a sufficiency of trained men to constitute proper crews for the moderate-sized battleships and armoured cruisers that are to be successively ordered from abroad, in the meanwhile.

It is now stated that about one hundred men, partly conscripts and partly gendarmerie cadets were in the plot to assassinate Governor En Min, and that two persons fired their revolvers at him. The shooting was of course rather wild so that in addition to the Governor, his A.D.C. and two of His Excellency's staff were also killed on the spot. A detachment of troops has also been sent from Wuchang to assist in searching for the malcontents and peace and quiet has been entirely restored in Anking. A letter from a correspondent at Anking states that Chü Hsi-lin, the murderer of the Governor is said to have been actuated by personal hatred of En Min, under whose hands Chü's father was sentenced to death fifteen years ago. Chü talked and laughed up to the moment of execution and met death smilingly. A special decree has been issued with regard to En Min. The Imperia sympathy is felt for the family of the deceased Governor and his faithful services to the Crown are fully recognized, as a mark of which he is to receive the special obsequies and posthumous honours reserved only for Viceroys slain while on active service on the field of battle. Errors and penalties recorded in the official archives against the name of the late En Min are ordered to be erased, and officials *en route* are commanded to give every assistance when the remains of the dead Governor are being carried back to Peking for interment in the Cemetery of the Banner Corps Reservation of the deceased. His eldest son, Hsien Lin, now an expectant Taotai of Shansi of the third class, is to be promoted to be a Taotai of the first class, so that he may be available for immediate substantive preferment.

A private letter from Peking states, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that Prince Ching, who has had much experience and possesses a shrewd knowledge of men and affairs is anxious to persuade their Majesties to restore H. E. Chu Pao-k'uei (Chu Pau-fay), lately dismissed through reactionary intrigues from the Senior Vice-Presidency of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, to his former position and rank. It will be remembered that when Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen arrived in Peking some nine weeks ago and was appointed President of that Ministry, his Excellency was made a cat's paw of by the reactionaries in the capital who made him wrongly accuse H. E. Chu Pao-k'uei of incapacity to the Throne. Chu Pao-kuei's record of service ably done, first as Councillor and then as Senior Deputy Vice President of the Waiwupu, prior to his appointment as Senior Vice President of the Ministry of Posts, etc., fully belied the accusations of Tsên Ch'un-hsuen, and the Prince is now said to be using his best endeavours, with every prospect of success, to get Their Majesties to rescind the decree summarily cashiering and removing from office H. E. Chu Pao k'uei, which was issued in response to the denunciatory memorial of Tsên Ch'un hsuen; a dismissal ordered, be it remembered, without the least investigation as to the truth of the charges. It is probable that when restored to his official status his Excellency will be appointed to the Waiwupu, or Foreign Office, for which H. E. Chu Pao-k'uei is eminently fitted by ability and long experience in dealing with international questions. As a matter of fact, with the absence from Peking of their Excellencies Tang Shao yi (now Governor of Fêngtien) and Chu Pao k'uei (who since his dismissal has been residing in Tientsin) there is no one now in the Capital who is able to conduct properly the work of the Chinese Foreign Office. This is a pitiable thing to acknowledge, but nevertheless it seems to be perfectly true.

MANCHURIA.

The discussion about the salt question does not seem to be making much progress in Mukden. It is stated that the views of the two sides were so wide apart that Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara deemed it necessary to speak of breaking off the Conference, but the Chinese delegates asked for further time.

The salt discussion still continues at Mukden. Principles are not in question but only their application. The Chinese want to limit the export of salt from the leased territory to 70,000 *koku*, and the Japanese want to put the figure at 200,000 *koku*, while as for the tax, the Chinese proposal is 4.50 *yen* a *koku*, and the Japanese proposal is *yen* 2.00 less. Doubtless a compromise will be the result.

It is stated that the newly concluded convention between Russia and China with regard to Northern Manchuria, concedes Russia's two principal demands, namely a reduction of ⅓ in the tax levied upon goods crossing the frontier into Manchuria and a free zone 50 Chinese *li* in extent on either side of the railway.

A telegram from Peking says that at the conference on the 15th inst. the Japanese Commissioner presented a statement of Japan's proposals with regard to the Yalu timber-felling enterprise and described them as the irreducible minimum of his country's demands.

It is stated that the Fushun question has been finally settled. This problem concerns the tenure of a large coal-bearing tract of land in the Chenkin-sai district and also of a considerable tract now used as a brick-making factory. It has been decided that both areas shall be handed over to the South Manchuria Railway Company at a cost of 50 *sen* per *tsubo*.

The salt question remains in *statu quo*. The principal Chinese producers have memorialized the Viceroy against accepting Japan's terms and this has naturally compromised the situation.

The practical steps for implementing the Kwanchengtsz agreement are said to be proceeding with the utmost smoothness. The telegraph again speaks in highly eulogistic terms of the frankness and courtesy shown by the Russian officers. It is indeed most noticeable that for several months past the attitude of the Russians towards the Japanese has been of the most friendly and magnanimous character.

It is alleged (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) that a new coal mine has been discovered at a place called Shinku, 40 miles from Hsinmintun. The mineral is said to be in no degree inferior to that of the Fushun mines and there are 18 rich seams. The telegram alleges that a branch line will be built from Tamingtun on the Extra-mural Railway to Shinku and that the coal will be offered for sale in Peking and elsewhere for 7 *yen* a ton. If these particulars be correct, the Fushun mine will be exposed to severe competition but in all probability there is some exaggeration.

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THE FRANCO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

On the 10th inst. the President and Vice-President of the Bank of Japan gave a banquet in the Mitsui Club to celebrate the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese *Entente*. The Ministers of State, the Elder Statesmen, and other distinguished guests numbering seventy in all were present. The toasts of the President of the French Republic and of the Emperor of Japan having been proposed by Mr. Matsuo and his Excellency Mr. Gerard respectively, the former rose and addressed the company as follows:—

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR, EXCELLENCE ET MESSIEURS,—Nous offrons le présent banquet, dans le but de manisfester notre joie à l'occasion de l'heureuse conclusion de cet accord Franco-Japonais, si utile à notre monde économique.

Nous sommes très flattés de votre présence qui rend si brillante notre réunion de ce soir et nous vous en remercions vivement.

C'est avec joie que nous accueillons cet accord, car si les bonnes relations entre le Japon et la France sont toujours demeurées excellentes et cordiales il n'en est pas moins vrai que le nouvel accord vient de resserrer davantage les lieus d'amitiés, qui existent heureusement, entre les deux pays et cela pour le bonheur des deux nations et pour le bien de notre monde économique en particulier.

Voila pourquoi nous ne pouvons nous défendre de temoigner hautement la joie si légitime dans cette circonstance.

Le vice-Gouverneur de la Banque du Japon, Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, se rappelle avec plaisir la mission, dont il avait éte chargé par son Gouvernement, en 1905 et en 1907, de négocier en France im important emprunt.

Il est heureux de se rappeler sourtout le bienveillant accueil qu'il avait trouvé alors aupres du Gouvernement de la République et du public Francais. Celui-ci répondit avec une grande generosité à notre appel aux souscriptions qui furent ainsi converties à notre pleine satisfaction.

Nous sommes tous pénétrés de reconnaissance pour un pareil résultat, dont nous restons redevables aux autorites françaises.

Nous souhaitons avec assurance que la paix soit garantie par le nouvel accord pour lontemps en Extrême-Orient et que les avantages économiques soient assurés aux deux pays.

Nous avons donc l'honneur d'offrir l'hommage de notre sincère gratitude aux éminents hommes d'Etats des deux pays, auteurs de cette bien faisante oeuvre surtout á notre principal hôte de ce soir, Mousieur l'ambassadeur de la République française, pour les services rendus à nos deux pays.

Nous prions, Excellences et Messieurs, de boire á la sante et á la prosperite de Son Excellence Monsieur Gérard.

The French Ambassador replied as follows:—

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR, EXCELLENCES, MESSIEURS!—C'est avec une sincère satisfaction que j'a accepté la gracieuse occasion qui m'était offerte de célébrer de nouveau ce soir, en cette brillante compagnie, la conclusion de l'accord si heureurment intervenu entre la République Francaise et l'Empire du Japon et [redacted] unanimement salué et ratifié par l'opinion publique et la presse des deux Pays.

L'accord en même temps qu'il est un gage et une garantie nouvelle pour la paix de l'Orient, [redacted] qu'il ouvre entre la France et le Japan l'ère de relations plus étroites encore, ne peut manquer, comme M. le Gouverneur l'a justement remarqué, de faire sentir ses bienfaisants effets sur les rapports commerciaux et économiques des deux pays.

Il y a de longues années déjà que la France tient l'un des premiers rangs parmi les pays exportateurs du Japon [redacted] qu'il tire de cette merveilleuse contrée la matiére premiére et les éléments d'une de ses plus riches, de ses plus fameuses industries. Je ne doute pas que le Japon n'accueille à son tour avec une faveur croissante les produits de cette France à laquelle l'allient tant d'affinités de goût, d'art et de profonde sympathie.

Ainsi, de même que par les relations financières déjà établies et dont l'origine vient d'être si à propos rappelée, se noueront de plus en plus entre les deux pays les liens précieux du travail, de l'échange, de l'harmonieuse collaboration dans oeuvres de la civilisation et de la paix.

C'est dans cette ferme confiance qu'en saluant et remerciant ici les éminents hommes d'Etat et les Ministres des deux pays à qui est due la conclusion de l'arrangement du 10 Juin,-je vous prie, Excellences, et Messieurs, de lever avec moi vos verres à la santé de nos hôtes, M. le Gouverneur et M. le vice Gouverneur de la la Banque du Japon, à la prospérité du Japon et au long avenir de l'accord entre la France et le Japon.

Viscount Hayashi is quoted by the *Chuo Shimbun* as saying that although the text of the Franco-Japanese *Entente* is brief and of general import, it is accompanied by a protocol which renders its significance very explicit. This protocol cannot be published at present, but its provisions will be recognised from the course of events and from the increasingly friendly attitude of the two nations towards each other.

Tokyo celebrated the conclusion of the *entente* by a brilliant fête at Ueno. One feature of the fête was a monster torch-light procession from Hibiya Park to Ueno. The leading Tokyo journals publish warmly worded editorials rejoicing over the *entente*. Thus the *Jiji Shimpo*, after recalling the great assistance that Japan has received from the French nation in her modern career and after alluding to the illustrious services rendered to this country by experts like M. Bertin and M. Boissonade, notes that the only cloud upon the horizon of the two nations' friendship was France's association with the Three-Power protest of 1895. By that step France temporarily estranged Japan's sentiment, but happily the two countries are now restored to the genuine amity which becomes them. Other leading journals take the same line, and measures have been organised to celebrate the occasion at all the principal centres throughout the country.

THE KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

Tokyo papers are nearly unanimous in denouncing very strongly the conduct of the managing officials of the Keihin Keiba Club, which held its first day's racing on Saturday at its Kawasaki course, but found it advisable to postpone the second day's, which should have taken place on Sunday. It appears that the representatives of four foreign papers of Yokohama and of fifteen Japanese journals protested very strongly on Saturday against the inadequacy of the arrangements made for the accommodation of the public, and we gather that Count Itagaki, President of the Club, expressed considerable sympathy with their sentiments. In the sequel some of the leading Tokyo papers say roundly that the club, in its eagerness to participate in the golden harvest provided by the Pari Mutuel, neglected to make the most elementary provision for its patrons. The writer of this note can state on good authority that many foreigners present at Saturday's meeting were quite shocked by the fate of that fine American stallion *Rio Shannon*, which, without previous training,—taken, in fact direct from the stud—was sent round a mile course among all comers on a track that mired him knee deep and had him hopelessly beaten at the half-mile post, and was mercilessly flogged till he fell broken-hearted within a hundred yards of the finish. It is good to know that the animal's groom wept over the body of his mishandled friend.

KING EDWARD AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

In connexion with the celebrations now taking place in Virginia to commemorate the tercentenary of the landing of the English colonists at Jamestown in 1607, King Edward has presented to Bruton Church a large Bible for use in the services of the church. It is understood that the lectern on which the Bible will rest is being presented by the President of the United States. The Bible is bound in red Niger leather with a decorative treatment of interlaced lines tooled in gold. The doublures and fly-leaves are of undyed levant morocco, and the clasps are of gold. The dominant design on the front cover is a cross accompanied or surrounded by the conventional symbols of the Christian faith and of the four Evangelists. On the front and back doublures are the Arms of his Majesty and of the United States respectively. On the back cover are the Arms of Virginia. The following inscription, tooled in gold on an inlaid red Niger panel, appears on the front fly-leaf:—

This Bible is presented by his Majesty King Edward the Seventh, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, to the Church of Bruton, Virginia, a shrine rich in venerable traditions of worship, in solemn memory of patriots and statesmen, and in historic witness to the oneness of our peoples. The King will ever hope and pray that the ties of kinship and of language and the common heritage of ordered worship and of ennobling ideals may, through the saving faith in Our Lord and Redeemer Jesus Christ revealed in these sacred pages, continue to unite Great Britain and America in a beneficent fellowship for setting forward peace and good will among men. MCMVII.

FORMOSA.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has news from Formosa that the Taikan Aborigines, who enjoy the reputation of being the fiercest and most implacable of all, made act of surrender on the afternoon of the 9th inst. They accompanied their submission by asking that four conditions should be observed. The first was that they should be allowed to carry on agricultural occupations within the Japanese lines. The second that they should be permitted to utilize banana trees and bamboos planted by themselves within their hitherto territory. The third that their women should be protected against outrage after the removal of isolation; and the fourth that as the military operations of Japan had interfered with the gathering of the harvest some measure of official assistance should be rendered. We are unable to say how far this surrender will reach in its effects, but there can be no doubt that it is regarded as very important.

The Emperor's Envoy to Formosa, Mr. Shirai, Court Chamberlain, has reached Taipeh and conveyed to General Sakuma a warm expression of his Majesty's appreciation of recent military operations. This is the first time that the Emperor of Japan has publicly recognised the movements of the Aiyu line, and the recognition has great significance in Japanese eyes for it places the Aiyu on the same pedestal with regular troops.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Number 205 of this well-known magazine contains some beautiful illustrations taken from the works of Sotatsu, Mitsunaga, Gesshu and Kusumi Morikage. It is evident that the treasures accessible to the editors of the magazine are very far from being exhausted. As for the letterpress, apart from the descriptive notices accompanying each picture, there is an interesting essay by Mr. K. Hamada on the pre-Buddhist arts of Japan. We may observe *en passant* that he uses the adjective "pre-Buddhistic," which the most accurate writers of English appear to have abandoned. It would of course be of the greatest value, in interpreting Japanese art, to know exactly what developments her own genius had shown prior to the coming of the great

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wave of civilization borne by Buddhism throughout the East. Therefore we welcome Mr. Hamada's essays and trust that they may throw much light upon this most important subject. The first is devoted solely to architecture, but as it has long been recognised that the primitive architecture of the Japanese, illustrated in the Shinto shrines, has not undergone any material alteration since the date of its inception, there is not much to be learned in this particular branch of research. Mr. Hamada's later essays will probably deal with other phases.

A volcanic eruption of a destructive character took place at Kanzu-shima in the Idzu group of islands at midnight on the 9th inst. Accounts vary as to the casualties, some saying that six persons were killed, and some, sixteen. All agree that a good deal of property was destroyed and that 230 people are rendered destitute.

Two centres of depression have been hanging over the country for the last few days, but both are now believed to have taken their departure. One had its origin in the neighbourhood of the Bonin Islands and the other in the Riukiu Archipelago. The former has turned westward and the latter to the northwest. Kyushu, which at the beginning of the *nyubai* complained of insufficient rain, is probably quite satisfied by this time, and Shidzuoka has suffered from heavy floods. From present appearances it would seem that we have entered the *doyo* season. If so the rains came and went with remarkable punctuality, for whereas, according to the almanac, they ought to have ended on the 12th inst., they really took their departure two days later.

His Excellency Viscount Hayashi, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Konishi, left Tokyo at 3.30 p.m. on the 15th instant for Korea, the object of his journey being, it is understood, to confer with Marquis Ito.

Negishi is fast becoming a residential suburb of Yokohama, every month seeing more and more foreigners moving off the crowded Bluff to the breezy upland which looks down upon Mississippi Bay; it therefore behoves the police to give a little stricter supervision of this district than they are in the habit of doing now. A number of petty robberies have taken place there lately and only on Tuesday one foreign house was entered at midday and a quantity of servants' clothing stolen.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* states that experiments carried on for some time back by the Communications Department have definitely resulted in the elaboration of a system of wireless telephony capable of conveying messages over a space as wide as that traversed by wireless telegraphy. But of course it is well-known that this subject has for quite a time occupied the attention of Western scientists. Journals recently received from Europe show that wireless telephones were about to be placed last month experimentally in some of the North-River ferry-boats in New York, and further that, during a lecture delivered in April by Prof. Slaby in the Technical School at Charlottenburg, messages were exchanged between the school and the buildings of the wireless telegraphy company in Berlin. In principle the transmission of messages by wireless telephony does not differ from that underlying wireless telegraphy: each depends on the employment of ether waves to transmit communications. But the great difficulty in the case of telephony has been to find a medium which would continue to vibrate without interruption. This is believed to have been overcome by means of the electric luminous arc, but there remains the serious objection that wireless telephony, as hitherto elaborated, does not allow of a rapid change from hearing to speaking. It is necessary for one side to wait until the other has finished speaking, after which the system has to be switched for the purposes of the reply. Our Japanese contemporary does not say anything about these points, but it writes in a manner which suggests that a completely satisfactory method had been found.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* asserts that a Russo-Japanese *entente* may be expected very soon. That can scarcely be called news. Much more interesting is our contemporary's statement with regard to the contents of the *entente*. Of course no detailed analysis can yet be given, but the Tokyo journal alleges that Japan's complete protectorate over Korea and her dominant rights in South Manchuria will be explicitly recognised.

The *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publish extremely warm leading articles with reference to the welcome given to Prince Fushimi by the British nation at every point of his Imperial Highness' journey, a journey which took place from first to last in British territory. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the series of events will be forever engraved upon the hearts of the Japanese nation. All the other Tokyo papers have paragraphs on the same subject, and several of them publish photographs of the cruiser *Monmouth* which carried the Prince back to Japan.

According to the *Mainichi Dempo*, orders were issued by the Naval Department four or five days ago for the laying down of two line-of-battleships each larger than the *Satsuma*. They are to be built at Yokosuka and Kure, but as yet there are no detailed figures with regard to their dimensions or armament.

In the matter of torpedo destroyers, our readers are aware that when Japan entered upon her conflict with Russia, she possessed a squadron of 19 destroyers, and that when she emerged from the fight she still possessed the same number, for although two had been lost, their places were taken by two captured. Thereafter 29 were built, bringing the total force up to 48, and we now learn from Japanese journals that three others were launched at Maizuru on the 10th inst., and were named the *Uranami*, the *Isonami* and the *Ayanami*.

The centre of depression recently reported from the neighbourhood of Formosa, made its appearance on the morning of the 17th inst. at the Ryukiu Archipelago and has struck the west of Kyushu, whence it is expected to reach Shikoku and thence to travel up the Sea of Japan. There is another of these phenomena in the neighbourhood of the Bonin Islands, and as it shows a disposition to turn northward, Japan may find herself between two fires. This state of affairs fully accounts for the overcast fitful weather experienced during the past two days in Tokyo and Yokohama.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Prince Fushimi, the special Commissioner to the British Court, who left Yokohama on Feb. 12th this year, returned on July 14th, arriving at Yokohama at 1 p.m. by the British cruiser *Monmouth*. When the warship entered Tokyo Bay, the *Asahi*, *Otowa* and a flotilla of five destroyers from the Yokosuka Naval Station with Vice-Admiral Kaminura, Commander-in-Chief of the station, went out to welcome His Highness and escorted the *Monmouth* to Yokohama. The cruisers *Idsumi* and *Yayeyama* were also anchored off Yokohama with a view to celebrating the safe arrival of the Prince. The warships and all the merchant vessels in the harbour dressed ship, and salutes were fired by the Japanese cruisers and the French cruiser *Bruix*. The *Monmouth* anchored at 1 p.m. inside the harbour, exactly on time as telegraphed before leaving Honolulu. Among the notables who were present on the Hatoba to welcome the Prince were Princes Kan-in, Higashi-Fushimi and Fushimi, the younger; Vice-Admiral Saito, Minister for the Navy; Baron Oura; Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador in Tokyo, and his staff; Marquis Nabeshima, and other peers. The Prince landed at 2 p.m. and left by special train at 2.40 p.m for Shimbashi.

SUMMER FLOWERS.

Here and there and everywhere
The summer flowers are growing!
In quiet nooks where water-brooks
Are ever gently flowing,
O'er hill and dale,—in every vale
Their lovely blossoms showing,
Here and there and everywhere
The summer flowers are growing!

On mountain side and far and wide
Where summer winds are blowing,
O'er wood and plain and waving grain,
O'er rivers seaward going,
The breezes bear a perfume rare
The flower-blooms' essence knowing;
Here and there and everywhere
The summer flowers are growing!

Throughout the land, on every hand,
Where summer's sun is glowing,
The flowers are bright with color-light
To summer sunshine owing,—
A wealth untold of purple and gold
Freely on us bestowing;
Here and there and everywhere
The summer flowers are growing!

W.L.C.

Karuizawa, July 16, 1907.

CRICKET.

Two P. & O. steamers being in harbour at present a cricket match was arranged between them and the Y. C. & A. C. on Wednesday. The visitors went in first and were dismissed for 37. The home eleven having matters all their own way, declared their innings closed at 248, with 4 men retired and 2 wickets to fall. Scores:—

P. & O.

Copping, bowled Sethna	1
Scott, bowled Sethna	5
Legg, c. Davur, b. Drummond	7
Urquhart, bowled Sethna	5
Burge, bowled Sethna	4
Biscor, bowled Mollison	15
Gill, bowled Mollison	0
Shaw, bowled Sethna	1
Hartley, not out	0
Tyrer, c. Mollison, b. Sethna	0
Posselwaite, bowled Mollison	1
Extras	2
	37

Y. C. & A. C.

B. Carey, c. and b.	26
W. E. J. Detmold, caught	2
A. Hearne, retired	53
P. R. Sethna, bowled	4
J. M. Mollison, retired	77
V. A. Hearne, l. b. w.	9
C. Thwaites, l. b. w.	8
K. M. Bharucha, retired	32
J. E. Holmes, retired	14
R. E. Davur, not out	7
D. E. M. Drummond, not out	7
Extras	9
	248

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RELIGIOUS PROPAGANDISM IN THE FAR EAST.

AN Imperial clansman, by name HSI CHIEN, has written in blood and presented to the Grand Secretary of State in Peking a memorial on the subject of Christian propagandism in China. The gist of the document may be easily conceived. It deals with the old old question, namely control of the Christian Churches and their converts throughout the Chinese Empire. This is a matter concerning which history speaks with unequivocal voice. The most ardent Christians among us, those of us who recognise most fully the ennobling beauties of the Christian faith and the vast benefits it confers on its disciples, cannot close our eyes to what is written in the annals of the Far East. It is quite certain that the factor mainly if not altogether responsible for the expulsion of foreigners from Japan in the 17th century and for the country's subsequent isolation during a period of more than 200 years, was the association of Christian propagandism with politics. No alien faith was ever inaugurated in any part of the world under conditions more favourable than those which XAVIER and his followers found in Japan, and never did religious propagandism achieve more signal success than that which attended the efforts of these preachers during the latter part of the 16th century. Japan received them with open arms, gave them every facility to propagate their faith and showed towards the commerce of their countries a degree of liberality unprecedented in that comparatively dark age. That she would have remained an open country and that a large section of her population would now be Christian had not the political connections, the bigotted methods and the internecine intrigues of certain Christian sects created an intolerable situation and compelled the authorities to interfere in the cause of law and order—these are facts which no student of history now ventures to deny. Reckoned by numerical results, Christianity cannot be said to have achieved great success in modern Japan. Probably the nation's reluctance towards the creed of the Nazarene owes much to the evil record bequeathed from the times of the *Taiko* and the early *Tokugawa*. But in many senses Christianity has undoubtedly achieved much in Japan. It is steadily living down its past, and it has conferred and is conferring vast benefits on the nation. But if we look for the causes of these results, however much may be assigned to the innate excellence of the creed itself, much must also be attributed to the attitude of its propagandists, to their self-effacing lives and to their absolute abstention from politics in any shape or form. This last most essential condition is wanting in China, and there too we cannot close our eyes to the lessons of history, namely, that the persistent attempts of Western Powers to establish an *imperium in imperio* in China for the protection of Christian converts and Christian propagandists are largely responsible for many of the collisions that have been precipitated between the Middle Kingdom and Western States. The strange feature of the story is that China has never disqualified herself to be trusted with complete jurisdiction over her subjects whatever their creed. She too has shown herself far more liberal towards alien faiths than any European nation ever showed itself until modern times, and therefore the special measures of control organised by foreign Powers in connection with Christianity must be attributed in the main to racial prejudices. It is time that civilization should open its eyes to this blot upon its record. There has been of course a large element of chivalry in the attitude of France, who for so many years stood at the head and front of the Christian Protectorate in China, but the French mind is essentially averse to anything illogical, and when France disestablished her own church with extraordinary thoroughness, it was not to be expected that she would long continue her State guardianship of the same church in a foreign land. France then, having appreciated the anomalous position once occupied by her, and no other Power apparently being anxious to step into her shoes, the moment seems notably opportune for dealing finally with this great question in the sense of abolishing all political differentiation between the followers of alien and indigenous creeds in China.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

Sir Charles Elliott, in an article in the *Empire Review*, lays it down that the recent partition of Bengal is not a cause of such dissatisfaction as exists, "it was indeed a symptom of pre-existing disaffection rather than a cause." Sir Charles believes it a delusion to think that preceding generations of Englishmen in India treated the natives with greater courtesy than has been usual of late.

I was told this, when I was young in the Service fifty years ago, regarding the great men who had passed away; and the period of my youth is now the golden age of the present generation. It is not that the English official has changed, but that the educated native has advanced, and claims more and feels himself entitled to more social equality. These claims, I hold, deserve to be more fully recognised than they are. There is much to be said on behalf of the hard-worked Englishman who wishes to spend his short hours of relaxation among his fellows with whom he is at ease, whose habits and thoughts he shares, rather than in the somewhat strained punctilio of formal interviews with people with whom he has not many ideas in common, who have often habits which are not so consistent with his ideas of good breeding as with theirs, whose caste prejudices prevent them from sharing his meals, of whose private and family life he knows little or nothing, and whose ideas about woman's place in society he disapproves.

"Of course," says Sir Charles Elliott, looking to the future, "we need not fear armed rebellion. We have unlimited force on our side, and should not fear to use it, if violence is threatened or resorted to."

But against the root of the evil, the alienation between governor and governed, "force is no remedy." The old "Ma-Bap" (paternal) relations between the District Officer and his people, when he "rode abroad redressing human wrongs," and "every morning brought a noble chance" of doing good were infinitely pleasant and inspiring, and compensated the eager mind for exile and climate and loss of wider prospects of fame at home. Can these relations be reintegrated where they have been lost and can they last for long where they still continue? To restore and perpetuate them is an end which is worth much striving and concessions. What I dread more than anything is the growing up of such a state of feeling as existed between the Austrians and the Italians in Lombardy and Venice.

A Mahometan view of the question is given in the *Nineteenth Century* by Ameer Ali, C.I.E., late a Judge of the High Court in Bengal. It is absurd, the writer argues, to propose that England should withdraw from India.

No one will hesitate to acknowledge that, whatever its faults, British rule is preferable to that of the Russians, French, Germans, or even the Americans. Would it not be better to wait for the gradual evolution of a Government conformable to the sentiments of a united people, rather than by violent methods, or by virulent language calculated to inflame the minds of the ignorant masses, try to hurry the pace and retard the progress? The last fifty years since the British Crown assumed the direct sovereignty of India have witnessed changes which nobody living in the 'sixties could have conceived as possible. Another twenty-five years of peaceful development are certain to bring still greater advance. The hour-hand of Time cannot be stopped. At this moment, however, the nationalistic feeling is so strongly anti-English that every counsel of moderation is certain to be received with a storm of indignation.

To what insidious means the Bengali agitators resort at present is aptly shown by the following extract from *The Times*:—

One of the most serious features in the agitation in Bengal is the growth of a *quasi*-military organization known as the "National Volunteers" which has already played a conspicuous part in all the recent disturbances. Mr. Henry Newman, one of the editors of the *Englishman*, whose intimate knowledge of life and thought in India and acquaintance with the people of all classes are beyond dispute, has recently been investigating the situation, and his experience adds to the force of his conclusion, embodied in letters to the *Englishman* and to the *Times of India*, that the "National Volunteer" movement has resulted in an organization "of a most subtle and dangerous kind, and should have the immediate attention of the Imperial Government." Its widespread activity is not a thing of such mushroom growth as has been supposed. Some eight or ten years ago, a cultured Bengali lady, Miss Ghosal, bitterly resenting the slurs cast upon Bengali physique and courage by writers from Macaulay downwards, advocated with much energy the establishment of schools of physical culture. She interested many of her friends in the project, and schools called *akharas* were founded, for the teaching of wrestling, leaping, sword-play, and the use of the *lathi*—the long bamboo of the Indian peasant—as a weapon of offence and defence. More lately, the Sivaji cult, got up by extreme politicians to further their anti-British propaganda, gave an impetus to the movement. *Akharas* grew and multiplied until there was scarcely a village in Bengal that did not possess one. A ready nucleus for their organization was found in the schools and colleges of Bengal. Then came the boycott agitation, and the demand for active and alert men to carry on the propaganda. The *akharas* naturally furnished such men, and because, at first, at least, they offered their services voluntarily, without any hope of reward, the term Volunteers came to be applied to them. Drill was added to the subjects taught in the *akharas*, and the Volunteers adopted a kind of rough uniform, comprising a yellow turban, a red shirt, and a sash round the shoulders, inscribed with the words "Bande-mataram." The general organization was first based on what was known as the Anti-Circular Society, which consisted of men banded together to defy Sir Bampfylde Fuller's Government. After Sir Bampfylde's retirement, the society was replaced by two others—the Brothi Samti and the Bande Mataram Sampradya. The first of these has a membership restricted more or less to schoolboys, and is without regular resources of income. The Sampradaya is open to all classes of Bengalis, and draws its recruits from the students, ex-students, clerks, and muscular Hindus of other classes. Its members are trained in the use of the *lathi* sword, spear, and swordstick. The latter weapon, locally known as the *goonti*, is manufactured and openly sold in Eastern Bengal. The fact that in some districts Hindu zemindars have insisted on their tenants joining the *akharas* accounts for the inclusion among the Volunteers of "stout fellows very dissimilar in physique and bearing from the clerkly classes of Bengalis."

Mr. Newman states that there is a central body in Calcutta with duly appointed officers whose business it is to control and advise the various corps throughout the two provinces. This central body

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appears to be amply provided with funds. Large sums have undoubtedly been spent in conveying the Volunteers from one locality to another for particular purposes, although in some cases the Volunteers evade paying their fares, owing to the sympathy or cowardice of the booking clerks at railway stations and steamer landing-stages. Money is also required for travelling agents, who are moving very freely about the country, organizing fresh centres of discontent and sedition. The Volunteers were first utilized to preach the boycott. They visited the bazaars, and told the people that the purchase of British goods increased the poverty of the country. They remonstrated with those who refused to patronize Swadeshi shops. Then, growing bolder, they threatened, and, being organized and armed with *lathis*, they began to inflict their will upon the people. "In every place I have been to," writes Mr. Newman, "the story is the same. In the local bazar the shops selling Manchester piece goods and foreign cigarettes and other articles have had to close down, because the Volunteers entered the shops, intimidated the shopkeepers, threatened and often beat purchasers, and in very many cases made bonfires of the goods. Stores of Liverpool salt have been thrown into the nearest river or nearest tank, or defiled in the most disgusting way. In a few cases where those who have suffered have had the courage to complain, the police have intervened, but the offenders have either escaped or been awarded ridiculously light punishments." The Volunteers are deliberately preaching what is nothing short of a revolt against British rule. But for the Mahomedans having definitely declared themselves on the British side, every European throughout Eastern Bengal would be in danger of serious molestation.

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

We have received the following from the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade :—

Trade Marks.

According to Article XX of the Trade Mark Law,

"If two or more trademarks are found to be in conflict with one another, or if registered trademarks are found to be in conflict with unregistered trade marks, the interested party or parties may demand a trial before the Patent Office for the determination of their respective rights."

Such cases will be heard in public at the Patent Office before three or five judges.

Anyone not satisfied with the judgment of the Patent Office decision may bring an action in the Supreme Court within 60 days from the date when the written judgment reaches him, but only on the ground that the law was not applied or was improperly applied.

The Supreme Court, if it repeals the original judgment must send the case back to the Patent Office for new trial.

These articles of the Law indicate clearly that cases of infringement should not be brought in the ordinary Courts but in the Patent Office, where the necessary machinery and expert knowledge for such trial is available.

Every possible care is taken to avoid registration of trademarks identical with or similar to marks already registered. If by an oversight such a registration should be made Artice X. of the Trade Marks Law provides that

"they shall be invalid unless three years "have elapsed since the date of registration."

In order to minimise the possibility of such errors the Patent Office publishes a weekly list of registrations. As this publication is in Japanese, foreign owners of trademarks are recommended to place their interests in the hands of some reliable agent who would search all new lists for possible infringements.

It may be added that copies of all existing trademarks will shortly be placed in the library of the Board and the weekly lists will in a similar manner be available to members as soon as issued.

Mails via Siberia.

The Board have been favoured by the following communication from Mr. T. Aonuma, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails :—

"With reference to the mails via Siberia, I have since made investigations as to the routes of transmission and find that :

"1. Mails from England always arrive here via Nagasaki, whereas those from other European countries are received via Tsuruga and Nagasaki.

"2. Of the two mails boats now plying between Tsuruga and Vladivostock, the Japanese steamer *Kaijyo-maru* does not bring the European mails.

"The matter has been transmitted for consideration to the Tokyo authorities, who now inform me that enquiries made into the matter reveal the fact that mails from England are despatched to Moscow, where there they are made up in a closed bag for Nagasaki and thus forwarded via Vladivostock.

"In this connection the Department of Communications has asked the Russian Postal Administration to introduce necessary alterations in the making up of mails.

"As for the second point the Department informs me that the Express from Moscow to Vladivostock arrives at the latter station every Saturday and Wednesday at 11.25 a.m. while the *Kaijyo Maru* leaves there for Tsuruga every Saturday at 2 p.m. so that the connection of mail between the two seems quite possible.

"In this respect the Vladivostock office has been requesied through St. Petersburg to take the necessary steps to forward per *Kaijyo Maru* the European mails arriving there by the Saturday express."

Pharmacopœia Japonica.

In accordance with the new regulations, the examination of goods under P. J. II. ceased on the 30th June. Partly owing to the delay in translation of the new Pharmacopœia (No. III) members of the Board importing Drugs and Chemicals have been exposed to the possibility of serious loss because of goods still en route manufactured to comply with P, J. II The Home Department recognising the difficulties of the situation agreed several weeks ago to grant an extension of time, and as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed, a notification will be issued to that effect, on the distinct understanding, however, that no further extension can be given.

It may further interest importers to know that the original date fixed for the operation of P. J. III in the retail trade was 21st January, 1908, but it is probable that an extension will be given in this respect also.

Telegrams via Siberia.

Telegrams can be sent from Vladivostock to Great Britain at a rate equivalent to about 32 sen per word. With a direct connection between Vladivostock and Tsuruga, which could be easily established by the "wireless" system, it should be possible to send messages from Japan to Great Britain for about 40 sen per word, against the present rates of Y.1.42 per word "via Eastern," Y.2.42 per word "via Northern" and Y.3.18 "via Bonin Islands."

The next meeting of the International Telegraph Convention will be held in April, 1908, and the Board propose to bring the subject before the European Chambers of Commerce so that the necessary action may be taken for securing arrangements by the International Telegraph Convention for the transmission of messages by this cheaper method. Firms interested in securing a lower tariff will further the movement by calling the attention of their correspondents to the subject.

ASPIRATIONS.

["Aspirations" is fresh from the pen of Prof. Edwin Emerson, M.A. He is well known to many of the readers of the *Japan Mail* The 2nd instant was his eighty-fourth birthday, and this poem is his own description of himself and pourtrayal of his sentiments as he enters his eighty-fifth year. Born in New York, he received his first impetus to a student life in the printing-house of his father, James Emerson, in that city. He graduated with honours at Princeton College in 1849, and at its Theological Seminary three years later, and settled as pastor over the Presbyterian Church in Green Castle, Penn. Considerations of health led him, after a few years, to accept a professorship in Troy, N.Y. Later, for the better education of his children, he removed to Europe, and was engaged for over thirty years in editorial or other literary work in such centres as London, Paris, Dresden and Munich. For the last seven years he has been living in Tokyo, but now resides with his daughter on the Bluff in Yokohama].

Oh ! for clear thought to aid all men,
In things which seem above their ken ;
And show the false and true,
In such a guise that they may know,
For evermore the way to go,
And the straight road pursue.

Oh ! for that gift of genial speech,
By which at once all hearts we reach,
And make men yearn to rise,
Where they may see the noblest things,
And feel the joy rare knowledge brings ;
And thus at length be wise.

Oh ! for keen sight to see outspread,
Through all the earth on which we tread,
Most precious gifts for man ;
Which banish from his thoughts vain fears,
And smooth his pathway through the years,
However long the span.

Oh ! for the poet's art to sing :—
To thought profound, warm feeling bring,
Expressed with rhythmic grace ;
So that the song, a potent spell,
Deep in the hearts of men shall dwell,
And bless the human race.

Oh ! for a pen with which to write,
The wingéd words just now in flight,
Lest they be caught no more :
And fix them to be read by all,
And have them henceforth at our call,
To be oft pondered o'er.

Oh ! for a life of high emprize,
Direct, sincere, without disguise,
Of all men read and known :
Built firmly on the rock of truth,
Though waxing old, secure of youth ;
A life—itself alone.

Oh ! for an optimistic mind ;
The good in all things prone to find ;
A stranger to despair ;
It sees, the howling storm to-day
Shall by to-morrow speed away,
And leave the prospect fair !

Oh ! for contentment's placid state ;
Mid this world's turmoil still sedate ;
All duties promptly done ;
In danger calm, devoid of fear,
Unblanched if death itself appear :—
The moral victory won !

Oh ! for long life,—when we are dead,—
In minds and hearts which we have led
Along the upward way.
A pleasing vision this,—to see
The coming race more wise, more free,
And nobler in its day !

BOY'S BRIGADE ENTERTAINMENT.

A minstrel entertainment was given on Wednesday evening in Van Schaick Hall by the 1st Yokohama Company of the Boy's Brigade. There was a large attendance of the public and the programme was gone through quite successfully. The members of the Brigade were ranged quite in minstrel fashion round the stage and the usual interlocutions were introduced sprinked with aged jokes which provoked the most uproariously tolerant mirth. Probably the best performance of all was that of a small boy who as "Mr. Lulu" sang "Heinie" very nicely. The programme was :—

Opening Chorus.—"Every Race Has a Flag but the Coon."
2.—"Tammany" .....Mr. Goodnuf.
3.—"Teasing" .....Mr. Emboreza.
4.—"Appearances they seems to be against me"...Mr. Rastus.
5.—"Sylvie" .....Mr. Pylesus.
6.—"Under the Bamboo Tree" .....Mr. Sambo.
7.—"Heinie" .....Mr. Lulu.
8.—"The Yankee Doodle Boy" .....Mr. Sambo.

Interval.

9.—"Um-ti-um-ti-um" .....Miss Daisy White.
10.—"My Waikiki Mermaid" .....Mr. Goodnuf.
11.—"Eva" .....Mr. Emboreza.
12.—"Rufus Rastus Johnson Brown" ...Mr. Rastus.
13.—"Same Ole Moon" .....Mr. Murphy.
14.—"My Kentucky Home" .....Mr. Simon.
15.—"Starlight" .....Mr. Goodnuf.
16.—"Tommy Atkins" .....Mr. Cheerful

National Anthem.

Interlocutor .....Mr. Johnson.
Corner Men ..... { Mr. Sambo, Mr. Jackson. Mr. Rufus, Mr. Rastus.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

A few months ago Mr. Matsumoto Kumpei, in the pages of his organ, the *Dai Nihon*, gave a minute account of the internal dissensions in the Shimpotō, showing up its weaknesses and inconsistencies. It has now come to be a party with three heads, Dr. Hatoyama, Mr. Ōishi and Mr. Inukai. In a later number of the *Dai Nihon*. Dr. Hatoyama replies to Mr. Matsumoto. Here is the substance of what he says on the present state and future prospects of the Party. As regards certain inconsistencies in the Party's past action what Mr. Matsumoto wrote was correct. But what political party is there that has always been consistent? Policy is constantly altered to suit the ever shifting environments of these parties.* It is true to say that, whereas the traditional policy of our Party was to oppose the increase of taxation, the war changed our attitude in this particular and to day the need of pushing on *post-bellum* measures is so great that to me it seems that a further increase of taxation is absolutely necessary; so that whatever may be the action of other members of the Party, I personally shall certainly advocate this course in the next session of the Diet. To say, as the Shimpotō has been wont to do, "Develop the country without increasing taxation," is like telling a man to live well without spending money. At the general election next year the Shimpotō can no longer come before the country with its old cry of "more economy." Japan since the war has entered on a new era. She now ranks as a first-class Power and she has to be kept up to this level. In view of this the Shimpotō has changed its flag. (*Taisensō-go Nihon ga sekai ichiryū no kuni ni kuwaet.* [加], *kōsai ga dekiru jiki ni oite, hitotsu Shimpotō no daihōshin wo kakutei suru ga yokarō to no shui kara, danzen kishi* [*hatajirushi*] *no aratameta no de aru.*) This change has naturally caused a great deal of disturbance in the party, seeing that there are good many members who wish to keep to the Party's old rôle of simply opposing Government policy irrespective of its character. Since at such a time as this unanimity is out of the question, the course I have determined on is to go my own way boldly without minding what others think or do.† It has been alleged that we have made overtures to the Seiyūkai and to the Daidō Club, and that we are willing to join hands with either of these Parties for the sake of obtaining more political power. But this is not the case as far as I am concerned. I have a policy, and I have made up my mind to support any Government that will carry it out. If the Saionji Government is unwilling to do so, then I am for having a new Government. It was a disappointment to me that Marquis Saionji did not bring forward a new taxation bill last session. Whether this is to be attributed to want of courage on his part or whether he was the victim of certain schemers who had special reasons for not wishing to see the taxation system readjusted just at present, I can't say. But to me the temporary manner in which our finances were patched up seemed very unsatisfactory. A progressive policy such as that to which the country is committed necessarily means an increase of taxation. This can be effected with less opposition to-day than it would encounter if postponed for two or three years, because people are still excited over the results of the war and are anxious to put the advantages gained to the very best use. Marquis Saionji may be going to introduce a new taxation bill next session. If he does so, I shall support him whether the Shimpotō backs me or not.‡ Marquis Saionji must no longer have recourse to such unsatisfactory and short-sighted ways of getting money as were adopted by the Government during the last session of the Diet. The salt monopoly, for instance, was a most ill-advised measure. In order to permanently increase the country's resources, the land tax must certainly be reassessed. I think readjustment of taxes should be left entirely in the hands of the Department of Finance. I was against the appointment of a Committee of Investigation. In the case of the revision of the Penal Code Mr. Matsuda's resolve to consult not only official experts but eminent private jurists was no doubt a wise one and led to good results, but in dealing with financial questions the Department of Finance is better without outside interference. An equitable readjustment of taxation is more likely than not to be rendered difficult by allowing politicians with various interests to represent to meddle in the business.

In reference to the possibility of our combining with the Seiyūkai, there are many characteristics of that Party which make me wish we could do so, but there are circumstances which make the amalgamation of the two Parties impossible (*Seiyūkai wa ima Shimpōto to musubenu zensen te wo nigirenu jijō ga aru*).

The eminent novelist Kōda Rohan contributes to the *Dai Nihon* an article entitled "The Present and the Future Japanese Stage." On this subject Mr. Kōda's views are decidedly optimistic. He acknowledges that judged by high standards Japanese acting to-day in most cases is very poor. But this he attributes to the fact that stage-acting like so many other things in this country is now in a transition stage. Progress is slow because the majority of the people who frequent theatres are essentially conservative and prefer to see their old historical plays acted in traditional ways. To obtain new dramas and new actors is no easy thing. It must be borne in mind that to numerous actors western methods of acting do not commend themselves at all. Now, to get rid of all these actors at a stroke is impossible, as the men to replace them are not to be had. To convince them that their acting is out of date and that they must alter it is very difficult. Hence the slow progress made. But there are some changes that the new age demands which, though not impracticable by any means, are not effected by the managers of theatres. Why is the acting stretched out over so many hours in these busy times? This practice keeps many people away from the theatre. Then, acting being an appeal to the eye, an appeal to the ear and an appeal to the heart, it is important that those who cater for the public in this fortieth year of Meiji should realize that Japanese eyes, Japanese ears and the Japanese mind are not what they were forty years ago, and that hence much that amused theatre-goers in Tokugawa times is to-day deemed wearisome. The want of new plays being keenly felt, the fashion occasionally followed in the West of making novels or romances serve the purpose of dramas has been adopted here, in some cases with unsatisfactory results. It is only a very few of the many novels that have been published in recent times in this country that lend themselves to treatment of this kind. In stage-acting the appeal to the heart is often made very powerful by the effect produced on spectators by what they see and hear. It is not spoken words only, but the sights and sounds that precede, follow or accompany them that make a strong impression. Now, in many of the attempts to adopt fiction to stage reproduction this has been entirely overlooked—with disastrous results. Some modern actors are neither well versed in old ways of acting nor in the new style which is gradually being introduced. In theatres like the Hongō-za, where there is a strong prejudice against the Tokugawa style of acting, the extemporized substitute for it is far from observing the canons of histrionic art. But I am convinced of one thing, and that is, that stage-acting is going on developing. The old style actors will gradually die out. The old plays will be replaced by drama which represents modern Japan and its new views of life. An outsider like myself can do nothing to alter matters. What I see on the whole impresses me favourably and I feel confident that the Meiji stage-acting will make a name for itself some day.

Mr. Mitsuhashi, the Mayor of Yokohama, in the pages of the *Dai Nihon* calls attention to a subject that is very familiar to foreigners residing in this country—the lack of public spirit among the Japanese people. He cites many well known instances of the display of utter disregard for the convenience of other people. In the course of our reading we have came across repeated references to this subject, which may be taken as an indication that by degrees the ways of European travellers by train and ship as well as those of pedestrians will be adopted by Japanese.

* * *

The *Bunshō Sekai*, whose function it is to treat of style in Japanese composition, consists of some 250 pages of matter, but the same ideas are repeated by different writers month after month. It is very questionable whether a magazine of this kind effects any change in style or even throws much light on the vexed questions connected with modern literature. Scores of articles have appeared on the defects of modern methods of writing and an equal number on the changes that ought to be made. This magazine, like a few others of the same kind, serves to show how very fond of theorizing certain Japanese are. We could hardly conceive the possibility of the issue month after month of an English magazine of 200 pages on English style. Readers would soon weary of the subject. But the *Bunshō Sekai*, we find, is eagerly read by students, who seem to expect to find in it the disclosure of secrets of success in powerful writing. Undoubtedly the *Bunshō Sekai* gives good advice to young writers and shows up their many weaknesses with an unsparing hand. The general opinion of Japanese scholars on the literary productions of modern students seems to be that they compare unfavourably with the same class of writers ten or fifteen years ago. One reason for this is the increase in the number of subjects studied and the consequent want of time to devote to language polishing. But Dr. Nitobe, the Director of the First High School, in an article which appears in the June number of the *Bunshō Sekai*, attributes the poor writing of the modern student to another cause. He says that it has a psychological origin. The mind of the modern Japanese student is essentially mechanical, lacking imagination and originality. The chief trouble with him when he takes up his pen to write is poverty of thought rather than ignorance of methods of expressing it. Dr. Nitobe maintains that if the modern student's mind were better furnished with ideas, and if he had contracted the habit of thinking over the facts that come before him day by day, his writing would at once change for the better. Dr. Nitobe then proceeds to draw attention to the disinclination which so many Japanese young men have to making known their ideas to others. This he thinks is largely a result of education at home. In the ordinary Japanese family children are not treated as companions by their parents and encouraged to say what they think, that is, reveal their sentiments on various subjects. If a boy begins giving his impressions of an Exhibition, say, or something else that he has seen, he is usually snubbed with *Sonna namaiki na koto wo iu mono ja nai* (It is not for a child to be talking so conceitedly as that). So he thinks that the less he says about his own feelings on any subject the better. Hence it follows that extreme reticence and reserve are most common among young men in this country and are regarded with strong approval by their senior relatives and friends. This, Dr. Nitobe holds, has a bearing on composition of all kinds; for the boy who has been taught that when giving full expression to his thoughts in the presence of others he is breaking one of the unwritten laws of Japanese family life, is not capable of doing with his pen what he has never been wont to do with his lips. The effect of home training and habits on Japanese character as a whole has been very manifest. It has not only resulted in reserve and somewhat unnatural reticence in young peo-

* Writing on this subject in his charming sketch of the political life of Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Rosebery says, "Politics are the sport of circumstance, and principle is the slave of opportunity." (p. 127). —(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† It is very questionable whether Dr. Hatoyama will succeed in obtaining a sufficient number of followers to make this new departure a success from the point of view of party politics. Disraeli once boasted that he had educated his party, but Lord Rosebery says the fact was that the Party educated Mr. Disraeli.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

‡ This remark and one or two other statements made by Dr. Hatoyama seem to indicate that he is prepared to separate from the Shimpotō altogether if he can not carry the Party with him. The splitting up of the Party is considered to be inevitable by some Japanese politicians.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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ple, but in the creation of a good many devices for concealing feelings and opinions. Dr. Nitobe holds that another reason for the lack of spirit and the general poorness of the compositions of the modern student is the fact that as a rule he has no deep convictions of any kind.

Dr. Tsubouchi Shōyō discusses in the pages of the *Bunshō Sekai* the relation of conversation to literature in an article entitled *Hanashi no Kōsetsu* (巧 撮) *to Bun no Kōsetsu*. His opinion is that though some of the ground covered by the two arts, the art of talking and the art of writing, is the same, there is so much difference between them that practice in one does not contribute much towards attaining proficiency in the other. What is said in conversation depends largely on the remarks and questions of the person talked to. The tone of voice and facial expression play an important part in all conversation and help mutual understanding very much. But in writing, if misapprehension is to be avoided, the language used must be carefully selected. Something spoken in a certain manner often conveys quite a different meaning to the same words written. Public speeches which were very impressive when delivered often read very badly and one wonders wherein their power lay.* Take the speeches of such orators even as Messrs. Koganei Roshu and Murai Hajime, as an example, says Dr. Tsubouchi. As stenographically reported, they make very poor composition. The gestures, the tone of voice, the excitement of the occasion, the personality of the speakers, no reader, however vivid his imagination, can supply. Still there have been cases where close intercourse with a large number of people, and the minute knowledge of their tastes and sentiments which this brings, have enabled writers to say the exact things that need to be said in order to make themselves understood. It is generally admitted to-day that what we know as the Edokko (a metropolitan) has acquired the art of expressing himself with greater ease and effectiveness than any other class of Japanese. But this is to be attributed to his intimate acquaintance with his fellow-men, derived from wide intercourse rather than from any special dexterity in the use of language. (*Kotoba-tsukai yori mo nami yori mo, hiroku hito ni tsuki-atte, shinen ni kōieba hito ga yō gaten suru mono da to iu ninjō ni tsūjite iru kara de arō*) Both in talking and writing it is minute acquaintance with human nature in all its varying moods that enables a person to say the right thing at the right time. In this particular more than in any other that which qualifies a man to entertain others with his tongue qualifies him to please them with his pen.

* * *

The July *Taiyō* devotes no less than 21 pages to the discussion of the position held by the veteran statesmen known as *Genrō* in the Japanese political world to-day, and to the relations of these statesmen to each other and the modern school of politicians. The writer doubts whether a similar body of men is to be found in any country. A good many of the facts stated in the *Taiyō* are well known to our readers. But towards the end of the article there are certain observations bearing on the relations of Count Katsura and Marquis Saionji to the veteran statesmen considered as a body that seem to us worth reproducing here. When the Katsura Government came into power it was stated by the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun*, a well-informed paper on such subjects, that Count Katsura took charge of the helm of State with the determination to oppose tooth and nail the interference of the elder statesmen, and it was further said that some Ministers were appointed on the understanding that they should support this policy. Count Katsura carried out this policy in as far as circumstances allowed. His opposition to Marquis Yamagata was very marked. In getting Marshal Ōyama appointed as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, at first, he tried to make his position higher than that of Marquis Yamagata. The antipathy between these two statesmen was so great that according to some, it was Yamagata's influence that brought about the fall of the Katsura Cabinet. When Marquis Saionji succeeded Count Katsura it is quite certain that the new Premier agreed to adopt the same attitude to the *Genrō* as had been adopted by Count Katsura. But there is a wheel within a wheel in this matter, for both Katsura and Saionji were practically Marquis Itō's nominees; so they are carrying out his policy in opposing the Yamagata faction. But as things are at present, it is almost certain that one of these two statesmen will govern the country for some time to come. What will happen when Itō, Yamagata, Matsukata and Inoue have gone the way of all the earth? Will the function now performed by the elder statesmen, along with the very name *Genrō*, cease to exist or will there arise a new set of *Genrō* who will by the office they fill make it plain that the counsel of this class of statesmen so conduces to the stability and efficiency of the State that it cannot be dispensed with? This question cannot be answered now. Much will depend on the part played by the two Houses and the amount of power entrusted to them in the future.

The *Taiyō* expresses regret that Viscount Aoki was not sent to the Hague Peace Conference as Japan's representative. There he certainly would have shined, says the *Taiyō*. In many ways he is known to be unsuited for the post he now occupies, continues this magazine. The report that he is to be recalled may be only an idle rumour, but it serves to show that the nation has not full confidence in him. This is hardly surprising, as his career as a diplomat cannot be said to have been successful. Though a scholar, he seems to be wanting in tact and in a knowledge of what it is possible to effect in diplomacy. In none of the posts that he has filled has he been regarded as a first-class official. When in Berlin he was looked on by his fellow-countrymen who reside in Germany as a Germanized Japanese rather than a true representative of his country (*Kare wa Doitsu ni chūzai shitaru aida, dōchi zairyu no Nihonjin wa kare wo Nihon daihyōsha to miru atawazu; mushiro Doitsu-kwa shitaru Nihonjin nari to hyō shitariki.*) His views are cosmopolitan rather than nationalistic, and hence in international differences such as those connected with the San Francisco affair the Japanese people expect to find in him a luke-warm supporter of their side of the question. In this affair the nation is confident that it has right on its side. Internal difficulties in the States ought not to be allowed by the Washington Government to interfere with the observance of its Treaty with Japan.

The revival this year of the long discontinued worship of Confucius is an event that may well attract the attention of foreign observers. It is to a large extent the result of the manner in which the Japanese ethical system has been applauded in Europe and America. Christian communities in the West have begun to think that it is possible they have something to learn from the Japanese, since their ethical system has succeeded in turning out heroes by the million. The Japanese themselves know that all that is most valuable in their ethics was embodied in Confucianism, and it seems to them that they owe a debt of gratitude to the great sage which should be publicly acknowledged. Hence the recent celebrations, according to Mr. Kano Jigorō, Dr. Katō Hiroyuki and other speakers, as reported in the *Taiyō*. Dr. Katō affirms that since during the Tokugawa era the leading minds in this country were all permeated with Confucian thought, the moral code of Japan at the beginning of the Meiji era was almost wholly derived from the Chinese sage. But soon after this the craze for everything Western grew so strong that the shrine of Confucius attracted no worshippers. It was supposed that Japan had grown out of the swaddling clothes supplied by China. But to-day, says Dr. Katō, we see our mistake. Dr. Katō then proceeds to express his well known views on the merits of Confucianism, which he regards as common-sense religion, as the best form of teaching that is known to the world for use in everyday life.

The Hakubunkan last month celebrated the 20th anniversary of its establishment. On that occasion Baron Kiyoura and Count Okuma made speeches, in which the history of the development of Japan's greatest book-publishing concern was given in detail. From Count Okuma's speech, as fully reported in the *Taiyō*, we extract the following. When 20 years ago the Hakubunkan opened a small shop in Yumi-chō, Hongō, nobody dreamed that the business would assume its present gigantic proportions. At that time every existing publishing firm was hampered by lack of funds and numerous other obstacles. The first success the Hakubunkan scored was the publication by its founder, Mr. Ōhashi Sahei, of a periodical containing a collection of articles and speeches of noted men called *Nihon Taika Ronshū*. To me this magazine was a great boon; for I was then living such a busy life that I had not read most of the pieces that appeared in it. This was the case with a great many other people. The first acquaintance they made with the writings of such men as Fukuzawa and Nakamura Keio was in the pages of this cheap periodical, which was to be seen in every part of Japan. It is not generally known in what a small way the Hakubunkan began its work. The present head, Mr. Ōhashi Shintarō, came to Tōkyō to study with only 5 *ryō* in his pocket, and the providing of this small sum was no easy matter to his parents. The firm owes its position in the publishing world to-day solely to skilful management, economy and business push. . . . Mr. Ōhashi has stated that among those who have written for the Hakubunkan there are over 60 who have been connected with the Waseda Semmon Gakkō. It is no small gratification to me to know this; as literary graduates of our school find it very difficult to start in life. . . . The books published by the Waseda Semmon Gakkō have for many years been sold by the Hakubunkan. Thus a wide circulation has been obtained for them.

There are no less than four articles in the July *Taiyō* on the Hague Peace Conference; the writers being Professor Tate Sakutarō, of the Imperial University, Mr. Kamada Eikichi, President of the Keiōgijiku, Mr. Katō Takaaki and Professor Tomizu. The views expressed do not differ materially from each other in the main points. None of the writers expect too much from the Conference, yet they think that some of the outrages on humanity committed wholesale in time of war will be stopped. Mr. Kamada holds that the world is moving towards universal peace with steady if with slow steps. The commercial interdependence of the various countries renders war more and more serious to belligerents and neutrals alike. Hence diplomacy and mutual understandings between countries are relied on more and more. Yet he is not of opinion that war will ever be banished from the earth. Mr. Katō thinks that in the matter of bringing about the reduction of armaments the Conference will effect nothing at all, though in fulfilment of its traditional *rôle* of reducing taxation by spending as little as possible on war, the Liberal Government in England has decided to bring the subject up for discussion. Dr. Tomizu is of opinion that Germany's opposition to any reduction of armaments will be more pronounced than that of other Powers, because her situation in Europe is such that she has to be armed to the teeth. He dwells on the jealousy with which King Edward's diplomatic triumphs are regarded by the German press. The Conference, Dr. Tomizu observes, is not likely to alter in any way the attitude of the great Powers to each other.

In Mr. Abe Isoo, of the Waseda University, the labouring classes of Japan have a warm-hearted and clever advocate of liberality towards them. Mr. Abe has studied in a sympathetic and discerning way the teaching of leading Western Socialists. He realises that Socialism in its higher forms has come to stay. In Europe and America its power certainly increases, and that it has done much to ameliorate the condition of the lower orders in every country where its teaching and specifics for human wrongs and human misery are known is undeniable. We have from time to time come across articles from Mr. Abe's pen on the state of the working classes in this country that have taught us much. In this month's *Taiyō* Mr. Abe discusses at some length the Rules

* Writing on this subject in his Life of Lord Churchill, Lord Rosebery says "No one reads old speeches any more than old sermons. The lights are extinguished, the flowers faded, the voice seems cracked across the empty space of 20 years."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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of the recently formed Relief Association connected with the Imperial Railway Bureau. He thinks that in some respects these regulations do not go far enough in relieving distress caused by accidents on the railways. The cases in which it is proposed to grant relief are of five different degrees as follows:—(1) Cases of death or very grave injury by accidents; (2) cases where both eyes have been so injured as to cause blindness, or where a man has been deprived of the use of more than two limbs, or where he has been otherwise disabled, so as to be incapable of taking care of himself or working, and the like; (3) cases where through the loss of a limb a man is rendered incapable throughout his life of following his calling, though he may not be altogether disabled; (4) cases where, though a man may not have been rendered quite helpless and incapable of any kind of work, he has suffered from an injury which prevents his attending office or pursuing his calling under the Railway Bureau; (5) cases where, though just able to attend to his duties, the effect of a man's injuries is such that he can never be as strong as he was prior to the accident from which he has suffered. In all the above cases medical expenses will be wholly met by the Bureau. In addition to this remuneration will be given according to the following scale, taking the degrees in their order as given above, (1) Full pay for 2½ years; (2) full pay for 2¼ years; (3) full pay for 1½ years; (4) full pay for one year (5) full pay for six months. Mr. Abe has a good deal to say as to these regulations. He thinks them defective and not altogether just in some particulars. He says that disablement for life is in many cases a greater calamity than death, and hence that compensation for the former should be more than is granted to the relatives of men killed on the railways. Mr. Abe also thinks that annuities should be paid to sufferers instead of lump sums, in view of the readiness with which Japanese workmen run through large sums of money which are suddenly placed at their disposal. Mr. Abe welcomes the measure as a step in the right direction, but thinks the arrangements capable of much improvement.

* * *

In the *Mita Shōgyōkai* Mr. Kamada Eikichi, the editor of that magazine, reviews the present state of the Japanese business world. He says that in business as in so many other things the effects of feudalism, with its clan rivalry and its parochialism, are still very conspicuous. Large foreign orders for goods are often incapable of being executed on account of the unwillingness of business houses to act together and produce in sufficient quantities just the class of article required. Then the raw produce which Japan turns out for export is not of one quality, and hence often it does not suit the purpose of the foreign manufacturer (*Nō sambutsu ni shite seishitsu ga ittei-shite oranu tokoro kara, seizō genryō ni mochiru koto no dekinai koto ga ōi.*) Want of uniformity is everywhere a marked characteristic of the Japanese business world—in the selection of raw produce offered for sale, in manufacturing goods, in modes of packing. This worries the foreign exporter a great deal and increases the labour of close inspection considerably. In the manner of putting up things for sale, there is the greatest diversity all over Japan, in qualities, weight and classes of article. This makes storage a very complicated matter. All the different classes have to be kept separate. Rice may come from Higo or from some other province, but all Higo rice is not put up the same way; so subdivisions of the rice of each province have to be made. It would seem that certain Japanese business men take a pleasure in making their goods come on the market in a different form from those of other firms. One can be quite sure of the contents of packages of foreign goods by the marks seen on the outside. But this is not the case with the mass of Japanese goods prepared for export. The reason of the want of uniformity is the fact that packing is not usually done by machinery in Japan as in Western countries. The cheapness of labour here is the cause of this. But as long as we make manual labour do the work of machines, we shall always fall behind countries that use machines. The countries that have astonished the world by the rate of their progress, of which America is the chief, have all been machine-using countries. There is one gratifying feature of the company-forming mania that has prevailed during the past 18 months. Most of the companies formed propose to substitute mechanical appliances for manual labour of various kinds. It is only when this has been done to the fullest extent possible, when the numerous potterers at small businesses have combined to form big concerns, when in business as in politics one principle only holds sway, that the Japanese will be able to figure in commerce and industry as they have figured in war as a thoroughly united nation.

FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

The combined celebration of the French National Holiday and of the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese "Entente" took the form of a regatta between the Commercial School and the Banks, day fireworks in the harbour at noon; yachting races by boats of the Y. Y. C. and M. Y. C. beginning at 2 p.m., baseball at the Recreation Ground, and finally at 9 p.m. night fireworks. The ships were very prettily dressed, and Prince Fushimi's arrival in the British cruiser *Monmouth* about 2 o'clock and the salutes following upon that incident lent *eclat* to the occasion.

BASEBALL.

The Baseball match arranged between the Y. C. & A. C. and the Yokohama Commercial School commenced shortly after 3 p.m. and attracted a large number of spectators on the Cricket Ground. The game proved a very level one, nine innings being played without a score being made on either side. On a tenth innings being played to decide the tie, the School team succeeded in scoring one run, the game thus finishing 1 to nil.

The players were as follow:—

Y.C. & A.C.		Y. Com. School.
Gray	P	Suzaki.
Thorn	C	Ishikawa.
Miller	1 B	Fujoki.
McChesney	2 B	Matsumura.
Walker	3 B	Hirooka.
Brown	C.F	Kobayashi.
Da Costa	R.F	Tanaka.
Bird	L.F	Furumura.
Gunn	S.S	Yamada.

Umpire—Mr. Kono of the Waseda University.
Scorer—Mr. Jenks.

After the finish of the game, the prizes, presented by the French Residents, were bestowed upon the winners in their respective classes by Mrs. Colomb as follows:—

Suzuki, best infield play; Kobayashi, best outfield play, Matsumura, best batting, Thorn, best infield play, Da Costa, best outfield play, McChesney, best batting.

Three cheers for Mrs. Colomb and three more and a tiger for the French Residents brought the proceedings to a close.

REGATTA.

The special boat races by the students of the Yokohama Commercial School and members of the Rengo-kai in celebration of the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese agreement, took place on July 14th commencing at 9 a.m. The programme consisting of six races, was successfully carried out. The prizes were presented by the united committee of celebration of prominent French and Japanese.

FIREWORKS.

The fireworks were greatly appreciated by the large crowds that filled the streets.

PROGRAMME OF FIRE-WORKS.

1st 3 "Thunder" Salutation
2nd 50 Coloured Fires
3rd 1 Set Piece "Jeweled Sprays"
4th 50 Bombshells
5th 15 Star Mines
6th 1 Set Piece "Entente Franco-Japonaise"
7th 50 Bombshells
8th 15 Mines of Night Bombs
9th 1 Set Piece "Fountain"
10th 50 Bombshells
11th 15 Star Mines
12th 15 Mines of Night Bombs
13th 1 Set Piece "Goddess of Liberty"
14th 50 Bombshells
15th 3 "Thunder"
16th 1 "Bouquet"

YACHTING.

The Sailing Races consisted of contests for the large boats, the 22 raters and the Larks. In the big class *Mary* led till past the Lightship, but *Kingfisher* was ahead some 2 minutes at the Widow Buoy and finished within her time from *Mary*, though *Riever* won on her handicap. Times:

Mary	2.00.24	4.34.43	4.34.43
Kingfisher	2.00.31	4.36.13	4.33.13
Riever	2.00.27	5.03.42	4.24.42
Naniwa	2.00.09	4.58.18	4.25.18

The 22-raters sailed round their course in a light to moderate breeze with the following results:

	Start. h. m. s.	Finish. h. m. s.	Corrected. h. m. s.
Aimee	2.15.11	4.07.32	4.07.32
Winsome	2.15.15	4.18.28	4.04.28
Edna	2.15.13	4.19.22	4.05.22
Pele	2.15.08	4.18.14	4.04.14
Sunbeam	2.15.42	4.21.03	4.05.03
Valkyrien	2.15.16	4.21.19	4.12.19
Albatross	2.15.35	4.28.39	4.16.39
Chocho	2.15.49	4.49.12	4.24.12

Pele therefore wins this prize, *Winsome* second.

The Larks had another race on the afternoon of the Fourteenth as follows.

5	2.30.24	4.13.24
10	2.30.17	—
11	2.30.09	4.05.36
12	2.30.11	4.08.21
13	2.30.16	4.08.58
14	2.30.13	4.07.19
15	2.30.14	4.09.08
16	2.30.18	4.39.33

In this race 10 fouled and gave up.

YACHTING.

Kingfisher, *Naniwa* and *Riever* were the only starters in a southerly wind with heavy rain on Saturday. The first named led her opponents all round. *Naniwa* got on the shoal off Hommoku.

Times:

Kingfisher	2.00.08	4.13.02	4.03.02
Naniwa	2.00.13	—	—
Riever	2.01.48	4.32.28	4.08.28

The 22 raters sailed over their course with the following result:

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.	Corrected. h.m.s.
Aimee	2.15.19	4.51.08	4.48.10
Winsome	2.15.35	5.01.25	4.58.27
Edna	2.15.22	5.04.06	5.01.08
Pele	2.15.24	4.52.34	4.49.38
Sunbeam	2.15.39	5.08.42	5.05.44
Valkyrien	2.15.52	5.05.59	5.05.59
Albatross	2.15.27	5.07.26	5.07.26

The Larks had their usual Saturday race which resulted as follows:

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.
No. 3	2.30.18	3.58.43
5	2.30.20	4.03.29
7	2.31.21	4.06.35
8	2.30.31	4.00.09
10	2.30.27	3.56.18
11	2.30.13	4.02.11
12	2.30.41	3.55.31
13	2.30.29	4.06.49
14	2.30.25	4.03.43
15	2.31.10	4.00.58
16	2.30.58	4.26.05

The race of the Larks on Saturday week which was complicated by one boat having to pick up a member of the crew of another boat was sailed on Sunday forenoon with the following result:

	Start. h. m. s.	Finish. h. m. s.
11	9.08.13	10.53.41
12	9.08.16	10.53.55
10	9.08.10	11.06.15
8	9.08.17	—
7	9.08.10	10.47.06
6	9.08.15	10.45.18
14	9.08.18	10.45.30

No. 8 collided with a lampan and tore her sail. Nos. 6. and 7 were disqualified.

A new case of plague was reported on June 13th at West Tobe, Yokohama. The victim is a child, six years old.

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THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM AGAINST THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Francis D. Carlo, an American lady residing at Kitagata machi, Yokohama, has filed a case, through Messrs. F. Yamada and C. Sakurai, lawyers of Yokohama, in the Tokyo District Court against the Railway Department claiming *yen* 10,168.40.

According to the petition, at 5 33 a.m. on August 15th last year, a passenger train from Kobe by which she was travelling between Kobe and Yokohama, collided with a freight train at Otaka Station. The accident occurred through negligence on the part of a pointsman. Many of the passengers sustained more or less injuries and the plaintiff was also hurt. After medical treatment at the railway station she recovered. Subsequently she underwent treatment in the General Hospital, Yokohama, and spent many days at Hakone for the sake of her health. Her health however, was considerably impaired so that she could not attend to her usual duties. Consequently she asked the Railway Department for compensation—for what she had spent at the hospital, etc. The latter however, refused to accede to her request beyond one hundred *yen*.

SHIPPING CASE

The following is the formal judgment given in the Yokohama District Court in the case instituted by the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd., against Messrs Dodwell and Company, Ltd. claiming *yen* 6,299.09.

TEXT.—Plaintiffs' claim is dismissed and they are ordered to bear costs.

FACTS.—Plaintiffs' Counsel asked that defendants be ordered to pay *yen* 6,299.09 with interest from Oct. 25th 1906 till the execution of judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to bear costs. Counsel further asked for the issue of an order enabling plaintiffs to seize the property of defendants on the deposit of a guarantee. As to the ground of the petition, Counsel stated that in February, 1906, the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works under instructions of Messrs Dodwell and Co. Ltd., concluded a contract to make the necessary arrangements on the steamer *Errol* to enable her to carry soldiers. In accordance with the conditions of the contract, plaintiffs made the following arrangements on the ship:—hospital rooms, kitchen, lavatory, booby hatched ladders, finishing officers' rooms, water tank to allow of the supply of water for 1,797 persons, electric wires, beds, water-cups, dishes, forks, spoons, soup dishes, steam-kettles, tea-pots, etc. The foregoing arrangements and supplies cost *yen* 26,685.45 at the rate of *yen* 14.84 1 sen person as stipulated in the contract. Five water tanks to contain 1,027 tons of water were fitted up, the bottom was cleansed and repaired with cement. The cost amounted to *yen* 767. Six coal scuttles was supplied at *yen* 60. Two grosses of sponge-cloths were supplied at *yen* 36. Three single wheel cars were supplied at *yen* 96; two dozen wedges to be used in the holds at *yen* 7.20; a bar for fastening doors, and 4 locks fixed to the lower hatches, at 31.61; the whole aggregating *yen* 27,683.25. In spite of the accomplishment of the contract defendants paid twenty thousand *yen* only, on April 20th, 1906. The balance was left unpaid. Of the balance, *yen* 7,683.25, the 5 per cent. commission due to defendants in accordance with the contract was to be reduced making the net balance the sum claimed. Plaintiff's Counsel produced Exhibit A. Nos. 1 to 5 as evidence.

Defendants' Counsel contended that Messrs Dodwell and Company had not made, in the capacity of principal, any contract with plaintiffs. The steamer *Errol* was chartered by Messrs F. L. Slomann and Co. Defendants concluded the contract in question as the agents of the charterers. Consequently defendants were not directly bound under the contract, in their private capacity. Defendants' Counsel produced Exhibits B. Nos. 1 to 5, and they availed themselves of Exhibits A. Nos. 2 and 5, parts of which provided clauses with regard to the ship's owner, steamship company, etc., and further the description of defendants therein as the representatives of the vessel's owner. Defendants' Counsel also availed of the statement of Mr. E. R. Thompson who was examined as a witness.

REASONS.—As there is no special objection by the parties as to the conclusion of the contract and its effect, the dispute must be treated under the laws of Japan. According to Exhibit A. Nos. 2 and 5, of parts of which defendants' Counsel availed themselves, and also to the statement by Mr. E. R. Thompson, Messrs. Dodwell and Co. were acting as agents of several steamers coming into Yokohama harbour. Defendants are not the owners or charterers of the *Errol*. According to Exhibit B. No. 2, the arrangements on the vessel were required to satisfy the ship's owner, or his agent or expert. Under the foregoing circumstances, there is no doubt that Messrs. Dodwell and Co., had made the contract as to the construction and the supply of the articles, on behalf of Messrs. Slomann and Co. who chartered the ship. The arrangements on the ship were made for the transportation of soldiers. The contract for the ship's equipment is to be regarded as a commercial action. A commercial action committed by an agent, even though there is no special declaration in doing so, might be inferred to have been carried out by the principal as provided by Art. 266 of the Commercial Code. Messrs. Dodwell and Co. concluded the contract in favour of the firm who chartered the ship but there was no special declaration made as to the agent. Consequently, defendants had no responsibility to bear plaintiff's claim. Plaintiff's Counsel held that the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works did not know, at the time when the contract was concluded whether Messrs Dodwell and Co. were attending to the business as principals or agents. Yet there is the principle, as already referred to, that an employer is responsible for what has been done by his representative. The contention of plaintiffs, therefore, is dismissed. Plaintiffs are ordered to bear costs in accordance with the first clause of Art 72 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

YOKOHAMA.

At 4 p.m. on July 15th, the committee of the Japanese Silk Guild held a conference with representatives of foreign silk traders, at the office of Messrs. Mason and Co. The Japanese presented a lengthy reply to the proposals of the foreigners regarding silk goods business. Messrs. King, Rosenthal and Griffin, of the foreign committee, intimated that the reply would be submitted to the foreign association and after investigation further negotiations would be conducted with the Japanese. At 5 p.m. the meeting dispersed.

The Yokohama Municipality intends to carry out a general cleansing of the city commencing on July 18th.

On Monday, a dead rat infected with plague was found at West Hiranuma, Yokohama.

At 9.27 p.m. on July 17th, a man about 25 years old was found dead on the railway between Uchida-cho, and Takashima-cho, Yokohama. According to the Tobe police, the deceased seems to have committed suicide.

The Yokohama Electric Railway Co. which has decided to add two million *yen* to its present capital will call up a quarter of the amount at the beginning of next month. With this sum of half a million *yen*, the company intends to construct a second line in Uchida-cho and Takashima-cho. After the completion of the line, the company will raise a loan for building some of the other proposed lines.

During the absence of Mr. K. Takahashi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Mr. Y. Yamakawa, one of the directors, was appointed to attend temporarily to the former's duties. In future, Viscount Y. Mishima, another of the directors, will share these duties with Mr. Yamakawa.

The Yokohama City authorities have applied to the Home Office for a permit for the issue of a proposed loan amounting to *yen* 660,000 needed to improve the Gas works. The application will shortly be approved. With regard to the loan, it is alleged that Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co. have proposed to the municipality that they are willing to accept the whole amount.

On the afternoon of July 18th, two Chinamen were arrested in Chinese town, Yokohama. The Kaga-cho police withhold details as to the affair on the ground that the Chinese are under preliminary examination.

Capt. Dubois, of the French Infantry, arrived in Yokohama on July 17th with a letter of introduction from Mr. Kurino to the Japanese Department of War. The purpose of his visit is reported to be the investigation of the Japanese military system.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

Further details as to damage caused by the recent heavy rains in the provinces along the Tokaido line, and in western districts are contained in telegrams.

The damage seems to have been serious, especially in Shidzuoka prefecture. In the district of Fuji, a hundred houses collapsed and twenty-five were carried away by the floods. Many villagers are missing, and some have been found dead. The railway between Shimada and Kanaya was severely damaged so that traffic was stopped at 1 p.m. on July 15th. Mails from Tokyo and other eastern parts to the west were held up at Shizuoka. In Kajima and the surrounding districts, floods ten feet in depths are still being experienced.

Heavy rains have been experienced at Nagoya since July 11th. The embankment of the Toyokawa was damaged in several sections. Two hundred and thirty houses were carried off and fields were damaged to the extent of about 300 acres.

A violent storm was experienced in Hiroshima during July 14th—15th. At the villages of Yano, Nakano, Okumita and Saka, about a hundred houses collapsed and five hundred were flooded. Twenty-five persons were killed, and many injured.

Similar disasters were experienced at Kure and in its vicinity. Besides damage to buildings and accidents to life, telephone and telegraph lines, railways and waterworks were damaged.

A thunder storm visited Yamagata prefecture on the afternoon of July 14th. Several buildings sustained damage.

Damage was sustained on various sections on the Sanyo Railway owing to floods. Traffic was stopped on Monday.

Telegraphic communication between Shikoku and the Sanyo provinces is stopped owing to damage by the storm.

A telegram from Uwajima says that for several days heavy rains have been experienced in Shikoku. All the rivers overflowed their embankments causing damage to the fields and buildings.

Owing to storms, severe damage was sustained on July 11th on the various islands off Idzu Peninsula. On Miyake, one of the isles, three persons were killed and many injured.

According to the various official telegrams, damage was caused, at several sections of the Tokaido Railway owing to the heavy rains. The telephone between Tokyo and Kobe was stopped on the evening of July 13th.

Owing to heavy rains, flooding was experienced on July 14th in Shidzuoka prefecture. Many houses were damaged and about sixty persons perished.

As already reported, floods are still prevalent at Shimada and adjacent places in Shidzuoka prefecture. The railway near Shimada Station has been much damaged. A number of engineers of the Railway Department are now endeavouring to turn the water from the Tokaido Railway and to make repairs on the permanent way. It is said that traffic will be resumed not later than next Monday.

On July 16th, a thunder storm was experienced in Yamagata and Yonezawa. Buildings were damaged and several persons were injured.

Owing to the recent storm, damage has been caused to the cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki; communication is therefore made *viâ* Formosa.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's Rooms, Methodist Publishing House, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, on Wednesday, June 26, at 4 p.m. The Vice-President for Tokyo, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, occupied the Chair. The Recording Secretary announced a gift from Messrs. John Hyde, J. W. Woodward and John B. Sleman, Jr., of Washington, D.C., of 30 *yen* for the purchase of books, etc., relating to the history of Buddhism. He also announced that Prof. Arthur Lloyd had been elected the Society's representative at the Orientalists' Congress to be held in Copenhagen in August, 1908. He further reported that the following persons had been elected members of the Society: S. W. Woodward and John B. Sleman, Jr., of Washington, D.C.; E. A. Filene, of Boston, Mass.; and Prof. Geo. Haley, of 30 Tsukiji, Tokyo. Mr. R. J. Kirby, of Tokyo, then read a portion of his paper, which is a translation of "Dazai on Food and Wealth." After the Chairman had thanked Mr. Kirby for his valuable paper, the Society adjourned.

The following are extracts from Mr. Kirby's paper:—

Food and Wealth.

Food and Wealth are called the means of governing life, for all ranks, from the Emperor down to the lowest of the people. In the Kyohan of the Shosho an account is given of how Taiu governed the earth. In it are mentioned the eight governments, these being the eight most important articles in governing a country. The first of these eight is Food and the second Wealth. As these two are the most important of eight they are called Food and Wealth. Kanmoken in writing the Kansho gives an account of the government of Life, in the Kan Dynasty, and argues about its profits and losses, and the good and bad of this government and calls it an essay on Food and Wealth. Food is what men eat, and refers to the rice cereals. Wealth is material wealth and means Treasure. There are many kinds of things comprising wealth, such as linen and cotton for covering the body to guard it against cold. Tea, salt, wine, sauce, flesh of fishes and vegetables are assistants to the five cereals in nourishing the body. Brushwood, firewood, oil and charcoal and such like are things in ordinary use. Then in addition there are all kinds of implements in general use in the houses of men, and such things as bamboo, wood, stone, sand and so forth used for all kinds of purposes assisting life, therefore these things are called material wealth. Then there is currency called money. There are three kinds of money, that is gold, silver and copper. Gold money is of such a nature as the gold O and Ko ban of to-day; silver money consists of silver coins of these times. Copper money is the carp of to-day. Anciently money (sen (錢)) used to be written sen (泉) (a spring). Money circulates over the earth to fill the needs of man just as water springs out of the earth and flows all over, therefore it was called sen (spring). Later on the word sen (money) came into use. Gold coins or silver coins are money. In the foreign country (China) in very ancient times leather currency made from the skins of animals was used as money, but later this was changed for gold and copper money. Silver subsequently came into use. These three kinds of currency are used instead of things and are therefore called wealth.

The most severe form of privation to which man is subject are the two things, hunger and cold. The cure for hunger is food and the preventative against cold is clothing. Food consists of the five cereals. The five cereals grow from the ground and come through the hands of the farmer. Clothing is linen and silk. The planting of mulberries and hemp is the business of farming families. The picking of mulberries, the breeding of silkworms, the making of silk, and the spinning of hemp and the weaving of linen are the work of women. As the five cereals, mulberries, and hemp grow from the ground they can be produced anywhere. And though if food and clothing are provided they are enough to escape from hunger and cold and nothing else is needed, still food and clothing alone will not satisfy. As already mentioned above there are several things really necessary. Again in producing clothing and food certain kinds of implements are necessary. Also as the soil of the earth is not equally the same, some things can be grown in some soils and some cannot. Therefore the sages of old in teaching agriculture also taught barter, so that that which was not, could be exchanged for that which was. Barter is for this person to exchange things with that person. If things one has are exchanged for those which one has not, they are made to circulate between this person and that, and the demand is met. In the Shuyeki (Work in Divination) the expression "In heaven and earth the great virtue is equally produced" means that in heaven and on earth the producing of all things is a virtue. After a thing is produced there is a way for its nourishment. Provided the laws of heaven and earth are not transgressed nothing with life dies because of lack of nourishment. The teachings of the sages are therefore the teachings of heaven and earth.

If the teachings of the sages are followed and the way of governing life is observed, not only will the sorrows of hunger and cold not exist, but there will be no shortage of daily necessities and life can be passed easily and quietly. This is the great virtue of heaven and earth. In the government of Gyo and Shun that which is called Usefulness and Full Life is this. The governing of Life is what man ought to carefully think of, but the minds of men all differ. Some work at life government, and others do not work at it. Again as regards the bodily actions of masters and good and bad government, the habits of the lower classes change, therefore on the advent of a selfish person the equal distribution of rice cereals and wealth ceases and the sorrows of the people come into being and difficulties for the State arise. People, whether high or low, cannot exist even for a day without food and clothing. The rules of etiquette ought to be observed, but it is usual for men when pressed by hunger and cold to forget these rules. Kanchu says "When the granaries are full then men understand the rules of etiquette, when clothing is plentiful glory and shame are understood," and by this he means that men understand the rules of etiquette when there is no scarcity of clothing and food, and there are not the hardships of hunger and cold. Mencius says "without a regular income is without a constant purpose." A regular income of the gentleman, agriculturist, artisan, and merchant. A constant purpose means to be of steadfast heart and to keep the way and not to change. Without a regular income is to be without a constant purpose; this means there is no occupation with a regular income, and pressure night and day, and the constant purpose is lost in the privations of hunger and cold, and all kinds of schemes are thought of simply to retain life for even one day, to deceive and do that which is wrong and to change that heart which would never change under an ordinary mode of life, is not having a constant purpose. The common people are just as is written above, and though Mencius says that gentlemen, though they may have no regular income, will not lose their constant purpose, even gentlemen without a regular income will generally lose their constant purpose and be guilty of dishonour. The proverb of the poor which says "Poverty is a thief" is quite true. When Kanchin governed the province of Tei as Prime Minister of Kango he erected four holdfasts (四維) The four holdfasts are the four words,—Etiquette (Rei 禮) Righteousness (Gi 義), Modesty (Ren 廉) and Shame (Chi 耻). Etiquette is made by many (人ノ作法) laws: Righteousness is fidelity (節義) Modesty is modest preciseness (廉隅), meaning a corner (Kado,) a gentleman (shi 士) is a gentle man, to make the corners sharp means modesty, shame is to put to shame or dishonor (耻辱). These are called four holdfasts because holdfasts are the ropes for fastening a ship. The governing of the State by the fastening of the four holdfasts, Etiquette, Righteousness, Modesty and Shame is as the fastening of a ship to four places with four lines of rope. If one rope of the holdfasts is cut, the ship will move a little,—if two or three are cut she will surely move, and if all are cut she will drift to where no one can know. The State is just the same. There are numerous examples from ancient times that if the four holdfasts are cut the State will move in a troublesome way. To guard these, Etiquette, Laws, Modesty and Shame, the people must not be short of clothing and food. From the lower classes all must work at some productive business so that there will be enough and not a deficiency. Those who have not settled productive work are pressed morning and night in their passage through this world to enable them to exist. If the gentlemen and the lords, and more so if the Princes of Provinces are pressed for clothing and food and have not enough, and so cause suffering to their children and households, this is being without modesty and shame.

Therefore, Kanchi in governing the country of Sei made the enrichment of the country his foundation. If a country is rich it is easy enough to make the army strong. Therefore this is called "The way of the Rich Country and Strong Army." Calling the rich country and strong army the art of the governing classes is the unjust saying of the rotten Confucians of later times. From the time of Gyo and Shun until the times of the teachings of Confucius the earth was always governed by the sages through having a Rich Country and Strong Army. In speaking of a Rich Country and Strong Army, a Rich Country is the base of a Strong Army. Therefore people governing a State in the world take great pains about the way of Food and Wealth and the nourishment of its subjects. They spread out the four holdfasts and must consider so as not to have a scarcity for the Country and Army. In the above Food and Wealth have been jointly considered.

In governing the world the honouring of the cereals and dishonouring of wealth was the good government of ancient times. This was the way of the First Kings. Cereals are the food of the people. Food is the heaven of the people. It is a thing which cannot be done without for one day. Wealth is gold and silver money. Though all people think that gold and silver are the chief treasure, when starving if gold and silver are eaten the stomach will not be filled. To sup one bowl of gruel will save one from death. When cold, should gold and silver be heaped up like a mountain and one be inside, it would not be warm. By wearing one linen coat disease will not arise. This shows that gold and silver are not the things to save a man from hunger and cold. But foolish people reason that treasure is better than rice because they think that if they have gold and silver they can easily procure rice, as under a peaceful government the ways of exchange and of buying and selling reach everywhere and if gold and silver are in possession rice and linen and silk can be procured at once. Also as rice is bulky and heavy, it is tiresome to carry it about. Gold and silver can be put in the pocket and hung on the loins and in going 100 or 1000 li one handful will meet many wants. Therefore the foolish man of the world thinks there is no better treasure than this. In times of rebellion or in bad years of famine and when rice is scarce, how about it then, when it is difficult to procure rice by gold and silver. This shews clearly the truth that the virtue of gold and silver does not reach so far as that of rice. The ancients knew this truth and therefore such a man as Shosaku of the Kan Dynasty memoralized the Emperor Hun as to the way of causing the cereals to be honoured and wealth dishonoured. In Japan it is seen that in ancient times the cereals were honoured and gold and silver were not as they are in later times. In these times the people of the earth assemble in the Eastern capital and as from the different daimyo and honourable ones down to the people they all live as travellers and it has become the fashion to do everything with gold and silver and in distant provinces it is the same, rice is dishonoured and gold and silver honoured much more than in ancient times. The people of this age of long peace do not know what it means to fall food "heaven."

If gentlemen (士), agriculturists (農), artisans (工), and business-men (商), are called the four kinds of people, then gentlemen too are of the people (民). But the agriculturists grow the five cereals, artisans make implements, business-men circulate that which is for that which is not. These three live by their business, gentlemen are used by the State and live by the salaries of their Lord. Thus gentlemen ought to be deducted and the four kinds of people, be agriculturists, artisans, business men and shop keepers. Business men travel and sell their goods, shop keepers remain in their houses and sell them, all this is business. In the work of the people there are the base and top. Agriculture is called the base work, and artisanship, business and shop keeping, the top work. The four kinds of people are the treasure of the State and if one is missing then it cannot be called a State. For, should the agricultural people be few, the food and clothing of the State will become short. The Government of the First Kings made agriculture specially important. Agricultural work is very hand, meaning tiring work every year, with little profit and no chance to eat good cereals. Therefore the farmers envy the slight though evenly paid work of the artisan and business men and many change from agriculturists to artisans and business men. Even if they do not move to live under the castle walls, but carry on business in the country their profit is greater than from agricultural work, thus their usual custom is to do farming carelessly and take more pains in buying and selling, and this means causing the State to degenerate.

To be precise, if the agricultural people gradually become fewer rice will become scarce. If artisans and business men increase then a great many kinds of material wealth will be made and collected from all parts and the hearts of man be made proud and it will become the custom to make gold and silver the principal treasure. The future needs of the State will become gradually scarce and the beginning of poverty for high and low will result, and this will be a great calamity to the State.

Therefore in the government of the sages, the registry of the people of the earth was justly carried out, and the number of houses of the four classes of people and their classes were often re-arranged and agriculturists were prohibited from wilfully changing to some other work. But in this age there

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is no such prohibition and the artisans and business men increase daily and the towns become full, and though it is convenient in supplying the needs of men, it makes them proud and all the gold and silver treasure is paid into the warehouses of the shop keepers. Is this not sad?

To dislike hard work and like ease is natural to man. All four classes of people do not exert themselves at their own work and envy the work of others. To like to be idle and to be addicted to idleness is just the same in the present as in ancient times. Mencius, when he said "slackness is not good" meant as amongst the four classes the agriculturists have the most severe work. If the government does not supervise them and if it leave them to their own devices and if the hardships of hunger and cold are not just right before them, they will neglect farming and not properly exert themselves in their work, and extremitiy and beggary will reach them before they can swing on their heels. Therefore the way to govern the people is by a severe, and not by an easy government. If it is too easy it will be to the hurt of the people. So the government should repeatedly supervise the people and examine them, and see who truly exert themselves and who are lazy, and reward or punish them as the case may be. In the foreign country (China) there is such a thing as the encourgement of agriculture. The Emperor sends a messenger to the people to encourage agriculture, filial and brotherly love in the field. When through filial love younger brothers, who work under the father, mother and elder brother, diligently farm their fields, and reports of such conduct have been presented by and heard from the local officials, rewards are given by the government.

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The above have been received since the last meeting.

A. LLOYD.

26 June, 1907.

KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

FIRST MEETING.—FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH JULY.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Count T. Itagaki, President; J. de Cuers de Cogolin, Esq., Vice-President; D. Marshall, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., B. C. T. Gray, Esq., J. Kimura, Esq., M. J. Dayet, Esq., S. Tokuda, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., F. Sakuma, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., S. Tomura, Esq., A. R. Catto, Esq., T. Hiyama, Esq., M. Megata, Esq., R. J. Ward, Esq., Capt. K. Suzuki, A. L. Bouffier, Esq., and G. Usui, Esq.

SUPERVISORS:—S. Kimura, Esq., Dr. T. Ishiura, and A. M. T. Woodward, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, H.E. A. Gérard, H.E. Governor Sufu, H.E. Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, H.E. Count Gallina, H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. Dr. Paul Ritter, H.E. Baron S. Senge, Viscount S. Kano, H. C. Lowther, Esq., N. Mitsubashi, Esq., and Y. Ozaki, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—B. C. T. Gray, Esq., Chairman; R. J. Ward, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; A. R. Catto, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., Capt. K. Makita, M. J. Dayett, Esq., and A. L. Motin, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

STEWARDS OF THE MEETING:—B. C. T. Gray, Esq., Chairman; R. J. Ward, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; F. H. Bugbird, Esq., Judge; F. M. Tegner, Esq., Scales; H. Lefeber, Esq., Handicapper; P. C. Colman, Esq., Time Keeper; D. Marshall, Esq., Starter; S. Isaacs, Esq., M. J. Dayet, Esq., H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, E. C. Davis, Esq., S. Tokuda, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., S. Tamura, Esq., J. Strauss, Esq., A. R. Catto, Esq., M. Megata, Esq., J. Kimura, Esq., Capt. Yasuda, K. Mori, Esq., and F. Wada, Esq.

The first meeting of the Keihin Keiba—Tokyo-Yokohama—Horse Race Club, took place on July 13th at Kawasaki. Unfortunately, heavy rains with thunder were experienced throughout the afternoon of the day. At the 13th race, the horse Asakaze, jockey Sakichi, and Rio Shannon, jockey Kawasaki, fell while reaching the front of the stand. Rio Shannon sustained severe injuries and died.

The race course is located at Horinouchi about one and a half mile from the Railway station, and faces the sea. The course is oval in form and is exactly one mile in length, the width being 106 feet. Inside the course, a training course was provided with a width of 48 feet. The land of the central part of the double courses was utilized to make the courses. The centre was therefore made as if it were a lake after the previous heavy rains. The view is excellent but quite different from that of Negishi or Ikegami. The whole compound of the stand and paddock covers eight thousand *tsubo*. At present, the second class stand only is built and is temporarily employed as first and second class stands. The building measures 50 by 21 *ken* and 53 feet in height, providing thirty-five steps and on the floor, seven steps. Thus about ten thousand visitors are admittable on the stand. The ground floor of the whole building is used for the *pari mutuel*. It is more spacious than that of Negishi and Ikegami, probably as the result of development in the business.

1.—The MAIDEN PLATE; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian Horses of Autumn 1906 and Spring 1907 that have not won a race at date of entry; weight for age; Horses of Spring 1907 3lb. allowance. One Mile.

Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporeuse .....(Kurosaka) 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camelia.....(Sugihara) 2
Mr. Sport's Queen of Scots .....(Hanzawa) 3
Time 2.05.
PARI MUTUEL—97.50 yen.

2.—The SCURRY STAKES; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian Horses; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry, weight for age; of more than 3 races to carry 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 21lb. in all. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Negishi's Mitsubiki..... .....(Higaki) 1
Major Tricks' La Cantiniere.....(Kawamura) 2
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Azalea .....(Sugihara) 3
Time 1.29.
PARI MUTUEL—13 yen.

3.—The FIRST RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Country Bred Horses; weight 135lb.; winners at date of entry to carry 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb. in all; Subscription horses 5lb. allowance. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Negishi's Hakodate .....(Higaki) 1
Mr. Nakaizumi's Kinkazan .....(Kato) 2
Mr. Hamamura's Hinode II.....(Tomioka) 3
Time 1.35.
PARI MUTUEL—21 yen.

4.—The FIRST RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian horses, First lot; weight for age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Cherry's Tsukumo .....(Shiina) 1
Mr. Hiyama's Azuma .....(Fujihara) 2
Mr. Hashimoto's Kikusui .....(Miyakawa) 3
Time 1.34.
PARI MUTUEL—92 yen.

5.—The SECOND RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses, Second lot; weight for age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Hirazoka's Sakura.....(Kano) 1
Mr. Sato's Kirin.....(Tomofuji) 2
Mr. Kawakita's Tamagawa .....(Horikoshi) 3
Time 1.34 2/5
PARI MUTUEL—134 yen.

6.—The THIRD RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses, First lot; weight for age; starters in race No. 4 excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Koyasu's Isao .....(Jimba) 1
Mr. Tomee's Tomoe.....(Matsutani) 2
Mr. Lassam's Magnolia .....(Hiramura) 3
Time 2.42 1/5.
PARI MUTUEL—10.50 yen.

7.—The FOURTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses, Second lot; weight for age; starters in race No. 5 excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Taga's Uneme .....(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Hamamura's Jean d'Arc .....(Tomioka) 2
Mr. Yodo's Flying Star .....(Sano) 3
Time 2.51 3/4.
PARI MUTUEL—32.50 yen.

8.—The MONGOLIAN STAKES; value Yen 300, with Cup for the Rider; the Second to receive Yen 100, the Third Yen 50; for all China ponies; weight as per scale; winners in Japan at date of entry to carry 7lb. extra; Subscription ponies of 1907 5lb. allowance, to be ridden by members of the Club or Naval or Military officers or members of the Diplomatic service of Japan or other countries, or by visitors whose names must be submitted to and approved by the Committee before the meeting; riders who have won five races on the flat excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Sasbona's Chiji.....(Mr. Woodward) 1
Major Trick's Hassard .....(Mr. Hawkins) 2
Mr. Nemo's Voltegia .....(Mr. Andreis) 3
Time 3.00 3/5.
PARI MUTUEL—97.50 yen.

9.—The CLUB CUP; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian Horses of 1906 and 1907 that have not won over 5 races in Japan at date of entry; weight for age; winners at date of entry to carry 3lb. extra for each win; Subscription Horses of 1907 5lb. allowance. One Mile.

Mr. K.K.'s Takasaki .....(Shibata) 1
Mr. Hamamura's Doey.... .....(Sasaki) 2
Mr. Sasbona's Chibaya .....(Kawasaki) 3
Time 2.06 4/5
PARI MUTUL—39.50.

10.—The NEGISHI PLATE; value yen 300, the Second to receive Yen 75, and the Third Yen 50; for Tokyo Race Association Subscription Country Bred Horses that have not won a race at date of entry; weight for age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Yodo's Kotako .....(Sano) 1
Mr. Ito's Take.....(Sasaki) 2
Mr. Sasbona's Chikugo .....(Kobayashi) 3.
Time 1.44 1/5.
PARI MATUEL—14.50 yen.

11.—The FIRST RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Country Bred Horses; weight for age. Five Furlongs.

Mr. Kimura's Niicap .....(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Asahina .....(Ebano) 2
Mr. Sasaki's Shirahige .....(Tachibana) 3
Time 1.31 1/5.
PARI MATUEL—29 yen.

12.—The SECOND RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Country Bred Horses; weight for age; winner of race No. 11 excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Nishiki's Goun .....(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. B. Sasaki's Kototoye .....(Higaki) 2
Mr. Rainbow's Senkai.....(Hiramura) 3
Time 1.51.
PARI MUTUEL 8 yen.

13.—The FIRST RACE FOR ALL COMERS; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for all Imported Horses; Subscription Horses and China Ponies excepted; weight for age. One Mile.

Mr. Broker's Harukaze .....(Saito) 1
Mr. R. Hamamura's Hitakoye .....(Tomioka) 2
Gold's Tomozuru .....(Tada) 3
Time 2.16.
PARI MUTUEL 31 yen.

The Shanghai *Echo de Chine* says that the French, German, English, American and Ministers at Peking have notified the Waiwupu of their intention to nominate a commission whose business it will be to ascertain how the regulations against opium are being applied at the various ports.

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CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Dr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, has decided an appeal instituted by Messrs Sale and Frazar Ltd., No. 167, Yokohama, against a decision of the Yokohama Customs. The firm imported "soluble beef" on which the Yokohama customs imposed duty at the rate of seventy-seven *yen* per 100 *kin* gross in accordance with No. 43 of the tariff which deals with "extract of meat." The importers contended that the material should be dealt with under No. 44 of the tariff which treats of nutritious food and the duty should be at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad val.* The "soluble beef" is superior to "somatose" which is included in that class. The directors of the Yokohama Customs said that "soluble beef" resembled somatose and was a kind of extract of meat. The quantity of a nutritious constituents could not be taken as a standard to settle the question whether "soluble beef" was an extract of meat or another kind of food. The Minister of Finance dismissed the appeal on the groound that the material in question is extract of meat, to be included in No. 43 of the tariff.

The Minister of Finance has delivered a decision in an appeal presented by Messrs. A. Oestmann and Co., Kobe, against a finding adopted by the Kobe Customs. The firm imported two cases of "bleached half linen" on which the customs authorities imposed 30 per cent *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 275 of the tariff. The importers contended that the material was manufactured with flax and cotton; that it is commonly regarded in business circles as linen; and that it should be treated under Nos. 36 and 40 of the Anglo-Japanese or Japan-German Conventional tariffs respectively, which all provide 10 per cent *ad val.* duty. The appeal was dismissed for the reason that the quantity of cotton was not exceeded by flax.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. John Brinsmead, the well-known pianomaker, has just celebrated with his wife the 70th anniversary of their wedding.

A *Hochi* London telegram dated July 13th says that the Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have again arrived at Portsmouth. The squadron will stay there for three days.

A case of small-pox having been found on the *Mongolia*, the steamer was removed to Nagahama on Saturday for carrying out disinfecting measures but these having been effected she left on Sunday afternoon.

The marriage has just taken place of Dr. Edward Stainer, son of the late Sir John Stainer, formerly organist at St. Paul's Cathedral, and Miss Rosalind Bridge, younger daughter of Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey.

"Keep your temper, laddie," said an old Scotsman to a rather fiery tempered son. "Never quarrel wi' an angry person, especially a woman. Mind ye, a soft answer pays best. It's commanded—and forbye it maes them far madder than anything else you could say."

We are informed by the Superintendent of Foreign Mails that the mail service between Honolulu and New Zealand having become less frequent, it has been decided by the local Post Office to despatch mails for New Zealand *viâ* Hongkong and Sydney, except those which are specially superscribed "via Honolulu."

Uneasiness seems still to prevail in Vladivostock. A telegram to the *Asahi* says that at 2 p.m. on July 12th, some fifty Russians made raids on prominent streets and tried to steal merchandise. At a critical time, a number of gendarmes and police appeared on the scene and dispersed the rioters. About twenty of the latter were arrested.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above named company held on the 11th inst., it was unanimously decided, in view of important architectural suggestions, which were laid before the meeting, to postpone operations for the addition of two storeys to the main brick building pending receipt of fuller information concerning reconstruction.

The local Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has received a telegram from the head office to the following effect:—

"Subject to Audit, the Bank's dividend for the half year ending 30th June will probably be £1. 15s.

Added to Silver Reserve .....$ 750,000.00
Carried forward to next half year...$1,800,000.00

The *Globe* contains the announcement that from the end of June the proprietorship of that journal will be vested solely in Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth, brother of Lord Northcliffe, who contested Mid-Salop as a Tariff Reformer at the last General Election. The direction of the *Globe*, however, will remain as it is at present, and no change is contemplated in the policy with which it has been identified for so many years.

Sir F. Treves, the great physician, speaking at Preston in England, said he looked forward to a time when people would leave off the extraordinary habit of taking medicine, when sanitary work and fresh air and sunlight would replace the latter, and when, owing to the discoveries of bacteriological science, it would be as anomalous for persons to die of scarlet fever, typhoid, cholera, and diphtheria, as it would be for a man to die of a wolf's bite in England.

The British cruiser *Monmouth* will leave Yokohama on July 23rd for Yokosuka, where she will stay for four days. During her stay there all the officers and bluejackets will be the guests of Vice-Admiral Kamimura, Commander-in-Chief of the naval station. On July 26th, the ship will leave for North China waters. It may be added that on the evening of July 19th the Tokyo municipality will entertain all the officers of the British cruiser at the *Kihin-kwan* in the Industrial Exhibition. Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, and his staff, and high officers of the Navy will be present.

The post-mortem travels of the Scotch herring are surprising to a stay-at-home reader of the annual report of the Fishery Board for Scotland. The season dealt with by the report, that of 1906, was a boom season for herrings—or, rather, it was one of a consecutive series of boom seasons. Nearly 5,000,000 cwts. were landed, and over a million and a half barrels of cured herrings were exported. The latter found their way chiefly to Germany and Russia, but also to Galicia, Poland, Eastern Pomerania, Silesia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Holland, America and even Liberia, where (says the British Consul at Monrovia) "herring packed in cases is another article freely patronised by the natives." Protectionists should not fail to note that "the high price of meat in Germany, owing to the operation of the tariff," contributed to the increased demand from that country. The poor people in Germany have to live on cured herrings because Protection makes the price of meat prohibitive.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AGNOSTICISM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir;—In his letter on the subject of "Agnostics" Mr. J. Ingram Bryan refers among other things to anonymity in connection with letters to a newspaper. Mr. J. Ingram Bryan evidently thinks there is a good deal in a name, and has a fondness for the personal note in matters of controversy. Others, however, may prefer impersonality in such matters. And in fact, in a letter dealing with such subjects as Christianity *versus* Agnosticism, I for one certainly think the personality had better be kept out. The personality is a very sensitive and resentful little creature and the cause of endless strife and controversy. So where the advocacy of what one believes to be truth is the dominant motive, one may prefer, and very wisely and with good reason, to write impersonally. Mr. J. Ingram Bryan in writing of the "fence of anonymity" would seem to imply that a writer choosing that method had something to fear by disclosing his identity. But surely that cannot be so. There are surely no dire consequences to be feared. That Mr. J. Ingram Bryan is apt to inspire certain sentiments in his readers no one will doubt; but fear is certainly not one of them. Whether he writes on the subject of Japan or on the subject of Agnosticism, Mr. J. Ingram Bryan shows the same delightful assurance; and to those acquainted with either subject he is equally capable of exciting mirth; but scarcely anything else.

To reply to Mr. J. Ingram Bryan's diatribes on the subject of agnosticism would be to pay them too high a compliment. Their only fit answer is a smile.

Yours faithfully, ANOTHER OBJECTOR.

July 12th, 1907.

"RIO SHANNON."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Without in any way criticizing the paragraph which appeared in to-day's issue of your paper regarding the arrangements of the K. K. C. (which to some extent was certainly justified) I wish to remove from the public mind a doubt which might well arise as to the cause of the tragic death of "Rio Shannon." I was one of the Stewards and in fact I assisted in the Judge's box and therefore am able to speak with a certain degree of knowledge of facts as regards the condition of the course.

The course was atrocious and those that sent their horses out on Saturday were foolhardy. But at no time was it, in my opinion, dangerous going.

Many owners, including myself, did not even enter our horses, on the principle that horses are not machines and need a rest just as much as human beings.

But it is just this very point, and that only, which accounts for the death of Rio Shannon.

The only persons responsible for the death of this valuable animal were the owner, Capt. Makita, and his riding boy—I cannot call him a jockey!

Out of charity I am willing to assume that it was ignorance on Capt. Makita's part that the horse was raced at all.

Otherwise the only conclusion to arrive at is that a man who cannot treat a noble horse such as Rio Shannon better than that, should not have anything to do with horses at all.

In England, if such an occurrence were possible, which I do not think could be the case, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would step in and both owner and rider of the horse would be heavily fined if not imprisoned.

Whilst no doubt the arrangements of the K.K.C. left much to be desired it is unfair to the Club to in any way attribute Saturday's tragedy to any other cause than the ignorance or deliberate wickedness of the owner.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours truly, E. C. DAVIS.

P.S.—I trust the Japanese press will notice this letter.

Yokohama, July 15th, 1907.

THE REAL PRICE OF THE JAPAN RAILWAY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Recently you called attention to the fact that the Government had fixed the price of purchase of the Japan Railway on the basis of *yen* 117 a share and added that the shares were quoted a few days before the time of that announcement at *yen* 96.

Is it not a fact that the difference is not so great as appears at first sight? Is not the Government to pay for these shares with 5 per cent. bonds which are quoted at present at about *yen* 85 for a bond with a face value of *yen* 100? If this is so, bonds for *yen* 117 are worth about *yen* 99 in cash. What justification is there from an economic point of view for such procedure? Is not the Government practically compelling those who happen to hold railway stock to purchase its bonds? If the Government had to find cash to pay for the railways it would have to be content to receive about *yen* 85 for every *yen* 100 bond, but it lays this burden on those who unfortunately invested in the stock of private railway companies. It would be convenient if one could pay taxes to the Government on a similar basis.

I am, Sir, yours, etc., INVESTOR.

COMMUNICATION WITH FIRE STATIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Will you allow me through your columns to make the following suggestion to householders in Yokohama, and one that I am sure if carried out will be found to be advantageous in the event of fire?

My suggestion is that the words and number "Satsumacho Fire Station Telephone No. 677" in bold characters should be posted just over every tele-

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phone, so that instead of having to look over the list to find the number people can at once in the event of fire, telephone direct to the Station.

I have been prompted to propose this, as it is very rare that we receive a telephone message direct from the premises until a considerable time after the report from the Brigade Alarm Tower and at that time the fire is often already well advanced.

For residents on the Bluff who wish to 'phone to the Bluff Station the number of the telephone is 678.

Yours faithfully, N. M. MORGIN.
Superintendent.

Satsumacho Fire Brigade Headquarters.

Yokohama, July 16th, 1907.

REV. J. I. BRYAN'S ATTACK ON AGNOSTICISM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—When writing to you on the above subject on June 26th, I pleaded want of time as an excuse for not discussing fully the issues raised by Mr. Bryan in his article on Agnosticism published in your issue of June 22nd. Had Mr. Bryan adopted a less haughty and insolent tone in treating of the beliefs of the world's great scholars, I should not have taken the trouble to reply to his article. But, unfortunately, Mr. Bryan has dragged his pulpit style into the columns of a newspaper and undertakes to lay down the law as to what people should believe and what they should reject. Now, sir, the notion that clergymen are better informed on religion, philosophy and ethics than scholarly laymen who have paid attention to these subjects has long since been discarded with scorn by the whole learned world of Europe and America. The spectacle of a man like Mr. Bryan preaching a sermon to such ripe scholars as Haeckel, Kant, Mill, Edward Clodd, Paul Carus, John M. Robertson, George Jacob Holyoake, Leslie Stephen and the two Huxleys, Thomas Henry and Leonard, is the funniest thing in literature that I have come across in the course of my reading. One thing is certain: Mr. Bryan sadly needs instruction on the subject of Agnosticism. Agnostics swarm in this country. As Marquis Itō observed with a good deal of pride a few years ago, the Japanese are a nation of Agnostics. And if the missionaries be excepted, it is true to say that almost all the highly educated Europeans and Americans of the male sex residing in this country, whether they attend church or whether they stay away, are agnostics. And as for England, it is admitted by the clergy themselves that the majority of educated men are agnostics. An M. P. wrote thus to the *Spectator* in 1899:—"Vast numbers—in my belief, the great majority—both of men of action and men of thought are agnostics. 'All wise men are of the same religion—and what is that? No wise man ever tells.' Hence the question of numbers is necessarily one of impression." Now Mr. Bryan's theory that agnostics are either fools or morally bad won't work; since practically the whole of the philosophic and scientific world has gone over to agnosticism. It is absolutely false to assert, as Mr. Bryan does, that the first scholars of the world to-day affirm that Christianity, as now taught in the Churches, "rests on as historical a basis as any other fact of history." It is untrue to assert that the greatest scientists, philosophers and scholars are Christians in belief, though they are so in name, because baptized in infancy. Numerous letters on this subject were published a few years ago in some of the London dailies and weeklies. They showed most conclusively, as Dr. C. Callaway put it, that "What the science of the last 50 years has done is to create an atmosphere in which belief in the supernatural dwindles and often dies. How long," continues Dr. Callaway, "this belief will linger on among educated men it would be rash to predict; but the writings and sermons of the leading clergy of the present generation are significant proofs of the rationalizing of religious thought.....Our increasingly vivid perception of the stringency of natural law renders supernatural intervention more and more incredible." Mr. C. Callaway is a Doctor of Science and ought to know what he is talking about. The ground which Mr. Bryan traverses in his essay was all gone over by Dr. Wace in 1889. The arguments of this theologian were very severely and crushingly dealt with in a series of articles, reproduced in the columns of the *Japan Daily Mail* in an abbreviated form, written by Professor Huxley. In order, if this be possible, to set Mr. Bryan right on a point on which he seems to have no information—the real significance of the term Agnosticism, I quote one passage from Professor Huxley's Essay entitled "Agnosticism and Christianity." "Moreover, speaking for myself, and without impugning the right of any other person to use the term in another sense, I further say that Agnosticism is not properly described as a 'negative' creed of any kind, except in so far as it expresses absolute faith in the validity of a principle which is as much ethical as intellectual." (Then comes a definition of Agnosticism). "This principle may be stated in various ways, but they all amount to this: *that it is wrong for a man to say that he is certain of the objective truth of any proposition unless he can produce evidence which logically justifies that certainty.* This is what Agnosticism asserts; and in my opinion, it is all that is essential to Agnosticism. That which Agnostics deny and repudiate as immoral is the contrary doctrine, that there are propositions which men ought to believe without logically satisfactory evidence; *and that reprobation ought to attach to the profession* of disbelief in such inadequately supported propositions." This, sir, is the absurd assumption on which Mr. Bryan bases his extremely silly sermon addressed to agnostics. His notion that all the good that is to be found in the lives and the thoughts of agnostics comes from Christianity is too ridiculous to be seriously discussed. What about the Japanese agnostics? What about the thousands of really good men and women who have grown up agnostics and have conscientiously for 40 or 50 years refused even to pretend that they believe in Christianity by attending Christian services? No, Mr. Bryan, that theory wont hold water. I despair of getting Mr. Bryan to tell us what he believes. He now comes out with the extraordinary statement that "Christianity is Christ." How can that possibly be? Dr. Annandale, who is a very accurate lexicographer, defines Christianity as "The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ." He might have said "supposed to have been taught by Christ," as the higher criticism of the New Testament has conclusively shown that we are not at all sure exactly what Christ himself either said or taught. On this subject Mr. Bryan would do well to study "Supernatural Religion" and Mr. John M. Robertson's "A Short History of Christianity" and the works of the great German Theologians. Now the Christian Creed differs considerably according to the special views of its expositors. To say that the belief and the personality of Christ are equally well represented by the Unitarian and the Roman Catholic, by the Ritualist and the Rationalist within Mr. Bryan's Church, by the Baptist and the Anabaptist, by anybody and everybody who says, "I am a Christian," is to show great superficiality of thought. I have spent my life in studying many creeds and forms of belief and I have come to the conclusion, which so many other agnostics have reached, that they are in many respects absolutely contradictory. Of course Mr. Bryan thinks that he is sure to be right and all who differ from him wrong. There is an utter lack of modesty of tone in his writing on this subject. He says Christians are superior to everybody else. "Let another man praise thee," is a motto that is strange to Mr. Bryan. Is the trumpeter of the orthodox party dead that Mr. Bryan gives forth such loud blasts? This assumption of superiority on the part of the representatives of dying supernaturalism is most repulsive to well-read and enlightened men. That Mr. Bryan ought to know. Hundreds of clergymen of my acquaintance know it well and never venture to take up the attitude to unbelief that Mr. Bryan has taken up. In speaking of that fine book of Sir Leslie Stephen's "An Agnostic Apology" as "the pessimistic wailing of an agnostic," Mr. Bryan reveals the fact that he has never gone through that book. Had he done so, on the supposition that he has an open mind and is really in search of truth for its own sake apart from the comfort or discomfort that the knowledge of it may bring, he could never have penned the flippant remarks with which he dismisses this great writer and thinker. Sir Leslie Stephen, like George Jacob Holyoake, showed Christians how an agnostic can die. He died triumphant in his unbelief. He being dead, yet speaketh, and this is what he says to Mr. Bryan and those who think with him:—"What, then, is the net result? One insoluble doubt has haunted men's minds since thought began in the world. No answer has ever been suggested. One school of philosophers hands it to the next. It is denied in one form only to reappear in another. The question is not *which* excludes the doubt, but *how* it expresses the doubt. Admit or deny the competence of reason in theory, we all agree that it fails in practice. Theologians revile reason as much as agnostics. They then appeal to it. And it decides against them. They amend their plea by excluding certain questions from its jurisdiction, and those questions include the whole difficulty. They declare that their consciousness declares just what they want it to declare. Ours declares something else. Who is to decide? The only appeal is to experience, and to appeal to experience is to admit the fundamental dogma of Agnosticism.

*Is it not, then, the very height of audacity, in face of a difficulty which meets us at every turn, which has perplexed all the ablest thinkers in proportion to their ability, which vanishes in one shape only to show itself in another, to declare roundly not only that the difficulty can be solved but that it does not exist?** Why, when no honest man will deny in private that every ultimate problem is wrapped in the profoundest mystery, do honest men proclaim in pulpits that unhesitating certainty is the duty of the most foolish and ignorant? Is it not a spectacle to make the angels laugh? We are a company of ignorant beings feeling our way through mists and darkness, learning only by incessantly repeated blunders, obtaining a glimmering of truth by falling into every conceivable error, dimly discerning light enough for our daily needs, but hopelessly differing whenever we attempt to describe the ultimate origin or end of our paths; and yet when one of us ventures to declare that we don't know the map of the universe as well as the map of our infinitesimal parish he is hooted, reviled, and perhaps told that he will be damned to all eternity for his faithlessness. Amidst all the endless and hopeless controversies which have left nothing but bare husks of meaningless words, we have been able to discover certain reliable truths. They don't take us very far, and the condition of discovering them has been distrust of *à priori* guesses and the systematic interrogation of experience. Let us, say some of us, follow at least this clue. Here shall we find sufficient guidance for the needs of life, though we renounce for ever the attempt to get behind the veil which no one has succeeded in raising; if indeed there be anything behind. You miserable agnostics! is the retort; throw aside such rubbish and cling to the old husks; stick to the words, which profess to explain everything; call your doubts mysteries and they wont disturb you any longer; and believe in those necessary truths of which no two philosophers have ever succeeded in giving the same version.

"Gentlemen, we can only reply, wait till you have some show of agreement among yourselves. Wait till you can give some answer, not palpably a verbal answer, to some one of the doubts which oppress us as they oppress you. Wait till you can point to some single truth, however trifling, which has been discovered by your method, and will stand the test of discussion and verification. Wait till you can appeal to reason. Wait till your Divine Revelations have something more to reveal than the hope that the hideous doubts which they suggest may possibly be without foundation. Till then we shall be content to admit openly what you whisper under your breath or hide in technical jargon, that the ancient secret is a secret still; that man knows nothing of the infinite and absolute; and that *knowing nothing, he had better not be dogmatic about his ignorance.* And, meanwhile, we will endeavour to be as charitable as possible and, *while you trumpet forth officially your contempt for our scepticism, we will at least try to believe that you are imposed upon by your own bluster.*"

I am, Sir, yours, &c. AN AGNOSTIC.

July 13th, 1907.

* The italics are mine.

LAWN TENNIS.

The following is a full record of the Mixed Doubles and Gentlemen's Singles Handicap which have just been concluded. The final of the Mixed Doubles on Friday played at the Bluff Gardens Mrs. Read and Mr. van R. Smith won the prizes presented by Mr. and Mrs. James—a jade and gold necklet and a silver cigar and cigarette box. Miss Dinsdale received the prizes for the losing lady, a silver bowl, presented by Mr. Colchester and Mr. van R. Smith. At the request of Mrs. Litchfield, President of the L.L.T. and C.C., Baroness d'Anethan kindly consented to present the prizes.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs Strauss and A. E. Pearson *v.* Mrs. Abegg and F. E. Colchester—Mrs. Abegg and F. E. Colchester, 6—3, 7—5.

Mrs. Schmid and K. Wilson *v.* Miss Dinsdale and M. Surth—Miss Dinsdale and M. Surth, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Read and J. A. Harmssen *v.* Miss H. Du Bose and G. Irwine—Mrs. Read and J. A. Harmssen, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Wilson and A. W. Read *v.* Mrs Abbott and J. E. Hargreaves—Mrs. Abbott and J. E. Hargreaves, 8—6, 9—7.

Mrs. Moss and L. S. Hudson *v.* Mrs. Dinsdale and E. O. Herrman—Mrs. Dinsdale and E. O. Herrman, 6—4, 10—8.

Miss Lewis and H. D. Bell *v.* Miss Merriman and B. R. Berrick—Miss Merriman and B. R. Berrick 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Leach and E. Salinger *v.* Mrs. Bate and A. Bishop—Miss Leach and E. Salinger, 0—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Thomas and T. J. Chapman *v.* Mrs. Pearson and C. L. Anderson—Miss Thomas and T. J. Chapman, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Kilby and J. M. Mollison *v.* Mrs. King and

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C. W. Atkinson—Miss Kilby and J. M. Mollison, 4—6, 7—5, 6—8.

Miss K. Du Bose and K. van R. Smith *v.* Miss Tripp and M. B. Lendrum—Miss Du Bose and K. van R. Smith, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. F. Owston and H. Kauffmann *v.* Mrs. Hall and O. M. Poole—Mrs. Owston and H. Kauffman, 6—4, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND.

Mrs. J. R. Thomson and H. Kauffmann *v.* Mrs. Owston and P. E. Colchester—Mrs. Owston and F. E. Colchester, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Dinsdale and T. J. Chapman *v.* Miss K. Du Bose and Dr. Post—Miss Dinsdale and T. J. Chapman, 6—3, 6—4.

Mrs. Read and J. M. Mollison *v.* Miss Thomas and E. Salinger—Mrs. Read and J. M. Mollison, 6—1, 9—7.

Mrs. Abbott and J. E. Hargreaves *v.* Mrs. Dinsdale and E. O. Herrmann—Mrs. Abbott and J. E. Hargreaves, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Merriman and van R. Smith *v.* Mrs. Abegg and J. A. Harmssen—Miss Merriman and van R. Smith, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Kilby and B. R. Berrick *v.* Miss Leach and M. Surth—Miss Leach and M. Surth, 6—3, 6—4.

THIRD ROUND.

Mrs. Abbott and J. M. Mollision *v.* Mrs. Read and F. E. Colchester—Mrs. Read and F. E. Colchester, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Merriman and van R. Smith *v.* Miss Leach and T. J. Chapman—Miss Merriman and van R. Smith, 6—4, 0—6, 7—5.

Mrs. Owston, Miss Dinsdale, J. E. Hargreaves, and M. Surth, Byes.

FOURTH ROUND.

Miss Dinsdale and F. E. Colchester *v.* Mrs. Owston and J. E. Hargreaves—Miss Dinsdale and F. E. Colchester, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. Read and van R. Smith *v.* Miss Merriman and M. Surth—Mrs. Read and van R. Smith, 6—4, 6—4.

FINAL.

Mrs. Read and K. van R. Smith *v.* Miss Dinsdale and F. E. Colchester—Mrs. Read and K. van R. Smith, 6—1, 6—2.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES HANDICAP.

FIRST ROUND.

O. M. Poole, M. B. Lendrum, J. M. Mollison, W. Burk, E. Salinger, A. Bishop, A. E. Cooper, J. E. Hargreaves, E. O. Herrman, A. Kauffman, C. L. Anderson, byes.

F. E. Colchester *v.* H. C. Gregory—Colchester, 7—5, 6—4.

C. W. Atkinson *v.* F. Gilbert—Atkinson, 6—0, 6—0.

G. Irwine *v.* T. J. Chapman—Chapman, 6—4, 8—6.

K. Wilson *v.* A. W. Read—Wilson, 6-2, 6—3.

A. E. Pearson *v.* H. D. Bell—Pearson, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND.

O. M. Poole, *v.* M. B. Lendrum—Poole, 9—7, 6—3.

J. M. Mollison *v.* W. Burk—Mollison, 6—0, 6—1.

E. Salinger *v.* F. E. Colchester—Colchester, walk over.

C. W. Atkinson *v* J. T. Chapman—Chapman, 6—2, 6—2.

K. Wilson *v.* A. E. Pearson—Wilson, walk over.

A. Bishop *v.* A. E. Cooper—Bishop, 7—5, 6—3.

J. E. Hargreaves *v.* E O. Herrmann—Hargreaves, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

A. Kauffmann *v.* C. L. Anderson—Kauffmann, 6—2, 6—1.

THIRD ROUND.

O. M. Poole *v.* J. M. Mollison - Mollison, 6—0, 7—5.

F. E. Colchester, *v.* T. J. Chapman—Colchester, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3.

K. Wilson *v.* A Bishop—Bishop, 2—6, 7—5, 10—8.

J. E. Hargreaves *v.* A. Kauffmann—Kauffmann, 4—6, 6—1, 7—5.

FOURTH ROUND.

J. M. Mollison *v.* F. E. Colchester—Mollison, 6—4, 6—4.

A. Bishop *v.* A. Kauffman—Kauffman, 8—6, 6—4.

FINAL.

J. M. Mollison *v.* A. Kauffmann—Mollison, 6—2, 6—4.

The prizes were a silver blotter and a silver letter opener.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

The following is the Report of the Directors to be submitted at the Thirty-Sixth Semi-Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1907.

The Profit and Loss Account, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities, for the half year ended June 30th, 1907, accompany this Report.

The net profit for the half year after providing for general expenses, Directors and Auditor's fees, Sundry Creditors, and bad or doubtful debts, amounts to *yen* 64,735.57, which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

	Yen.
In payment of a dividend of *yen* 6.00 per share for the half year	30,000.00
To reserve	5,000.00
For depreciation	6,151.70
Bonus to Employees	572.00
To be carried forward	23,011.87

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 26th of July, when warrants will be issued.

C. H. H. HALL, G. W. COLTON, } Directors.

Yokohama. 11th July. 1907.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Liabilities.	Yen.
Capital 5,000 Shares at *yen* 100	500,000.00
Sundry Creditors	16,133.78
Debentures	10,000.00
Kurumaya Security Fund	200.00
Unclaimed Dividends	646.04
Profit and Loss Account	64,735 57
Total	591,715.39

Assets.	Yen.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	57,397.47
Cash in hand	614.40
Fire Insurance, value of running policies.	7,215.36
Grounds	173,500.00
Buildings	223,000.00
Furniture	90,655.10
Electric Light Plant	10,811.00
Steam Launch	3,500.00
Wines in stock	11,375.91
Provisions in stock	1,765.40
Cigars and Cigarettes in stock	1,300.54
Miscellaneous stock	1,225.04
Sundry Debtors	9,355.17
Total	591,715.39

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—30TH JUNE, 1907.

Dr.		Yen.
To Insurance Account		4,664 37
" General Expenses		31,512.59
" Directors' and Auditor's Fees		1,300.00
" Taxes		1,468 08
" Balance available for division	64,735.57	
To be dealt with as under:—		
Dividend at *yen* 6 per share	30,000.00	
Reserve Account	5,000 00	
Gratuity to Employees	572.00	
Written off Furniture Account	6,151.70	
Balance carried forward	23,011.87	64,735.57
Total		103,680.91

Cr.	Yen.
By Balance from last half year	13,990.77
" Transferred from Working Account	84,522.69
" Rent Account	4,840.00
" Sundry Receipts	326.52
" Interest	63
Total	103,680.61

Yokohama, 30th June, 1907.

G. W. COLTON, L. EPPINGER, } DIRECTORS.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the books and vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be in accordance therewith. E. B. S. EDWARDS, AUDITOR.

Yokohama, 10th July, 1907.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.

A special meeting of the members of the London Chamber of Commerce was held during June, at the offices, Oxford-court, Cannon-street, Sir Royer Parkington, a member of the council, presiding, to hear an address on "Trade with Japan," from Mr. E. T. Crowe, Commercial Attaché to the British Embassy at Tokio.

Mr. Crowe, in the course of his address, said that the total of Japanese trade for last year was again a record, imports and exports together amounting to £86,000,000, or £3,000,000 more than in 1905. He urged that we in this country must see that we secured our fair share of any increase in imports, although it was only to be expected that the bulk of the growth would be in raw material. Last year was particularly remarkable, owing to the fact that, for the first time since 1895, there was an excess of exports over imports amounting to about £500,000, compared with an excess of imports in 1905 of £17,000,000. As regarded the British share of the trade, the United Kingdom still held first place in imports, with 24 per cent.; the rest of the British Empire came second, with 18 per cent.; the United States third, with 17 per cent.; China fourth, with 13 per cent.; and Germany fifth, with 10 per cent. In exports, of course, we took a much lower position, the United States, China, France, and Korea, in the order named, being Japan's chief customers. With regard to the future, Japan intended to become one of the important manufacturing countries, and she had already taken extensive strides in that direction. She had also recently increased her tariff, especially against manufactured goods and so-called luxuries. In the circumstances, therefore, it appeared as though ultimately any large growth in her imports must be in raw materials and partly-manufactured goods. Before, however, she could attain the position mentioned, she must not only purchase large quantities of machinery, but must also train her people to use and understand what she bought. The British houses established in Japan had played a most important *role* in financing and in developing the foreign trade of the country. For some time the Japanese had wished, especially in certain "lines," to do without the foreigner. One could not blame the Japanese for this desire, but the question was whether it would not pay them better to devote such capital as they had to the development of their internal trade and means of communication, and to leave the financing of external trade to the foreign merchants. As far as the British manufacturer was concerned, putting sentiment aside, it presumably did not matter very much to him how the business was done, provided that he could dispose of his goods at a fair profit; but the prospects for the British merchant established in Japan did, perhaps, give the pessimists some occasion "to growl." He was himself however, with the optimists, who believed that there was still plenty of scope for the British merchant, but he must be content with smaller profits, be full of energy, and be prepared to look after trifles which in the past he had despised. A greater point should also be made of studying the language; and he further believed that more could be done by judicious advertising.

A short discussion followed, to which Mr. Crowe replied, stating, in answer to one question, that there was no discrimination against foreigners in connexion with Japanese Government contracts.—*The Times.*

ELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CRICKET.

London, July 11.

Warwickshire won by five wickets.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

Their Majesties the King and Queen were received with the heartiest ovations in Dublin, driving to the Exhibition and to a garden party at the Vice-Regal Lodge through streets packed with cheering crowds.

OPIUM IN THE FRENCH NAVY.

The spread of the opium habit in the French Navy is such that special instructions for combatting the evil have been sent to the naval commanders; also an important circular directing measures for the improvement of general discipline.

THE ANGLO RUSSIAN "ENTENTE."

At St. Petersburg, the British Ambassador, Sir A. Nicholson and Mr. Iswolsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, are engaged in Anglo Russian negotiations which are proceeding without a hitch and are expected to be concluded before the autumn. The Thibetan and Afghan questions have already been exhausted and the Persian problems are now under discussion.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.

London, July 12.

Admiral Yamamoto has arrived at New York. He urges the maintenance of friendly relations between America and Japan, and says that the passing storm will disappear in the waters of the Pacific. Admiral Evans has visited Admiral Yamamoto.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

The King and Queen have sent a message to the Lord-Lieutenant warmly thanking the Irish people for their hearty welcome.

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Their Majesties attended the races at Punchestown in the afternoon and had a splendid reception.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

London, July 11.

At Bisley Rugby won the Ashburton Shield and England won the Mackinnon Cup.

RUSSIA AND THE HAGUE PROPOSALS.

The organ of the Russian War Office, commenting on the proceedings of the Hague Conference, says that Russia, exhausted by a disastrous war and internal troubles, cannot agree to the limitation of the use of submarine mines until her fleet is reconstructed and order restored.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

It is rumoured that Japan is about to issue a Manchurian Railway loan.

THE AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Prince Borghese has reached Tomsk in his motor car.

THE JAPANESE CRUISERS.

The *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have arrived at Portsmouth.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Viscount Aoki, Ambassador at Washington, has issued a statement in which he says there is no difference or ill-feeling whatever between the Japanese and American Governments. All talk of trouble is a mere phantom evoked by irresponsible trouble-hunters.

London, July 12.

President Roosevelt's luncheon at Oyster Bay was attended by Admiral Baron Yamamoto and other Japanese naval men and by U.S. Secretary of State Bacon.

At New York Admiral Yamamoto made a speech yesterday, saying he hoped the cordial relations of America and Japan would never be destroyed by trifling incidents. He appealed to leading Americans not to allow themselves to be led by sentiment from the paths of righteousness.

SUEZ CANAL.

London, July 11.

The steamer *Scharnhorst* is aground, blocking the Suez Canal.

London, July 12.

The *Scharnhorst* has been refloated.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, July 13.

At the discussion of the French proposal regarding the declaration of war at the Hague the Chinese delegate urged the necessity of defining war, as war had sometimes been made on China under the name of an expedition.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

At Bisley the Australian team tied the Motherland for the Kolapore Cup, both making 778, but the latter won by having biggest score at the long range. Canada made 767, Guernsey 740, India 728, African Protectorates 718, Rhodesia 679. Ireland won the Elcho Shield.

CRICKET.

Notts won by an innings and 107 runs, Leicestershire by an innings and 72; Yorkshire by an innings and 32; Somerset by seven wickets.

FIRE ON A FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

A mysterious fire has occurred on board the battleship *Gaulois*, of the French Mediterranean squadron, which, however, was soon extinguished.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Papers published contain resolutions from the Chambers of Commerce of nearly all the Colonies in favour of the continuance of the sugar convention.

THE ARREST OF A JAPANESE.

Later.

A report from San Diego that a Japanese has been arrested sketching a fort has created much stir in America, but the Government at Washington declares that it has received no official information. The remarkable feature of the present situation is that eastern America is constantly uninformed of what is happening in the West until the San Francisco papers reach New York.

THE KOREANS AT THE HAGUE.

The Korean deputation at the Hague yesterday presented to Mr. Choate a protest, replying to which Mr. Choate dwelt on the goodwill of the United States to Korea and said that if she wished to make representations she must address herself to Washington.

ATTACK ON PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

London, July 15.

President Fallieres, when returning from the review at Longchamps on the 14th July, was fired at with a pistol. The man fired two shots. Nobody was hurt. The assailant was insane.

NEW CARDIFF DOCK.

Their Majesties have opened the new dock at Cardiff. The King knighted the Lord Mayor, who was once a working mason.

INDICTING GENERAL STOESSEL.

A document has been published at St. Petersburg which indicts Generals Stoessel, Folk, Smirnoff, and Reuss. They are charged with concocting false reports of the battles and with recommending Generals for decorations. All these charges are capital.

CRICKET.

London, July 15.

Following are the latest cricket scores: Lancashire drawn, Gloucester a win by 96, Surrey a win by 85. In the Eton and Harrow match, the latter made 222 in the first innings, Bird having an unfinished score of 100. Harrow compiled 382 for eight wickets in the second innings, and then declared, Bird contributing 131. Eton made 291 and 234 respectively.

AFFAIRS AT SEOUL.

Reuter's correspondent at Seoul says twenty-four men were discovered concealed under the ladies apartments in the Palace. It is believed that they intended to assassinate the Ministers.

PUNISHING NEW HEBRIDES NATIVES.

The British cruiser *Cambrian* has landed a force on the New Hebrides to avenge the murder of a European. The natives had some firearms and one blue-jacket was killed and another wounded.

BOUNTIES IN AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Commonwealth is introducing a bill to authorise the expenditure of three quarters of a million pounds over ten years in bounties to coffee, cotton, hemp, jute, rice, tobacco and other crops.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON THE "GEORGIA."

London, July 16.

An explosion occurred in the eight inch gun in the turret of the American battleship *Georgia*, while engaged in target practice at Provincetown. Seventeen were injured, whereof five have died.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

Reuter's Tokyo correspondent wires that Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has gone to Seoul *incognito*.

ALLEGED JAPANESE ESPIONAGE.

London, July 16.

It is reported from Washington that the Japanese suspected of spying at San Diego has been released, nothing incriminating having been found upon him.

SCHOOL CRICKET.

Harrow beat Eton by 79 runs.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

The newspapers of New York report frequent collisions with Japanese on the California coast. Viscount Aoki, in an interview, condemned as hideously wicked the utterances of irresponsible jingoes which, transmitted backwards and forwards across the Pacific, tend to involve the two countries in war.

CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

Mr. Walter Runciman, replying to Mr. Rees, said the final contracts had been concluded for the Shanghai, Nanking, Canton and Hongkong lines, and added that as regards the remaining British railway concessions negotiations were proceeding, though progress was slow. The Government did not anticipate that China would fail in respect of the obligations incurred.

MOTION OF CENSURE REJECTED.

Later.

Mr. Lyttleton's motion of censure was rejected in the House of Commons by 404 to 111. An amendment by Mr. Soames, which the Government accepted, declaring that unity of the Empire was unattainable by preference based on the taxation of food, was adopted without a division.

THE RAND STRIKE.

The firm reply of General Botha to the miners' deputation refusing to introduce an arbitration bill this session and advising them to return to work, is likely to lead to the end of the Rand strike.

THE NEW ZEALAND BUDGET.

The New Zealand budget puts on the free list cotton piece-goods, dress-prints, tapestry, sugar, unground spices, figs, dates, linseed, and olive oil. Sir Joseph Ward (the Premier) has announced that an education test will be imposed on Chinese in addition to the poll-tax.

THE "GEORGIA" DISASTER.

Another of the men injured in the disaster on board the battleship *Georgia* has died.

THE SITUATION AT SEOUL.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Seoul says that the news of Viscount Hayashi's coming has created consternation in the Palace and that the Emperor is distrustful of Japanese soldiers and is trying to introduce Korean guards.

RUSSIAN CROPS DAMAGED.

The crops in central and southern Russia have been badly damaged or destroyed by rain and hail.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

NORTH MANCHURIA.

The places for opening customs stations in North Manchuria have been fixed at Pakrani-Chinga (?) and Manjuli. A Chinese and Russian commission—one man of each nationality—will proceed from the Customs at Harbin to make the necessary arrangements.

THE "TSUKUBA" AND "CHITOSE."

The *Tsukuba* and the *Chitose* left Portsmouth for Plymouth on the 15th instant.

SAN FRANCISCO.

On the night of the 13th and 14th five Japanese restaurants in Third Street San Francisco were pelted with small stones and

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their windows broken. A request for protection was made to the police.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto has left Boston for Montreal.

DEATH OF A KOREAN AT THE HAGUE.

Mr. Yi, one of the Korean Delegates to the Hague, has died of illness and was buried on the 16th instant. His funeral was attended by the people of the inn where he was staying and by a few others.

KWANCHENGTSZ.

With reference to the handing over of the site for a station at Kwanchengtsz and the coal-mines, Prince Kilkoff, representing the East-China Railway, and Mr. Honomura, on behalf of the South-Manchuria Railway, met on the 15th instant and came to an agreement. On the 16th steps were taken for the transfer.

COALMINES.

The negotiations with China about the coal-mines along the Mukden-Antung Railway have been concluded in the sense that they shall be a joint enterprise after the manner of the Belgian Syndicate's lines.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 10.

The main features of the information given to City Attorney Devlin by the San Francisco Police Office are as follows: In accordance with the regulations of the City, the authorities of the Police Bureau are authorized to deal with employment agents, peddlers, and so forth. The Japanese contend that they are under the protection of the Treaty. There is, however, an exception provided in the second clause of Art. 2 of the Treaty under which they can not insist on their contention. Probably the Japanese Government could not insist on the American Government giving licenses to the Japanese employment agents as undoubted rights protected under the Treaty. In compliance with the City Regulations the City authorities might dismiss applications from Japanese for such licenses. If the steps taken by the Municipality are regarded as mistaken the Japanese may institute law suits against the Municipality. If judgment be given in the Courts in favour of the Japanese, the Municipality has no alternative but to accept the decision.

On the night of July 9th, the shop of a Japanese tailor was attacked by rioters. The windows of the house were destroyed.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, July 11.

On the Stock Exchange the foreign market is weak. Holders of Japanese bonds are rather inclined to sell. *The Times* in a serious leader declares that the British financial system is in urgent need of thoroughgoing reconstruction. Taxation on existing lines has reached its limit. In almost every direction increasing expenditure is almost inevitable. The remedy lies in the complete reconstruction of the revenue system. The equitable incidence of revenue is impossible until it is raised from a broader area of taxes.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The French Minister of Marine has already instituted measures for the removal of insubordinate men from the Navy and has addressed a circular to the maritime prefects emphasizing the necessity of safeguarding the discipline of the Navy.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

There is very little prospect of the American proposal in favour of the general inviolability of private property being accepted. Belgium proposes that the right of confiscation may be superseded by seizure or sequestration with subsequent indemnification; various Powers, including Germany, seem inclined to entertain restrictions as to the right of capture.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, July 12.

At the Hague Conference the subcommittee on the British and German prize-court proposals after an instructive debate referred the rival schemes to a committee *de redaction*. Great Britain has announced that she has no hesitation in submitting the findings of her court of highest jurisdiction to the projected prize court; Germany declares that the permanent tribunal as proposed by Great Britain is theoretically illogical to deal with cases like those of war, and that it is too cumbrous and complicated. The German idea of an emergency court is based on practical considerations. The Russian delegate, Professor Maartens, advocated the inclusion of two admirals, as mentioned in previous telegrams, in the composition of the court, in view of the eventual participation in secret deliberations of judges who purpose giving indispensable explanations. In the course of the afternoon the British proposals to limit the use of submarine contact mines to territorial waters of belligerents before fortified places after notice to neutrals was debated. The Dutch desired to veto the blocking of straits connecting open seas whereupon Mr. Tsuzuki remarked that Japan had straits forming part of her territory. Although originally proposing the abolition of all floating mines Great Britain is willing to consent to mines that become innocuous shortly after they are launched as proposed by the Japanese and the Italians.

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

It is reported from Paris that in connexion with the celebration of the National Holiday on Sunday, a notorious revolutionary organization and the general confederation of labour are preparing anti-military and anti-patriotic demonstrations. The Government is prepared.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW HEBRIDES.

London, July 13.

Sydney telegrams report that despite the prohibitions of the New Hebrides Convention vessels under the French flag leave with arms and spirits for the islands. The legitimate trade is ruined and people engaged in commerce are disgusted by the British Government's indifference.

PHOTOGRAPHING A FORT.

From New York it is reported that the arrest of a Japanese at San Diego, California, while photographing Fort Rosecrans has caused intense feeling there and hostile demonstrations in Japanese quarters. Thousands of Japanese are arriving from the lemon-groves by railway. It is declared that the Japanese arrested possessed plans of everything that could be useful to a foreign Power for attacking the Pacific coast. San Francisco papers report that there is considerable friction between Americans and Japanese at Vallejo, where marines have threatened to drive out the Japanese. Despite official calming assurances in well-informed quarters it is believed they do not reflect Japan's real feelings with regard to the moving of the battleship fleet to the Pacific. Japan, according to the *Evening Post*, thinks the measure inopportune and tactless and it dislikes the waving of the big stick in order to carry out Roosevelt's policy.

FORMAL DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

The Hague Sub-Committee has adopted almost unanimously the French proposal enjoining an explicit ultimatum or a formal declaration of war before the opening of hostilities with prompt notification to neutrals. America, Britain and Japan have agreed to the proposals with the Dutch amendment, prescribing a twenty-four hours interval between a declaration of war and the commencement of hostilities. Being defeated in the discussion and other points being deferred, Mr. Tsuzuki emphasized the fact that Japan adhered only to the original French proposal. The fourth committee discussed the conversion of merchantmen into warships. It favoured an obligation to publish the fact of conversion and to notify neutrals as also regarding the period of grace for enemies' ships in belligerent harbours at the beginning of hostilities. Mr. Tsuzuki said Japan had always followed the principle of allowing a certain delay to merchantmen but in future would not promise to grant any delay save for unmistakably pacific vessels. He thought this must be a privilege not a right.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, July 12.

Through the efforts of Admiral Baron Yamamoto, formerly Japanese Minister for the Navy, the war scare in America is gradually subsiding. With regard to the reported arrest of a Japanese at San Diego, California, all the newspapers of this city publish the news, but none of them adds any comment instigating trouble against the Japanese.

At 10 a.m. to-day, Baron Yamamoto paid a visit, in company with Viscount Aoki, to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. There is not as yet any definite report as to the conversation between the President and the Admiral. It is said, however, that Mr. Roosevelt was highly satisfied at the interview with Baron Yamamoto.

Commenting on the subject of possible war between Japan and America, Mr. Bryan says that the war scare in America is partly got up by unscrupulous politicians to further their ambitious plans and tempt members of Congress. In some respects the American Government tried to avail itself of the bellicose feeling as a means of expanding the naval forces. He concludes by saying that the owners of some iron foundries who have large stocks seem to have circulated war rumours in order to have their stocks sold.

THE SPECIAL SQUADRON.

London, July 15.

The Admiral and officers of the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* were shown over Portsmouth dockyard on Sunday. They visited the *Victory* and the *Dreadnought*. The Mayor of Portsmouth took 400 sailors for a tramcar trip in the country.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

New York, July 15.

Two more Japanese have been found at Fort Rosencrans. They were both found to be servants.

There are frequent quarrels between Americans and Japanese at San Diego

The people are beginning to realize the great work done by Viscount Aoki in stemming the jingo torrent. A striking tribute to him by Dr. Hale has been published, also an interview wherein Viscount Aoki pointed out the hideous wickedness of war between the United States and Japan, who were bound by ties of friendship. He said that the Pacific was big enough for both. He believed that the racial grievance would settle itself.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 15.

Attacks were made on five Japanese

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restaurants in Third Street, San Francisco, from midnight of July 13th to 3 a.m. on the following day. All glass in windows facing the streets was broken. The assailants have not yet been arrested and no protection of the Japanese was extended by the American police. The event is believed to be attributable to the envy of some white restaurant keepers or the jealousy of American labourers. The Japanese owners of the restaurants in question intend to leave the damage untouched and to show the places to the American Secretary of State for Commerce who will shortly arrive in the city.

The proposed entertainment of leading Japanese by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has been postponed till Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, arrives.

Yesterday, July 14th, Admiral Baron Yamamoto left New York for New England. Previous to his departure, Baron Yamamoto, through the press, expressed his thanks for the warm welcome given him by Americans and spoke of the friendly relations between Japan and America.

On the morning of July 15th, an explosion occurred on board the American battleship *Georgia* while at target practise at Cod Bay, in Massachusetts. Over twenty persons were killed. The cause is not known.

An American fishing vessel from San Francisco has been threatened by a Russian warship in the Ohkotsk. The American escaped seizure. It is said that the American Government will present a protest to Russia.

The American Government has established a special bureau to administer commercial and other affairs in the Far East.

San Francisco, July 16.

The American Merchants Exchange has issued the following resolution:—"The union will not support any immigration regulations discriminating Japanese from other aliens, and hopes to treat Japanese to the same privileges that Americans are enjoying in Japan. The Exchange guarantees that there is no obstruction in the tradal relations between Japan and America." The foregoing resolution will be presented to the President, and the Secretary for Commerce.

On the night of July 15th, another raid upon a Japanese restaurant was made by some American rioters. They destroyed windows facing the street. At the request of the Japanese keeper of the restaurant, the police tried to protect the house from destruction. The culprits, however, were not arrested.

Mr. Schmitz, who was recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment on a charge of having received bribes, is still insisting that he is mayor. He says that he will discharge sixteen City Councillors who have confessed their crimes in connexion with the scandals, and that he will appoint others to fill the vacancies. The city administration is in confusion.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 16.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese bonds have seen a farther recovery. Russian 5's are in demand.

A DENIAL.

New York, July 16.

General Dainsworth, Acting Secretary for War, denies that any Japanese were arrested at San Diego. It is understood that they were briefly detained and then released.

ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES.

London, July 16.

A vote of censure on the Government for declining the unanimous invitation of the Colonial premiers to consider favourably any form of Colonial preference or measures for closer commercial connection with the Empire, was moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Lyttleton in a speech of studied moderation, whereas the Ministers adopted a sneering attitude. The motion was lost by a vote of 404 to 111.

MEXICO AND THE U.S.

London, July 17.

The Times learns authoritatively that although the United States have asked Mexico to permit coolies to be stationed from time to time at Magdalena Bay, Mexico will never consent to alienate Magdalena Bay or any other territory.

VENEZUELA AND THE POWERS.

Venezuela is furnishing a diversion to the grave discussions at the Hague. She defies the whole principle of arbitration. She declares that she has no intention of submitting to the award of a Court condemning her to pay her Belgian creditors £400,000. At the same time the Venezuelan delegate to the Conference proposes to veto absolutely the use of force in the recovery of debt from a defaulting state.

The third committee of the Conference has approved the final draft for adapting the Geneva Convention to naval warfare.

The American delegates invite the Powers to agree that no military or naval action will be taken to compel repayment of contractual debts until an offer of arbitration has been refused by the debtor or unless the debtor has failed to conform to the arbitrator's decision.

FRANCE AND GERMANY IN MOROCCO.

Paris, July 16.

Le Matin publishes a striking article on the situation in Morocco. It contrasts the success of French commercial activity with the failure from an economical standpoint of German diplomacy. It charges the German Minister at Tangier with seeking every opportunity of opposing France.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su. July 21
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Shinano Maru 1	Th. July 25
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Athenian	F. July 26
Tacoma	B. & S....	Bellerophon 2	F. July 26
America.....	P. M.....	Korea 3	Sa. July 27
Europe	N. L. D...	Zieten 4	Sa. July 27
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Asia	M. July 29
Europe	M. M.....	——	W. July 31
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru	Su Aug. 4
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th Aug. 8
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Tu. Aug. 13
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	Th Aug. 15

1 Left Seattle on the 9th inst.
2 Left Tacoma on the 10th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Kokura Maru	Sa. July 20
Europe	N. D. L...	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. July 20
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	Sa. July 20
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su. July 21
Tacoma	B. & S....	Antilochus	M. July 22
Hongkong...	P. & A....	Arabia	M. July 22
Europe	N. Y. K...	Hakata Maru	W. July 24
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Riojun Maru	W. July 24
Portland.....	P. & A....	Numantia	F. July 26
Europe	M. M. ...	Tonkin	Sa. July 27
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Nikko Maru	Sa. July 27
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Athenian	Sa. July 27
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Su. July 28
Europe	P. & O....	Simla	Tu. July 30
America.....	O. & O....	Asia	W. July 31
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	America Maru	Tu Aug. 6
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th. Aug. 8
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Tu. Aug. 13

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Kichirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, K. Watanabe, 11th July,—Tairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Carnarvonshire, British steamer, 2,710, G. W. Jackson, 12th July,—London via ports, and Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nyanza, British steamer, 4,179, H. S. Bradshaw, 12th July,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Pathan, British steamer, 3,176, E. A. Chaplin, 12th July,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Benlarig, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 12th July,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 12th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Bruix, French cruiser, 4,750, Capt. Rochas, 12th July,—Nagasaki.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,704, C. Woltemas, 13th July,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 12th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Idzumi, Japanese cruiser, 2,800, 13th July,—Yokosuka.

Yayeyama, Japanese despatch-boat, 1,600, 13th July,—Yokosuka.

Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, F. Darke, 13th July,—London via ports, and Kobe, 11th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, C. Swain, 13th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 13th July,—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Yunnan, French steamer, 4,213, Bru, 14th July,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Monmouth (14), British cruiser, 9,000, Capt. John A. Tuke, 14th July,—Victoria, B.C., via Honolulu, 25th June.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, T. Sato, 14th July,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Chosan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,038, T. Okuda, 14th July,—Tairen via ports, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Asahi, Japanese battleship, 15,200, 14th July,—Yokosuka.

Otowa, Japanese cruiser, 3,420, 14th July,—Yokosuka.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 14th July,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 14th July,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, Alfred G. Stevens, 16th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 16th July,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 12th July, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Zingara, British steamer, 2,211, L. C. V. Thompson, 16th July,—Christmas Island, Phosphate.—Cornes & Co.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Mouton, 16th July,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 15th July, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 16th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Titania, German Navy transport, 1,248, H. Schaake, 16th July,—Hakodate, Ballast.—Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.

Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, Charles Jackson, 17th July,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hanamet, American steamer, 2,073, Gundersen, 17th July,—Cardiff via Nagasaki, Coal.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 17th July,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 16th July, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,459, W. B. Brown, 17th July,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 17th July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, K. Sato, 17th July,—Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Calhay, Danish steamer, Jensen, 17th July,—Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, E. W. Haswell, 18th July,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Langschan, German steamer, 2,056, Spelling, 18th July,—Hongkong via Kobe and Yokkaichi, General.—Runge and Thomas.

DEPARTURES.

Shawmut, American steamer 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 12th July,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Den of Crombie, British steamer, 2,895, W. Jarvis, 12th July,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 13th July,—Nagahama Quarantine Station, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 13th July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Chinkiang, British steamer 1,349, J. B. Harris, 13th July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 13th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 14th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Vermont, British steamer, 2,723, Haynes, 14th July,—Otaru, Ballast.—Cameron & Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, K. Kato, 15th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 15th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yayeyama, Japanese despatch-boat, 1,600, 15th July,—Yokosuka.

Idzumi, Japanese cruiser, 2,800, 15th July,—Yokosuka.

Asahi, Japanese battleship, 15,200, 15th July,—Yokosuka.

Otowa, Japanese cruiser, 3,420, 15th July,—Yokosuka.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 16th July,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Carnarvonshire, British steamer, 2,710, G. W. Jackson, 16th July,—Bangkok, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Miguel de Larrinaga, British steamer, 2,668, Thomson, 16th July,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Koshun Maru Japanese steamer, 1,657, T. Saito, 16th July,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 17th July,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yunnan, French steamer, 4,213, Bru, 17th July,—Marseilles, Havre and Antwerp via ports General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Benlarig, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 17th July,—Bassein, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, F. Darke, 17th July,—Muroran, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 18th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 18th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Tacoma, Wash.:—Miss Claire Desbrow, Col. W. C. Taylor, Mr. T. P. Merchant, Mrs. A. D. Bolton, Mrs. G. M. Lack and child, Miss Sallie L. Ramsey, Mrs. J. M. McLeod, Mrs. B. B. Battern, and Mr. Wm. Thomson, in cabin; 9 in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Benton, Lady Gordon, child and amah, Mr. C. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. Fehling, Mr. and Mrs. Refardt, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Barry, Mr. H. Purcel, Mrs. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Rimker, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Lundt, Count Praschma, Mr. von Bruning, Mrs. Schroeder, child and amah, Mr. Bunge and son, Mr. J. Prouman, Mr. von Anker, Mr. J. Targer, Miss Y. Bankers, Mr. G. C. Bruhl, Mr. J. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Bodemeyer, Miss Green, Miss Hughes, Mr. C. Woodword, Mr. G. Rozario, Mr. G. Hella, Mrs. Nielsen, baby and amah, Miss M. Mitchel, Miss K. Mitchel, Mr. G. Loriche, Mr. and Mrs. Gulick and 3 children, Miss A. Hawley, Mr. G. Speiren, Mr. J. M. Jolies, Mr. J. Hopkins, Mr. P. Sang, Miss Ng, Mr. C. S. Shie, Mr. L. S. Sang, Mr. L. F. Cheong, Mrs. R. Davis Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. Goddaret, and Miss Goddarel, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Rev. J. C. Staunton, Jr., Mrs. H. Forrester, Baron Hoxthausen and servant, Mrs. J. A. Wattie, Mr. W. Scharr, Mr. Jas. Hayes, Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Mr. H. A. Gibson, and Mr. C. Braun, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Miss E. D. Jones, and Mr. Wong Chee, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Rev. A. K. Gurney, Mr. G. A. Gallagher, Mrs. G. A. Gallagher, Miss G. Henley, Mr. W. H. Llewellyn, Rev. S. S. Drury, Miss C. Richards, Baron C. de Codoro, Mr. E. S. Haile, Miss E. Dice, Rev. M. B. Grier, Mrs. M. B. Grier and 4 children, Miss P. A. Parkinson, Mr. A. Stephenson, Miss J. W. Sheer, Mr. R. D. Stafford, Miss M. J. Barrows, Miss M. R. Armstrong, Rev. J. L. Gerdina, Mr. C. Carrigan, Mrs. C. Carrigan, Miss M. K. Seeds, Miss Estelle Seldner, Miss Edith Seldner, Miss G. Seldner, Mr. H. W. Loney, Miss M. F. Ryerson, Mr. H. J. Carlton, Mr. L. Mooser, Mr. C. H. Horn, Lieut. S. Williams, U.S.M.C., Mr. J. H. Nathan, Mr. L. Getz, Mrs. L. Getz, Miss M. Getz, Dr. A. M. Sharrocks, Miss M. Barstow, Miss J. Hounshell, Mr. H. Spitzel, Mrs. H. B. Roberts, Rev. J. B. Cochran, Mrs. J. B. Cochran and 3 children, Mr. Sanil Woods, Mr. J. H. Mouson, Mr. A. Schreiber, Mr. E. K. Tong, Rev. L. Kristensen, Mrs. L. Kristensen and 3 children, Miss P. C. Wells, Dr. W. D. Owens, U.S.N., Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Chuck San, Mr. Fon Qui, Mrs. A. M. Sharrocks and 3 children, Mr. Chan Kiu Chi, and Mr. Y. Ogawa, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. G. W. Lewis, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. J. Manes, Miss M. Boyd, Mrs. F. R. Graves, Miss E. W. Graves, Miss J. Graves, Miss L. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Pratt, Miss E. E. Tripler, Mr. and Mrs. Piter, Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Bryan, and 3 Japanese, in cabin; 3 Japanese, and 4 Chinese, in second class; 39 Japanese, and 10 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, from Vancouver:—Miss E. Anderson, Miss E. Burton, Mrs. L. D. Davis, Mr. A. R. Hall, Dr. J. A. Hall, Mr. Leo. Heaton, Miss Holland, Mr. R. Hutchins, Mr. Osborne Middleton, Miss M. Soter, Mr. G. D. Turner, Mr. W. Y. Turner, Rev. H. Wang, Mrs. W. J. White, Mr. F. Fitzhenry, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Hodson, in cabin; 36, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. Katsu Abiko, Mr. H. L. Christie, Mrs. H. L. Christie, Mr. Richard Irwin, Mr. Robert W. Irwin, Mr. G. M. Lukesh, Captain Le Bond, Madame Le Bond, Mr. C. M. Lovsted, Mrs. C. M. Lovsted, Lieut.-Col. Boris Semenow, and Mr. T. Murakami and servant, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. H. M. Ash, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Grace Baily, Mr. Gordon B. Canaga, Mr. James W. Carroll, Mr. Wong Chiontsu, Mrs. Geo. T. de Colmesnil, Miss Francis E. Cooley, Miss Winnie Dunlap, Mr. Hugh A. Feeley, Mr. Mahler C. Swan, Mr. Martin G. Fuerhak, Miss Eugenie Fuller, Mr. David Gibbs, Mr. Augusto Gonzales, Mr. Francisco Gonzales, Mr. Geoffrey W. Mayo, Mr. T. Raymond Palmer, and Mrs. Charles A. Stephens, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Duval and infant, Mr. Kojima, Mr. H. Messenger, Mr. Ross Lawrence, Mrs. Cjie Men Nio, Lieut. Kobe A. Fan, Mr. Cam Kim Ho, Mr. A. Sam, Mr. Lichmann, Mrs. A. Grosjean, Mr. Balet, Mr. Bickart, Mr. E. Ger, Mr. G. Rogers, Mr. Scott, Mr. Blockhuys, Mr. Katz, Mr. Shui Chong, Mrs. Shum Kin, Mrs. Shum Hin, 13 French Marines, and 1 Chinese, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss Lecky, Miss Herschell, Miss E. M. Byrne, Mr. D. F. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. M. F. Morse, Capt. A. Fisher, Mr. K. Oki, Mr. A. V. Bryan, Mr. G. Peterson, Mr. R. Leys, Mr. R. Veit, Mr. F. C. Winn, Mrs. F. C. Winn, Miss Winn, Miss Sarvin and amah, Miss Ransome, Miss Alexander, Miss Morgan, Mr. W. C. Eidman, Miss Robertson, Mrs. K. Nakamura, Mr. Hepburn, and Mrs. Hepburn. For Honolulu:—Mr. F. W. Milverton, and Mr. M. J. Paton. For San Francisco:—Dr. M. J. White, Mr. M. J. White, Mrs. Borg, Mrs. B. Shaen, Mr. W. Riesbol, Mrs. W. Riesbol, Mrs. H. F. Russell, Mr. D. F. Findjengale, Mr. F. Gribayedolf, Mr. E. R. McCullough, Mr. B. Kinkaid, Miss B. Kinkaid, Mr. N. J. Haynes, Lieut. C. E. Hewall, Mr. O. W. Nesbit, Mr. W. B. Wilson, Mr. H. G. Santen, Mr. Leung Sik Ying, Mr. A. Janssens, Miss E. Lyons, Miss Chittenden, Lieut. Shepherd, and Mr. R. W. Hill, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. G. A. Scott, Mr. Blockhuy, Mr. J. G. Artberg, Mr. Pechan, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. B. Blumenthal, Mr. G. Walker, Mr. D. H. Cooper, Mr. A. C. Byng, Mr. W. Rothwell, Mr. R. H. Macdonald, Mr. E. A. Cox, Mr. Loo Pan, Mr. Young Lan Keih, Mr. R. Hodges, Mr. F. J. Hooper, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. J. Demler, Mr. T. Stratton, and Mr. J. M. Gray, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. I. Aoyagi, Miss A. M. Armstrong, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mr. Thos. Barbour, Mrs. Thos. Barbour and maid, Miss M. J. Barrows, Miss Minnie Barstow, Miss E. Bass, Mr. J. E. Bien, Baron Carlos de Codoro, Mr. H. J. Carlton, Mr. C. Carrigan, Mrs. C. Carrigan, Mr. Chan Ken Chi, Mr. Chuck San, Rev. J. B. Cocoran, Mrs. J. B. Cochran and 3 children, Mrs. J. C. Cochran, Miss J. W. Cochran, Mr. Thos. Cock, Mrs. Thos. Cock and infant, Mr. W. E. Coffin, Miss E. Dice, Mr. Alvah Doe, Miss Doe, Rev. S. Drury, Mr. C. E. Ellis, Mr. Fong Qui, Rev. J. L. Gerdine, Mr. L. Getz, Mrs. L. Getz, Miss Getz, Miss J. M. Gheer, Mr. F. Goring, Mrs. M. H. Gray, Mr. M. Gray, Rev. M. B. Grier, Mrs. M. B. Grier and 4 children, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Mr. G. A. Gallagher, Mrs. G. A. Gallagher, Rev. H. K. Gurney, Mr. E. S. Haile, Mrs. F. Harrison, Mrs. H. E. Heacock, Miss Heacock, Miss G. Henley, Dr. H. Hirsch, Mr. C. H. Horn, Miss Josephine Hounshell, Mrs. J. W. Hunsacker, Miss Florence Hunsacker, Mrs. H. Hunter, Miss E. D. Jones, Mr. T. Konishi, Rev. L. Kristensen, Mrs. L. Kristensen and 3 children, Miss Edith Lathan, Mrs. J. H. Lashbrooke, Mr. W. H. Lehrman, Mr. W. H. Llewellyn, Mr. H. N. Loney, Miss Edith F. Mathy, Miss Elizabeth M. Mathy, Mrs. L. B. Miller, Mr. G. G. Miller, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mr. J. H. Morrison, Mr. Leon Mooser, Mr. H. R. Myers, Mrs. H. R. Myers, Mr. J. H. Nathan, Mrs. J. H. Nathan, Mr. J. H. Nolan, Mrs. J. H. Nolan, Miss Nolan, Mr. N. Ogawa, Dr. W. D. Owens, U.S.N., Miss P. A. Parkinson, Mrs. J. W. Pew, Miss C. Richards, Mrs. H. B. Roberts, Miss M. F. Ryerson, Mr. A. Schreiber, Miss Edith Seldner, Miss Estelle Seldner, Miss G. Seldner, Mr. S. L. Severance, Mrs. S. L. Severance, Miss Severance, Dr. A. M. Sharrocks, Mrs. A. M. Sharrocks and 3 children, Mr. A. Spitzel, Mr. R. D. Stafford, Mr. A. Stephenson, Mr. Theo. Stickney, Mrs. Theo. Stickney, Miss M. K. Seeds, Mr. E. K. Tong, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Miss Edith C. Thompson, Master J. H. Thompson, Jr., Mr. A. F. Wall, Miss P. C. Wells, Lieut. S. Williams, U.S.N., Lieut.-Com. Wittmann, Mrs. Wittmann, Mr. Wong Chu, Mr. S. Woods, and Miss H. Yates, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. Krumieg, Mrs. Salter, Rev. Stevens, Miss Clarke, Rev. W. Gauld, Mr. F. Storey, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard, Mr. Tipper,

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Mrs. S. Thompson, child and amah, Mr. T. Kobase, Mr. K. Tei Meer, Miss MacIntosh, Miss Morris, Mr. G. G. Guild, and Mr. J. R. Leggo in intermediate; 2 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. M. Ash, Miss Grace Baily, Mr. Gordon B. Canaga, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Mr. Wong Chientru, Mrs. Geo. T. de Colmesnil, Miss Frances E. Cooley, Miss Winnie Dunlap, Mr. Hugh A. Feeley, Mr. Martin G. Feuerhak, Miss Eugenie Fuller, Mr. David Gibbs, Mr. Augusto Gonzales, Mr. Geo. W. Mayo, Mr. T. Raymond Palmer, Mr. Chas. A. Stephens, Mr. Mahler C. Swan, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Mr. G. Bune, Mr. Th. Bunge, Master Otto Bunge, Gen. W. T. Buggan, Mrs. W. T. Buggan, Mr. H. A. Ensworth and servant, Mrs. L. Hading, Mr. K. Ito, Prof. T. Kochibe, Capt. L. M. Kochler, Mrs. L. M. Kochler, Mr. K. Mers, Mr. T. Murai, Mrs. E. B. Robertson, Miss M. H. Robertson, Mr. C. D. Roys, Mrs. C. D. Roys, Prof. C. Shiba, Mr. M. Shiraishi, Mr. J. Strauss, Mr. A. Study, Prof. T. Tejano, Prof. Y. Tsukamoto, Mr. W. F. Wenyon, Mr. K. Wilson, Mrs. K. Yamakawa, Miss Y. Yamakawa, and Mr. F. Gerzin cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. A. Coty, Mrs. K. Himeura, Mr. Leelington, Col. J. M. Reid, Mr. B. C. Wong, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. K. Kitamura, Miss G. Grautoff, Mr. N. Hose, Mr. K. Kaneito, Mr. T. Fujisaki, Mr. A. Sakaide, Mr. F. Morita, Mr. T. Mori, Mr. K. Katsumo, Mr. M. Sugihara, Mr. K. Mishiro, Mr. K. Sugi, Mr. and Mrs. Yatsui, Mr. T. Suyeyoshi, Mr. A. Sugiyama, Mr. N. Nakayama, Mr. S. Sakurai, Mr. T. Iida, Mr. G. Iida, Mrs. T. Iida, Mas. T. Kitamura, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Lam, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ito, Mr. T. [illegible] 6 Chinese, in cabin; Mr. T. Takamine, Mr. N. Takamine, Mr. S. Nakase, Mr. T. Hozumi, Mr. S. Hozumi, Mr. T. Ishizawa, Mr. S. Ito, Mr. F. Minamoto, Mr. K. Sakaya, Mr. Y. Takaki, Mr. N. Takaki, Mr. G. Nishiura, and 14 Chinese in second class; 12 Chinese in intermediate.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Ernest Simons*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyons.	Russia.		Marseilles	Lyons.	Italy.	Milan.
Siber Wolf & Co....	20	126	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co...	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strähler & Co....	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salzer Rudolph & Co.	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushitsuten..	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Bernard	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	—
Total	251	233	20	—	209	—	—	—

Silk shippers by *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C., 11th June:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.....	104
Siber, Wolf & Co.	85
F. Strähler & Co.....	65
Jewett & Bent.....	56
Bavier & Co.....	50
Cornes & Co.	55
Henri Bernardin & Co.	16
Boyer, Mazet, Guillice & Co.	10
China & Japan Trading Co.	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	176
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	78
Hara Yushitsuten	10
Doshin Kaisha	6
Total	694

Silk shippers by steamship *Aki Maru*, for Seattle Wash., 9th June:—

	Bales.
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	48
Doshin Kaisha.....	22
Total	70

Silk shippers by steamship *Mongolia*, for San Francisco, 12th July:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	70
F. Strähler & Co.	45
Siber, Wolf & Co.	80
Cornes & Co.	30
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	25
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	15
L. Mottet	10
Jewett and Bent	3
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	174
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	121
Doshin Kaisha	20
Total	548

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, July 19.

Owing to high prices abroad quotations for gassed yarn have advanced by five *yen* on the average. Cotton yarn is steady. A moderate business is being done in American cotton and wool.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	37.00 to 41.30
Indian Broach...	30.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)...	—

COTTON YARN

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	360.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	445.00 to 485.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y. 4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	3.15 to 4.50
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.00
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	3.40 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 25 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	Y. 0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.58 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market is inactive. Stocks are large.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y. 5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 5.50
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.50
do Hoop (¾" to 2½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 Gau... ...	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business continues generally active.

Chatus	Y. 3.71 to 3.74
Victory	3.51 to 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.83 to 3.48
Nippon	2.63 to 3.50
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.65 to 3.30
Tozai	3.00 to 3.20

SUGAR.

An active business goes on. Stocks of inferior quality are scarce.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila...	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)...	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

No special change.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second...	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	220
Artificial "Kenshin"	215

COPPER.

According to a London telegram which was received on July 17th in Osaka, the price per ton has fallen by £3.5.0, the quotation being now £85.10.0. The serious fall has had some effect on Japan prices.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 60.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A moderate business proceeds.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	Yen 2.50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.45
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.40
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.47
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.10
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.50

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, July 19, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has exhibited considerable activity during the past week, and the feeling all round is distinctly better. Kirin Breweries, Cottons, Tokyo Street Railway, Sugars and Docks have been the medium of a fair line of business. Y. U. debentures changed hands at *yen* 105. For quotations see below.

CHINA STOCKS.—According to latest telegraphic advices—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $860 buyers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 51½ sales. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $100 sales. Rand Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $6 sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $79 sellers. Hongkong Lands $103 sellers. Humphrey's Estates, $11 sellers. Green Island Cements $17 buyers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 74 sales. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 101½ sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A/c or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	" 1	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 13,990.77	31.12.06	6%	" ½	160 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 B.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 B.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 16,282.42	31.5.06	35%	" 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l. Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	75 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
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EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market was brisk throughout the week owing to the appearance of enquiries from Europe and America, and prices have advanced. New *orikaishi* has appeared in the market. "One Horse" brand was sold at *yen* 1,160.

On 18th inst., stocks were: filatures 8,855 bales; Re-reels, 402 bales; Orikaishi — bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,310 to 1,350
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,280 to 1,300
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,250 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,185 to 1,200
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,260 to 1,280
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,240 to 1,260
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,180 to 1,195
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	1,175 to 1,190
Re-reels—Extra	1,250 to 1,260
Re-reels—No. 1	1,230 to 1,240
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,210 to 1,220
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ N.	1,180 to 1,190
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

July.	Present delivery. *yen.*	July delivery. *yen.*	August delivery. *yen.*	September delivery. *yen.*
12th	1,121	—	—	1,123
13th	1,132	—	1,150	1,132
15th	1,153	—	1,181	1,158
16th	—	—	—	—
17th	1,171	—	—	1,165
18th	1,187	1,211	1,207	1,186

WASTE SILK.

New waste silk is being brought from the interior and some samples have beeen shown to foreign traders in Yokohama and mailed to customers in France. The market, which had been dull for some weeks, is now reviving.

On the 18th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 1,926 bales; Kibiso, 3,646 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 25 bales; and sundry 750 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best...	— to —
Reeel—Good	— to —
Reeel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

A moderate business is going on. There is no special change to be noted. Prices show a slight fall.

Up to the evening of July 18th, 7,651,700 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 36,400 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine...	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	30 to 33
Good Common	26 to 32
Common...	24 to 27

HABUTAE.

Enquiries have come from Europe. Stocks, however, are still small and consequently the market is growing firm.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	10.90	10.45	10.45
27	10.45	10.35	10.10
36	—	10.00	9.80

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½''	10.90	10.60	10.35	10.85	10.35
27''	10.75	10.45	10.20	10.30	10.10
35''	10.35	10.05	10.10	10.00	10.00

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½''	—	—	—	—
22½''	10.85	10.55	10.35	—
27''	10.55	10.35	10.05	—
36''	10.50	9.95	9.75	—

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

RICE.

In consequence of speculative purchases the market has undergone considerable fluctuations. The unfavourable weather and the floods in the interior do not seem to have affected business.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	930,355
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	114,315

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
July	17.47
August	18.08
September	17.45

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior..... Yen	18.30
Medium	17.20
Common	15.80
Average	17.10

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
July	16.48	July	16.47
August	17.01	August	16.85
September ...	16.91	September ..	16.83

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market has become brisk and prices have advanced. It is generally believed that the rise will continue.

EXCHANGE.

July 18.

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ higher have caused a corresponding decline in local rates on China without affecting other rates.

London Bank T/T	4/0 3/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅝
— — 4 months' sight.....	4/0¾
— Private 4 months' sight	2 0 5/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅛ @ 3/16
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	108½
— Private 10 days, sight do	106½
Shanghai—Bank sight	67
— Private 10 days' sight.....	69
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
America—Bank sight.....	49⅝ @ ⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	50¾
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	213½
Bar Silver (London)	31 1/16

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

帝國日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS! ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 27TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

On July 23rd, at 84 A Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of CHARLES HASTINGS THORN, of a Son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ADMIRAL BARON YAMAMOTO left Seattle on July 23rd for home.

A NUMBER of gendarmes left Hiroshima on July 23rd for Korea.

THE death was announced on July 19th of Mr. S. Shimomura, a member of the Tokyo City Assembly.

A TELEGRAM from Dairen says that recently forty cases of cholera were reported at Kaiping. All ended fatally.

A TELEGRAM from Nemuro, Hokkaido, says that earthquake shocks have been felt there every day for several days past.

THE Home Office has decided to establish hospitals for lepers in Tokyo, Aomori, Osaka, Kagawa, and Kumamoto.

THE construction of the Suchong Railway, 12 miles, between the Suchung coal mine and Vladivostock has been completed.

FIRE broke out on the night of July 18th in Tateyamaguchi-machi, Yonezawa, destroying fifty buildings, including a hospital.

THE wedding of Miss Kai Okazawa, third daughter of Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and Captain R. Watanabe, of the third artillery regiment, took place on July 18th. The ceremony was conducted at the Hoshigaoka-Charyo.

PUBLIC PROCURATOR S. WATANABE, of the Tokyo Appeal Court, died on July 23rd, from apoplexy while attending to business in his office.

A TELEGRAM was received on July 21st at Nagasaki to the effect that four Japanese have been murdered at Tita by a number of Russians.

THE net income of the 100th Bank for the first half of this year was *yen* 216,789. An interim dividend was declared on July 21st at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum.

CAPTAI KINUGASA of the Army, says a telegram via Kumamoto, has been killed in Seoul, Korea. The details are not known. The family of the officer live in Kumamoto.

A LONDON telegram of July 1st said that Mr. Edge had motored 1,582 miles in 24 hours on the new motor track at Weybridge, beating the world's record by 484 miles.

WE acknowledge receipt of a brochure compiled by the Argentine Department of Agriculture (Division of Commerce) showing the development of the international trade of the republic.

COLONEL C. V. HUME, R.A., D.S.O., M.V.O., who has now relinquished the post of Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Tokyo, left for England on Friday by the P. & O. steamer *Nyanza*.

THE Department of Education has decided to open an Exhibition of Fine Arts on Sept. 1st at Uyeno Park. The third hall and the fine art hall of the present industrial exhibition will be utilized for the purpose.

AN official telegram reports that General Baron Nishi and party left Berlin on July 20th for Switzerland and Italy. They will return to the German capital about August 20th and thence will leave for home.

MR. SOYEDA, President of the Bank of Industry, now in London in connexion with the loan of the South Manchurian Railway Co., will shortly leave for the continent. At the end of August he will start for home.

PROFESSOR PICKERING says the old theory of the moon as a worn-out cinder where nothing ever happens, must be discarded. There is proof, he says, of present-day lunar volcanic activity as well as evidence of vegetation.

OWING to the rather strong northerly wind which prevailed on Wednesday evening a lighter loaded with bricks capsized off Haneda point. The *sendo*, three in all, were saved by a steamboat of the Habour police.

AT 7.35 p.m. on July 18th, fire broke out in a factory of T. Morinaga, the well-known confectioner, at Tamachi, Akasaka, Tokyo. Nine houses were destroyed, and Kan Hosoi, one of the female workers, was severely injured.

ACCORDING to telegrams received at the Department of Finance and the Yokohama Specie Bank, subscriptions to the South Manchurian Railway Company loan closed on the evening of July 23rd, the premium being one-half per cent.

THE fiftieth meeting of the United Young Men's Christian Societies of the United States and Canada will be held on Nov. 20th in Washington, lasting for six days. Messrs K. Yamada and T. Komatsu, of Tokyo; Mr. K. Tajima, of Osaka; and Mr. H. Yoshizuki, of Kobe, have been elected as delegates by Japanese Christians. They will leave at the end of September for America.

IT is reported by a Fukuoka telegram that at 5 a.m. on July 19th, a fatal explosion occurred at the Toyokuni coal mine in the district of Tagawa. Three hundred of the workmen perished. Fifty dead bodies were discovered later.

THE steamer *Tamon Maru II.* went ashore on the morning of July 22nd in the neighbourhood of Shirinsu point in the district of Soya, Hokkaido. She lies in a serious position and her salvage is all but hopeless. The cargo consists of wood.

ALL the workmen employed at the Yubari Coal mine, Hokkaido, struck on July 18th for an increase of wages. They also tried to create a disturbance. At the critical time, a number of police from Iwamisawa Office were sent to settle the affair.

MR. NOMURA, Japanese commercial agent at Vladivostock, reports that Mr. Greene, American commercial agent at that port, has been appointed consul at Dairen. Mr. Marsh, Consul at Venice, has been appointed to the vacant post at Vladivostock.

THE Training squadron, consisting of the *Hashidate*, *Itsukushima* and *Matsushima*, under Rear-Admiral Tomioka, arrived at Kagoshima on July 22nd. Two days later, the fleet left for Shimidzu and is expected to arrive at Yokosuka on August 5th.

MADAME HARA, wife of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, was the victim of a pickpocket on July 19th. On her way home from the Kabuki Theatre by electric tram about 10 p.m. she was robbed of her hand-bag containing her purse, and other valuable articles.

AT 2.30 a.m. on July 21st, fire broke out in a warehouse belonging to the Kyushu Railway at Fukuoka, destroying the building and its contents. The damage is estimated at a hundred thousand *yen*. A lantern used by a coolie is reported to have been the cause.

THE Home Office has issued a notification ordering that measures for the purpose of exterminating rats be carried out on all vessels from Bombay or Rangoon, and on those which have called at those ports, in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to disinfection.

THE net income of the Tokyo Cotton Spinning Co. for the first half of this year was *yen* 261,698. That of the Tokyo Gas Works for the same period was *yen* 673,834. The interim dividend of the former was declared on July 19th at the rate of 20 per cent. and that of the latter at 15 per cent. per annum.

A LOCOMOTIVE collided with a passenger train on the evening of July 19th at Omiya Station. Four passengers were injured. On the evening of July 19th, two carriages on the Tokyo Electric Railway collided at Uchisaiwai-cho, near Shimbashi, with the result that eight passengers were injured.

A VIOLENT storm was experienced in Kobe on the night of July 17th, lasting till the following morning. The wind was easterly, and high seas devastated the shores of Hyogo and Takahama, also flooding Shimakami and other districts. All lighters, boats, and steam-launches were landed or taken into the hatoba to protect them from destruction. In the afternoon, communication between the land and vessels in the harbour was entirely stopped.

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KOREA.

Friday, July 19.

The subject of Korea continues to engross journalistic attention in Japan. It is confidently stated that the members of the Korean Cabinet are unanimous in counselling the Emperor's abdication, and that in the Palace meeting on the 17th inst., they urged that course strenuously. The Emperor, however, persisted in denying all knowledge of the Hague affair, and said that he would defer an answer to the Cabinet's proposition until he had seen Marquis Ito. The Cabinet Ministers are reported to have advised that a decision should be taken before any meeting with the Resident-General, but the Emperor, apparently not appreciating the dignity of that method and probably relying on Marquis Ito's leniency, maintained his attitude of indecision. His Majesty subsequently sent a chamberlain soliciting Marquis Ito's attendance at the Palace. The Marquis declined at first, but was constrained to comply on receiving a second visit from the chamberlain with a message from the Emperor soliciting a meeting however brief. This meeting took place on the 18th inst., and it is stated that the Emperor avowed to the Resident General complete ignorance of the Hague delegation; declared that he had neither hand, act nor part in despatching it, and trusted that Marquis Ito would deal gently with the situation. The Marquis listened to what the Emperor had to say but of course did not commit himself to any definite answer.

Viscount Hayashi arrived in Seoul on the evening of the 18th inst., and doubtless whatever course Japan has decided to adopt will now be promptly taken.

With regard to the alleged attempt on the Emperor's part to escape from the Palace and take refuge in some foreign consulate, all the correspondents of Tokyo newspapers agree in saying that preparations for flight were actually made at the instance of some of the advisors who habitually mislead the Sovereign, but ultimately the design was abandoned. This project is said to have been carried to the length of providing ladders for the Imperial party to leave the Palace precincts, but, on the other hand, the Residency General is said to deny all knowledge of the matter.

The Emperor, on being urged by his Cabinet to resign, is said to have become very angry and to have accused the Ministers of disloyal conduct towards the Throne in collusion with foreigners. His Majesty added that the Throne had been bequeathed to him by his ancestors and that no Cabinet had any right to suggest his abdication. The Ministers of course repudiated the idea of collusion with foreigners, and avowed that they were acting solely in the interests of the State.

A memorial signed by several of the so-called Elder Statesmen of Korea is said to have been addressed to Marquis Ito. It is described as a document of great length, but its gist may be very briefly summed up as a plea for the innocence of the Imperial House, and a declaration that if any heroic measure were adopted by Japan, not alone the signatories of the memorial but also the whole Korean nation would gladly sacrifice their lives.

It must appear to everyone who has followed the course of recent events in Korea that the Throne has become practically an impossible seat for its present occupant. The Emperor is in direct antagonism to his Cabinet, his situation towards the Residency General is strained to the point of rupture, and his conduct has even suggested to the nation a doubt whether Korea can flourish under his dynasty, or at all events under him as a representative of that dynasty. After all, the Emperor is the product of the circumstances amid which he has lived. Born in the very lap of plots and intrigues, he knows no other method of conducting affairs, and he has never been able to fully grasp the political situation created by the wars of 1894 and 1904. His removal from the Throne in favour of a younger man unimbued with similar noxious traditions would undoubtedly be the best thing that could happen to Korea and would also constitute an efficient factor in preserving peace.

The Emperor seems to find it impossible to procure a new Minister of the Household. The appointment was offered to Pak Yongho and Pak Chelhson, who signed the November Convention, but both declined, as they well might in the circumstances.

Saturday, July 20.

Of course it is not to be supposed that the abdication of the Korean Sovereign in favour of the Crown Prince represents the sum of the changes that will be now effected in Korea. Our readers will have observed that the Emperor agreed to the suggestion of abdication at 3 a.m. on the 19th inst. and that Viscount Hayashi had arrived in Seoul late on the previous evening. In other words, the Korean Court sought to anticipate any action which Japan might take by itself having recourse to a heroic measure. But this does not permanently change the situation. If things are suffered to remain in their old grooves there is no guarantee that the intrigues which for so many years created such an intolerable situation will not be renewed under the *regime* of the new Sovereign. Japan must guard against anything of that kind. The occasion is unique and it ought to be utilized fully. There is as yet nothing like an authoritative statement of the steps that will be taken, but one can easily anticipate that the prime measure will be to give definite limits to the exercise of the Throne's authority; a reform which will involve the setting up of a genuine partition between the functions of the Court and of the Cabinet; and that, in the second place, the revenue and expenditure of the Imperial Household will be placed under strict supervision. There is talk in some quarters of inaugurating a system called *inin tochi*, which we interpret to mean a delegation of administative authority to Japan so that her voice must be heard in domestic affairs as well as in foreign, but as yet all this is conjectural.

There has been considerable disturbance in Seoul. It seems to have commenced with the usual gathering of crowds, but on the afternoon of the 19th inst. the Korean troops suddenly appeared upon the scene and a severe collision took place between them and the Japanese police. There were many casualties on each side, the police having 20 men killed and wounded, and it was at one time feared that there would be occasion to call out the Japanese military. The collision came to an end, however, without recourse to that extreme measure, though by what agency the trouble was suspended there is as yet no intelligence. That night at ten o'clock the new Emperor sent a message to the Residency General asking the latter to undertake the duty of restoring order. These hostile demonstrations were of course the work of the anti-Japanese party, with whom are unfortunately associated the Young Men's Christian Society. The latter held a meeting on the 19th inst. when speeches were delivered vehemently resenting and regretting the abdication of the Emperor. The office of the Il Chinghoi's newspaper organ was wrecked.

The general opinion of the Japan press appears to be that this act of abdication having been performed by the Korean Sovereign entirely at the instance of his own statesmen and in the interests of his own dynasty without any demand or pressure from Japan, cannot be supposed to embody the latter's ultimate wishes. The occasion will terminate finally the anomalous character of Japan's hitherto relations with Korea and will inaugurate a *regime* calculated to secure the real progress of Korea and the peace of the East. That in effect is what the *Jiji Shimpo* says, though it makes no attempt to forecast the details of Japan's probable action. The *Asahi Shimbun* takes much the same line. It declares that quite evidently Marquis Ito in his capacity of Resident General cannot have had hand, act or part in the abdication of the Sovereign. Some people are disposed to believe that his Excellency may have secretly suggested it, but there is no room whatever for such a conjecture. The Resident-General maintained from the first an attitude of absolute reticence, and even when he consented to visit the Palace at the Emperor's urgent request, he limited himself to listening to the Sovereign's explanations without commenting in any way on them. It becomes plain, therefore, that the abdication is simply a device on the part of the Korean Court to elude responsibility for the Hague affair. What then is to be the denouement? Our contemporary shrewdly suspects that, although the Emperor has nominally abdicated, he intends to remain the power behind the Throne, as was the case in old times in Japan when a retired sovereign, under the title of *Joko*, governed the country as completely as though he had been actually sitting on the Throne. Such a state of affairs would be even worse than that which preceded it, for there would be three authorities in the field, namely the Throne itself, the power behind the Throne, and the Residency General. Such statesmen as Marquis Ito and Viscount Hayashi are not in the least likely to lend themselves to the creation of such a situation. The *Asahi* does not attempt to conjecture what system will be adopted, but between the lines of its article one can clearly decipher a conviction that the ex-Emperor will be deprived of all opportunity to interfere in affairs of State. The *Mainichi Dempo*, while congratulating the Korean monarch on having anticipated a necessity and thus escaped some loss of dignity, observes that the next step will be the presentation of Japan's demands. The new Emperor, who, as Crown Prince, established for himself a very high reputation, may be expected to refrain from the courses which disfigured the former Emperor's *regime*, but it will not do to rely merely upon his good intentions. Effective arrangements must be made such as shall inure to the advantage of both countries, and the Korean people must be thoroughly taught a lesson which they have already learned in part, namely, that every attempt to oppose Japan is suicidal. The *Hochi Shimbun*, which, as the organ of the Progressists, adopts a very strong tone, seems to suggest that the whole administrative power in Korea should be taken over by Japan, the Koreans having proved themselves incompetent, from their Emperor downwards, to manage their own affairs in an intelligent manner. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes

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in a somewhat different strain from its contemporaries. It highly compliments the Korean Cabinet on having insisted so pertinaciously that the Emperor must abdicate. Such advice must have been very painful to its givers, especially in face of their Sovereign's determined reluctance to accept it. But the Cabinet Ministers saw the right and did it, thus averting a conjuncture which could not but have ended very painfully, and at the same time promoting their country's interest as well as contriving a peaceful settlement of the Hague incident. On the other hand, this event and its treatment by the Koreans themselves constitute a public recognition of the November Convention, and from that point of view Japan may congratulate herself. The great commercial organ, the *Shogyo Shimpo*, urges that no half measures should be adopted towards any Koreans who may resist the legitimate outcome of these events, and towards any Japanese who, relying upon the access of authority that the Japanese will acquire, treat the Koreans with lawlessness or contumely. This journal evidently entertains, for the rest, the same opinion we ourselves hold and have more than once expressed, namely that the whole of these happenings are eminently calculated to promote Japan's permanent interests.

Sunday, July 21.

Affairs in Seoul have assumed quite an exciting character. On the forenoon of the 19th inst., at about five o'clock the *Jiji Shimpo* thought it worth while to issue an extra giving the latest details of the situation. From this the public learned that a party of Japanese police who were engaged in preserving order in the main street of the Korean capital were suddenly fired on by a body of about 110 Korean soldiers. Two Japanese police sergeants, one constable, two Korean constables, and two of the Korean by-standers were killed on the spot, and one sergeant and 24 constables wounded, of whom one died while being carried to the hospital. In addition to this list of casualties one Japanese private individual is said to have been killed and two as well as some Koreans were wounded. The exact number of casualties seems to be still somewhat uncertain, but 30 wounded are said to be actually under treatment in the hospital. Rumour attributes the action of the soldiers to the instigation of a prominent statesman, as to whose identity there is no indication. This was not the only disquieting telegram. It was further stated that the students of the Officers' College to the number of 200 had ascended a hill at the back of the college and were concerting measures to attack the Korean Ministers, the Government officers and the Japanese community. Meanwhile a battalion of Korean troops which had arrived from Pyongyang and encamped outside the Palace gate was reported to be talking of an attack similar to that contemplated by the students of the Military College. This excitement among the students and the troops is believed to have been caused by an article in the Korean edition of the *Korean Daily News* which stated that the Japanese were about to carry away the Emperor to Japan. In view of these disturbances and in consideration of a request from the Emperor just before his abdication that the Japanese would take due steps to preserve order, a battery of artillery was summoned from Yongsan and reached Seoul at 2 on the morning of the 20th. Moreover 20 gendarmes were placed as a guard in the Palace. Further, a battalion of Japanese infantry was detailed for the protection of the Palace, a measure which seems to have caused some excitement to the occupants of the building until the real object of the Japanese was made plain.

It will be observed, and the point is worth noting, that the above disturbances took place immediately after the Emperor's abdication. The latter was actually consummated at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. and the excitement amongst the troops and students began to manifest itself some 12 hours later.

The *Asahi Shimbun* undertakes to report the interview between the Emperor and the Resident General when the latter, in deference to the repeated requests of the former, repaired to the Palace on the 18th inst. at 5 p.m. The Emperor according to this account informed Marquis Ito that certain Korean subjects had proceeded to the Hague, but that his Majesty had neither act nor part in sending or commissioning them. Marquis Ito replied that every nation in the world regarded these men as the Emperor's delegates and no denial of the fact could now be credited. His Majesty then asked how it would be if he took steps to punish the pseudo-delegates; to which the Marquis replied that the Korean Government had no more power to punish its subjects resident in Holland than it had to punish Koreans in Japan who might violate Korean law. The next question propounded by the Emperor had reference to his own abdication but Marquis Ito declined to discuss that matter in any way, saying that it was entirely outside his province. Finally the Emperor intimated that certain persons attributed to Marquis Ito the instigation of the Cabinet's advice as to abdication. This is said to have greatly disturbed Marquis Ito's imperturbability. He demanded that the author of such a false story should be produced then and there and submitted to interrogation.

One most important point is established by a later telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*. It is that at 7 p.m. on the 19th inst.—that is to say 16 hours after the act of abdication had been consummated and 3 hours after the commotion amongst the troops and students had declared itself—Mr. Cho, Minister of Justice, carried to the Residency General and handed to Marquis Ito, in the presence of Mr. Nabeshima, Chief of the Foreign Affairs, Bureau, the following Imperial rescript:—"My abdication is entirely my own wish and not by advice or pressure of any other parties. It has been my intention for the past ten years to place the control of affairs in the hands of the Crown Prince, but a fitting occasion did not present itself until the present time. I deem that such an occasion has now come and I therefore carry out my purpose entirely of my own free will. It cannot be hoped, however, that all of my subjects will fully understand that this act is performed in the interests of my country and out of respect for the spirits of my ancestors. Excitement and even disturbance may be apprehended, and I therefore ask the Residency General to take whatever steps may seem expedient for the purpose of preventing or quelling such disturbance."

On the 20th inst. at 3 a.m. a report reached the Foreign Office in Tokyo from the Residency General in Seoul, detailing the salient events up to that time. What strikes one as not the least remarkable feature of this report is that it fully establishes from point to point the accuracy of all the telegrams sent from Seoul by the correspondents of the principal Tokyo journals since this complication commenced. It is evident that these correspondents must have excellent sources of information. As for the report itself its cardinal features are two. The first is that the abdication of the Emperor was not suggested either directly or indirectly from the Residency-General. At his audience on the evening of the 19th instant Marquis Ito explicitly informed the Sovereign that no communication of any sort on the subject of abdication had passed between the Cabinet and the Residency-General. In short this act of abdication was taken entirely at the instance of the Korean Ministers themselves and was resisted obstinately by his Majesty until he found that the Elder Statesmen as well as the Cabinet Ministers agreed in considering it inevitable. Thus the abdication does not in any sense represent reparation to Japan for Korea's breach of treaty. It remains to be seen what demands Japan will formulate on that account, but assuredly we may take it for granted that she will not hesitate to require such a radical amendment of the situation as will bring it within reach of intelligent control for the future.

The second cardinal feature of the official report is that at 7 o'clock on the evening of the day of abdication the Resident General was in possession of an officially remitted rescript of the Sovereign asking and authorising him to take whatever steps might be desirable for preserving order. It was in deference to this request that a body of Japanese troops was moved up from Yongsan on the following morning and that Japanese gendarmes were told off to guard the Palace. A few hours later a battalion of Japanese troops was marched from Pyongyang and their arrival in the capital appears to have completely intimidated the Korean soldiers and students who were disposed to create a commotion. We also learn from the *Asahi's* latest telegrams that the Resident General published the fact of his having been commissioned by the Sovereign to preserve order and that shortly afterwards, in consideration of formal applications from the British and American consulates, Japanese military guards were posted there. It does not appear that from first to last any attempt whatever or any hostile demonstration was made against the Japanese settlement.

The ex-Emperor is said to have fixed upon Suwon as his place of residence. Suwon is quite close to the capital. It has some notoriety on account of being the place where stones were thrown at a railway carriage in which Marquis Ito was riding last year.

One of the latest items of news was despatched from Seoul to the *Asahi Shimbun* at 3 p.m. on the 20th inst. It said that the mob had succeeded in setting fire to the Prime Minister's residence and was threatening to mete out the same fate to several stations on the railway, and further troops were moving up from Pyongyang.

The 19th inst., that is to say the day on the morning of which the abdication took place, seems to have been a time of much disturbance in Seoul. A body of Korean troops attacked the jail which was guarded by 20 Japanese constables, but the latter, although not without casualties, succeeded in repulsing the onset. There was also a collision between a detachment of Japanese cavalry and a number of Korean soldiers. The latter fired 60 ball-cartridges but without producing any effect.

It is very difficult to make out, owing to confusion of dates, whether the distur-

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bance continued on the 20th inst., but on the whole we are disposed to infer that the arrival of Japanese troops had the effect of restoring order. It is stated that the anti-Japanese have plotted to assassinate all the Cabinet Ministers, especially the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Bombs were thrown into the residences of both these statesmen, but as they were absent from home no casualties resulted.

A very interesting telegram is published by the *Asahi*. It says that on the evening of the 19th the ex-Emperor instructed the Palace guards to kill all the Cabinet Ministers, 12 o'clock of that night (20th inst.) being fixed for the assassination. The Ministers, however, obtained information of what was pending, and they called upon the Emperor to issue the edict which commissioned the Residency General to take measures for preserving order. The Japanese immediately sent gendarmes to guard the Palace, and thus the nefarious plot was frustrated.

The general opinion in Japan seems to be that there will be no disturbance of the Throne of Korea at Japanese hands, but that the solution of the situation will be found in an important modification of the present treaty; a modification which will make it easy hereafter for a Japanese representative in Seoul to exercise sufficient control without encountering any of the terrible difficulties which have confronted Marquis Ito. When this is accomplished it is probable that the Marquis will return to Japan.

Monday, July 22.

The *Korea Daily News* states that Mr. Bethell has not left the Korean capital for twelve months and is there at present. It is obviously incorrect, therefore, to say, as has been affirmed by more than one Japanese correspondent and reproduced in these columns, that Mr. Bethell was one of those who proceeded to the Hague in the interests of the delegates. We are glad to learn that an Englishman was not directly concerned in that fatal blunder.

The general gist of the news from Korea this morning (Monday) is that Seoul is still in a disturbed condition and that two or three days will be required before order is fully restored. Not until that is effected will Japan's demands be formulated.

On the afternoon of the 20th at 5 o'clock Marquis Ito proceeded to the Palace to offer his congratulations to the new Sovereign. Thereafter his Excellency remained standing beside the Throne while the foreign Consuls and principal Japanese Military and civil officials were presented to his Majesty. It appears there were great doubts of the wisdom of Marquis Ito proceeding to the Palace at a moment when the city was so disturbed. There were rumours of the formation of a forlorn hope of Korean youths for the express purpose of attacking the Resident General *en route*. In view of this outlook General Hasegawa is said to have urged that the Marquis should not visit the Palace, but a danger of that sort was not likely to deter the great Choshu soldier and statesman. The Marquis simply said it was his duty to go and he went. Of course the utmost precautions were taken to prevent an attack. At the head of the procession and in its rear rode an escort of ten troopers, and at either side of the two carriages which headed the cavalcade there were detachments of 12 infantry soldiers. Moreover constables and gendarmes were distributed at important points along the route, and the vicinity of the Palace gate, which is a favourite place for rioters to assemble, was occupied by half a company of infantry with four quick-firers. In the first carriage rode Marquis Ito, Major-General Murata and Mr. Kokubu, and in the second Messrs. Tsurubara, Oka, and Nabeshima. Other Japanese officials followed in *jinrikisha*.

In consequence of the disaffection shown by the Imperial Guards the Korean Minister of War requested the Residency General to send a force of troops for the purpose of guarding the magazine usually placed in charge of the Guards. This was done at 2 a.m. on the 21st inst. A similar step was taken in regard to the magazine at Yongsan, and under the direction of Korean officers the men were all required to hand in their pouch ammunition. This was peacefully effected, but 500 rounds are said to have been unaccounted for. Later accounts, however, suggest that some difficulty has been found in carrying out this policy. The troops, of whom there are altogether 4,500 in the capital, are said to be so averse to giving up their ammunition that some of them threatened to commit suicide rather than submit to such treatment, and it is thought possible that the military aid of the Japanese will have to be invoked.

Of course a vehement enemy of the new *regime* is Lady Om, who, by the Emperor's abdication, sees her long cherished ambition of becoming Empress defeated and her son, Prince Yong, deprived of all chance of ascending the Throne. She is not likely to bow to such conjunctures, and she is said to be employing every possible means of exciting the people and the troops against the Japanese.

The ex-refugee Pak Yongho has adopted an attitude which has given rise to much suspicion. It will be remembered that prior to the abdication of the late Emperor, Pak declined to accept the office of High Chamberlain in spite of his Sovereign's urgent request. But on the occasion of the coronation he made his appearance at the Palace and was nominated High Chamberlain by the new Emperor. He is believed to be in collusion with Lady Om, his old patroness, and a further disquieting inference is that the new Emperor and the old are acting hand in glove. They are still residing in the same Palace and it will be imperative that a wide gulf should be placed between them.

Telegrams to the Tokyo press say that four foreigners were seen leading the rioters on the 19th inst., and Mr. Yokoi, the well known Christian and editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, who has just returned from Korea, is quoted as saying that although many of the better class of missionaries in Korea approve of the Resident General's *regime*, there are others who object to it strongly inasmuch as it has been the means of depriving them of the advisory position they once occupied towards the Throne.

The great difficulty seems to be that the Government is practically disorganised. The ex-Emperor, apparently encouraged by the commotion which has attended his abdication, is said to be endeavouring to make out that his successor is merely a *locum tenens*, holding office as his delegate. The Resident-General of course refuses to recognise any such subterfuge inasmuch as the fact of abdication has been formally announced to foreign Powers at the instance of the Korean Government. Meanwhile the Cabinet is said to be not in practical touch with either the new Sovereign or the old. Some accounts say that certain of the Ministers are hiding in the foreign settlement; others, that they have not yet left the precincts of the Palace, and yet others, that they are about to open offices in the Residency-General. Evidently some days must elapse before things right themselves.

An extra published by the *Hochi Shimbun* on Monday morning reports that rioters have attacked and set fire to the villas of Yi Chyong and Yi Keunthaik. This is difficult to understand in the case of the latter seeing that he is supposed to be one of the leaders of the anti-Japanese party. It is also reported (*Jiji Shimpo*) that the residence of the Minister of War has been burnt.

The new Emperor appears to be justifying the rumours which have been current for many years as to the weak state of his intellect. He is the son of the late Queen Min, and even before her death it was understood that all sorts of nostrums had been employed to cure him of a condition bordering upon idiocy. These stories may be greatly exaggerated but they can scarcely be altogether baseless. The ex-Emperor is now known by the name of *Daijo Tenno*. The statement in confirmed that he will be moved to the detached Palace at Suwon, which is 25 miles from Seoul on the railway.

Tuesday, July 23.

Later news shows that the arrest of the leading conspirators was effected by the Japanese under the authority of an edict from the new Emperor. To police constables was entrusted the duty of arresting the civil officials and to gendarmes that of arresting military. There seems to have been some difficulty in the case of Pak Yongho and for a time it appeared that his apprehension would not be effected without bloodshed, but ultimately he yielded and accompanied the police quietly. The Elder Statesman Nam, whose arrest was stated by the telegram of the 21st inst. to be imminent, has been actually seized. His friends gave out that he was absent from Seoul on a journey, but the Japanese police, discrediting the story, made their way into his residence and captured him as he was attempting to escape in female disguise. There is a good deal of mystery connected with the conduct of Pak Yongho. It is stated that all the while he was pretending to refuse the appointment of Minister of the Household, he really desired to accept it. The Cabinet, deeming his behaviour peculiar, asked the Emperor not to appoint him, and his Majesty professed to follow the Ministers' advice. But he secretly appointed Pak although the appointment was not made public until after his Majesty's abdication. Pak thus held office under the ex-Emperor not under the actually reigning Sovereign. It is not absolutely clear what charges are preferred against the Koreans who have been apprehended. Pak is said to have behaved in a most deceitful manner and there are explicit proofs that he was acting in collusion with a party of men who proposed to restore the situation by violence, and something similar is laid at the door of the other politicians arrested.

As for the ex-Emperor, his scheme seems to have been worthy of the petty plotting that has marked his reign for the past twenty years. The rescript announcing his resignation having been drawn up by the Cabinet and presented to him for his signature, he himself inserted words signifying that he merely relegated his ruling authority. Moreover he would not allow the term "Majesty" to be applied to the new Emperor, and he directed that the latter, instead of wearing the orthodox yellow garments on the occasion of the coronation, should be dressed in red. Altogether his Majestys'

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device was to throw dust in the eyes of the Resident General by simulating abdication while in reality remaining on the Throne. A part of his scheme is said to have been the assassination of all the Ministers of State, which would have served to deter any future Cabinet from meddling with the occupant of the Throne. It is almost incredible that he can have entertained such designs. They betray an extraordinary want of intelligence. It would seem that he has not yet grasped the political situation at all or understood the relation in which his country really stands to Japan. It is alleged, with reference to the language of the abdication edict, that the Cabinet Ministers were deceived owing to imperfect acquaintance with precedents. The Emperor knew perfectly well what he was about and understood well that the formula used by him did not amount to absolute abdication but signified only the temporary delegation of reigning power. A rescript so worded did not create a new Emperor authorized to sign edicts or to assume the title of Majesty. On the other hand the document sent by his Majesty to the Residency-General announcing the event, was an absolutely unequivocal statement of abdication, ending, as our readers know, with a request that the Japanese would undertake the preservation of peace and the quelling of any disorders which might arise owing to popular misapprehension. It would appear therefore that the Emperor was deliberately trying to deceive the Resident General with one hand while manœuvering with the other to utilize the deception. If these things be credible the Japanese newspapers are certainly right when they say that common intelligence is quite inadequate to estimate his Majesty's doings.

This difficulty as to the abdication question was not finally solved until 5 a.m. on the 22nd and until after the Cabinet Ministers had spent several hours urging upon the Emperor the gravity of the situation. They are said to have bluntly told his Majesty that the real danger to the integrity of the Empire came, not from without, but from within: that is to say, from the evil advisers who betrayed their Sovereign into suicidal courses. The Emperor's resistance was finally broken down by these urgent representations, and he agreed to expunge the obnoxious phrase from the abdication edict. Thereafter four rescripts were signed by the new Emperor, namely, one for appointing a commission to confer with Japan; one for the arrest of Pak Yongho and his fellow conspirators; one for the quelling of disturbances, and one for changing the name of the era. This last is of course conclusive as to the validity of the abdication, for in Korea and China—as used also to be the case in ancient Japan—each dynasty has its own year-name which is not changed except at the death or abdication of a sovereign.

The edict spoken of above for quelling disturbances is quoted *verbatim* by the Japanese press, but on perusing it we are led to doubt the accuracy of this published version. At all events it breathes the spirit of progress and calls upon the people to take an intelligent and peaceful view of the situation.

Meanwhile there remains the great question as to the steps which Japan will now take to secure herself against the continuance of such an impossible situation as has existed in Korea for several years past. As yet there are no clear indications on this subject. The newspaper editors in Seoul have held a meeting and have sent representatives to interview Marquis Ito and Viscount Hayashi. Both statesmen were emphatic in saying that the abdication of the Emperor, having been undertaken and consummated entirely by the Koreans themselves, did not constitute any solution of the situation. Japan would utilize the occasion to effect some drastic improvements. Marquis Ito added that so soon as the abdication edict became known in the provinces, disturbances were likely to take place. These were anticipated and would be duly dealt with. As to the main question between Japan and Korea, his Excellency did not expect that it would be settled without some slight delay, but he spoke of its being brought to an issue in the near future. The Marquis was confident that there need not be any apprehension of interference on the part of foreign Powers. This prediction shows how accurately his Excellency had gauged the situation, for it was after the delivery of the above opinion that the utterances of the European and American press were telegraphed to Tokyo. Nothing could be less equivocal than the tone of those utterances. They may be taken as assuring Japan of a free hand in Korea.

The tone of the Japanese press is one of profound astonishment at the short-sighted foolishness of the ex-Emperor. With the Hague escapade staring him in the face he deliberately lent himself to an even more tricky and futile fiasco. By the light of these events a historical clue is afforded to much which was inexplicable in the past. It is now possible to comprehend the source and inspiration of many incidents which have hitherto been obscure and perplexing. Both the *Asahi* and the *Jiji Shimpo* maintain that all due respect must be paid to the ex-Emperor but the two journals are equally doubtful whether his Majesty will abstain hereafter from the plots which have hitherto formed the business of his life and which may be said to constitute his second nature. The *Jiji* points out that since the act of abdication is a public acknowledgement of the Sovereign's error and since he had stepped aside in favour of the Crown Prince, the stability of the Throne itself is not menaced. But there is no foreseeing in what perils it may be involved should the ex-Emperor repeat his attempts to interfere with the administration. If he frankly accepts the situation and determines, as the Japanese phrase goes, to take the moon and the breeze for his sole companions henceforth, everything may proceed smoothly with his dynasty and his kingdom. But is he likely to so resign himself? Has he given any indication of such capacity of resignation?

Wednesday, July 24.

For the sake of historical accuracy we welcome a detailed *resumé* of recent events in Korea, as forwarded by the correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* from Seoul. The salient facts are these:—On the 15th inst. the news that the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs was about to visit Korea awoke the Korean statesmen to the gravity of the situation, and on the 16th inst. they held a Cabinet meeting at which it was decided that the Emperor must be asked to abdicate. On the 17th and the 18th the necessity for this course was pressed upon his Majesty's attention by the Prime Minister and by the whole Cabinet, but the Sovereign obdurately refused to concur. Then came the arrival of Viscount Hayashi on the evening of the 18th inst., and the advice of his Ministers, accentuated by the Japanese statesman's arrival, at last broke down the Emperor's resolve. At 3 a.m. on the 18th his Majesty agreed to abdicate. Meanwhile Marquis Ito had preserved towards this abdication question a demeanour of absolute aloofness. His Excellency held that the matter, being purely one of domestic politics, did not call for any Japanese interference, and that at any rate the gravity of the situation from Japan's point of view could not be affected by a mere change of the occupant of the Throne. This position on the part of the Residency General was made perfectly clear to the Court on the evening of the 18th inst., when, in deference to the Emperor's repeated request, Marquis Ito went to the Palace and had audience of his Majesty. As for the Cabinet itself, although it is strong in Japanese protection, it cannot be said by any means to stand on a firm basis from a domestic point of view. On the contrary it is the target of many attacks which have their origin in the hostility of the Court Party, a sentiment accentuated greatly by recent events but existing ever since the Cabinet came into power, for, as those that recall the events of the Ministry's early days of office will easily recognise, the influence of the Court Party was thrown into the scale against the Cabinet from the first, and the Emperor let it be plainly seen that he had no intention of reposing confidence in the new Ministry. On the 19th inst. commenced the disturbances in Seoul, of which the salient feature was an attack by the military upon the Japanese police, many of whom were killed or wounded. No doubt whatever seems to be entertained that these disturbances were the direct outcome of a compact between the Court Party and the military party. The main provision of this compact was that, during the night of the 19th and 20th, a *coup d'état* should be undertaken, having for object the assassination of all the Cabinet Ministers and the complete rehabilitation of the conservative party. The exact moment when and the precise manner how, this plot became known to the Cabinet Ministers, if indeed they really acquired full knowledge of it, there is as yet no evidence. They seem at first to have acted on general principles. Hearing of the disturbed state of the city and of the collision between the military and Japanese police, they urged his Majesty to solicit the assistance of the Residency General in restoring order, and the Emperor, sorely against his will, sent the necessary mandate. This was on the evening of the 19th. The message from the Palace did not induce the Japanese to have immediate recourse to the military. They left the task of quelling disturbance to the regular police; that is to say, to the police force organised by the Korean Government with the assistance of Japanese instructors. Meanwhile the Palace itself was guarded entirely by Korean soldiers, and to these appears to have been entrusted the task of carrying out the *coup d'état* during the night of the 19th and 20th. There is said to be no doubt whatever that the Emperor was privy to the plot, and on this hypothesis it will be seen that his Majesty, while with one hand he was signing requests for Japanese aid in keeping order, with the other was fomenting and directing a conspiracy of the most violent and heinous description. Fortunately the Ministers of the Cabinet, who, being then at the Palace, would have fallen an easy prey to their assassins, discovered what was on foot, and made an urgent request to the Residency General for military aid. In deference to this appeal and recognising the gravity of the situation, the Japanese immediately despatched a battalion of troops, who relieved the Korean Guards at the Palace and thus averted the imminent peril. This was before daylight on the morning of the 20th. The Court

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party, though temporarily defeated, were not discouraged, however. They extended the field of their alliances so as to include Pak Yongho, Yi Dochai, several of the Elder Statesmen and many others. Their next device was to pick a hole in the Imperial rescript of abdication. They sought to prove that the Emperor had only delegated his functions and that he remained himself the real source of power. A situation stranger than ever was thus created, for, on the 19th inst., the abdication edict had been duly transmitted to the Japanese Residency General with a formal request that its contents should be officially communicated to foreign Governments, and, on the 20th, the Resident General, the high Japanese officials, and the foreign Consuls had all assembled at the Palace and had performed the ceremony of taking leave of the old Sovereign and greeting the new. A more complete situation could scarcely have been conceived, yet the Court Party deemed it possible even at this thirteenth hour to throw dust in the eyes of the world. One day sufficed to defeat this extremely silly manœuvre. On the 21st, the Prime Minister attended by two of his colleagues proceeded to the Palace, and, overcoming all obstacles put in their way by the Court Party, succeeded in inducing the ex-Emperor to abandon his faithless design and to acknowledge the validity of the abdication. The Ministry did not stop here. They carried their campaign direct into the enemy's camp, and ordered the arrest of several eminent Koreans whose leadership of the plot had been clearly established.

It is not imagined, however, that the apprehension of these conspirators will be found to have restored the situation or that the Cabinet, in spite of its success thus far, stands firmly on its feet. The ex-Emperor and the Court party are still scheming and contriving as busily as ever, and time is probably pregnant with fresh incidents. The military power is wielded by the ex Emperor, and it constitutes an important factor in the situation. Curiously enough, Marquis Ito, in a speech delivered only a few days ago in Seoul, spoke with some enthusiasm of the new military organisation in Korea and expressed a hope that it would one day prove a bulwark of the country's independence. Another fact which may be recalled in this context is that the system of conscription has just been adopted in Korea. A great deal will depend therefore on the conduct of the troops at this juncture. We shall not be at all surprised to see the whole force disbanded, with the exception perhaps of the Imperial Guards. Meanwhile there are said to be evidences of commotion in the capital and threatenings of disturbances throughout the provinces. Moreover public feeling is believed to be growing more and more accentuated against the Cabinet. The Japanese will evidently have to grasp the situation with a firm hand. But the Japanese are adhering to Marquis Ito's profoundly wise policy of not stepping in until events have assumed their fullest development. The Koreans are confronted by a crisis entirely of their own making. It was their own doing that delegates were sent to the Hague; it was their own doing that the Emperor was induced to abdicate; it was their own doing that their troops suddenly opened fire on the police; it was their own doing that a plot was formed having wholesale assassination for its immediate object; it was their own doing that a number of their prominent men have had to be arrested, and it is their own doing that disturbances threaten now to take place throughout the country. They have themselves manufactured their Procrustean bed and they will be allowed to see how it fits them before the Japanese step in.

One thing which will be evident to everybody is that the Emperor's conduct with regard to this abdication question throws quite into the shade his Hague escapade. Not yet even is his Majesty content to recognise the full significance of his own acts. Advices from Seoul, despatched on the afternoon of the 23rd, show that his Majesty is essaying a fresh reservation. He insists that his successor, though entitled to issue rescripts and to describe himself therein as *Chin*, must be regarded merely as the Emperor whereas the abdicating Sovereign is to be termed the "Great Emperor." In fact his ex-Majesty wants to cling to the substance of power while resigning its shadow, and so long as that state of affairs exists, trouble must be interminable. It is not thought that many days will elapse before the Japanese step upon the stage and formulate their demands. There are already all sorts of reports about renewed conspiracies, and it appears certain that the ex-Emperor is standing effectually between his successor and the Cabinet. Arrests continue to be vigorously made, but several members of the Court party have escaped to the provinces, where they evidently mean to create disturbances. On the afternoon of the 23rd inst. a number of the anti-Japanese party (Chakang-Hoi), of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the so called "Forlorn Hope" disguised themselves as merchants and assembled near the Palace gate with the intention of assassinating the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet as these left the Court. But the plot was discovered apparently by the Japanese, and the conspirators had to disperse. It is said that in the residence of Mr. Nam, one of the Elder Statesmen whose arrest was recently effected, a rescript of the ex-Emperor was found which proves clearly that his Majesty has been directing the anti-Japanese movement. Moreover Colonel Yi Hwitu, who was arrested on the 22nd inst., is alleged to have had the ex-Emperor's orders for firing upon the Japanese police. It is now rumoured that Chhunchhon in the province of Kwanwon-do will be chosen for the retreat of the ex-Emperor, and telegrams say that the new name given to the era is Kyong-kwang.

A notification has been issued by General Hasegawa that any persons concerting to hold a meeting without giving previous notice to the authorities will be punished according to military law.

The fracas between the Korean troops and the police on the 19th instant appears to have cost the former very heavily. They had 212 casualties in all, 23 of which were fatal. On the side of the police the total casualties do not seem to have exceeded 40.

On the morning of the 23rd inst. an important State Council was held in Tokyo, all the Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers being present. It is said that the subject of conference was the necessity of despatching another division of troops to Korea. There is already one division there, and one division is of course sufficient to deal with any crisis that may arise. But it may possibly be necessary to distribute the troops over a large area for the purpose of guarding the persons and properties of foreign and Japanese subjects residing throughout the country, and in that case one division might have to be inconveniently broken up. At present the Korean forces consist of 6 battalions four of which are in the provinces and two in Seoul. Since the arrest of Colonel Yi, who commanded these two metropolitan battalions, there have been many desertions and the troops are said to be in a highly mutinous condition. But in compliance with the request formally conveyed from the Throne on the 19th inst., steps have been taken by the Japanese to seize the various powder magazines and supplies of ammunition so that the troops are practically powerless. As to the Japanese forces, the bulk of them are stationed at Hsusong in the north of Korea, and it would be inconvenient to employ these men at the present crisis. There are, however, 2 battalions of infantry, a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry in Seoul and these have been strengthened by the addition of a battalion from Pyongyang. The capital is therefore amply garrisoned, but in the circumstances it seems very probable that another division may be sent from Japan.

We take from the *Japan Times* the following summarized translation of the first rescript issued by the new Emperor of Korea :—

"Behold, ye people great and small! We have succeeded to the clearly set mission of Our great dynasty and now engage in the administration of the country.

Should the national policy remain undetermined and error be made in the grasp of the situation at this moment of entering on a new reign, loyalty and treason will change their places and harm will be done lastingly to the Fatherland. How great is the need for caution!

"In the guise of just indignation or under pretext of loyalty, disturbances have occurred recently in many places. Admonitory edicts have been issued; but the agitation refuses obstinately to be quelled, This is to be regretted. Ye people should not cling to old ideas. Let the times be studied and the trend of human affairs considered. Let the international situation also be kept in view, and, matters going well, a brighter future may be expected for the country. We are solicitous that you, people, follow your occupations in peace by avoiding all premature action and blind agitation and assist Us in the work of national regeneration."

Thursday, July 25.

It appears that the Court Party are still resolutely manœuvring to convert the abdication of the Emperor into a farce. So far as we can gather from the telegrams, the contention is that all steps taken in connection with the abdication were at the instance and under the pressure of the Cabinet. None of the Court dignitaries have paid visits of congratulation to the new Sovereign, and so long as that ceremony is neglected the abdication is considered to be only temporary. This curious scheming might be regarded with indifference did it not impair the efficiency of Imperial decrees, but the Conservatives are busily popularizing the idea that no decree emanating from the Throne can have binding force unless it bears the counter-signature of the ex-Emperor. These courtiers do not seem to have the smallest sense of national dignity. They appear to suppose that trickiness counts for everything in the management of State affairs. The ex-Emperor has been driven from point to point. His first attempt, based on his own insertion of a dubious phrase in the abdication rescript, failed completely. The phrase was expunged and the rescript ought thenceforth to have possessed absolutely binding force. But evidently no straw was too fragile for the Emperor to cling to. His next pretext was based on the name to be given to him after abdication. By expunging one ideograph, that name would have become "Great Emperor" instead of "Great Retired Emperor." Even this trick, however, proved abortive. The objectionable

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ideograph had to stand and it is hard to see now what refuge remains to the abdicating monarch. In fact the position does not lend itself to any further manœuvres, yet the Conservatives seem determined not to yield, and there is thus created a situation quite incompatible with any idea of efficient administration.

The ex-Emperor's attempts to appeal to the foreign public have been renewed. Three delegates of his, said to be officials of the Telegraph Department, were instructed to proceed to China with a highly-garbled account of Japan's doings and a strong appeal to Chinese sympathy. This plot was discovered just in time to permit the arrest of the three delegates as they were about to leave Chemulpo.

Arrests continue vigorously and the men apprehended are all described as followers of Pak Yongho, who, it would now seem, went back from his exile in Japan solely for the purpose of raising himself into power on the wave of anti Japanese agitation. It was a curious return for the hospitality and protection extended to him during a long course of years in Japan. The Governor of Seoul also has been removed from office on the ground that he made no attempt to quell the recent disturbances.

Japanese newspapers agree in saying that order has not been really restored. Its disturbers are only held in check by a display of Japanese strength. The partial application of the law of seige in Seoul is said to have greatly disconcerted the Court party by severing their communication with their colleagues outside the Palace, and by preventing unauthorized public meetings or the publication of inflammatory matter through the columns of the press. Tranquillity is thus preserved in the capital, but there are evidences of petty disturbances in the provinces, and every possible measure is being taken to deal with them if they arise.

It is difficult to reconcile some of the above information with the most recently received news, namely, that the ex-Emperor has himself expressed a desire to move his residence to Suwon. The only available detached Palace in Seoul is that where the Queen met with her terrible fate, and the ex Emperor is naturally averse to taking up his residence there. He prefers to go to Suwon, it is said, but evidently if he takes that step there will be no longer any margin for clinging to the pretence of imperial power.

With regard to military movements, it is reported that the Japanese troops hitherto stationed at Hamheung in northern Korea have entered Seoul, and that the 12th Division, which has its headquarters at Kokura in Kyushu, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark at any moment. This division will not be raised to war strength, but will remain on its peace-footing. The object of sending it is to provide a force sufficient for protecting the lives and properties of foreigners and Japanese in southern Korea. Several men-of-war are also entering Korean ports.

The leading Tokyo papers differ slightly in their attitude towards this problem. Some urge the utmost celerity, and others insist that the first step must be to fully restore order and consolidate the present Cabinet before proceeding to negotiations. It seems certain, however, that Marquis Ito on the evening of the 23rd and during the night of the 23rd and 24th formulated Japan's demands to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who thereafter submitted them to the Emperor. The Korean Cabinet of course understands that Japan presents her ultimatum at once and that there can be no modification of her terms. It is thought, however, that the Korean Government and Sovereign will accept the situation so long as they save some remnant of face *vis a vis* foreign Powers.

The latest news received up to this moment of writing (Thursday morning) is a telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* despatched from Seoul at 1 a.m. on the 25th. It says that the Cabinet Ministers had just left the Palace and that the new Convention was believed to have been agreed to.

It will readily be imagined by all familiar with the manner in which English journalism is represented in Seoul, that the present occasion has been employed for the circulation of gross misrepresentations. Here, for example, is an extract from a leading article which appeared in the Seoul English newspaper on the 18th instant:—

> On Tuesday afternoon the Cabinet met as usual at the Residency General and after much discussion, agreed to three resolutions that were to be submitted to His Majesty; and we do not think we are far wrong in assuming these resolutions to have been made at the order of the Marquis. At 7.30 last night, the Cabinet had an audience with the Emperor and laid before him the following;—1. That he must sign with his own seal the Treaty of November the 17th, 1905. 2. That he agrees to the appointment of a Regent. 3. That His Majesty proceeds to Tokyo and apologises personally to the Emperor of Japan.

Of course this is made the text of an indignant homily, and the first of the alleged demands is ingenuously held up as a virtual admission by the Japanese that the November Convention is not a legally binding document in its present form. The Japanese are called "Korea's hell-sent protectors," and the Emperor of Korea is declared to have acted quite rightly in the Hague business. If there is anything certain, however, it is that the Resident-General has nothing whatever to do, either directly or indirectly, with any proposals made by the Korean Ministers to their Sovereign. Not the least remarkable feature of the affair was that the Resident-General stood severely and absolutely aloof, and that so far from dictating terms, he declined to discuss the matter in any way. There is no difficulty in accounting for the fact that a certain kind of journal published at the very scene of the incidents and having close touch with the Court should mislead its readers in the manner here indicated, but none the less it is a very flagrant performance.

MANCHURIA.

Telegrams from Peking give the text of the new customs agreement just concluded between Russia and China with regard to northern Manchuria. The 100 *li* (33 miles) free zone on either side of the railway is preserved—that is to say a zone 200 *li* wide in all—, and it is further provided that goods carried across the frontier by the railway shall pay only ⅔ of the maritime customs dues, nor shall they be subject, when transported into the interior, to transit dues in excess of that ⅔. It will be observed that this means that goods coming by train from Russia will be entitled to find their way into any part of the Three Eastern Provinces on payment of a tax totalling 1⅓ of the regular maritime customs duties. There will be a free area in Harbin comprised within a circle of 24 Chinese *li* described with the railway station as centre. Within this circle no transit dues will be levied. Further, similar free areas will be established at 16 stations along the railway, their radius being 10 *li*, and all the other stations will have free areas with a radius of 6 *li*. The sixth article provides that the treaty embodying these provisions shall have a tentative character and shall remain in operation for one year. There is no stipulation as to the nationality of the inspector of customs but it is understood that he will be a Russian subject.

The transactions in connection with the transfer of Kwanchengtsz have been completed without any hitch and it now remains to make arrangements for the linking up of the lines.

We may mention here that, according to telegrams from Shanghai, Viceroy Tsen is lying there seriously ill. It would thus appear that his repeated resignations on the ground of ill health were not merely political documents as was generally supposed.

The *Asahi's* Mukden correspondent says that the leading Chinese officials at that place are taking a very erroneous view of the abdication of the Emperor of Korea. They sympathise with Korea and their rights recovery policy has received a new impetus.

From the same source we learn that the coal mine question in Manchuria is by no means settled. The Viceroy is said to hold that Japan's possession of the Fushun mine is not legitimate and that the mine cannot be regarded as among the spoils of war since it never belonged to the Russians. This problem seems likely to cause some trouble.

From somewhat confused accounts sent by telegram from Manchuria we gather that within a month from the present time arrangements of a temporary character will be effected for the purpose of linking up the Japanese and Russian railway systems at Changchun. The steps necessary for permanent junction will not be completed, however, before next spring. Among other things the building of a hotel in Changchun at a cost of 300,000 *yen* is spoken of.

Baron Goto, alluding to the attitude of the Russians in connection with all matters relating to Kwangchengtsz and the joining of the railway systems, says that nothing could exceed the liberality and magnanimity shown towards the Japanese. It was conduct thoroughly worthy of the representatives of such a great nation, and the Baron wishes the fact to be known widely amongst his countrymen. He has already visited Prince Kilkoff and conveyed to him a cordial expression of thanks.

The salt problem is still unsolved. The last conference at Mukden continued for three hours but did not produce any sign of yielding on the part of the Viceroy. His Excellency declared himself willing to accept any solution mutually beneficial to both parties but he declined under any consideration to agree to a one-sided arrangement. It has therefore been resolved to leave this matter in abeyance and to proceed with the other subjects of deliberation.

THE TOYOKUNI COAL MINE.

Details of the explosion at this mine indicate a terrible catastrophe. Sixty-seven persons are known to have been killed on the spot; 43 were severely injured, of whom 14 have since died; 43 received slight wounds, and no less than 397 are still in the mine, which is in such a condition that approach is impossible. Measure are being taken for the relief of the widows and orphans. Many children are said to have lost both parents. This mine is in Fukuoka prefecture in Kyushu.

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THE MANCHURIA RAILWAY LOAN.

It appears that for a moment the raising of the South Manchurian railway loan presented many difficulties owing chiefly to apprehensions of trouble between Japan and the United States, people in Europe being misled by the yellow press, whose utterances they were not in a position to fully discount. Owing to this cause there was at one time talk of issuing a six per cent loan at 95. Fortunately, however, the complete absence of any danger of war was quickly demonstrated, and it thus became possible to issue the loan on reasonable terms, namely 5 per cent at 97, the borrowers to receive 92¼ net. According to the original programme one half of the 8 millions sterling was to have been placed on the London market and the remainder in Paris, but owing to the recent complication in the south of France and the political troubles thus created, the time was considered unsuitable for any financial operation of the kind and it was decided to confine the transaction to the London portion of the loan. The 19th was the day of issue. Of course, with these 40 millions of *yen*, the Manchuria Railway authorities will have ample funds to last them until the close of next year, and they have therefore acted wisely in not pushing the loan in the French market at unfavourable rates. Naturally there will be some little talk about the rate of interest, but all things considered, we regard it as not unfavourable. Looking back at the loans contracted abroad since the conclusion of the war, we find the following figures showing the amended rates of interest in each case; namely, Tanko Railway 6.17 per cent., Kansei Railway 4.89, Tokyo Municipality 5.20, Government Consolidation Loan 5.38, and South Manchuria Railway loan 5.72. On the other hand from London comes news that the time is exceptionally inopportune for floating loans. Underwriters have been obliged to take up large quantities of stock, sometimes as much as 70 per cent., and in one case an entirely unprecedented fact had to be recorded, namely, that not a single subscription was offered by the public for the shares of an apparently promising and well-underwritten enterprise. Besides, it has to be remembered that the extraordinary depression prevailing of late in Japanese financial circles has been keenly watched in Europe. The Japanese no longer live beyond the pale of Occidental observation, and we must confess to some surprise that in the face of the conditions now existing on the Exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka, London capitalists have been induced to touch a Japanese loan at all. They must have made up their minds that in the absence of any solid reasons this depression cannot prove more than temporary, an inference which we commend to the notice of the Japanese. Japan, herself, is not without causes for anxiety, namely the state of the weather and the news from Korea. These factors seem to have slightly influenced the market on the 18th and 19th inst., though not to any very considerable extent. On the morning of the former day no less an authority than the *Mainichi Dempo* issued an extra saying that the Emperor of Korea had taken refuge in a foreign consulate, and of course if his Majesty had found any foreign consul to give him asylum, troublesome complications might have ensued. That apprehension is now dispelled.

We may mention here that Count Matsukata, speaking through the columns of the *Asahi*, points out that the time is not favourable for raising foreign loans, and that there is plenty of money lying idle in the vaults of Japanese banks if they choose to employ it for the purpose of sound industrial enterprises. The Count repeats the statement that the present Japanese tariff was compiled solely for revenue purposes and not with any idea of protection, but he seems to admit that the duties prove in some degree discriminatory and that an early opportunity should be taken for mending them.

The *Chuo Shimbun* thinks that Japan has now fairly entered upon the second stage of her post bellum expansion. The first stage reached its acme in January last and was succeeded by a sharp and sudden reaction. This has now passed—passed all the more quickly because of its violent character—and the country is to-day about to put its hand earnestly to the industrial plough. During the first period of expansion, enterprises representing no less than 16 hundred million *yen* were started, but very few of them reached the stage of practical inception, and it would seem that fully a thousand million *yen* have now to be struck off the above total on account of projects abandoned or suspended *sine die*. The enterprises that remain are all of a sound character and they will be supplemented by others equally deserving of confidence, for the public may be trusted to closely scrutinize everything submitted to it in present circumstances. This second period will probably have its difficult season when money has to be found to pay for machinery and materials obtained abroad. The banks will have to keep that in view on the one hand, while on the other liberally assisting a movement of expansion so necessary to the nation's welfare.

The South Manchuria Railway Loan has been floated successfully so far as the Japanese are concerned, since they get their money tolerably cheaply, but it has not been a success for the underwriters who have been obliged to take over a large percentage of the stock. Doubtless the Korean imbroglio is responsible for this latter fact. When the loan was issued, the telegraph reported that it went almost immediately to a premium of one-half per cent., but subscriptions had only just commenced when news of the trouble in Seoul began to reach London, and thus the complexion of the transaction underwent a radical change. Of course no one acquainted with the situation imagines that Japan is likely to be seriously embarrassed by any complication in Korea so long as Occidental nations stand aside. But investors are timid people, and between, on the one side, Japan at peace with all the world and free from every considerable inter-State task, and, on the other, Japan with a Korean problem of some magnitude to solve, there is a palpable difference. It may be taken for granted that had the underwriters entertained any conception of the Korean affair assuming large dimensions, they would have postponed the offer of the loan to the public. They were caught, however, by a conjuncture which they could not possibly have foreseen, and when we survey the circumstances, when we observe that not only is Japan still in the throes of heavy depression in her own share-market, but that she is also confronted by an ugly problem in Korea, we can not but wonder that the loan transaction ended even as well as it did. The average Englishman has a crude conception of the relative capacities of Japan and Korea. War between them does not strike him as lying beyond the range of reasonable probabilities; or, at any rate, if he does not go so far as that, he may imagine it very possible that a Japanese army will have to be sent to the Peninsula, and that a costly, perhaps protracted, campaign must be undertaken to stamp out the anti-Japanese disaffection. That he subscribed at all for the loan in these circumstances indicates great confidence in Japan, especially when we remember that an important feeder of one section of the Manchuria railway system, namely, the Korean road from Fusan to Wiju, may easily become a mark for Korean wreckers. The underwriters have been unlucky for the moment, but there can be little doubt that they will soon be able to unload their stocks at a fair profit.

Even the Japanese Exchange has been markedly affected by the Korean affair. There is evidently a feeling that some time may elapse before order is completely restored in the peninsula, and before the situation has been manipulated in such a manner as to avert any recrudescence of such incidents. Korea is a large buyer of Japan's cottons, and has great commercial importance otherwise also. We can not be surprised, therefore, that the stocks of all cotton-spinning enterprises have declined in view of the Seoul crisis, and that they have dragged down other securities at the same time. Probably the desired settlement will be much more expeditious than nervous folks imagine.

THE SHIMBI DAIKWAN.

The 10th volume of "Selected Relics of Japanese Art" has just appeared. It contains 43 pictures all executed in the beautiful style for which this publication is now famous. Unlike the contents of previous volumes only 12 of these pictures are by Chinese artists, the remainder being all from Japanese brushes. Landscapes may be said to predominate. They well illustrate the characteristics of the two great Far Eastern schools and they show also all the peculiarities of the later Japanese school when realism and conventionalism were so curiously combined. Witness a picture of waves and cranes from the hand of Okamoto Toyohiko (1800 to 1845), where the waves and rocks look as if they had been chiselled out of wood though the cranes seem to be actually moving through space. There are also some pictures showing how the genius of the Chinese school was sometimes distorted by careful technical imitation without the divine afflatus. Witness a drawing of plum trees in a valley by Tanogura Chikuden (1800 to 1835). No one will complain, however, that a few types of the decadent school are introduced into such a volume, for they serve to vividly enhance the merits of their companions. On the whole we are disposed to say that this volume is one of the most interesting among the whole 16 now in the possession of the public. It will be remembered that when the *Shimbi Shoin* undertook its stupendous project of issuing a long series of volumes covering the whole field of Chinese and Japanese art, there were many doubts as to the feasibility of the undertaking, and several critics suggested that it would fail half way. But having now successfully reached its 16th number the great enterprise may be regarded as an assured success.

July 15th being the anniversary of the naval fight in the Japan-Chinese war, high naval officers held a social dinner party at the Maple Club that evening.

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FINANCIAL.

The Tokyo Railway Company has applied to the authorities for permission to utilize its lines during the night for the transport of goods. It is explained that there is no idea of competing directly with the present distributors of goods who have a well-elaborated system. The company is prepared to subserve its service to the purposes of these carriers, although, failing such an arrangement, it is prepared itself to undertake the whole work. In the latter event it will be necessary to build warehouses as well as baggage-carriages, so that some interval must elapse before the enterprise can be commenced. Meanwhile we hear nothing more of the company's electric-light enterprise. Some inexplicable delay seems to be taking place in the Department of Communications. It is now fully five months since this project was duly formulated and since the necessary steps were taken to obtain official approval. Certainly it cannot be said that Japanese offices are guilty of any precipitancy.

The tone of the share market seems healthy. It cannot be said that there has been any violent appreciation but on the whole things tend steadily upwards.

Our readers are aware that some delay has taken place in obtaining official permission for the Tokyo Railway Company to engage in electric-lighting enterprise within the urban districts. We now find in the *Yorodzu Choho* a statement which professes to be exact. The question, as we have already explained, is purely one of cost. It appears that the Company is already supplying light in the suburban districts at a charge of 1 *yen* 20 *sen* per month for the whole night, and the Home Department asks it to supply the urban districts at the same charge. The Company, however, points out that the cost of equipment in the urban districts is greater than in the suburban and that some small allowance ought to be made on that account, especially since the proposed rate is already very much less than that charged—*yen* 2 80—by the Electric Light Company. As soon as this matter is settled, official permission will be given. Certainly the Company's claim seems just. One is puzzled to appreciate the grounds for official interference in such matters, which should be regulated simply by the law of supply and demand.

It is stated by several Japanese papers that the Tokyo Railway Company will soon receive official permission for 65 miles of extension. At present the Company has 88 miles actually running and 60 urban and 20 suburban miles in course of construction, making 168 miles in all. Adding to this figure the 65 miles alluded to above, the total mileage of the Company's lines will be 233, and the whole length is expected to be opened by Exhibition year (1912). If to this programme we add the carriage of goods at night, for which official permission has now been sought, and the supply of electric-lighting to urban districts, it is evident that the Tokyo Railway Company will have an enormous field of enterprise and should be at once one of the most lucrative and safest undertakings in Japan.

From the afternoon session of the 23rd inst. a wave of depression passed over the Stock Exchange and continued throughout the 24th, though there was some sign of improvement towards the closing hour on the latter day. The main cause of this depression is believed to have been the Korean affair, which was magnified to serious dimensions by the idea that the State Council on the 23rd had been convened solely for the purpose of considering this problem; that if additional troops were sent to the Peninsula, the interference of some outside Power might occur; and that at any rate considerable expense would be entailed with consequent tightening of the money market. These apprehensions are now known to be largely exaggerated. It is supposed that the weather also contributed to the depression, but inasmuch as the latter began to manifest itself on Tuesday, when the weather was everything that could have been desired, it is difficult to credit this theory.

A POLITICAL MEETING.

It was announced in Tokyo that a friendly gathering of all parties would be held at the Sanyentei in Shiba on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. to discuss the questions between Japan and America. The meeting was actually held but members of the Progressist Party alone attended, all the others who had promised or been expected to come having sent excuses under various pretexts. The feature of the affair was a powerful speech by Count Okuma. Its gist was a protest against the idea that the action taken by him and his fellow—Progressists with reference to the San Francisco affair was dictated either by party interests or for the purpose of stirring up strife. The Count vehemently disclaimed any such motives on account of either himself or the Progressists in general. He insisted that discrimination against the Japanese as a yellow race was intolerable and that no efforts should be spared to correct such a state of affairs. It meant that their Sovereign, their nobility, their politicians, their men of letters and their merchants were all grouped together as semi-civilized people in the eyes of the Occident. Could that be endured and was it not the plain duty of Japan to protest against it? Japan had not talked of war: it was from the American side that such voices were heard, and this, supplemented by the talk of an armed demonstration on the part of the United States in the Pacific, was about as rational as would be the conduct of a debtor who, unable to discharge his liabilities, attacked his creditor. There was talk of measures to reconcile the two nations, but in the Count's opinion no cause for such measures existed. The two nations have never fallen out or become estranged. If a few San Francisco roughs had committed outrages, the law was there to punish them, and their punishment would constitute a complete settlement. But there remained the question of discrimination and Japan could not afford to leave that unsettled. Her diplomats must stir themselves to find a solution, and it was extravagant to accuse Japanese politicians of violent language or bellicose sentiments because they openly advocated equal treatment for their countrymen everywhere. Such equality and liberality were fundamental features of the polity of the United States, and it was not to be supposed that there would be any radical departure from these fine principles.

It will be seen from the above very brief *résumé* that Count Okuma's speech amounted merely to a vindication of his Party's action. As a matter of fact if the action of the Progressists had not been magnified by sensational rumours and misrepresented by sensational articles in their newspaper organ, there would have been no occasion for any such vindication.

An interesting feature of the meeting was that, although it had been summoned solely for the purpose of discussing the Japanese-American question, a motion was introduced calling upon the Ministry to deal radically with the Korean problem. One of those present pointed out the incongruity of this resolution, but he was over-ruled and the resolution adopted.

FORMOSA.

We now at length hear about the naval operations on the east coast of Formosa. It will be remembered that the *Naniwa* and the *Takachiho* left Kelung about the 22nd of June with the intention of proceeding to Taito, which is the principal stronghold of the aborigines on the north-east coast of the island. The programme was that this squadron should co-operate with a body of the Aiyu who were to move eastward from Karenko, so that while the ships bombarded the place from the east the troops would menace it from the west. The bombardment was to have taken place on the 26th of June, but as no further reference was made to it, we were disposed to imagine that the plan had been changed. It now appears, however, that the ships did actually open fire on the appointed day and that their projectiles wrought great havoc. A party, landing on the 1st inst. to investigate results, found that 19 of the aborigines had been killed, 23 houses burned and 40 or 50 wounded. The Aiyu advancing from Karenko, with a force of 135 and assisted by 55 members of an aboriginal tribe which had surrendered, attacked from the west, killing 21 men and burning 27 houses. In short the stronghold seems to have been completely broken up and the remnant of its inhabitants fled to the mountains. It appears to be thought that this will prove a crushing blow to the aborigines, for not only has it demoralized the Taroko, who have hitherto shown themselves the most ferocious and the most implacable of all the Formosan savages, but also its effects upon the other tribes cannot fail to be great.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

It is now confidently affirmed that the council of Cabinet Ministers and Elder Statesmen held on the 23rd inst. was not primarily for the purpose of discussing the Korean problem. Its chief business was to examine the final draft of the Russo-Japanese *Entente*, which is said to have been now happily concluded on terms highly advantageous to both parties. The present expectation is that the *Entente* will be published in about a week and thus it will precede the promulgation of the new Commercial Treaty and Fishery Convention. When the meeting had considered and approved this draft, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs presented a report on the Korean problem, and the question was raised whether it might not be advisable to send re-inforcements of troops. The meeting decided, however, that such a course would be premature and that it would suffice if the troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness. There have been persistent rumours that in the sequel of this meeting additional instructions were sent to the Japanese representatives in Korea, but that statement is now denied. On the contrary the meeting decided that no instructions were needed, since Marquis Ito might be relied on to do everything demanded by the circumstances.

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CHINA.

A telegram from Peking to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that an alarmist message has been sent from the Legation in Tokyo to Peking. It represents the insurgent party as about to effect a landing at Yangchou Bay, whence they will advance in three bands, one upon Tientsin, another upon Wuchang and the third upon Nankin. This can only be regarded as a rumour. It is quite evident that any army of revolutionists sufficiently numerous to undertake such a programme would require a great flotilla to carry them to their place of debarkation, and there are no evidences that any such flotilla has been collected. Big armies do not drop from the blue, and large fleets cannot be evoked from the depths of the ocean. We do not believe that any such cablegram emanated from the Chinese Legation in Tokyo, or at all events any cablegram couched in such terms.

A telegram from Mukden represents Mr. Tang Shaoi as dissatisfied with his present position of Governor and as anxious to resign. We trust that this may prove incorrect, for Governor Tang is one of China's ablest and most enlightened officials.

Baron Goto is now at Mukden. In a speech delivered at a welcome meeting organised by his countrymen, the Baron is represented as having expressed surprise and admiration at the progress made by the Japanese settlement since the conclusion of the war. He recalled the fact that when the Japanese came into occupation of Mukden there was only one small road from the Consulate to the railway station, whereas now there were excellent means of communication in various directions and striking evidences of prosperity. He concluded his speech by a fervent wish that these results could have been shown to Viscount Kodama.

The news of the abdication of the Emperor of Korea, is said to have produced a great sensation in Court and official circles at Peking but as to the particular nature of the impression nothing is stated. According to intelligence received on the 24th inst., the disturbance in the Peninsula accentuated the rights-recovery mood among the Chinese, who probably saw in these events some evidence of Japan's high hand and of Occidental Powers' complaisance.

It is confidently announced that the Empress Dowager will finally resign the reins of administration into the Emperor's hands next spring when another heir to the Throne will be chosen. Three princes are spoken of as the most eligible candidates for this honour.

It is stated that Viceroy Yuan is much discontented with the course of political events. He will remain in Peking until the Emperor's birthday, but in the meanwhile he has applied for three months' leave to visit his native province on the ground of recruiting his health, his idea being that during his absence a successor to the Viceroyalty may be appointed. The Throne, however, is said to have refused this application, though it agreed to one month's leave provided that the Viceroy does not leave Tientsin.

Rumour says that the recent assassination of the Governor of Anhui has brought into great disfavour the idea of educating Chinese students in Japan and that memorials have been presented to the Throne denouncing such a course. It appears to be imagined that Chinese youths pick up their revolutionary ideas in Japan, whereas the strong probability is that they bring these ideas with them expressly for the purpose of practical cultivation by studying Japanese constitutional models.

Another fatality has to be added to the long list of river accidents at Shanghai. A man named Sturzabecker on the H.A.L. steamer *Ambria* lying at Yangtze Wharf, Pootung, fell into the water while going on board his ship from the pontoon. The body has not been found.

A lorcha was the victim of two collisions near the Kiutoan Lightship on the night of July 12th. It appears that the P.M. steamer *Persia* (late *Coptic*) met an unknown steamer, outward bound, in the vicinity of the Kiutoan Lightship and in altering her course to avoid a collision with her, which appeared to be inevitable, ran into the stern of a lorcha, striking her a glancing blow. The lorcha swung round, and was then struck heavily about the bow by the outward bound steamer. The lorcha commenced to settle down rapidly and sank in a very short time, right in the channel. Nine out of the crew of eleven men were picked up by the C.M. steamer *Kuangchi*, Captain Gordon, which was coming up a little distance behind the steamer *Persia*. The *Persia* was not damaged by the collision. The other steamer is thought to be a collier.

Mr. Consul Werner has gone to Nanchang to negotiate about the establishment of an oil tank for a British concern, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd. London, at Kiukiang, and also about a wharf for steamers at Kiukiang.

It is reported (*Shanghai Mercury*) that the Board of Education has memorialized the throne that those Chinese students who have been taught in foreign countries in a special class where Chinese students alone are educated or those Chinese students who studied in a school which has been established by Chinese in the Chinese way in foreign territories shall not be regarded as Chinese graduates in foreign schools and examined as such by that Board.

Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan, says the *Sinwanpao*, having asked to be relieved of the position of Viceroy at Canton has all along been ordered to take up that post, but Their Majesties know quite well that Tsen has no idea of going to Canton. Their Majesties have consulted with the Grand Councillors on the matter and it has been decided that if Tsen again asks for retirement it shall be granted and Chao Erhhsun shall be appointed Viceroy at Canton and Pu Ting, the President of the Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce will be appointed Viceroy of Szechuen, Chen Pi, the President of the Board of Communications being transferred to the Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce. Prince Tsai Chen will then be appointed President of the Board of Communications. Prince Tsai Chen has not lost the favour of the Empress Dowager and has often been received in audience as, though he is no longer a President of a Board, he is still a Chamberlain with the right of being received in audience.

Li Chia-chü, Junior Deputy Vice-President of the Ministry of Education, has been selected to succeed H. E. Yang Chu, at present Chinese Minister in Tokio, who, it will be remembered, has asked to be allowed to resign. H. E. Li Chia-chu is also to be Superintendent of Education of the Chinese youths studying in Japan. We understand, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that extra powers are to be given his Excellency to deal with refractory and evil minded students who may seek to create trouble while in Japan.

The Viceroy of Chihli has opened a Bureau for the prohibition of opium.

It is stated in the native papers that Sir John Jordan has demanded from the Waiwupu an indemnity for losses sustained by the British-owned steamer *Kichang*, which was recently pirated on the West River. The speedy arrest of the pirates has also been demanded, failing which the British Minister threatens himself to send British gunboats to do the work.

It is reported from Peking that four Siamese officials have arrived in the capital to study trade and other conditions, for the purpose of promoting friendly relations between China and Siam and to consult with the Waiwupu about the mutual appointment of representatives in each country.

It is reported from Peking that the Waiwupu has received dispatches from H. E. Sung Shou, Viceroy of the Min-Chê provinces, to the effect that the Netherlands Consul in Foochow has been trying to obtain coolies for the Netherlands Indies and it is requested that the Dutch Minister in Peking be asked to put a stop to the recruiting.

Owing to the continuous heavy rains, the iron bridge on the South Manchurian Railway near Tashikiao has collapsed and traffic is stopped. Ferry-boats are being employed to carry passengers across the river.

Viceroy Hsi Liang of Yunnan has wired to the Waiwupu, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that the Prefect of Lienkiangfu had received a report from Yang Kien-hsuan, the Commander of the garrison at Ahtung-chi, to the effect that on June 4th, an American missionary was travelling at Tailen and a certain Chen, a military officer, attempted to stop him, but the missionary refused to listen and fired with his revolver, wounding the officer. The troops barely succeeded in maintaining peace, and the missionary was at once arrested and handed to the U.S. Consul at Chengtu.

A Hangchow dispatch of July 15th states that a lady teacher named Ts'iu Ching, of the Mingtao Girls' School of Shaohsing, was the other day arrested by the authorities for complicity in the revolutionary schemes of the late Hsü Hsi-lin, and summarily executed. It appears that the school was established by Hsü Hsi-lin. Considerable quantities of revolutionary literature and correspondence between Hsü and the lady teacher were discovered in her possession, which, therefore, led to her execution.

A Shaohsing dispatch states that when, in obedience to orders from Peking, attempts were made the other day to close the Tat'ung School (established in his native city of Shaohsing by Hsu Hsi-lin, a couple of years ago) the students attempted to resist the officials sent for the purpose. Subsequently the school was forcibly closed and several students were arrested. The silk store owned by Hsu Hsi-lin's father in Shaohsing has been confiscated by the authorities and two employees of the concern have been arrested. It is also reported from Anking that the authorities of that city, in searching the residence there of Hsu Hsi-lin, discovered four cases of ammunition and a number of powerful air guns of a special make, equal in destructive qualities to revolvers at ordinary range. There were were also found a large banner with the characters "Generalissimo of Anti-Monarchists" worked into it, and over a hundred printed proclamations in which it was stated that "No officials of Chinese descent would be killed, nor inmates of prisons nor students, while the following were to suffer death:—soldiers who refuse to join the revolution, or disobey orders, incendiarists and plunderers and those guilty of outrage and rapine; those who capture and rob likin and Customs barrier stations; injure or kill merchants and traders, and rob and destroy post offices and telegraph stations."

A Hangchow, capital of Chêkiang, dispatch states that Governor Chang Tsêng-yang of that province, in obedience to instructions from Peking, has ordered the prefect of Shaohsing, the native city of the late Hsü Hsi lin, the assassin of Governor En Min of Anhui, to arrest Hsü's family who are residing in the village of Tungpu, a few miles outside the city walls of Shaohasing. As relatives of a man who had been in open rebellion against the constituted authorities (Hsü Hsi-lin upon his capture

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declared himself to be an anti-monarchist—Kêh-ming-tang) the female members are amenable to be sold into slavery, males above sixteen years of age to be decapitated, and those under that to be made into eunuchs for service in the Palace. Furthermore, the ancestral graves of the rebel also suffer. The tombs are razed and despoiled and the bones and dust within them are scattered to the four points of the compass. This, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*, is according to the strict letter of the law, but it is to be hoped that the authorities will not proceed to such extremities.

A Secret Service Corps has been organized by Governor Chên Kuei-lung in Soochow, in imitation of the body of men who are doing such useful work in Tientsin and Peking, under Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai. Thirty picked men have been selected from various regiments in Soochow to form the nucleus of the Corps, which is to be under the special command of Taotai T'u Yu, of the Military Headquarters Staff of Kiangsu. All this official energy is, of course, the aftermath of Governor En Min's assassination.

At a meeting on July 16th of the Board of Directors of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., interim dividends were voted of 3½ per cent. on preference shares and 3½ per cent. on ordinary shares for the half-year ending June 30th 1937.

The body of P. Sturzabecker, the unfortunate baker of the H. A. L. steamer *Ambria*, who was drowned in the Shanghai river on the night of July 14th at the Yangtze Wharf, was recovered on the morning of July 17th. It was found floating right under the vessel.

The two Singapore Chinese merchants who were recently invited by H. E. Chao Erhhsun, lately Tartar-General of Fengtien, and now Viceroy Designate of Szechuan, to proceed to South Manchuria to inspect the mineral resources of the region, with the idea of obtaining Chinese capital for mining companies, are on their way home *via* Tientsin and Shanghai, having come to a disappointing conclusion, says the *Shanghai Mercury*. The wealthy experts were interviewed by the representatives of the local Chinese Press. They stated that although the mineral resources of the Three Eastern Provinces are very rich and abundant, yet in consequence of the lack of transport and other facilities, coupled with the unusually large number of troublesome Hunghutze and the frequent interference on the part of Japanese and Russians in Chinese affairs in South, North and Central Manchuria, the value of the mining is greatly lessened. Even if a mining company received full support from the Chinese authorities in Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungkiang it would prove almost impossible to work the mines.

It is stated, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that a question has been asked the Waiwupu by the Diplomatic Body, whether, since China depends a great deal upon the duty on opium for her revenues she has any other form of revenue in view to make good the deficit by her prohibition of the opium traffic. This is doubtless a pertinent question to make in view of the foreign debts of the country as guaranteed by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

The President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the secretariat of that Department to compile in the form of special books abstracts of old and new treaties between China and foreign countries, in which there are clauses relating to questions of the jurisdiction of Consuls in treaty ports, etc., for the information of Chinese officials in the provinces. This step, it is stated, has been taken owing to the receipt of constant complaints of acts *ultra vires* on the part of certain Consuls.

The report that the father of Hsü Hsilin was decapitated through the agency of the late Governor En Min at some time or other, and that on account of this Hsü Hsi-lin assassinated his enemy in order to revenge his (Hsü's) father's death, turns out to be without foundation. Hang-chow dispatches state, says a contemporary, that when Hsü Hsi-lin's sanguinary deed in Anking became known in Shaohsing, his native city, his father at once voluntarily gave himself up to the authorities to expiate the offences of his son. This was before the old man's silk store was ordered to be closed and confiscated to Government. It is stated that many influential friends and relatives of the family called to see the prefect of Shaohsing, Kuei, to guarantee the innocence of the old man of all connexion with anti-monarchists or any other society with revolutionary proclivities. They were, however, unsuccessful. The old man, and, subsequently, other members of the family, were thrown into prison to await whatever punishment the laws of the land, by the mouth of the Emperor, shall consider fit to be meted to the parents and kinsmen of an avowed revolutionary.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Colonel Hume, R.A., left Tokyo on Friday night and it is scarcely necessary to say that he had a great send-off. During his four years' residence in Tokyo and in Manchuria where he was attached to the Japanese armies, he won popularity such as falls to the lot of very few men, and he takes with him on his return to England the best wishes of all the nationals with whom he came in contact in Japan.

The battleship *Satsuma*, which is now being equipped at Yokosuka, has made such progress that she is expected to be ready for sea by the middle of November. The first class cruiser *Kurama*, which is also under construction at the same place, has made such progress that her launch is expected in October.

Hygienists who delight in raising alarms against popular foods are now tilting against strawberries. This fruit is accused of having a bad effect upon the tempers of its eaters, who, it is alleged, become sulky and irritable after eating the berries. A hygienist is quoted in a London paper as saying that women are particularly susceptible in this respect. Some of them will eat a pound or more of strawberries at a time, and then become so morose that people are glad to avoid them. The fact is, they are physically ill without knowing it. They are suffering from the strawberries' disease, the symptoms of which are slight dizziness, a desire to be alone, and intolerance of being questioned. The strawberries which have the worst effect are the large luscious ones. The small kinds, with seeds on the surface, are usually harmless. The trouble is ascribed to the strawberry acids, which cream does not mollify. Indeed, the fruit is more wholesome without cream or sugar, and nobody should eat more than a dozen at a time. Eustace Miles, the tennis player, as a vegetarian dietist, confirms the danger to some persons from strawberries. He says they contain three acids, phosphoric, sulphuric and silicic. He believes that the last named causes the trouble. In addition to irritability, sufferers have strawberry rash and strawberry headache. We have heard similar tales in Japan during the strawberry season, but very few folk pay heed to them.

We recently reproduced a statement from the Japanese press that two large battleships are about to be laid down at Kure and Yokosuka. Particulars of these vessels are now given. Their displacement is to be 20,800 tons; their horse power 20,000; their speed 20 knots; their main armament ten 12 in. guns, and their estimated cost 10,000,000 *yen*. They will in fact be even more powerful than the *Dreadnought*.

The cold snap which we are at present experiencing appears to be due to a centre of depression which travelled to the north-east from the Riukiu Islands on the 24th inst. and reached Shikoku during the night of the 24th and the 25th. The present time ought to be the hottest of the *doyo* season, and of course this low temperature is decidedly injurious to the rice crop, but it will probably terminate with the disappearance of the above centre of depression, which, for the rest, is not expected to be a serious phenomenon.

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

We have received the following from the Board for publication:—

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

The following letter has been received from V. Grosse, Esq., H.I.R.M.'s Consul-General at this port, who has very kindly taken a great interest in securing for the community the full benefits of the fast mail service via Vladivostock:—

"With reference to your letter dated June 19th, I have the honour to inform you that according to a letter from the Postal Authorities in Russia, dated Vladivostock the 9th of July, sub No. 8602, mails from Europe viâ Siberia will be henceforth despatched viâ Tsuruga."

"INITIAL" HANDKERCHIEFS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Some months ago the Australian Customs announced that handkerchiefs embroidered with initials must be stamped with the name of the country of origin across the initial. As this regulation involved the entire cessation of trade in Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, the matter was brought to the attention of J. B. Suttor, Esq., Commissioner in the East for the Government of the State of New South Wales, from whom the following letter has just been received:—

"Some little time back I had the pleasure of an interview with you with reference to the Australian Commonwealth 'Commerce Act,' and the importation into Australia of 'initial' handkerchiefs. I now have the honour to inform you that it has been ascertained that the order requiring that each initial handkerchief imported should have the country of origin (for instance "Made in Japan") plainly stamped across the initial, has been rescinded, and that it is now sufficient for the requirements of the Act that the box or package in which the handkerchiefs are exported shall be marked 'Silk (or Cotton as the case may be) Handkerchiefs—Made in Japan', and that it is not necessary to brand the articles themselves."

Apparently action was taken immediately upon receipt of the representations and exporters interested in the trade will greatly appreciate Mr. Suttor's efforts.

A FABLE.

The hen remarked to the muley cow,
As she cackled her daily lay,
(That is, the hen cackled) "It's funny how
I'm good for an egg a day.
I'm a fool to do it, for what do I get?
My food and my lodging. My!
But the poodle gets that—he's the household pet,
And he never has laid a single egg yet—
Not even when eggs are high."

The muley cow remarked to the hen,
As she masticated her cud,
(That is, the cow did) "Well, what then?
You quit, and your name is mud.
I'm good for eight gallons of milk each day,
And I'm given my stable and grub;
But the parrot gets that much, anyway—
All she can gobble—and what does she pay?
Not a dribble of milk, the dub!"

But the hired man remarked to the pair,
"You get all that's comin' to you,
The poodle does tricks, an' the parrot kin swear,
Which is better th'n you kin do.
You're necessary but what's the use
O' bewailin' your daily part?
You're bourgeois—workin's your only excuse;
You can't do nothin' but just produce—
What them fellers does is Art!"

—*Musician's Chronicle.*

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THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LOAN.

IT appears to us that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Jiji Shimpo* entertain needlessly pessimistic views with regard to the question of the South-Manchuria-Railway loan in particular and the accessibility of foreign capital in general. Both of these journals take for their text the remarks quoted by the *Asahi's* correspondent from *The Times*, namely, that the wisest financiers in London believe Japan to be acting unwisely when she adds anything to her present large indebtedness on account of the war. The two Tokyo newspapers speak also of the fact that the price of Japanese stocks fell immediately on the issue of the new loan, and the gist of their writing seems to be that they consider the foreign money market to be closed to Japan. But surely when a country offers to the public a bloc of new securities at a rate cheaper than that commanded by those already in the market, it is almost inevitable that there should be some depreciation of the latter. The Manchurian five per cents are floated at 97, whereas the old five-per-cents are quoted a couple of points higher, and naturally a levelling process took place when the former were issued. No loss of Japan's credit was thereby caused. It is merely that when a cheap article becomes procurable, people turn to it in preference to a dearer so long as the latter possesses nothing whatever to compensate for the difference in price. Thus cause and effect are easy to understand. Besides, though a drop of 10/. or 15/. sounds large in this country, it becomes petty in its context of sterling. In fact ten shillings in £100 in the London market is as though a fall of 50 *sen* should occur in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares in Tokyo. One can easily comprehend that all holders of the old five per-cents and all those directly or indirectly interested in maintaining their market price would be disposed to question the wisdom of augmenting their volume. But this Manchurian loan differs radically from a loan contracted by a State to meet unproductive outlays or to discharge another debt. It is a loan which takes the form of a profitable investment calculated to enrich rather than to impoverish the borrowers: in short, a legitimate exercise of wholesome enterprise. It might be better, on the whole, that the Japanese Government should not associate itself directly with such transactions, but as the Japanese Government holds one-half of the Manchuria Railway stock, there was no choice in the case. With regard to the general question of foreign loans for purposes of Japan's industrial expansion, there can be no doubt, we think, that London, Paris, Berlin, New York and Brussels will be prompt to respond to any appeal made to them at a time when their own finances are in a convenient condition. The recent slump in the Japanese share market, a slump which proceeded without any attempt to differentiate the best securities from the worst, has certainly shaken European and American confidence, yet almost at the very acme of the crisis London underwriters have shown themselves perfectly willing to undertake the issue of a new loan, and the British public have shown themselves perfectly ready to subscribe it. It appears to us that, all things considered, Japan should find in these circumstances ground for optimism rather than pessimism. There is still a long interval between her and the Occident, and some time must still elapse before her condition becomes thoroughly familiar to the latter. But that drawback is diminishing daily, and there is no valid reason to apprehend that she will experience any difficulty in obtaining European and American aid for the purposes of her industrial expansion.

UNFORTUNATE MISREPRESENTATIONS.

GRADUALLY as American papers come to hand we begin to learn that the journals of the United States were not altogether without warrant for the alarmist view they took recently with regard to the San Francisco affair. There is obviously some one in Tokyo whose telegrams are of a mischievous and misleading character. Here is what he telegraphed on the 13th of June:—

> Several of the morning papers print photographs of the wreckage of Japanese restaurants in San Francisco, which, coupled with strong descriptions of the sufferings of their compatriots, have further inflamed popular indignation.
>
> The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, commenting on the photographs, says the situation is grave and calls for prompt measures. The *Hochi Shimbun* declares that the stage for negotiations has passed and the time for action arrived. It does not advocate war, but commercial retaliation.
>
> Later.
>
> The editors of Japanese newspapers have been officially advised to abstain from the publication of inflammatory matter upon the American question.

It may be pleaded that the first of the above messages is not actually false in substance, but as to its exaggeration there can be no question. "The sufferings of their compatriots" and the "inflammation of popular indignation" are mere rhetoric. They do not represent the truth. No Japanese, men or women, can be said to have "suffered" in connexion with the stoning of the restaurants, and there have been no evidences that Japanese popular indignation was inflamed. Passing to the second paragraph, we find a plain indication that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* advocated a stalwart course. That is wholly untrue. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, under its present control, is one of the most circumspect and statesmanlike of Japanese journals, and has maintained throughout these complications a thoroughly staid and sensible attitude. It is unpardonable that such a newspaper should be bracketted with the *Hochi Shimbun* in the latter's moment of vertigo. Still worse was a telegram sent from apparently the same source on June 10th.

> "Viscount Tani, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Peers, is reported to have said:—"The persecution of the Japanese in San Francisco is most wicked. Should diplomacy fail to bring about a satisfactory solution, the only way will be an appeal to arms. Our mind is firmly made up. It is certain that America will yield, for her people are radically commercial in sentiment."

This is made out of whole cloth. Viscount TANI's public utterances have hitherto contained nothing that resembles the above even remotely. He has been studiously gentle and conciliatory. Not only is he personally traduced by the Tokyo telegraphist, but a recklessly false impression is also conveyed to the people of the United States. Who, then, is this telegraphist? Is he a foreigner? We greatly doubt it. His reference to Japanese journals and to the proceedings of Japanese political parties are too prompt and too confident to adapt themselves to the idea of foreign origin. Besides, it will be observed that he speaks of "official advice given to editors of Japanese newspapers to abstain from the publication of inflammatory matter upon the American question." Now if such advice was given the fact has never been made public, so far as we know. That such news was cabled to New York would therefore indicate the hand of a Japanese news-agent. It appears to us that there devolves upon the Japanese Government an unequivocal duty in this matter. The telegraphist should be identified and his messages censored. In time of war no supervision of telegrams is considered too strict. Why should there be any limitations when the all-important object of preventing war is in question? A sensational journalist who does not hesitate to set two nations by the ears if only he can distinguish himself by the alarmist and prompt nature of his cablegrams is a person undeserving of any consideration, and none should be shown to him. He is not to be trusted. It therefore becomes a very pressing question whether in these days of yellow journalism with all its attendant evils—evils which tend to grow worse daily—every cablegram sent from any country during a crisis, however little accentuated, should not be officially inspected before despatch. We are well aware that there is much to be said against such a course, but to us the choice lies between two evils, and we entertain no idea that international perils should be incurred merely for the sake of respecting an individual's freedom of speech. Besides, it may be taken for granted that no conscientious correspondent having a due sense of responsibility would object to such scrutiny. He admits its expediency in time of war, and willingly submits his telegrams to the censor. Why not adopt a similar course when by neglecting it the gravest inter-State dangers may be incurred?

The American Secretary of State for War and Mrs. Taft will leave Seattle on September 10th May by the *Minnesota* in company with their son Mr. Charles Taft. They are expected to arrive at Yokohama about the end of the same month. The distinguished passengers will proceed by the same steamer to Hongkong where they intend to embark on an American transport for Manila. They will spend about three weeks in the Philippines.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Among the speeches made at the Celebration held in honour of Confucius at his Tōkyō shrine that of Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō on the personality of the great sage was by far the longest. The works which Dr. Inoue has published on Japanese philosophy have necessitated a very close study of the Confucian classics and the numerous commentaries, Chinese and Japanese, that have been written to elucidate them. So that undoubtedly Dr. Inoue may be regarded as an authority on the teaching of the greatest moral philosopher that China has produced. In the opening part of his address, a full report of which appears in the July *Taiyō*, Dr. Inoue remarked that, like Christ and Shaka Muni, Confucius is to be regarded as one of the world's great men. Though born and educated in China, he gave to the world a system of morals that can be practised in any and every country on the face of the globe. In analysing the character of Confucius Dr. Inoue follows Western psychologists and shows that in *intellect*, *feeling* and *will* his development was something quite abnormal. Confucius began to study diligently at the age of 15, and throughout his whole life always regarded himself as a learner. He was not above obtaining knowledge from low-class people, with whom he frequently conversed. In feeling he showed that he had one of the tenderest of hearts. The bereavements and sorrows of his disciples and friends invariably drew from him comforting words. He was a man of resolute purpose. Nothing tempted him to swerve from the course he had laid out for himself. Confucius studied under no teacher. He was a self-taught man. It was his powerful personality that attracted his contemporaries. It is related that he had some 3,000 disciples, who drank in his teaching and handed it down to posterity. Like Christ, Confucius embodied in his system all that was of value in the teaching of the ancients. The only form of religion which in these modern times receives the support of all civilised countries is that which was taught by Confucius. It may be called the religion of humanity. Benevolence, charity, the relief of distress, universal brotherhood—this is the modern Gospel. Throughout the west, says Dr. Inoue, the tendency is all in the direction of keeping church teaching out of State schools. But in Confucian morality there are none of the objectionable elements found in creeds that claim to be based on supernaturalism. The age is not against morality, but it is opposed to dogmatic religious teaching.* The Confucian creed, says Dr. Inoue, is eminently suited for Japan's use in the present age. It may need supplementing in a few particulars, as Dr. Kātō observed, but since in past ages it has been the means of developing in our people the traits which have made them what they are to day, we shall do well to hold on to it as educationists. In saying this, concludes Dr. Inoue, I do not mean to be understood as undervaluing the teaching of the many other great men the world has produced.

* * *

The Rev. R. Minami, whose writings for many years past have been well known to Japanese Christians, has recently published a critical work on the three Synoptic Gospels entitled *Fukuinsho Taikwan* (大觀). It has been sent to us for notice in these columns. In the preface Mr. Minami says that historical religion all over the world is to-day in a very dangerous position. The notion that Protestantism is more secure than Roman Catholicism on account of the attitude it assumes to certain scientific and philosophic questions cannot be entertained by anybody who looks carefully into the facts bearing on the situation. Orthodox Protestantism differs nothing from Roman Catholicism in its adherence to the dogmas which are assaulted by scientists and secularians. Religion, Christian, Buddhist and Shintō, has lost its control over the lives of men and is now depended on for ceremonies only. It behoves, says Mr. Minami, all religious people to consider how it is possible to rescue religion from the fate of entire obliteration by inquiring into its alleged basis and rectifying what is wrong in the foundations of faith. Mr. Minami is one of the most widely read of Japanese theologians. He tells us in his introduction to this book that some 14 or 15 years ago when he began to look into the arguments of what were then called the Neo-theologians, he was greatly alarmed at their nature, but that he had no idea then to what lengths Biblical criticism would go in later years. The views of men like Strauss seem antiquated to-day. The study of the scriptures is going on apace year after year and it is the duty of Japanese theologians, observes Mr. Minami, to keep themselves abreast of the age. But this they have not hitherto done. Though the New Testament now in use is in many parts obscure, and though it contains not a few mistranslations of the original, this causes no surprise among Christians (*Kore wo hōbun de yomu demo nakanaka imi no tsūzenu tokoro mo ōi ga, Girisha go no hombun to taidoku suru to, zuibun goyaku* (mistranslations) *mo aru. Sore demo shinto wa amari ayashimi mo sezu, &c.*) Mr. Minami is of opinion that the orthodox system of theology rests on a misinterpretation of the Bible. In order to attain to such theological truth as is discoverable, the New Testament must be critically examined, says Mr. Minami. So he begins with a general consideration of the history of the three Synoptic Gospels. He then goes elaborately into questions of interpretation of the text, endeavouring to determine the real meaning of important passages and texts, and he then constructs out of the material which his process of study has furnished a system of rationalistic theology. Mr. Minami rightly draws attention to the fact that none of the words of Christ were recorded by himself. The Gospels were not compiled by the disciples who were taught by Christ. So that in the records we have three distinct elements—the views of Christ himself, the views of the compilers of the records, and the embodiment of ecclesiastical views current at the time of the preparation of the manuscripts now known as the three Gospels. In interpreting the Bible this has always to be borne in mind. It is most important, contends Mr. Minami, that the real life of Christ and his actual sayings should not be confounded with what was erroneously or superstitiously imputed to him by early Church writers. In a word, the Gospels can only be rightly read when read in the light of contemporary history. They were not written for twentieth century readers, but for the early Christians. The difficulty of interpretation lies in determining what in the records that have come down to us is subjective, merely an expression of the views of the writers, and what is objective, that is, what represents historical occurrences or the actual views of Christ. It must not be forgotten that there were other Gospels in circulation in the early Church, which originally were quite as authoritative as those we possess. They all claimed to be true accounts of what happened during the life of Christ, though in some things they contradicted each other. To understand the position occupied by Christ, a close study of Judaism is essential.

Mr. Minami's book is 178 eight-and-a-half inch pages in length. It is divided into 6 chapters, the titles of which are as follows:—(1) Christ's Mission—according to his own confessions. (2) His Expectations. (3) His Claims. (4) The objects He set before Him and the means he used for attaining them. (5) His views on a Future Life. (6) Supplementary matter. Mr. Minami's treatise is thoroughly up to date in respect of rationalistic interpretation of the scriptures. He does not believe in miracles, nor in the Divinity of Christ as the orthodox explain that Divinity. He contends that Christ never claimed to be anything more than a devout Jew, a teacher of those spiritual truths which are dwelt on by the ancient prophets. Mr. Minami does not believe in the resurrection of Christ. In chapter V. he goes into the manner in which this belief sprang up in a superstitious age among the early Jewish disciples of Christ, who no doubt believed all sorts of miracles to be quite possible and found it hard to reconcile themselves to the notion that Christ's career ended with his death. Mr. Minami's views are those of the new school of German, English and American expositors of the New Testament. His book will certainly be welcomed by all the Unitarians, by all Japanese Christians belonging to the Liberal section of the German Mission and by a large number of the Congregationalists, whose views in the main agree with those of Mr. Minami. Mr. Minami is not of opinion that he and his fellow-thinkers have reached a final stage of thought. He holds that theological inquiry is essentially progressive and that what is retained to-day without doing violence to reason may be shown by inexorable logic to-morrow to be absolutely untenable. The *Fukuinsho Daikwan* is issued by the Nihon Unitarian Kōdōkai, and sells at 50 *sen* a copy.

* * *

The new Constitution of the Japanese Methodist Church will shortly be published, we are infomed by the *Gokyō*. A point of considerable interest connected with all constitutions, political or religious, is the granting or witholding of facilities for their revision. The American Constitution was considered very perfect when it was drawn up, but to-day not a few American publicists contend that it is gradually becoming unworkable, and they seem to think that its revision is only a question of time. It must come sooner or later. That the revision of a Constitution should be made as difficult as possible seems to be a precautionary measure the importance of which cannot be overestimated. This appears to have been realized by the Japanese and foreign delegates who drew up the new Methodist Constitution. We extract from the *Gokyō* the following general remarks on this subject. The articles of the Constitution in force to-day in the English and American Methodist Churches are 25 in number, as they were in Wesley's time. Seven of these have been omitted from the Japanese Constitution, on the ground that they are not needed here. These omitted articles are of no doctrinal significance whatever. The document drawn up by the founders of the new Japanese Church contains a clause which declares that no General Synod shall have the power of erasing or amending clauses of the Constitution (*Sōkwai no honkyōkwai no shūkyō kajō wo jometsu, kaikwan shi, moshikuba kyōkwai genkon no kyōri ni ikai* (違背) *suru kyōri oyobi kisoku wo arata ni mōkuru wo yezu.*) This provision of the new Constitution stands by itself in respect of binding force. Though General Synods by a 2/3 vote of the members have the power to alter other articles of the Constitution, they may not touch this one. Whether later on this difficulty will be got over or not, the editor of the *Gokyō* is unable to determine, but he inclines to the opinion that the erasure of the clause which confines all future changes to other than doctrinal changes may possibly be effected at some future date,* but he acknowledges at the same time that it will be no easy task. Several of the articles that have been dropped are of minor importance. One forbids the purchase of slaves, one forbids Christian brethren to go to law with each other, one forbids the use of many words in bartering. The article forbidding taking God's name in vain (*midari ni Kami no na wo iu koto*) is altered to read "showing want of reverence for God in word or deed" (*Kami ni fukei no genkō wo nasu koto*) "Lending money at unreasonable rates of interest" is changed to "usury." Among

* "We are now in the age of mist," says Frederic Harrison. "We are becoming very 'children of the mist,' for the one dogma that seems destined to survive is the duty of being undogmatic. We have all learned to say with the poet, 'our little systems have their day.' . . . The cultivated mind is becoming incapable of giving final assent to anything definite."—"Memories and Thoughts," p 32.

*As the point is of considerable importance, we transcribe Dr. Takagi's words here:—*Kore ni yotte kore wo mireba, shūkyō kajō wa yeiyen henkai suru no jiyū naki ga gotoshi to iyedomo, kono kisoku no shusei* (the amendment of this fundamental law) *kono kitei ni yorite* (⅔ majority of votes at the General Synod) *nashi ubeshi to seba, ta nen* (他年) "*dai ichijō wo nozoku koka*" *no monji wo sakujo shi, shikaru ue uite, shūkyō kajō henkō no koto mo nashi-ezarezaru ni wa arazaredomo, ko wa nakanaka mendō naru koto nari.*

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the forbidden things in the Western Methodist Constitution are the wearing of beautiful clothes and the use of gold and silver ornaments or jewels. This clause is amended to read "Living above one's means." "Love of leisure" (*Hima wo konomu*) is altered to "Idleness." "Laying up treasure on earth" is altered to "a hankering after riches." One or two prohibitions relating to business proceedings have been omitted altogether. But in the main the creed of the New Methodist Church does not differ from the old form of faith. But according to the *Gogyō* there is little doubt that a good many of the present restrictions and prohibitions will be done away with as time goes on; such, for instance, as the prohibition of dancing, attendance at the theatre and gambling. Clauses forbidding these things are unnecessary in Japan, Dr. Takagi thinks. Both in America and Canada a large number of Methodists have perpetually voted against the retention of the prohibitory classes bearing on participation in what they deem to be harmless pleasures.

In another article on the same subject Dr. Takagi discusses the Constitution of the new church. The church is practically governed by the General Synod, which meets only once in four years. This body has the power to alter rules and laws which concern the whole church in as far as this is allowed by the Constitution. The next General Synod will be convened in 1911. On that occasion, it is pretty sure, a number of changes will come up for discussion and will be effected.

* * *

In a recent issue of the *Shūkyōkai* (The Religious World) we find the following general observations on the signs of the times. One of the under-currents of thought in the religious world to day is the notion that much benefit is to be derived from the blending of Eastern and Western thought. We are told that in the West material civilisation has advanced, but that we must look to the East for the development of the much needed spiritual elements of high-class civilisation. So a general blending is advocated. Buddhist pessimism and Christian optimism must be made to act as a check on each other, and so on. Now, to us it seems that this talk about harmonizing different systems of religious thought is very empty. It does not appear to be actually taking place, not to be likely to take place. As a nation we are not in the habit of changing our religious and ethical belief suddenly. It took at least 200 years for Buddhism and Confucianism to get a thorough hold on our minds. It cannot be otherwise with Christianity, even supposing that it is subsequently adopted by us. We attach little importance to the number of baptisms recorded or to the outward show which Christians make in the country. Between the corruption that exisst among Christians and the degeneracy which is so evident among Buddhists there is not much difference (*Bukkyōto no daraku wa Kirisutokyō to no fuhai to taisa naku, etc.*) There is to-day in this country too much blind following of the fashion of the hour, too much reliance placed on mere empty theories and phrases. One of the essential characteristics of a leader of religious thought is strength of character. Those who possess this will refuse to follow the stream wherever it may lead. They will map out a course for themselves and keep to it resolutely.

* * *

The following remarks on "General" Booth from the pen of the Rev. R. Minami appeared in a recent issue of the *Rikugō Zasshi*. "General" Booth stands before the world in two capacities. First, as a social reformer, secondly as a religious teacher. In the first of these capacities he has undoubtedly shone in England, but not in the second. The work of the Salvation Army among the poor and the fallen is known to everybody. That the Army has relieved distress of all sorts in various countries in ways that were quite new is recognised by the whole world. But when we come to consider the religious character of "General" Booth we find ourselves unable to regard him as in any sense a great man. He differs nothing from the missionary who is so well known to us all. This is not surprising, as before his name became known as "General" Booth he was a Methodist pastor. This I realized when I listened to his discourse in the Tōkyō-za. What he said on that occasion resembled in every respect a typical Methodist sermon. He began his career as what is called a revivalist. The methods of revivalists are known to readers. They work on the feelings of excitable young women, and the like, preaching about the terrors of the life to come and thus inducing people to repent of their supposed sins. The methods adopted are decidedly theatrical, resembling the comedy one sees on the stage (*Shizuka ni kangae te mireba, kakaru kyo wa tada ni ichiba* (a theatre) *no kokkei engeki ni sugizu.*) This kind of preaching is bound to fall very flat on a Japanese audience. Quiet appeals to reason our people appreciate, but they are not to be scared by sensational references to future punishments or moved by promises of reward after death. "General" Booth's sermon at the Tōkyō-za was too theatrical to be impressive to the majority of the audience. Mr. Ozaki Yukio compared "General" Booth to Nichiren, arousing people with the sound of the trumpet and drum; but the parallel does not hold good in any way. Since he was preaching to people who knew hardly anything about Christianity, his shouting to them "Repent and be converted" was a most unreasonable proceeding. This he seemed rather conscious of; for at the end of his discourse he said "I do not recommend a boy at a Primary School even to become a Christian suddenly." But at the end of his discourse he pressed on the audience the need of repentance and seemed to expect somebody to come forward with a confession of sin; but not a soul responded to his appeal. After a pause, a strange thing happened (*Tokoro ga koko ni chotto fushigi naru koto wa*, &c.) From the orchestra a person, who had evidently been provided for the occasion, came forward and made a kind of confession. This was evidently the decoy-bird (囮) which was to be used to attract other birds. The vulgarity and clap-trap nature of the whole thing disgusted me. It seemed to show that "General" Booth has yet to learn what true religion is. The notion that a man is going to be reformed by a single sermon, that an hour's penitence is going to change habits that have taken years to form is of course a mistaken one. These appeals to feeling can do little permanent good. Christian faith that is worthy of the name can only come after weeks and months of struggle with the many doubts which a study of the world and its laws is bound to raise in the mind. That "General" Booth should have entirely ignored this and should have resorted to vulgar, worldly methods cannot but excite the ridicule of serious-minded men (*Shikaru ni* Booth *Taishō no kono shikata* (methods for gradual conversion) *wa mattaku shūkyō teki houryō wo dogwai* (度外) *shi shite oru no da kara, sukoshiku shiryō aru hito no gan kara mireba, jitsu ni kokkei no hiwamari de aru.*)

To me it seems that in Japan the assumption of titles that do not properly belong to them by Mr. Booth and his followers is only calculated to bring ridicule on the cause of religion, for we Japanese dislike pretence and mere show of this kind. Many serious minded Japanese who had received no information on the subject supposed that Mr. Booth was a retired Admiral or General. The Army claims that all these false titles are necessary for such organization as they aim at possessing. But other equally well organized bodies do not consider this to be the case. To outsiders the whole thing appears to be vulgar, and we have no hesitation in saying that in Japan such methods will fail.

In reference to the work among the labouring classes in which the Salvation Army has scored success in some countries of Europe and in America, it must be borne in mind that conditions are quite different here. There is no such poverty in Japan as is to be found in the West. Food, clothes, dwellings are all comparatively cheap and our family system renders it obligatory on us all to help poor relations. Hence there is little room for the charity which the Salvation Army wishes to dispense. The peculiar circumstances that existed in England when "General" Booth commenced to dispense charity there enabled him to establish a great reputation. It is reported that when engaged in purely spiritual work he was not very successful, and he came to the conclusion that the soul is to be reached by providing for bodily wants first of all. His empty-handed appeals to the poor were not listened to (*Kare wa sono hajime nesshin wo motte sekkyō shita ni kakawarazu, himmin wa sukoshi mo mimi wo kasanakatta*). This, it is said, made him resolve to devote his life to relief work. His success in England was solely owing to the inadequacy of the measures adopted by public bodies there for the relief of the poor and for rescuing the fallen. In Germany, on the other hand, the Salvation Army has signally failed. Those who know Germany are aware that in that country there exist most systematic and exhaustive measures for relieving distress of all sorts. Charity is there either dispensed by the central Government or by local authorities. So that the Salvation Army did nothing more than help a few prostitutes who wished to live respectable lives. The Germans are as a people averse to making a parade of religious belief in theatrical fashion. The religions convictions of the Germans are as a rule too sacred and too deep to allow of their being moved by the noisy demonstrations of the Salvation Army. The more thoughtful Germans could not but regard the Salvation Army methods with contempt. The Army's charity was not needed there and as for its religion, it appeared to the Germans to be very low down. In my opinion, concludes Mr. Minami, the work of the Army in India, China and Japan is doomed to failure for the reasons stated above. The Army may rescue some prostitutes here, but it will do little else. Judged by our standards "General" Booth is not as great a man as the world supposes him to be.

* * *

Mr. Hatano Seiichi, writing in the *Fukuin Shimpō* (Presbyterian), compares the Greek view of the future life with that of Christianity. According to Mr. Hatano the whole of Christianity centres in eschatology. He says that Christ in his Sermon on the Mount predicted great changes in the whole universe and proclaimed himself as the future ruler of all things, and asserted that his second return would be the signal for the inauguration of a new order of things, involving the resurrection of the dead. Christianity, Mr. Hatano thinks, followed Judaism in the importance it attaches to the setting up of what is called the Kingdom of Heaven, so that according to it the highest bliss of the future will be bliss that is derived from the new society in which men and women will dwell. But individuality will not be effaced. Each personality will be kept distinct. Turning to the Greek view of the future life, Mr. Hatano says that the Greek philosophers always kept body and soul distinct in their conceptions of man's nature. According to them the spirits which tabernacle in human bodies are fallen spirits. The body was regarded by them as a grave in which the spirit which had formerly lived happily in heaven was shut up. They thought that at death the spirits of the good go back to Heaven and are united to God, and the spirits of the wicked enter the bodies of animals and pass though various stages of transmigration. According to them the bliss of those who go to heaven involves the loss of consciousness. Moreover, it is bliss that concerns individuals only and is in no way dependent on the existence of a community of beings living together in the enjoyment of the same favours. The Greeks only concerned themselves with the ways in which it is possible for the banished spirit to find its way back to heaven and to God. "Paradise Lost" and "The Divine Comedy" are permeated with Greek thought, and as a consequence of this, in the minds of Christians to-day, Greek thought and Christian thought respecting the future life are almost inseparably blended (*Kirisutokyō ga Girishia shisō no Eikyō wo ukeitaru wa iu made mo naku, etc.*) But it is to be noted that the special features of Christian eschatology are the importance attached first to conscious, personal perfection and holiness, and secondly to the creation of a perfect community of sanctified

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beings. But on the subject of man's union and communion with God Christianity owes much to the teaching of Greek philosophers.

* * *

The Annual Conference held by the pastors of the Greek Church commenced its sittings on the 15th of July. According to the *Seikyō Shimpō*, issued on that date, one of the most important questions to be considered this year is the need of raising the salaries of Christian workers connected with that Church. Last year the subject was discussed and at the suggestion of Archbishop Nicolai it was decided that such increase as was called for must be met by the members of each Church concerned. But this plan, says the *Seikyō Shimpō*, does not seem to have worked well. The fact is, continues this organ, the whole financial future of the Japanese branch of the Greek church demands the most serious consideration. Hitherto the money available for the support of pastors and the carrying on of evangelistic work throughout the country has come from four distinct sources: (1) A grant from the Holy Synod (*Seimu Kaiin*); (2) A grant from the Russian Missionary Society; (3) private subscriptions by Russians; (4) private subscriptions by Japanese. The public bodies in Russia which have been helping us will certainly not increase the annual sum granted to us. They are more likely to lessen it. And as for Russian private subscriptions, as things look now, they will fall off. The money coming from abroad is now found to be quite inadequate for the immediate needs of the Mission. As we have repeatedly pointed out in these pages, our dependence on foreign money to an extent unknown among the chief Protestant sects is a serious weakness. While among Protestants there is a strong movement towards thorough independence and self-support, it is a fact that among over 200 churches belonging to us there is not one that is entirely self-supporting. When we see what other Japanese bodies are doing in this line, we are astounded at our backwardness. Take the Kumiai Kyōkai. They have a membership of about 12,000; yet the money subscribed by Japanese annually towards the Church's work amounts to 100,000 *yen*. This is at the rate of over 7 *yen* 60 *sen* per member. The Nihon Kirisutokyōkai (Presbyterian), with a membership of 15,000, subscribes annually 70,000 *yen* towards Christian work, that is, at the rate of 5 *yen* 28 *sen* per member. The Protestant Episcopal Church (Seikōkai) has a total membership of 1,019.* The money annually subscribed by the Church amounts to 20,000 *yen*. The "Aoyama Methodists," with a membership of 4,000, subscribe annually 30,000 *yen*. But the Greek Church in Japan, with a membership of 28 or 29 thousand only subscribes about 8,000 *yen* per year towards Christian work. Taking the number of our Christian households to be about 5,000, each household is only responsible for about 1 *yen* 60 *sen*. Whereas Protestants average as much as 7 *yen* per head, our Church does not average 2 *yen* per house. There are no doubt many reasons for this state of affairs. The assertion that our converts are on the whole in poorer circumstances than the Protestants is not, we think, supported by facts. One thing is certain and that is that the spirit of independence and self-support has always been poorly developed in our church. When we ask who is responsible for this, the reply is the older pastors of the church principally. Had the subject of independence and self-support been kept before the churches during the past 40 years, we should not to day be confronted with the mournful fact that not a single church in the country is self-supporting. The older ministers are then jointly responsible for the backward state of the Churches. This they should recognize and try to make amends for. Realizing as we do the mistake that has been made, we should take immediate steps for repairing it. A time limit should be fixed for the continuance of the present system of dependence on money subscribed abroad. We can not content ourselves with simply urging in general terms the need of cultivating the spirit of independence and self-support, we must inaugurate practical measures from which no escape is possible. If we fail to do this, there is no saying how long our church may remain in the helpless state in which it now is. One of our weaknesses has always been a readiness to discuss at great length such questions as this at our Annual Conferences without taking any practical steps to put our theories into operation. It is earnestly to be desired that this year's meeting may mark a new departure in the history of our church and that our finances may be placed on a thoroughly sound and business-like basis.

* We give the figures as we find them, but it strikes us that there must be some mistake here.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

YOKOHAMA.

Telegrams and a letter have been received by the Yokohama City Office from Mr. Kurino, Japanese Ambassor in Paris; M. Gerard, French Ambassador in Tokyo; and the president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce in reply to the congratulatory addresses which were presented on the Fourteenth of July with regard to the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese Agreement. The telegram from the Japanese representative is, "Thanking you for your congratulatory telegram, I heartily express my gratification." The letter of the French Ambassador is in the sense that the Franco-Japanese *entente* will guarantee permanent peace in the Far East, strengthen further the friendly relations between the two countries, and promote further development in economical affairs. The celebration which was held by prominent Japanese and French residents in Yokohama shows and interprets the popular feeling of both countries, as to which the Ambassador expresses his profound satisfaction. The Paris Chamber of Commerce says that while congratulating the Tokyo Chamber on the conclusion of the convention, the Paris Chamber thanks it for its cordial expressions.

On July 18th, a fresh case of plague was reported at Hodogaya, Yokohama. The victim is a girl 11 years old.

Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co., and a gentleman representing a French syndicate, have separately intimated to the Yokohama City Office that they are willing to underwrite the proposed loan of six hundred thousand *yen* needed for the extension of the Gas Works. A definite reply has not yet been given by the Municipality. It is reported in trustworthy circles that the proposed loan will not be left unredeemed for many years, consequently it would not suit foreign capitalists who desire long term loans. On the other hand, many Japanese bankers are willing to supply the necessary funds on condition that the loan is redeemed within a short period, and that the interest is comparatively high. It is said that the Municipality will probably raise the money from Japanese bankers.

During ten days ending July 20th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was: exports, *yen* 6,844,638; and imports, *yen* 4,658,258. Gold coin amounting to *yen* 100,000 was exported to Hongkong.

The promoters of the Yokohama Rice Exchange, which was recently established, held a conference on July 21st and appointed directors. The Exchange intends to hold a garden party on Aug. 11th at Takashima-yama, Kanagawa, to celebrate the completion of its organization. It may be added that the Exchange has been organized through the union of four leading rice guilds in Yokohama and Kanagawa.

The general cleansing of Yokohama commenced on July 23rd, and will last for about twenty days.

John Ruthman, a sailor belonging to the British steamer *Claverhill*, now at Yokohama, has been arrested by the Isezaki-cho police and is undergoing examination. It is reported by the police that on the night of July 21st he quarrelled with J. Morphy, keeper of a grog shop in Sumiyoshi-cho, Yokohama, and assaulted the latter with a stone, inflicting severe injuries on his head and hands. As Ruthman was intoxicated at the time when he committed the crime, it is expected that he will merely be ordered by the police to pay Morphy's medical expenses.

K. Imamura, an employee of Messrs. T. Parsram and Co., Yokohama, and a woman named Toki Ikeda, committed suicide on the morning of July 22nd in a room of the Hon-Nako-ro, Shinagawa, by drinking a quantity of bichloride of mercury.

The British cruiser *Monmouth* left Yokohama at 2 p.m. on July 24th for Yokosuka.

At 7.10 a.m. on July 23rd, a gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was two minutes and nine seconds and the direction from west to east.

O. Kawakami, the well-known actor, and his party left Yokohama at noon on July 24th by the *Hakata Maru* for Europe. After touring in Europe for about three months, they will proceed to America.

On the afternoon of July 23rd the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce held a meeting at the Social Club in the Public Garden. A proposal that the chamber be removed to a building on lot No. 88, Honcho, Rokuchome, which can be obtained at a rent of seventy *yen* per month, and that *yen* 2,479 be spent in furnishing and decorating the rooms, was passed.

At 4 p.m. on July 23rd, the foreign and Japanese committees of silk traders met at the Foreign Board of Trade. They agreed that an official limit should be set on moisture in *habutae* silk, and to the establishment of a *habutae* conditioning house. The committees decided to present a petition to the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, setting forth the foregoing views.

BASEBALL.

The baseball game on Saturday was between a nine of the Y.C. & A.C. and a miscellaneous collection of players who dubbed themselves the "Hayseeds." Both teams scored in the first inning, the Y.C. & A.C. making three runs and the "Hayseeds" 2. After this, while the Club nine steadily augmented their total, the "Hayseeds" had to be content with O's on the sheet, until the eighth inning, when Providence handed them out two more runs. Errors were plentiful as blackberries in August, neither side being able to give the other best in this matter, but Frey's pitching was capital, as the "Hayseeds" found to their cost. Teams:—

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Y.C. & A.C.		"Hayseeds."
Frey	P	Gunn.
Thorn	C	Walker.
McChesney (Capt.)	1 B	Miller.
Atkinson	2 B	(Capt.) Gibbs.
Brown	S.S	Gray.
Becker	3 B	Mollison.
Thompson	L.F	Pratt.
Benedict	C.F	Bird.
Kellogg	R.F	Thompson.

Mr. Babbitt, umpire.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Y. C. & A. C. ...	3	0	4	0	0	1	4	0	—	12
"Hayseeds" ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4

YACHTING.

Saturday furnished good yachting weather. The Mosquito Club boats sailed over the Widow Buoy course for the Kneila Cup, four starting—*Pele*, *Etna*, *Winsome* and *Sunbeam*. *Winsome* took the lead at the start, but was passed by *Pele* before they reached the Lightship, the latter retaining her advantage to the close and winning the cup.

Twelve Larks started to race over the Lightship South Breakwater mark course but two or three gave up because of the wind falling light. In the end No. 3 came in first with No. 12 second and No. 14 third.

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THE "KOROPOK-GURU" OR PIT-DWELLERS OF YEZO.

On pages 73-79 inclusive of Part I, Vol. I of the Transactions of the Sapporo Natural History Society, there will be found a very interesting and valuable brochure on the *Chashi* of the Ainu by Mr. T. Kōno. In this brochure Mr. Kōno speaks of these *Chashi*, which he describes as "fortresses," the word itself meaning "an inclosure" or "fence," in connection with the pits of the so-called *Koropok-guru*, or ancient inhabitants of Yezo. These people are said by some to have been a race of dwarfs (*Ko-bito*, i.e. "little people"), and to have inhabited this part of the Japanese Empire both long before and also together with the ancestors of the present Ainu. Mr. Kōno has very clearly and satisfactorily proved both by a reference to ancient traditions, by Japanese history, and also by personal archeological research, that the Ainu were in olden times themselves pit-dwellers, and that the stories concerning a race of dwarfs as having formerly resided here are entirely lacking in proof. He has also demonstrated that the Ainu once used stone implements and made pottery. That Mr. Kōno's conclusions are correct is proven also in other ways. Thus, for example, by Ainu traditions told by themselves as they sit round the fires upon the hearth in their huts of an evening; by their language; and by ostiology; for Dr. Sekiba, of Sapporo informs me that careful searching shows an entire lack of dwarf remains anywhere in Hokkaido, while geographical nomenclature comes in as a secondary or correlative proof.

In speaking of Ainu defences it is of interest to remark that the language used by this people seems to show that they formerly made two kinds of forts. The first and most important were the *chashi* spoken of by Mr. Kōno, and the second went by the name of *kot* or *kut*. According to the derivation of these words the *chashi* proper would appear to have been forts inclosed by means of a fence or embankment, and the *kot* smaller places with dykes or ditches dug round them. *Kut* may mean a "belt" or "girdle." Kot itself has various shades of meaning, such as "dyke," "ditch," "little valley"; then a "grave," and a "house site." The word is found to enter into many place names, such as, for example, *Kotoni*, "the place where there is a dyke," *shumunkot*, "the place where there is the southern dyke," *Kutchan* or *Kotchau*, "the locality where there are many dykes" or "the place of belts" or "girdles."

Without, however, entering more fully at the present time into the matter of the *chashi* and *kot* of the Ainu, it is the purpose of this paper to deal more particularly with the so-called *Koropok-guru* or Pit-dwellers of Yezo. A great deal has been written from time to time about these people and the pits which are still found to exist, not only on the Island of Yezo and about the Chishima groups, but also in hundreds of places throughout the Japanese Empire. Among foreigners, for instance, we remember the names of such men as Captain Blakiston, Prof. Chamberlain, Prof. Milne, Captain Snow, and Dr. Munro; while among Japanese writers we will mention only Mr. Nagata Hosei, Dr. Jimbo, Prof. Tsuboi, and Prof. Torii. For the latest, most thorough, and fullest treatment of the subject I would point to "Primitive Culture in Japan," by Dr. Munro, in vol. 34. Part 2, "The Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan," 1906. But of these authors the present writer does not now propose to treat any further than in so far as they touch Hokkaido.

That the early inhabitants of this part of the Empire really lived in pits is too well known to need further proof. The pits are here in evidence and may be seen at various places at any time. Sometimes they are found to have been dug in level places while at others they will be seen to have been scooped out of the side of a cliff or in a bank. There is, however, no evidence to show that the people ever lived in caves. In Yezo these remains are most often to be found, in so far as yet been observed, near the sea, and not far from the banks of rivers. And, not only have they been hitherto frequently met with, but they are still being discovered in unlooked for places while the land is being newly cleared and opened up for farming purposes, as for example near Fukagawa and also at Shikerebe and Penakori in Saru. It should also be remarked in passing that the pits are naturally disappearing as the country gradually becomes populated and brought under cultivation, as for example in and about Kushiro where, it may be observed, hundreds of such pits might be seen thirty years ago and many stone implements and pieces of pottery picked up.

Koropok guru is the name now given to the people who made these pits and manufactured these stone implements and used this pottery. With regard to them essays have lately appeared in the *Jiji Shimpo*, dated Feb. 21, 23 and 26 of this year (1907), by Mr. Sasaki Yasugoro; essays which would have proved to be of greater value had they been written in a more temperate manner and a serious, courteous strain. In the *Jin-sei* pp. 1-8 of vol. 3, part 1. Jan. 21: and in vol 3. part 2, pp. 57 66 Feb. 21, will be found a resumé of an interesting paper on "The Ancient inhabitants of Japan" by Dr. Nagai, read in Germany.

In all these writings one can not but be struck with the amount of time and labour which has been spent in attempting to demonstrate that these Pit-dwellers were called *Koropok-guru* because they are said to have lived beneath the petasites plant, *Koropok* being erroneously supposed to mean "beneath the petasites."

On first coming into contact with the Ainu, now more than thirty years ago, I was told of a race of people said to have lived in Yezo many years before the Ainu,—a race of people whom the Ainu found living in pits and whom they in time exterminated. Those who told me of these folk said they were so called because they were dwarfs who were so small that they could with ease walk beneath the petasites plants or take shelter beneath them when it rained. They told me that *Koro* was short for *Korokoni*, which means petasites; the *pok* meant "beneath"; and that *guru* stood for "person." Being at that time altogether ignorant of the Ainu tongue I accepted the name and derivation without question and gave publicity to it in my writings both in English and Japanese. But a further acquaintance with the Ainu themselves and with their native traditions, with the idioms of their language and the derivations of the words they use, have compelled me to see the necessity of revising my old beliefs and abandoning the former explanation. *Koropok* cannot possibly mean "beneath the petasites." The derivation of the word will not allow of it. To mean this the name would have to be *Korokoni-pok-un-guru*, or possibly *Korohanpok-un-guru*, while as a matter of fact it is neither. The real name is *Koropok-un guru*, i.e. "Pit-dwellers," and nothing else. The plant petasites does not appear in the name at all. *Koropok* is merely a variation still in use of *choropok*, which means "under"; "below." *Un* is a locative particle meaning "residing," and *guru* is the ordinary word for "person" or "people." The very same idiom occurs in such constructions as the following: *Kando-un-Kamui*, "the deities who dwell in heaven"; *Kim-un-guru*, "people dwelling among the mountains." *Rep-un-guru*, "people who dwell across the sea." *Oya moshir un guru*, "foreigners," i.e. "dwellers in other countries." Hence it may well be concluded that *Koropok-un guru* means "people who dwell below," i.e. "pit-dwellers."

Quite a new, but very amusing, tradition has appeared upon the scene of late and is doing its duty. By it we are gravely taught that this people were called *Koropok-guru* because they used to thatch their pit-dwellings with the broad blades of the petasites. It is needless to point out, one would think, that these blades are altogether too succiferous for employment for such purposes. Nor have I ever heard any Ainu hint that they were so used.

There is, however, some doubt expressed in some quarters as to the type of dwellings frequented by the primitive inhabitants of Hokkaido, the fact being that the huts were of various shapes. In the Kurile Islands there were until quite recently and in Karafto also, pit-dwellings in actual use. Mr. Snow describes these in the "Geographical Journal" for 1885. He there says, "The dwellings of these people were constructed by hollowing out a shallow pit, usually in sandy soil, planting posts around it, and, if they could be got, making an inside lining of boards. Poles were laid across the top, forming a flat roof, and more poles laid again at an angle from the edge of the roof, so as to give the sides a sharp slope The whole was covered with reeds or grass, on which were placed earth and turf. The entrance was closed by a roughly made wooden door, which opened into a small lobby and low narrow passage, with another door opening into the main compartment. Around the sides of this, bunk like recesses were constructed under the lean-to side walls. Sometimes these dwellings consisted of two or three rooms, each one being separated by a short, low, narrow passage with a door at each end. These larger houses are found more particularly on Shumoshir, where the natives were much better off than those of the central Kuriles."

In Karafto such houses were called *Toiche* (miscalled by some *Tonchi*), while in Yezo the name given them was *Toichisei*; *toi* is the ordinary word for "earth", and *che* or *chisei* is an "abode" or "dwelling place." Dr. Ouchi Oan, in his *Tokai Yawa*, or "Evening Talks of Eastern Yezo," written in 1860, makes some very interesting statements. The Dr. was a Government physician and resided in Yezo for three years. He specially mentions the pits at Kushiro and those surrounding the hill on which the *chashi* or fortified place of the Ainu chief named Menkaushi was situated. The hill is yet to be seen as well as many remains of the pits. Although Menkaushi lived in the *chashi* he yet told Dr. Oan that the pits were supposed to be the dwelling-places of dwarfs. But Menkaushi himself had never seen these dwarfs and stated that they must have been a very ancient race of people as his great grandfather knew nothing about them. The entire matter concerning them seems to be inference myth. On digging about this place he found pottery and also an iron pot with the handles inside. In the Kita Ezo Zusetsu, written in 1855 by Mr. Mamiya Rinzo, it is said that the mode of building houses in Karafuto was the same as that of the Ainu of Hokkaido. A site was chosen, he tells us, on a hill side and excavated to a depth of three or four feet. Four posts were driven into the ground and the intervening spaces were filled in with the branches of trees, bark, and grass. He says nothing at all about petasites having been used for this purpose. A ladder was used for entrance and exit

An old Ainu with whom I was talking some years ago on the subject told me that the pits were only used during the winter months, and also that Yezo is reported to have been much more cold many years ago than it is now. In Karafuto these pits were occupied only from September till March about, when the people resided in huts built above ground.

In 1899 Prof. Torii paid a visit to the Kuriles. He here found some remains of pit-dwellings which had been in recent use. The pit-dwellings were called Toiche, "earth houses," and the huts used for summer residence were named *Inunche*. *Inun* really means to stay away from home as when in pursuit of one's livelihood, as when fishing or working in a distant garden. In Shumoshir also, Lieutenant Gunji found over 60 pits in one place, over many of which the huts still remained. Yet no dwarfs nor any *Koropok-guru* other than Ainu have ever been seen by any of these witnesses!

The pieces of pottery and the effigies which have been found from time to time about the pits on Chishima, Shumoshir, and Poro Moshir, as well as on Yezo show that the Ainu made pottery. The word for "earthen-ware" is *sei*, which also means "shell." It appears in the word for "house," which is *chisei*. It also occurs in the word *sei-net*, "an earthen body," i.e. "an earthen-ware idol" or "image." The word *net* means "body" *Sei nima* is an "earthen-ware plate." Ainu earthen-ware has now given place to that made by the Japanese.

The old Ainu word still at times to be heard for the marks left in tattooing carries us back to

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the time when the Ainu used flint knives. That word is *anchi-piri*, i.e. "flint-wounds." *Piri* means "wound," and *anchi* "coal" and "dark obsidian" (*tokachi ishi.*) The last generation of Ainu therefore, we may well believe, belonged to the stone age of Japan.

It is also of interest to remark that these old Ainu pit-dwellers used paint. *Nore*, to which the Japanese word *nuru* "to paint" is allied, means "paint" and "to paint." The name can still be recognized in the Ainu word for "to flatter." It is *pa-nore*. *Pa* means "mouth," and *nore* "paint;" hence *pa-nore* "mouth-paint," i.e. "to flatter."

There is evidence to show that some imagine the clay figures and stone implements which have been dug up at various places in Yezo belonged to a pre-Ainu race. And it is difficult to persuade people that such is not really the case. When Prof. Tsuboi was showing the figures in the University Museum at Tokyo to Prof. Starr of Chicago in 1894, doubts at once entered into the Professor's mind, he tells us, as to the existence of any *Koropok-guru* as distinct from the Ainu. In his little book entitled "The Ainu Group," Prof. Starr says on page 86,—"Now, of course, we never believed in any such *Koropok-guru*. We had been impressed by the arguments and we had been greatly interested at Yokohama, in a chart or diagram, which a friend had shown us, in which a reconstruction of the life of this "early race of Japan" was attempted. We were specially astonished at the detailed information regarding the dress of the *Koropok-guru*, which the chart seemed to show. Later, in Tokyo, at the University, Prof. Tsuboi showed us some ancient figures of human beings and it was clear that the author of the chart had gained his ideas of dress from these. And in the presence of this instructive chart and the evidence shown me by the learned Prof. my first doubts regarding their history arose. Surely the shell heaps, the crude pottery, the stone tools, and the old pit-houses were never made by a people who dressed as those represented in these figures. To-day we feel somewhat skeptical with reference to the whole theory of a pre-Ainu race" Such are the words of Prof. Starr, and in so far as Yezo is concerned we cannot but agree with him.

Since penning the above the June number (1907) of the "Journal" of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo has come to hand. Between pages 382 and 384 there is a very ingenious picture given suppositionally representing the condition and life of the inhabitants of the stone age in Japan, under which appears the legend: "A village of Koropokguru, or Prehistoric People of Japan, restored and painted in water colour by Tōu Ota." This picture is a reduced copy of a painting exhibited in the Tokyo Exhibition. According to this representation the so-called Koropokguru were a highly civilized race even though they did belong to the stone age of Japan, —more civilized indeed than those Ainu pit-dwellers in Saghalien and the Kuriles who till within the last twenty years or so used stone implements. Mr. Ota's illustration gives his Koropokguru nice warm fur coats and well made skin or leather boots after the pattern of the Aleutian Islanders and inhabitants of Kamtchatka. The men are beardless (perhaps shaven) and their hair seems to be cut short. Evidently these prehistoric flint age Koropokguru possessed scissors! The women have their hair very nicely done up after the fashion of the Manchus. One man is just landing a fine boat-load of fish and is in possession of a good net. Another is busy making what looks like a hamper such as may be seen any day in the possession of the London coster-mongers. There is also another man in the act of skinning a reindeer. The houses are evidently pits with raised thatched roofs over them. It seems to have been cold in Japan in these old times for besides the winter clothing Mr. Ota has dressed his people in there is a good deal of snow lying about. We admire Mr. Ota's ingenuity but are somewhat surprised to find his production in a scientific periodical such as the "Journal" of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo. Perhaps it got in by an oversight.

JNO. BATCHELOR.

Sapporo, July 12th, 1907.

REVIEW.

Essays Historical and Literary. By JOHN FISKE. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907. Price $3.00, postage 30 cents.

THE fact that Fiske was nothing of a soldier or adventurer, is the only reason for not making a direct comparison with him and such a man as Raleigh; for otherwise Fiske was one of those versatile literary geniuses who make us think, in this severely practical Twentieth Century, of the Raleighs and the Cavaliers of three or four hundred years ago, who could do everything and do it well. Fiske was an historian, an essayist, a philosopher, a lecturer on various subjects, a remarkable librarian who did more than any other one man to start the records of Harvard University Library in the right direction. His reputation as a philosopher is largely based upon his consideration of Herbert Spencer's speculations, and in Fiske's "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," he began as a disciple, passed on to criticism, and wound up very much at odds with his master; yet it is reasonably certain that Fiske's name as a philosopher will be known long after the fame and names are forgotten of two gentlemen from his country who have paid Japan visits during the past year or two. These two "professors," patronized by certain missionary bodies, have made quite a sensation in Japan, and have not hesitated to sneer at Fiske's philosophy, but we do not know that either one of them has given to the world something that will outlive his work.

It is not with Fiske's successes as a philosopher and psychologist that we have to do now, so much as it is with his ability as an essayist and historian. The present volume is a reprint of two others which appeared some years ago. Apparently, the matter is identical, and the fact that there has been such a demand for Fiske's writings since his death, a few years ago, as to justify their reproduction, speaks well for the manner of his writing and for the matter he presents. The first part of this volume, that is the first volume of the previous set, is a group of nine character studies, all of them dealing with men who were of mark in the American colonies, or in the earliest days of the United States. The first of these essays tells of Thomas Hutchinson, last Royal Governor of Massachusetts. This particular essay has done more than anything else to change the current of public opinion in the United States, and therefore elsewhere, as to the character of a man who, because he was the last servant of his King in the turbulent and rebellious colony of Massachusetts Bay, was, for so long, treated with scant civility by those who called themselves historians. The second essay, "Charles Lee, Soldier of Fortune," is a useful contribution to American history, inasmuch as it deals in perfect frankness with a man who was a traitor at heart, not merely a "rebel," if not in act simply because his treacherous plans miscarried. Fiske shows clearly that this man Lee was of an entirely different family from the "Lees of Virginia," from whom came Robert E. Lee, commanding-general of the Confederate army; and this he has done to controvert the aspersion put upon that family by the charge of being "traitors by heredity." Charles Lee did secretly conspire to betray his country at a most critical time, and he was doing so for his own personal, selfish benefit. He was the very type of an unprincipled adventurer, and the Americans narrowly escaped the utter defeat which would inevitably have followed had the thought, which was in the mind of many, of entrusting the destinies of their country to him rather than to Washington, as Commander-in-Chief, come to fruition. Robert E. Lee was not a traitor, even when fighting red-handed as a rebel against his country's government; no man can impugn his motives or belittle his character, however much they may deplore Lee's judgement and all that his acts brought to the United States.

The other essays in this first part of the volume relate to names that are familiar to all: Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, and Daniel Webster. The articles flow as easily in style as a limpid stream; they exhibit the grace of diction for which Fiske was famous. In accuracy of statement they have never been challenged,—but that may be said of all Fiske's historical writings, —even if opinions do differ widely as to the conclusions he draws. As an instance of this we have merely to read Fiske's essay entitled "Thomas Jefferson, the Conservative Reformer," side by side with some other estimates of Jefferson's character to understand how differently men weigh and estimate the same individual. It may have been purely an accident that led Fiske to given precedence to Alexander Hamilton over Thomas Jefferson in the order of this series of character studies, yet as we read them we come to see that the author had for the former a tenderer feeling than he had for the latter. It has always seemed strange that Washington invited two men so antagonistic to each other as Jefferson and Hamilton, to take the chief places in his first Cabinet: that they should quarrel fiercely at Cabinet meetings and try to block each other at other times, was as inevitable as the rising of the sun; and that Washington kept them from rending the newly-born nation in pieces argues a psychologic power which few appreciate.

The second part of this volume—that which was the independent second of the former edition —is more discursive and therefore more attractive to the general reader. Fiske's reputation as an historical student and writer is among the highest achieved in the Nineteenth Century. His series of volumes relating to Early American history are most delightfully instructive, and it is a pleasure to read in this book what he tells us of history as a modern science, in his essay, "Old and New Ways of Treating History," and to learn something of the ways—the prying, the toil, the travel—of one who wishes nowadays to satisfy the demands for exactness and perspicacity that intelligent readers make. There are, too, some character sketches in this second part, but they are of quite a different order to those in the first; those were political and dealt with statesmen, these are literary and scientific: "John Milton" is one, "Reminiscences of Huxley," "John Tyndall," "Herbert Spencer and Religion," others. Not one of them lets the reader willingly put down the book until he has come to the end of the essay. We are strongly tempted the discuss Fiske's relations with Spencer; but must resist. It is sufficient to say that when Spencer first propounded his theory, Fiske accepted it wholly and made himself the expounder thereof in the United States. He was admitted by Spencer to have done a great deal to clarify his own teachings; but gradually there came back to Fiske his New England faith—not that he ever was a rigid Puritan—and in the end he became severely critical of his former master and guide, differing from him in many ways. For a time it seemed as if Fiske had cut himself off from the solace of the Christian religion; but the end of his life shows that he came back to it. Herbert Spencer himself repudiated what Fiske had said of him in this particular essay upon the service which Spencer had done to religion: "When this subject shall once have been expounded and illustrated with due thoroughness—as I earnestly hope it will be within the next few years—then I am sure it will generally be acknowledged that our great teacher's services to religion have been no less signal than his services to science, unparalleled as these have been in the history of the world."

It is convenient, in one way, to have these admirable essays in one volume, but the character, the style, the whole make-up of the two parts are so wholly different that one doubts the wisdom of uniting them. They are admirably printed, and if anyone has not read them, he ought to do so if he wishes to be helped in his own weighing and estimating the character of some great, some useful, and all interesting men. The honours conferred upon John Fiske in Europe show that the estimate in which he was held at home found hearty endorsement abroad, thereby tending to refute the Scriptural teaching of the honour in which a prophet is held: bearing in mind just what the word "prophet" means.

J. K. G.

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GRAND HOTEL, LTD.

The thirty-sixth half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Hotel, Ltd., was held on Thursday afternoon at the Hotel for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended June 30th last, which have already been published in our columns.

Dr. C. H. H. HALL, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, and there also present Messrs. G. W. Colton (director), J. H. Rosenthal, H. F. Arthur, C. F. Heinlein, and A. H. Baillie (Secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having beenread,

Dr. HALL said :—As the Directors' report and statement of accounts for the last half-year have been before you for some days, they will be taken as read, if there is no objection. You will observe that they show a very good half-year's work, the best, indeed, that we have yet had, and that the cash and liquid assets aggregate *yen* 79,669.08, against which there is a balance payable of *yen* 6,778.61. The net profit shown would warrant a larger dividend than the *yen* 6 which is recommended, but for various reasons it was thought best to limit it to that. Of the total cash on hand at the end of the half-year, viz., *yen* 58,011.87, *yen* 30,000 are allotted for the dividend, *yen* 23,011.87 to be carried forward, and *yen* 5,000 to reserve. It has been our practice hitherto, as you know, to set aside every year a considerable sum for depreciation. That the aggregate amount so apportioned was in excess of the need was shown last year by a conservative expert valuation of the property and by the fact that after distributing a bonus share for each old share held there still remained an undivided surplus of more than *yen* 160,000. This *yen* 160,000 was, and remains, a virtual reserve in excess of all liabilities, and a corresponding assurance of the prosperous condition of the Company, but in view of certain facts of opinion and of law there is reason to consider whether this virtual reserve, which is not specifically taken into account as a reserve, fully satisfies the conditions under which the Company is operating. Very early in the history of the Company the Board was advised by the solicitor who prepared the Articles of Association that those Articles did not require the establishment of a reserve fund, but left it to the discretion of the Company. It may be assumed that that advice was correct at the time, but the directors are of the opinion that the changed conditions under which we are now operating make it expedient for this meeting to consider whether the practice should not conform to the new conditions. They have therefore incorporated in the statement of accounts now before you a recommendation that *yen* 5,000 be placed to account of a general reserve. The late extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, which was held on the 11th instant, produced some good results, although the attendance was scanty. An experienced hotel architect and manager from London advised the meeting that any expenditure on the present buildings would be inadvisable because reconstruction should be general and on a plan which would make better use of a unique situation and afford the maximum of light, air, and sea-view to all of the rooms. He said also that if his plan were executed as suggested it would enable reconstruction to proceed without interference with the normal working of the Company's business. This statement and the plans submitted being thought very interesting, it was decided to suspend action for the main brick building and to collect data for the careful consideration of the subject. The matter will be again laid before you for examination, and if all find time to attend the meeting and express their views we shall doubtless arrive at conclusions which will represent both the wishes and the interests of the shareholders. I now move the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1907, and trust that some one will second the motion.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Heinlein, and, there being no questions, the report and statement of accounts were adopted.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

GIRLS' CLUB GARDEN FETE.

Nothing succeeds like success. The Girls' Club of Yokohama, despite some forebodings at the start, is turning out a splendid success and it therefore follows that anything the energetic committee turn their hands to, though it lies apart from the busy Club-house, is bound by the same token to more than surpass the expectations of its organisers. There can be no question as to the great delight which the evening fête given in the Bluff Gardens on Wednesday conferred on a very large number of foreign residents, and equally certain is it that the Girls' Club covered themselves with glory. The Bluff Gardens, courteously placed at the disposal of the Girls' Committee by the Ladies L. T and C. C., were tastefully decorated with coloured lanterns arranged in festoons among the trees and presented a very pretty spectacle; and there was only one drawback, for though the absence of the moon might be deplored by some, the extreme, nay abnormal, coolness of the night made strolling a very necessary diversion between the songs and dances Speaking of the weather, it certainly looked at one time as if the Fête would be summarily stopped by a deluge, but fortunately the little rain-gods held their hands and so the affair passed off without disaster. The old band stand was used by the singers, but the scene from a "Midsummer Night's Dream" was enacted on the lawn above the tennis courts, the audience gathering around in one big ring. Miss Blundell opened the proceedings with a pianoforte solo, "Fra Diavolo," and was followed by Mr. A. E. Cooper who sang "Love, could I only tell thee;" Miss Lloyd Thomas succeeding with "For all eternity," which she sang magnificently. Then the scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was given. Those taking part were :—*Titania*, Miss Tresize; *1st Fairy*, Miss Irene Bell; *Oberon*, Miss Mc Callum; *Puck*, Miss F. Eagling. Fairies in the Dance :—Misses Brockhurst, Edith Cain, Eileen Cain, G. Kenderdine, E. Talbot, and Walker (3).

Needless to say the scene was capitally put on, for in all matters appertaining to the stage Miss McCallum is *facile princeps*, and she was the guiding spirit of the little play. Miss Tresize made a charming *Titania*, a fairy queen fit for fairyland; Miss McCallum made a distinctly impressive *Oberon*, but the *Puck* of Miss F. Eagling was more pert than roguish; Miss Irene Bell made a *First Fairy*, leaving nothing to be desired in winsomeness and dainty appeal. The dance of the fairies—arranged by Miss Carst—was very prettily performed and proved one of the most delightful things in a delightful evening. After a duet by Messrs. Cooper and W. H. Lewis, "Excelsior," Miss McCallum recited most effectively Gilbert's Whimsical "The way of Wooing." She gave place to Mr. C. H. P. Hay, who sang "Blow, blow thou winter wind," after which the fairy scene was repeated. Mr. Lewis was encored for his rendering of a sea-song and kindly obliged with "Drinking." In between whiles the Grand Hotel Band played selections which were much enjoyed. The accompanists during the evening were Miss Blundell, Miss Burdett Leach and Mr. Randall Hargreaves, and to them a word of praise is due.

THE LAW COURTS.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY LAW.

The trial of Mr. W. N. Wright, No. 40, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, who is charged with having infringed the Law of Tobacco Monopoly took place on July 19th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata and Public Procurator Sugimoto.

Messrs. R. Ideura and S. Id-ura were present for the defence.

The main feature of the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. Y. Suwa, an official of the Tobacco Monopoly Office, was that on April 5th this year when he visited Wright's Hotel, he found in the building the following quantities of tobacco: (1) 8 boxes containing 20 cigarettes each; 27 tins, 50 pieces; and 29 tins, 100 pieces; 42 boxes containing 25 cigars each; 32 boxes, 100 pieces; 9 tins containing 39 *momme* of cut tobacco and 2 tins 60 *momme* none of which had the Government stamp. (2) Besides these there were 50 boxes containing 20 cigarettes each which the accused declared he had purchased in January this year. The action of the accused should be regarded as an infringement of the first clause of Art. 34 of the Law of the Tobacco Monopoly, and he consequently should be dealt with under Art. 5 of the same Law. The defendant therefore must pay the following amounts which correspond to the amount of the fine to which he is liable, *yen* 305 for the action mentioned in the first term, and *yen* 10 in the second; the tobacco in question to be confiscated; and further he must pay *sen* 13 as expenses incurred in the action. If the defendant fails to comply with the requirements of law he must be prosecuted in the Law Courts.

Referring to the prosecution by the officials of the Tobacco Monopoly Office, Public Procurator Sugimoto gave a brief speech in which he said that Mr. Wright had some cigarettes which bore no government stamps and that he purchased a lot of cigarettes, without the permission of the Government, from a man whose dwelling and name are unknown.

Examined, the defendant stated that on April 5th this year, an official of the Japanese Government visited his hotel and seized a lot of cigarettes, cigars, and cut tobacco which had not passed the Tobacco Monopoly office. He found it difficult to explain when the articles had been purchased. He, had, however, some receipts for several lots. In January this year, he bought a lot of cigarettes from a Chinaman whose name and dwelling place were not known. At that time Mr. Wright was quite ignorant of the provisions of the various laws relating to the tobacco business, consequently he did not pay attention that what he had purchased should bear the government recognition as required by the laws.

The Judge referred to the evidence consisting of the information of an official who seized the goods at the house of Mr. Wright; the defendant's statement given at the office of the Public Prosecution of Mr. Y. Suwa, an official of the Tobacco Monopoly Office.

Mr. Wright stated that if he had been well acquainted with the Japanese laws, he would have made the necessary arrangements with regard to the Tobacco in his possession. Some time ago, one or two officials of the Tax Bureau visited all the foreign hotels excepting Wright's Hotel and gave necessary explanations to the owners or managers. If the officials had taken a similar step towards the defendant, the present trouble would have not arisen.

The Public Procurator said that in July, 1904, the Monopoly Law came into force. In December the following year, the Department of Finance issued notification, No. 53, saying that all tobacco must be specified to the Government not later them January 10th, 1906, and must be certified by the Government.

Mr. Ideura, Counsel for the defendant said that his client was quite ignorant of the notification issued by the Department of Finance. Some officials of the Tax Bureau and Tobacco Monopoly Office visited the foreign hotels and other houses dealing in tobacco. Whenever they found tobacco that did not bear the Government stamp, they gave warning to a proprietor or manager of the foreign house to make necessary arrangements with the offices concerned in the tobacco business. No official, however, visited the defendant's hotel. Counsel asked the Judge to examine Mr. L. Dewette, of the Oriental Hotel, and Mr. Irwine Williams as witnesses.

The Public Procurator said that the fact that the defendant did not know the Japanese laws would not form any excuse in a criminal case. The defendant has lived in Japan for a long time, and he ought to know the laws necessary for his business. The Public Procurator objected to the witnesses asked by Counsel.

Judge dismissed the Counsel's petition as to the summoning of witnesses. Counsel asked again for leave to examine Mr. Y. Imai, an official of the Tobacco Monopoly Office, as a witness. The Judge decided to examine him at 9 a.m. on July 24th.

The trial of Mr. W. N. Wright, who is charged

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with having infringed the Tobacco Monopoly Law, was resumed on July 24th in the Yokohama District Court.

Mr. Y. Imai, an official of the Tobacco Monopoly Office, was examined. He deposed that before the enforcement of the Law of Tobacco Monopoly, the Department of Finance promulgated Notification No. 53, warning tobacco dealers that tobacco in their possession must obtain Government recognition, or government stamp, not later than Jan. 10th, 1906. The notification was not conveyed to all the foreign tobacconists of Yokohama personally by the officials of the Monopoly Bureau as such a step was quite impossible. The Director of the Monopoly at that time, however, gave instructions to his staff to treat with all possible leniency tobacco dealers who were unfamiliar with the law, regulations, notification, etc. Perhaps some of the officials might have called on several foreigners advising them to take precautions not to infringe the laws. In reply to Counsel for the defence, witness said that all the officials of the Bureau have been changed with the exception of Mr. Y. Kaji, consequently witness was unable to explain which of the officials had given advice to some of the foreign tobacconists.

Being questioned by Counsel, witness said that the notification dealt with the smuggling of tobacco. Mr. Ideura, Counsel for the defence, asked the Court for leave to examine Mr. L. Dewette, of the Oriental Hotel, and Mr. Irvine Williams, of the Club Hotel, as witnesses, and said that those gentlemen could give the name of the official who visited the various hotels, excluding Wright's Hotel.

The Judge dismissed the request.

Counsel further asked the Court to examine Ito and Fujimori, employees of the defendant, as witnesses.

The Judge suggested that there was no necessity to examine these Japanese, and repeated the essential points of the statement given by Y. Imai.

Counsel at this stage withdrew his request as to the examination of the foregoing Japanese.

Public Procurator Sugimoto said that according to the prosecutor, Mr. Y. Suwa, an official of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, the defendant should be punished with a fine of *yen* 315 in accordance with Arts. 34, 37 and 64 of the Law of Tobacco Monopoly, but there was considerable difference between the levying of the tax and enforcing the Penal Code. The present charge against the defendant could not be regarded as sufficiently serious to come within the provisions of the Penal Code. The fine suggested by the authorities of the Monopoly Bureau, could not be lowered by the Court. The reason was that if the Law Courts reduced by a certain grade the amount of a fine imposed by administrative officials, in consequence of extenuating circumstances, any person who did not obey the orders of the administrative authorities would be only too ready to carry the case before the Court. There was no doubt that the kind of business which the law sought to prohibit was especially profitable, and some fine must be imposed in these cases. If the Court gave judgment in favour of the defendant any order issued by administrative officials would fail to be respected in the future.

Counsel for the defence urged that his client was quite ignorant of the Japanese laws. There were extenuating circumstances in the present case and consequently defendant should not be punished with a fine such as that suggested by the authorities of the Monopoly Bureau.

Mr. S. Ideura, another Counsel in defence, said that according to a decision given by the Court of Cassation, there was no reason why fines imposed by the administrative authorities should not be changed by a law court.

The Judge decided to give his decision at 10 a.m. on July 26th.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

On the afternoon of July 23rd, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha held a general meeting at the Public Hall, Nakanoshima, Osaka. Mr. T. Nakahashi, President, said that the business done during the first half of this year was favourable. Owing to serious competition in shipping circles the gross income was *yen* 5,400,000 only, and as the expenditure was *yen* 4,400,000 the net profit amounted to a million *yen*. If the various reserves were to be set apart as usual then fifty or sixty thousand *yen* only could be paid as a dividend. On the other hand a special source of income amounting to about a million *yen* had been realized through the union of the Yangtsze line with the Japan China Steamship Company. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha obtained shares valued at *yen* 3,700,000 through the amalgamation, its real investment of capital being *yen* 2,600,000. Therefore after paying an interim dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, there remained a balance of about seventy thousand *yen* to be carried forward to next account. The Chairman further said that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will abolish the Osaka-Masan, Chemulpo-Wonsan, Osaka-Hankow, and Western Kyushu lines hither to doing a poor business, and will open an American line. For the last mentioned purpose, the company has ordered new ships, and is conducting negotiations with an American shipping firm.

The speech was applauded by the shareholders present and several proposals concerning new enterprises were unanimously passed.

A CHANGE IN JAPANESE RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

An editorial in a recent number of the *Kirisutokyo Shimpo* under the heading "Victory of World Principle" says:—

"The World Student Conference recently held in Tokyo has illustrated to us the great principle of international brotherhood by actual example. It pictured before our eyes the old faith that the Gospel of Christ is a religion of salvation for all people, the Jews, the Greeks, and all.

"About the same time the movement of the Salvation Army showed us that they are fighting, with that huge organization, and with a great ideal of making the whole world God's Kingdom, thus realizing their spirit of love and sympathy for all humanity. On the other hand, Gen. Booth and Secretary Mott who are respectively the brain and life of these two movements have shown us in their persons what a world's great man and an international hero should be, one as a friend of the common people and the other that of the educated class.

"The result is that those who once advocated a Japanese form of Christianity, or cried out for the establishment of a national church, together with those who, under the beautiful name of independence and self-support, undertook to exclude foreign missionaries from our field have come to yield to a broader principle. They are now eulogizing the work of the Y.M.C.A., applauding the movement of the Salvation Army; and finally have come to use their efforts for the establishment of God's Kingdom, and that by the united endeavour of both native and foreign workers.

"We sincerely hope that our Christians will have a mind broad as the heaven and seas; and with brave and healthful spirits, with great and extensive organization, promulgate the true spirit of the Gospel which is universal and international. We rejoice over the victory of the world principle and are thankful that our long fostered desire is being fulfilled."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Owing to heavy weather, a French steamer sustained damage on July 20th at Dairen.

The French cruiser *D'Entrecasteaux*, flagship of the squadron in China waters, left Nagasaki on July 23rd for Chefoo.

On the morning of July 22nd, several pieces of silk valued at *yen* 311.45 were stolen from the third hall of the First Department of the Exhibition.

The *Hosan Maru*, which arrived on July 21st at Tsuruga from Vladivostock, observed a floating mine on the way in 48 deg. N. and 137 deg. E. She left in its vicinity a cask with a red flag as a warning to navigators.

Foreigners living in Kobe are scheduled as follows: British, 548; Indian, 51; American, 161; German, 242; Italian, 11; Norwegian, 13; Swedish, 2; Portuguese, 97; Spanish, 8; Korean, 1; French, 62; Dutch 23; Russian, 2; Austro-Hungarian, 15; Danish, 17; Swiss, 11; Turkish, 4; Greek, 3; and Chinese, 2,110.

A telegram from Kokura says that the fourteenth and forty-seventh regiments of Infantry belonging to the Twelfth Division will shortly leave for Korea to take the place of the soldiers who are ordered to return home on the expiration of their term of service.

According to investigations made by the Department of Finance, coin and notes in circulation were as follows: new gold, *yen* 15,531,050; old gold, *yen* 8,093,440; silver, *yen* 88,302,514; copper, *yen* 18,237,346; and convertible notes, *yen* 332,855,906.

Very early on the morning of July 18th, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Nachikawa Maru* went ashore while entering Osaka harbour from Tosa. Having sustained severe damage the vessel sank in about five minutes. The passengers, twenty in number, and the crew were saved by fishing boats which were at work near by but Miss Taka Tsutsumi, one of the passengers, is reported to be missing. The captain and four of the crew were injured. Dense fog was the cause.

The third year's issue of the Japan Year Book is to hand. The present volume follows the lines of its excellent predecessors in many respects, but there are expansions in some departments and improvements in others which show that the editors have no intention of merely marking time. One curious mistake has crept into the article on the geography of Japan, it being stated, not once but twice, that the eastern coast of Japan is washed by the Atlantic Ocean!

At 3.20 a.m. on July 24th, fire broke out in the house of a grocer named Hara Mantaro, Wakamatsu-cho, Yokosuka. Owing to the strong northerly wind which prevailed the flames spread to the surrounding buildings with the result that fifty-nine buildings (which were divided into ninety-five dwellings, five warehouses and sheds), and eighteen telegraph poles were destroyed. It is said that a man fell into a well while struggling to save various articles from his house. He has since died.

The subsidy for the 25-knot steamship project, which it is expected, will prove such a serious rival to the present New York route, across the Atlantic, as suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurie at the closing session of the Imperial Conference, is $2,250,000 a year for 10 years to be borne equally by the British and Canadian Governments. Sir Charles Tupper, in 1896, made an arrangement with the Allans for a 20 knot service which was to cost Canada $370,000. It was rejected, however, by the Laurier Government.

The Emperor and Empress at noon on July 22nd gave a banquet in honour of Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, at the Homei Hall in the Palace. Among those present were Prince and Princess Arisugawa; Ladies Takakura, Kitajima, and Kagawa; Viscount Tanaka, Minister for the Imperial Household; and General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide de-Camp to the Emperor. The guests were entertained during the banquet with selections of foreign music. Afterwards their Majesties invited the British representative to the Chigusa Hall where they spent some time in cordial conversation with His Excellency.

Under instructions from Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, the Bureau of Agricultural Affairs has issued copies of an intimation to Governors with regard to the encouragement of horse breeding. The authorities say that the central government promulgated a law relating to the improvement of horses and intended to carry it out in practice, but their aims were hindered by the Russo-Japanese war. Now advantage must be taken to make up for lost ground. The improvement in the breed of horses in Japan is essentially necessary for the sake of the military as well as the general national good of Japan. The authorities now ask Governors to persuade the people to take up the matter seriously and in a practical manner.

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KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

FIRST MEETING.—SECOND DAY, 21ST JULY.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Count T. Itagaki, President; J. de Cuers de Cogolin, Esq., Vice-President; D. Marshall, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., B. C. T. Gray, Esq., J. Kimura, Esq., M. J. Dayet, Esq., S. Tokuda, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., F. Sakuma, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., S. Tamura, Esq., A. R. Catto, Esq., T. Hiyama, Esq., M. Megata, Esq., R. J. Ward, Esq., Capt. K. Suzuki, A. L. Bouffier, Esq., and G. Usui, Esq.

SUPERVISORS:—S. Kimura, Esq., Dr. T. Ishiura, and A. M. T. Woodward, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, H.E. A. Gérard, H.E. Governor Sufu, H.E. Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, H.E. Count Gallina, H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. Dr. Paul Ritter, H.E. Baron S. Senge, Viscount S. Kano, H. C. Lowther, Esq., N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., and Y. Ozaki, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—B. C. T. Gray, Esq., Chairman; R. J. Ward, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; A. R. Catto, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., Capt. K. Makita, M. J. Dayett, Esq., and A. L. Mottu, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

STEWARDS OF THE MEETING:—B. C. T. Gray, Esq., Chairman; R. J. Ward, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; F. H. Bugbird, Esq., Judge; F. M. Tegner, Esq., Scales; H. Lefeber, Esq., Handicapper; P. C. Colman, Esq., Time Keeper; D. Marshall, Esq., Starter; S. Isaacs, Esq., M. J. Dayet, Esq., H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, E. C. Davis, Esq., S. Tokuda, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., S. Tamura, Esq., J. Strauss, Esq., A. R. Catto, Esq., M. Megata, Esq., J. Kimura, Esq., Capt. Yasuda, K. Mori, Esq., and F. Wada, Esq.

The second day of the Keihin Keiba Club was held on Sunday, July 21st, at the Kawasaki Course. The day was marked by very pleasant weather with a northerly breeze. The stands and paddock were largely attended and the day's programme was successfully carried out. At the ninth race, *Peridot*, jockey Nakazumi, was confused by the flight of the wire of the starting gate at the moment of starting. It took some seconds to get the horse quiet, and consequently *Peridot* did not participate in the race.

It may be added that on the previous evening, Mr. W. Otani, one of the managing directors of the Club, and the representatives of several newspapers of Tokyo and Yokohama including some of the foreign journals, met at the Miharashi-Tei, Kanasugi, Tokyo. Mr. Otani, under the special instructions of Count Itagaki, the President of the Club, asked the journalists as to the protest rendered at the first meeting day. Various views were expressed by the journalists after which the managing director on behalf of the Club agreed to admit and to put into force the following suggestions:—(1) The Club will practically endeavour to achieve its essential purpose, the improvement of horse breeding, and not confine itself to money earning business only; (2) at the next day's racing, the Club will arrange races for Japanese horses at least one half in the number of the whole races, in order to encourage the improvement of domestic horses. The races for Japanese horses will be over a mile. (3) The club will discharge Mr. S. Kimura, one of the directors, who behaved impolitely toward the journalists on the first day and thus will express an apology to them; (4) the inadequate parts of the stands, etc. will be repaired as well as possible; and (5) stands will kept in good order, and lavatories, etc. will be arranged, and a nursing and medical room provided in the compound for probable accidents among visitors, etc.

1.—The PAVILION STAKES; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for the Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian horses of Autumn 1906 and Spring 1907 that have not won a race at date of entry; weight for age; horses of Spring 1907 3lb. allowance; winner of Maiden Plate excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camelia, 129lb. (Seikichi) 1
Mr. Nancho's Shinonome, 121lb. .....(Kawasaki) 2
Mr. Sport's Queen of Scots, 132lb.....(Hanzawa) 3
Mr. A. R. Catto's Invicta, 127lb. 0
Mr. Sphynx's Lorraine, 129lb. 0
Mr. W. Umemoto's Kabuto, 129lb. 0

Won by 4 lengths; 2 lengths separated second and third. Time 1.28 1/5.

PARI MUTUEL—10 yen.

2.—The SECOND RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Country Bred Horses; weight 135lb; winners at date of entry to carry 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb. in all; Subscription Horses 5lb. allowance; winner of race No. 3 on first day excluded. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Kanagawa's Idaten, 145lb.....(Miyagawa) 1
Mr. T. Nakadai's Akitsu, 132lb. .....(Kurosawa) 2
Mr. Rainbow's Takatama, 139lb. .....(Hiratmura) 3
Mr. R. Hamamura's Hinode II, 141lb.... 0
Mr. R. Hamamura's Hagoromo, 135lb. 0
Mr. B. Sasaki's Satsuki, 140lb 0
Mr. B. Sasaki's Kaoru, 130lb..... 0
Mr. B. Sasaki's Hoko, 130lb..... 0
Mr. Seiji Sato's Matsukaze, 142lb..... 0
Mr. Nakaizumi's Todoroki II, 135lb..... 0
Mr. Nakaizumi's Kinkwazan, 138lb. 0
Mr. Mitsuuji's Kamakura, 132lb. 0

Won by 15 lengths; 1 length separated second and third. Time 1.49 4/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid 29 yen.

3.—The FIFTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses; weight for age; winners at the Meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Tamagawa, 132lb. ...(Ebano) 1
Mr. Sport's The Limit, 127lb. .....(Hanzawa) 2
Mr. J. Kimura's Takachiho, 127lb. .....(Mima) 3
Mr. Susbona's Chiyoda, 127lb. 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Dahlia, 132lb..... 0
Mr. Tomoye's Mikasa, 132lb. 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Chartreuse, 132lb. 0
Mr. C. Hashimoto's Aoba, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. Kimura's Isami, 127lb. 0
Major Trick's Sabretache, 132lb 0
Mr. Sunrise's Extra, 132lb 0
Mr. Sato's Kirin, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. Takahashi's Yumihari, 127lb. 0
Mr. Cotton's Uji, 132lb. 0
Mr. K. K.'s Todoroki, 132lb. 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Sotome, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. Ito's Asama, 127lb..... 0

Won by 1½ lengths; 4 lengths separated second and third. Time, 1.30 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—26 yen.

4.—The SIXTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses. First lot; weight for age; winners at the Meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Nancho's Baika, 132lb. .....(Kawasaki) 1
Mr. C. Hashimoto's Kikusui, 132lb. (Miyazawa)... 2
Mr. T. Hiyama's A'zuma, 132lb. .....(Seikichi) 3
Mr. K. Matsumoto's Hannibal, 132lb. 0
Mr. Caballero de Y.L.C. La Giralda, 132lb..... 0
Mr. Latham's Magnolia, 132lb. 0
Mr. Tomoye's Tomoye, 132lb. 0
Major Trick's Oriflamme, 132lb. 0
Mr. J. Kimura's Jofu, 127lb. 0
Mr. Sphynx's Gironde, 132lb..... 0
Mr. Cotton's Uji, 132lb. 0
Mr. K. K.'s Shori, 132lb 0
Mr. Rainbow's Chigusa, 127lb. 0

Won by 4 lengths; ¾ length separated second and third. Time, 2.5 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—69.

5.—The SEVENTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses, Second lot; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Yodo's Flying Star, 132lb. .....(Sano) 1
Mr. J. Kimura's Takachiho, 127lb. .....(Mima) 2
Mr. J. Matsushita's Kateru, 132lb. .....(Jimba 3
Mr. S. Takahashi's Spark, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. Takahashi's Yumihari, 132lb..... 0
Mr. Gold's Masaoka, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. A.'s Kumataka, 132lb..... 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Euphorbia, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. Kimura's Isami, 129lb. 0

Won by 9 lengths; 7 lengths separated second and third. Time 2.02 3/5.

PARI MUTUEL—9.50 yen.

6.—The NOVICE STAKES; value Yen 300, with Cup for the Rider; the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription ponies, non winners at date of entry; to be ridden by members of the Club or Naval or Military officers or members of the Diplomatic service of Japan or other country, or by visitors whose names must be submitted to and approved by the Committee before the meeting; riders who have won 5 races on the flat excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Susbona's Chiji (late Placid Joe), 145lb. (Mr. Woodward) 1
Mr. Jester's Negishi, 142lb.....(Mr. Eymard) 2
Mr. Island's Chusan, 145lb. .....(Mr. Hudson) 3
Mr. Fitzgerald's Royal Kildare, 144lb 0
Mr. Tomoye's Manshu, 150lb. 0
Mr. Jester's Joli Coeur, 147lb..... 0
Major Trick's Bon, 147lb. 0

Won by 2½ lengths; 1½ lengths separated second and third. Time 2.28.

PARI MUTUEL.—10 yen.

7.—The GRAND STAND CUP; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Nippon Race Club Subscription Horses of 1906 1907 that have not won over 5 races in Japan at date of entry, and Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses; weight for age; winners at date of entry to carry 3lb. extra for each win. Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian Horses of 1907 5lb. allowance. Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses 10lb. allowance; winner of the Club Cup excluded. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Nancho's Amoureuse, 144lb. .....(Kawasaki) 1
Mr. Susbona's Chibaya, 121lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. Koyasu's Isao, 117lb. .....(Tamazo) 3
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 129lb. 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Genroku, 141lb. 0
Mr. Nancho's Kujaku, 131lb..... 0
Mr. Hansa's Bremen, 146lb. 0

Won by 1 length; 2½ lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.33 3/5.

PARI MUTUEL—29 yen.

8.—The KEIHIN CUP; value Yen 450, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Tokyo Race Association Subscription Country Bred Horses that have not won over 3 races at date of entry, and Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Country Bred horses; weight for age; winners of races at date of entry to carry 5lbs. extra for each win; winner of Negishi Plate to carry 7lb. extra; Penalties accumulative; Keihin Keiba Club Subscription horses 7lb. allowance. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Benkei, 151lb.....(Horikoshi) 1
Mr. H. Taga's Wakana, 137lb .....(Tsuboichi) 2
Mr. Nancho's Sotoyama, 136lb. ...(Nihonyanagi) 3
Mr. R. Hamamura's Tsuhame, 132lb. 0
Mr. Susbona's Chikugo, (late Inazuma), 137lb. ... 0
Mr. Nishiki's Goun, 120lb. 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Porte Bonheur, 151lb..... 0
Mr. Yodo's Kotaka, 137lb..... 0
Mr. J. Kimura's Niicap, 115lb. 0
Mr. T. Shiozawa's Nachi, 136lb. 0
Mr. T. Nakadai's Daimaru, 147lb..... 0
Mr. S. A.'s Oyama, 146lb. 0
Mr. Negishi's Yakumo (late Hinomaru), 137lb. ... 0
Mr. Mitsuuji's Kariginu, 141lb. 0
Mr. S. Ito's Take, 127lb..... 0

Won by 3 lengths; ¾ length separated second and third. Time, 1.53 3/5.

PARI MUTUEL—41.50 yen.

9.—The PADDOCK CUP; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third 75; for Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian horses; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry; weight for age, of more than 3 races to carry 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 21lb. in all; winner of Scurry Stakes excluded. One Mile.

Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 141lb....(Tomomura) 1
Mr. Cotton's Tagoto, 137lb. .....(Tamazo) 2
Mr. Nancho's Suzusono (late Hatsuyuki), 132lb... (Hiramura) 3
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Peridot, 132lb. 0
Mr. Lefroy's Lola, 132lb..... 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Azalea, 132lb 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia, 135lb. 0
Mr. K. K.'s Takasaki, 132lb..... 0

Won by 5 lengths; 5 lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.01.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 10 yen.

10.—The THIRD RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Country Bred horses; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Cotton's Kita, 127lb. .....(Jimba) 1
Mr. N. Kawakita's Asahina 137lb. .....(Ebano) 2
Mr. B. Sasaki's Shirashige, 127lb. .....(Sukehashi) 3
Mr. Susbona's Chikatsu, 122lb..... 0
Mr. Susbona's Chikuzen, 135lb..... 0
Mr. B. Sasaki's Kototoyi, 112lb. 0
Mr. Biwako's Meteor, 125lb. 0
Mr. J. Kimura's Hidaka, 135lb..... 0
Mr. K. Kanayama's Atago, 122lb..... 0
Mr. K. K.'s Rosen, 131lb. 0
Mr. Rainbow's Zenkai, 134lb. 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Karibo, 124lb. 0
Mr. Kyobashi's Kawasaki, 128lb. 0

Won by head; ½ length separated second and third. Time, 2.06.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 40 yen.

11.—The SECOND RACE FOR ALL COMERS; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for all Imported horses; Subscription horses and China ponies excepted; weight for age; winner of race No. 13 First Day excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. R. Hamamura's Hitokoye, 132lb...(Tomioka) 1
Mr. Susbona's Manzui, 132lb. .....(Nihonyanagi) 2

Won by 8 lengths. Time, 2.30 3/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 7 yen.

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STORM.

On the night of July 18th, a violent storm swept over the western districts. A Matsue telegram says that severe damage was sustained by crops.

At Ujina, similar damage was caused. Some telephone lines were destroyed and the departure and arrival of vessels that day were postponed.

Several houses were destroyed by the storm in Matsuyama.

Owing to the gale a sailing vessel laden with coal sank off Onomichi on her way from Wakamatsu to Kobe. The crew were saved.

The damage done by the storm in Yamaguchi seems to have been more severe than in other districts. A sailing vessel sank off Kuka-gori, and the crew, thirty in all, are missing. Another sailing vessel, the *Kaishin Maru*, went ashore off the same place. Further damage took place both on sea and land. Two persons were killed.

WATER POLO.

A practice game was played off the Y. A. R. C. Boat House on Tuesday evening, the sides being as follows :—

	"Reds"	"Whites."
Goal	A. Kingdon	G. Charlesworth.
Left Back	F. J. Jackson	S. Gregory.
Right Back	F. J. H. Stone	J. Coyne.
Centre half	G. Neville	Mignon.
Outside left	S. R. Clarke	S. Vincent.
Inside left	R. C. Bowden	C. Gunn.
Inside Right	V. Church	C. von Fallot.
Outside Right	T. W. Kilby	D. Drummond.

Referee: O Strome.

Play was not very good. Church scored 2 goals for his side and Gunn one for his, the "Reds" being thus victorious.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AGNOSTICISM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—As anonymous revilement and personal abuse in any controversy are always to be regarded as unworthy, and in themselves as sufficient acknowledgment of defeat, it seems unnecessary for me to say more upon the subject of Agnosticism. Your readers will doubtless be able to see that throughout this brief discussion, no ground of my contention has in the least been confuted; nor will they be able to avoid the easy inference that if the spirit shown by my opponents is in any sense a revelation of the Agnostic mind, Agnosticism can hardly be expected to confer any permanent benefits upon mankind. Yours, etc.,

J. INGRAM BRYAN.

July 21st, 1907.

THE KAWASAKI RACES.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Under the auspices of very fine weather, the K. K. Club successfully carried through yesterday, the second day's races of their first meeting. With few exceptions, the favorite horses came to the front. The large attendance of ladies and visitors contributed immensely to enhance the success of the day, and I understand that the munificent sum of *yen* 12,000 and *yen* 32,000 respectfully, represent the total commissions on the gate money and gross amount of the Pari mutuel.

The working of the Starting-gate, perhaps, was not up to the desire of all concerned, but it can be improved. On one occasion the wire appears to have fallen either on the top of the riders or on the horses, thus considerably retarding the start.

The Grand Stands, modelled from some in the United States, have a very fine appearance, but their construction seems so flimsy that the committee would be well advised to at once order their rebuilding.

One feature of the occasion that should not be passed unnoticed, was the fine *table d'hote* provided for the occasion. Nothing like it has ever been seen at any other race meetings in Japan, and I respectfully commend the plan to the attention of the other Race Club Committees.

E. S.

Yokohama, July 22nd, 1907.

CHRISTIAN APOLOGISTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In your issue of June 5th, in the midst of an olla podrida of elementary physical facts and speculations, I noticed the important announcement by "J. C." that "God" is a "spiritual dynamo." Doubtless "J.C." is a proper person to make this statement. But have we to regard it as a revelation or as a demonstration? If the latter, perhaps he had forgotten to forward all his manuscript, as there is a serious hiatus between his premises and his conclusion.

Still more recently "J. Ingram Bryan" has informed us that "Christianity is Christ." But he has declined to explain what he means. Like the cuttlefish when disturbed in its calculations he has disappeared in a cloud of ink. Let me try to give a few facts bearing on this question.

Christianity is a union of theology and ethics. The theology embraces essentials and non-essentials but the line of demarkation is not a constant one. For instance the stories of the creation and of the flood are now regarded by many Christians as non-essential, since they have been proved to be impossible and *especially* since the former, with great probability, and the latter with absolute certainty, have been traced to ancient cuneiform records.(1)

In the minds of most adherents of Christianity the essentials are the Trinity and the Sacrifice for humanity. It is positively certain that these ideas are borrowed from ancient mythologies. The trinitarian controversy of the early Christian church was a survival of Egyptian theology. The sacrifice of a son for the people is given in the Old Testament, where it is distinctly stated that the king of Moab, when sore pressed by the Israelites, "took his eldest son and offered him for a burnt offering," with the result that "there came great wrath upon Israel."(2) Many instances of a like nature could be given, the idea of sacrifice being founded in the lowest phase of savagery. But what can one think of a deity who created a moral code and a set of beings to follow that code, who being incompetent to do so have to be saved from the wrath of their creator by the murder of his only son? Is the whole drama not truly primitive? Is it not utterly absurd?

But see what it involves. It implies a belief in, or needs support from, a series of untoward events called miracles which have been brought forward in support of the divine nature of a personality supposed to have existed under the name of Joshua or Jesus. It implies this belief in the minds of most Christians because it is admitted by church authorities that the ethical teaching of Christ is not in itself sufficient evidence of revelation. I shall revert to this presently. It implies a belief in the virgin birth, in the resurrection and in other exceptions to the continuity of natural phenomena. To take these only it is a fact that neither of them are original. Long before the supposed birth of Christ and amid the legends of many lands we find these two stories of the virgin birth and the resurrection. We find the former in the legend of Isis and Horus the holy child, "the benefactor of men who took captive all the powers of evil." We find it anticipated by the ancient Chinese :—

"Then she trod in a footprint of God's and conceived
The great and blessed one."

If J. Ingram Bryan requires more detailed instances I shall be glad to supply them. Such being the case, we have a right to ask what evidence can be brought forward in proof of these miracles? We have a right to ask "J. Ingram Bryan" to produce this evidence and to prove to us the historicity of the personage called Christ. I can assure him that his testimony shall be weighed in no carping spirit but with all fairness and respect.

For respect we must have for the name which is associated with this coherent ethical movement. Like its theology, the ethics of Christianity are not original. They have been anticipated by the Babylonians, the Egyptians, the Hindoos, the Chinese and the early Greeks and Romans. Christianity has not created morality; it has not even monopolised it. But it has done this. It has gathered most of what is best in other systems and concentrated it around a central nucleus. Whatever may be said of its legends and its theology its ethics remain as a beacon to humanity and a monument to the upward progress of the race. They constitute the refutation of pessimism and will surely live when errors of dogma have passed away.

I am, etc., TRUTH SEEKER.

(1) "Babylonian Religion," pp 108 et seq. 127 et seq. by L. W. King, M.A., F.S.A., Assistant in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum.

(2) 2nd Kings, III, 24-7.

(3) "The Religion of Ancient Egypt" p. 91, by W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Egyptology, University College, London.

(4) "The Religions of Ancient China," p. 22, by Herbert A. Giles, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Chinese at the University of Cambridge.

KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—With reference to the remarks appearing in your issue preliminary to the report of the second day's races of the above Club, allow me to make a few corrections as the statements may mislead members of the Club.

Mr. Otani is chief clerk of the Kaisha in Tokyo, he holds no official position in the Club. No doubt Mr. Otani was instructed by the Kaisha to make the *amende honorable* to the gentlemen of the press for the very inadequate arrangements for the press made by the Kaisha at the first day's races.

Mr. S. Kimura is the Managing Director of the Kaisha and he is also one of the supervisors of the Club. Owing to Mr. Kimura's serious attack of illness at the first day's races he has since been unable to take any part in the affairs of the Kaisha or of the Club, but it is hoped that he will soon be sufficiently recovered to attend to his duties.

The Club derives no profit from the races, the services of the various officials are cheerfully given in the interests of sport, and while always glad to receive suggestions as to racing matters from those competent to give them, the Executive Committee are solely responsible for all the racing arrangements.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

B. C. T. GRAY,
Chairman of the Executive Committee

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

Report and Accounts to be Presented to the Shareholders at the Twentieth Yearly General Meeting to be held at the Company's Office, No. 161, Yamashita-cho, on Wednesday, the 31st day of July, 1907, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st May last.

The Net Profit for the year (including the sum of *yen* 16,282.43 brought forward from May 31st, 1906) after payment of an Interim Dividend and Bonus of *yen* 39,000 in January last and providing for depreciation of Plant and Machinery, and payment of Directors and Auditors' Fees, amounts to *yen* 31,977.04 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows :—

	Yen.
In payment of Final Dividend of *yen* 2.50 per share	19,500.00
Balance to be carried forward	12,477.04
	31,977.04

Taking into consideration the disadvantages attending taking over the Plant, Machinery, &c., of the Peterson Engineering Co. and re-arranging and placing same, besides working on the basis of a largely increased Capital, the Directors are of the opinion that the result of the last Half Yearly working is eminently satisfactory.

Board of Directors :—Messrs. B. C. Howard and F. J. Abbott retire by rotation in accordance with the "Articles of Association" but offer themselves for re-election. Messrs. F. S. James and E. W. Frazar having resigned their seats on the Board, the Board elected Mr. C. B. Bernard and Mr. M. Sürth to fill the vacancies; these appointments will be submitted for confirmation at the General Meeting.

Auditors :—Messrs. F. J. Hall and W. Y. Showler retire and offer themselves for re-election.

N. F. Smith,
Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Yokohama, July 22nd, 1907.

Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd.

Balance Sheet for Year Ended 31st May, 1907.

Liabilities.	Yen.	Yen.
To Share Capital—		
In 10,000 Shares of *yen* 50 each	500,000.00	
7,800 Shares issued at *yen* 50 each		390,000.00
To Reserve Fund		50,000.00
To Sundry Creditors		42,405.14
To Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China		20,104.93
To Profit and Loss Account		31,977.04
		534,487.11

Assets.	Yen	Yen
By Land Account	152,640.00	
By Plant and Machinery Account	94,614.30	
By Buildings Account	94,064.70	
By Steam Launches Account	25,000.00	
By Office Furniture Account	5,085.95	
		371,404.95

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By Stocks on hand as per Inventory		103,569.97
By Unexpired Fire Insurances		4,410.40
By Sundry Debtors		57,816.73
By Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd	255.30	
By Cash on hand	29.76	
		285.06
		534,487.11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1907.

Dr.	Yen	Yen
To Interim Dividend of *yen* 5 per Share and Bonus of *yen* 10 per Share paid 23rd Jan. 1907		39,000.00
To Bonus voted to Directors		2,500.00
To Property account, Depreciation of Buildings, &c., 5 per cent.	1,855.09	
To Plant and Machinery account, Depreciation, 5 per cent.	4,118.44	
To Fire Insurance	2,967.88	
To Wages and Expenses	182,258.66	
To Taxes	6,677.00	
To Rent	6,657.40	
To Directors' and Auditors' Fees	1,900.00	
To Upkeep and Repairs	4,666.32	
To Interest	301.37	
		211,402.16
To Balance	31,977.04	
To be appropriated as follows:—		
In Payment of Final Dividend for the Year of *yen* 2.50 per Share	19,500.00	
Balance to be carried forward	12,477.04	
		31,977.04
		284,879.20
1906, June 1st.		
By Balance		16,282.42
1907, May 31st.		
By Transfer Fees	25.00	
" Gross Earnings	268,571.78	
		268,571.78
		284,879.20
1907, June 1st.		
By Balance brought down		12,477.04

N. F. SMITH,
Acting Chairman, Board of Directors.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts and compared them with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.

F. J. HALL, W. Y. SHOWLER, } Auditors.

Yokohama, July 18th, 19 7.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

OUTRAGE AT TIFLIS.

London, July 17.

It is reported from Tiflis that General Alikhanoff, ex-Governor-General, his wife, General Gliboff, and one soldier have been killed in the street by bombs.

THE DEATH OF A KOREAN DELEGATE.

Tehun (?) one of the Korean delegates at the Hague, died suddenly and was buried there.

THE "GEORGIA" DISASTER.

The list of dead on the *Georgia* numbers eight, and six others are not expected to recover. It appears that a 200 lb. charge was being lifted preparatory to insertion in the gun when two seamen, noticing that the covering was smouldering, shouted a warning, but too late for the crew in the turret to realize the danger.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST HARMSWORTH PAPERS.

Later.

In an action by Lever Brothers, the well-known soap makers, against the Associated Newspapers, representing the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Mirror*, and the *Evening News* for libel in impugning the firm's honesty by charging it with giving short weight, damages were awarded amounting to £50,000 sterling.

CRICKET.

Following are the latest cricket scores: Players beat Gentlemen by 54 runs in the Oval match; Hants beat Warwickshire by 95 runs; Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by 36 runs, Kent beat Worcestershire by 8 wickets, and Gloucestershire beat Sussex by 5 wickets.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of August Dupre, who has been chemical adviser to the Explosives Department of the Home Office since 1873.

STEERABLE BALLOONS.

In consequence of the remarkable success of the Paurie steerable balloon the French Government have ordered the construction of a fleet of airships and are establishing a corps of competent crews.

SOUTHERN MANCHURIA RAILWAY LOAN.

The Southern Manchuria Railway Loan of four million sterling at 5 per cent., guaranteed by Japan, was issued in London and Switzerland at 97.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At the Hague Conference Sir Edward Fry informed M. Nelidoff of his intention to introduce to the Conference a proposal with regard to the limitation of armaments. M. Nelidoff has communicated with the delegates of several of the great Powers, who will ask for their Government's instructions. The text of the British proposals requests the Conference to confirm the resolution of the first peace conference respecting the limitation of armaments and as the question is now more urgent expects the Governments to study it

THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

London, July 19.

Reuters' Tokyo agent telegraphs that the abdication of the Emperor of Korea is probable. Henceforth the Sovereign power will be curtailed and exercised only through the Japanese Resident-General.

Placards have been posted in Seoul urging the assassination of Japanese officials.

The Korean Ministry has resigned.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

The Manchurian railway loan is already quoted at a premium of ½ per cent.

U. S. TARIFF REVISION.

London, July 19.

The Republican leaders of the United States have agreed to undertake no revision of the tariff until after the next presidential election.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The British Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, announced in the House of Commons that the Committee stage of the Evicted Tenants Bill will be limited to three days. It is understood discussion on the remaining Bills will be similarly curtailed.

LORD LAMINGTON RESIGNS.

Lord Lamington's resignation of the governorship of Bombay, owing to his wife's health, has been accepted

THE MONSOON.

On the Bombay coast nearly 50 inches of rain has now fallen, but the lateness of the monsoon inland is causing anxiety.

THE "GEORGIA" DISASTER.

There are now ten deaths as the result of the explosion on the U. S battleship *Georgia*.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

London, July 20.

Following is the result of the Eclipse Stakes (£10,000) run at Sandown Park on Friday:—

Mr. W. B. Purefoy's Lally, 4 yrs. 1
Mr. W. Bass's Sancy, 4 yrs 2
Lord Rosebery's Bezonian, 3 yrs. 3

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The *New York World* has been authorized to state that President Roosevelt never ordered the battleship fleet to the Pacific Ocean. He is unaware that an order was issued to that effect. Manœuvres in which the battleships should take part were discussed some time ago, but the plans were unconnected with the Japanese question. The battleships may go to the Pacific but their destination is still undetermined. The *World* describes this statement as giving the deathblow to the bellicose agitation.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Later.

In the shooting competitions now being held at Bisley, England won the National Challenge Cup with a score of 1904; Scotland was second with 1893.

RUSSIAN ANARCHISTS.

Twenty persons held prisoner in St. Petersburg in connection with the recent conspiracy to murder the Tsar and M. Stolypin will be courtmartialled.

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

There were upwards of a thousand heat prostrations in Philadelphia yesterday and many in New York.

A SOCIALIST VICTORY.

Later.

Grayson, a Socialist, has been elected for the Colne Valley Division of Yorkshire, receiving 3,648 votes to Bright's (Liberal) 3,495, and Wheeler's (Unionist) 3,227. The vacancy was caused by the elevation of Sir James Kitson (Liberal, unopposed at the last election) to the peerage.

THE KOREAN COMPLICATION.

Reuter's Seoul correspondent wires that Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived in the Korean capital.

The Korean Emperor, after a conference with his Ministers, consented to abdicate.

The Korean Elder Statesmen have written to Marquis Ito promising their support if the Japanese Government will deal fairly with the Emperor, otherwise the nation is prepared to die like martyrs.

DEATH OF DR. RUTHERFORD.

London, July 21.

The Rev. William Gunion Rutherford, LL.D., former Headmaster of Westminster School, is dead, aged 54.

THE MOTOR RACE.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Ekaterinburg in the Peking-St. Petersburg motor race.

BISLEY WINNERS.

Lieut. Addison, of Australia, is the King's prize winner at Bisley with a score of 318.

Armourer Padgett, of the Volunteer battalion of the East Yorks, made the best score for the King's Prize, namely 319, but a protest was entered against him because he was given an extra shot owing to a bad cartridge. The protest was sustained and the prize awarded to Lieut Addison.

Gibson, of the Second Lanarks, won the St. George's Challenge Cup with a score of 138.

JAPAN, KOREA, AND THE POWERS.

An apparently inspired Berlin telegram printed in the *Kolnische. Zeitung* considers that Korea is now completely forfeited to the Japanese. The action of the Japanese was perfectly justifiable from a Japanese standpoint.

In Seoul an enraged mob of a thousand

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persons attacked and burned the residence of the Premier.

FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF RESIGNS.

London, July 22.

The Commander-in-Chief of the French Army, General Hagron, has resigned, declining responsibility in time of war with the reduced army resulting from the two years' service law.

KAID McLEAN.

Reuter's correspondent at Tangier telegraphs that Raisuli has cut off communication between Sir Harry McLean and the outer world. On the other hand there are persistent rumours that Raisuli has left his stronghold with McLean, and that both have been taken prisoner by the Hakmass tribe, who are reported to be loyal to the Sultan.

THE INDIAN MONSOON.

London, July 22.

The anxiety occasioned by the delay of the Monsoon rains in Northwestern and Central India has been largely relieved by a heavy downfall of rain.

APPALLING RAILWAY DISASTER.

A train on the Soo railway, filled with excursionists, collided with a goods train at Salem, Michigan. Six cars were destroyed. Hitherto twenty-nine bodies have been recovered. Scores were injured.

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Victoria, Australia, has been appointed to succeed Lord Lamington as Governor of Bombay.

RIOTS IN SEOUL.

Reuter's Seoul correspondent wires that a mob of 2,000 Koreans marched to the houses of the Cabinet Ministers and sacked and burned them. They made a determined attempt to massacre the Ministers but were dispersed by the Japanese police.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The following cricket results are to hand:—

Yorkshire beat Gloucestershire at Harrogate by 35 runs.

Leicestershire beat Essex at Leyton by nine wickets.

Surrey beat Kent at Blackheath by 112 runs.

Worcestershire beat Hampshire at Portsmouth by six wickets.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE "KAISER WILHELM II."

London, July 23.

The Nordd. Lloyd liner *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, while taking in coal at Bremerhaven, suddenly listed to port and the water, rushing into the bunkers, filled the whole ship, which became half submerged. Pumping is proceeding satisfactorily but the vessel will be out of service for a considerable time.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT SETTLED.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent wires that it is understood that all points of the Anglo-Russian agreement have been definitely settled.

JAPANESE SEAL-POACHERS.

Reuter's Washington correspondent telegraphs that Counsellor Miyaoka, of the Japanese Embassy, has called at the State Department to enquire into the recent arrest of Japanese seal-poachers.

MR. UCHIDA AND THE POPE.

Reuter's Rome correspondent sends word that the Pope has received in audience Mr. Uchida, who has been sent to the Vatican as an Ambassador Extraordinary.

A BISLEY WINNER.

Armourer Padgett, of the Volunteer battalion of the East Yorks regiment, wins the gold cross for the grand aggregate in the King's and St. George's competitions at Bisley.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at San Francisco wires that the steamer *San Pedro*, 456 tons, collided with the steamer *Columbia*, 2,722 tons, in a fog. The *Columbia*, which was bound to Portland, sank and 150 persons were drowned.

BRITISH FLEET MOBILIZED.

The Home Fleet yesterday were mobilized for the first time. The manœuvres were watched with great interest. After the exercises in the Channel 160 ships, from battleships to submarines, assembled in the Solent, the lines covering twenty-four miles.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

London, July 24.

The Japanese Loan closed at ¼ discount after touching ½ discount. It is now officially admitted that the underwriters take 48 per cent.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has arrived in London in connexion with the Anglo-Russian negotiations. Good progress is being made but questions are still being discussed. Anything in the nature of a definite agreement is not expected for some weeks at the earliest.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, July 24.

The following cricket results are to hand:—

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire at Sheffield by ten wickets.

Notts. beat Gloucestershire at Nottingham by an innings and 38 runs.

BAD WEATHER.

Tremendous thunderstorms and rain have greatly damaged the crops throughout England

AFFAIRS IN SEOUL.

The Japanese declare that the palace at Seoul is a hotbed of conspiracies and that the constant intervention of the ex-Emperor is causing trouble.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

Later.

The House of Lords has unanimously passed the third reading of the territorial army bill.

"KAISER WILHELM" REFLOATED.

The N.D.L. steamer *Kaiser Wilhelm*, which sank in dock while coaling, has been refloated.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

The Maharajah of Bikaner has written a long letter to *The Times*, stating clearly the position of the Indian princes and declaring that while the present policy continues they will remain unflinchingly loyal to the British *raj*. If ever a crisis comes they will cast in their lot with the British.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

London, July 19.

Arrangements were easily conducted for a loan of 4 millions sterling for the Manchurian railway; 5 per cent. bonds, issue price 97, and guaranteed by the Japanese Government.

The Times says that the under-writing of the loan was undertaken with the greatest readiness, but that the best informed and most judicious men in the City regret the issue and think that even an indirect addition to Japan's heavy war debt is to be deprecated.

THE FRENCH WAR BALLOON.

Paris.

The *Petit Parisien* publishes details of Germany's endeavours to discover the secret of the construction of France's new war balloon. The manager of a German Company, through whom the Kaiser has contributed, offered the inventors and owners £50,000 for a similar balloon. The offer was curtly refused.

THE HAGUE.

The Fourth Committee of the Hague tribunal has approved by a vote of 21 to 11 the proposal to exempt private property from capture at sea, with the exception of contraband. Germany supported the proposal under reservations; Great Britain, Japan, France and Russia opposed it.

A point in the British attitude was that many of the Powers supporting the proposal would like America to propose the widest possible definition of contraband, thus nullifying the inviolability of property at sea by the vast extent of the exceptions under the heading of contraband.

Sir Ernest Satow clearly and decisively intimated that the British delegates were unable to discuss a proposal which essentially modified the principle which they had totally rejected. The Russian and Japanese attitude were practically the same.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 19.

The Stock Exchange fell ½ to ¾ on the issue of the Manchurian Railway Bonds.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

The *New York World* publishes a remarkable statement, attributed to President Roosevelt, affirming that no orders have been issued by him to the Naval Department to send battleships to the Pacific. He is unaware that any such order has been issued by the General Board. While naval manœuvres have been discussed, there was nothing relating to the Japanese question, which the President did not consider serious. The destination of the battleships is not settled.

JAPANESE AND AMERICANS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrangements are being made at San Francisco for the leading American and Japanese merchants to dine together in a friendly way and discuss the situation.

The directors and merchants of the Stock Exchange have announced that they disapprove of any law discriminating against Japanese.

The fruit growers of Fresno country declare that the Japanese are absolutely necessary as white fruit pickers can not be obtained.

The Times hails with great pleasure the change in the attitude of America.

KOREA.

The Times suggests that precipitate action at Seoul might easily be misconstrued by Japan's enemies.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.

July 20.

Admiral Yamamoto, speaking at a banquet given in his honour at Montreal, said that the views of President Roosevelt and Admiral Evans agreed with his, that peace and friendship should be maintained between Japan and America. The anti-Japanese agitation was purely local and trifling. It

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was unnecessary for him to go to San Francisco.

THE TASK IN KOREA.

The Times, in an editorial, says that though the task in Korea is a long and uphill one such statesmen as Ito and Hayashi have ample capacity and are supported by the public spirit, courage and dauntless energy of the Japanese. They may be trusted to handle the problem without repeating the mistakes made in 1894 and 1896. By maintaining the dynasty Japan has constantly observed her agreement with Korea.

THE KOREAN SITUATION.

Seoul, 21st July, 4.35 a.m.

A plot on the part of the Palace Party has been discovered. It has been clearly established that the conspirators were guilty of the crime of treason against the new Emperor, and from 12 o'clock to-day measures were taken to arrest them. The Chief Chamberlain, Yi Dochi, was apprehended at noon and the Minister of the Household, Pak Yongho, was arrested in his own house at 3 p.m. by the Chief of Police. Further Yi Kap, Chief of the Educational Bureau in the War Office; O Tam, Chamberlain; and Colonel Yi Chaileuk, commanding the Third Battalion of the Guards Regiment, was apprehended by the Korean gendarmes. Yi Hwitu, head of the Military Bureau and President of the Officers College, has not yet been found, but the Elder Statesman, Nam Chongchhol, will be arrested at once. The Cabinet Ministers are still in the Palace, where great confusion prevails. The city is quiet at present.

It has become known that the former Emperor planned a *coup d'etât* and intended by the aid of the soldiery to have all the Ministers assassinated. He thus compelled the Japanese to take military action. Their troops entered the Chinteuk Palace and organized a strict watch, but there are clear evidences that the plots are progressing.

Yesterday morning the three Ministers who were at the Palace asked for the issue of a Rescript ordering steps to quell the disturbance. But when it come to signing this document, the ex-Emperor interfered, on the ground that his Rescript of Abdication had contained the words "We appoint the Crown Prince to be Our Substitute." The ex-Emperor would not consent to the issue of a Rescript signed by the Crown Prince. In the afternoon, Mr. Song Pyongchun, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and after him his colleagues, proceeded to the Palace, but up to the present the question has not been settled. The Palace is in a state of great confusion.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, July 22.

The Hague Conference, at a plenary sitting, voted a convention for the adaptation to maritime war of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1906 with a new No. 3 Article which defines more precisely the position of hospital ships equipped privately or by recognized societies of neutral countries. It makes their exemption from capture dependent on the new conditions that they be placed under the direction of the ships of one of the belligerents, that they fly distinctive flags and that they be painted white and green. Article twelve provides that a belligerent warship may demand the surrender of wounded, sick or shipwrecked on hospital ships, merchantmen or yachts. Britain declined to acquisce in the opinion expressed in the report that warships had the right to demand this from merchantmen flying a neutral flag.

KOREA.

The Paris *Temps* says all France desires with regard to Korea is liberty for her commerce and industry.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON.

Great satisfaction is felt at the coming visit of the Japanese Squadron to Brest.

July 23.

The officers of the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* gave an at home at Devonport on Monday evening. They entertained 200 sailors.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

It is reported from Paris that the German Chancellor, interviewed by a French journalist, expresses the most cordial optimism about Franco-German relations. It appears that Germany will not place any difficulty in France's way in Morocco. He therefore holds the Kaiser's views with regard to the coming yellow peril. He says: "The Japanese are too prudent and serious to dream of menacing Europe." He is sure that Japan's difference with America will be settled.

PRIZE COURTS.

Telegrams from the Hague say, referring to the British and German prize court proposals, that it is probable England will recognize the necessity of naval experts as adjuncts of the court. The Germans may abandon the proposal to include admirals among the judges of the court.

KOREA AND AMERICA.

San Francisco, July 23.

It is reported in a Washington telegram that though Japan considers Korea to be a dependent country, America will not present an objection, as the American Government agreed to connive at the former's occupation of Korea, at the time Secretary Taft visited Japan two years ago. At that time, the Japanese Foreign Office explained to him the condition of the Korean administrative organization and Japanese views on the matter. Secretary Taft transmitted this information by telegraph, at a cost of two thousand dollars. President Roosevelt gave his consent to the proposed steps to be taken by Japan in Korea; consequently, America will not interfere with Japan in anything she may do in Korea.

The so-called Korean envoys to the Peace Conference have left the Hague for London.

JAPANESE BONDS ON 'CHANGE.

London, July 24.

The Stock Exchange is depressed by the announcement that the underwriters of the Manchurian Railway Loan have been obliged to take up about half. The bonds are quoted at 1½ to 1¼ discount and other bonds are ½ to ⅝ lower.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

The House of Lords has passed the new Army Bill after some protests as to the absence of information with regard to the cost, future strength and composition of the territorial army.

SUCCESSFUL GERMAN WAR BALLOON.

It is reported from Berlin that a cigar-shaped war balloon has made a successful cruise of three hours between Charlottenburg and Spandau.

WAVE OF CRIME IN NEW YORK.

A wave of crime is spreading over the city of New York. Javshanjian, the richest Armenian in America, has been murdered for refusing to pay blackmail to so-called Armenian patriots. Other wealthy Armenians have been threatened with death unless they pay. Attacks on little girls have become terribly frequent.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A long discussion has taken place at the Hague Conference on the American proposals as to arbitration for the recovery of debts. They contemplate a permanent court of arbitration, consisting of 15 judges selected from different countries to which, it is suggested, the Powers should agree to submit all juridical differences and those relating to the interpretation of treaties. Marshall Gergany declared that it was indispensable to fix a category of litigations to which arbitration should be applied, excluding political differences where mediation would be preferable. Germany unreservedly accepted the American proposals as to the recovery of debts.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

KOREA.

In accordance with Korea's request the Japanese Government at once took steps to convey to the Governments of the Treaty Powers an intimation of the abdication of the Emperor of Korea.

The ceremony of coronation took place yesterday at 9.20 a.m. in Seoul.

With reference to the abdication of the Emperor of Korea the *Novoye Vremya* says that from the first Japan has been entitled to exercise her power in Korea, and that she need not have waited for the present affair.

The German journals *Vossische Zeitung* and *National Zeitung* say that Japan has given effect to the rights belonging to her under the Korean-Japanese Treaty.

THE FOREIGN PRESS ON KOREA.

Paris, July 21.

Le Temps says that from France's point of view there is nothing to be surprised at in the Korean affair. It has been well understood ever since the Russo-Japanese war that Japan would make of the Korean peninsula a possession of her own, and France has agreed to this by the recent *Entente*. The Korean Emperor may be deposed, the protectorate over Korea may be changed, the country may be annexed to Japan, but in any case France will not be concerned. All that the French nation asks for is commercial and industrial liberty in Korea, and this is secured by the latest agreement.

The *Debâts* says that there is nothing for it except that Korea should bow to Japan's mandates. The mission to the Hague was a distinct breach of treaty and the Korean Court has to bear the consequences. As Japan respects the Imperial Family of Korea, she will not resort to the heroic measures taken by France in Madagascar. On that account the reform of the Korean Government should be easy.

Other French papers write in the same strain.

The *Fremdenblatt* of Vienna relates the events since the sending of the Korean delegates to the Hague, and declares that Korea's action was a clear breach of treaty.

The New York papers say that it is clear that the mining and railway privileges acquired by American citizens in Korea will not be injured by this crisis.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, after recounting the facts of the case, says that even outwardly Korea has forfeited her independence and that we shall probably soon hear of her having become a part of Japan. Whatever may be the secret feelings of the Korean monarch his signature appended to the November Convention of 1905 placed the domestic foreign affairs of his country under Japan's supervision, and if she chooses to annex the peninsula, she has only to abolish the Throne. The question is: will the Emperor of Korea lose his life or will he spend his remaining years under protection.

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The *National Zeitung* believes that Japan will resolutely put into operation her project of reforming the Korean polity. The Korean delegates to the Hague affirm that Korea's independence was guaranteed by the Treaty of 1904, but the November Convention of 1905 made Korea a tributary of Japan. What hope of success can powerless Korea have in opposing great Japan?

THE NEW JAPAN-KOREA CONVENTION.

The following is the text of the new Convention between Japan and Korea:—

The Governments of Japan and of Korea, desiring to speedily promote the wealth and strength of Korea and with the object of promoting the prosperity of the Korean nation, have agreed to the following terms:

1.—In all matters relating to the reform of the Korean Administration the Korean Government shall receive instruction and guidance from the Resident-General.

2.—In all matters relating to the enactment of laws and ordinances and in all important matters of administration, the Korean Government must obtain the preliminary approval of the Resident-General.

3.—There shall be clear differentiation of the Korean Executive and the Korean Judiciary.

4.—In all appointments and removals of high officials the Korean Government must obtain the consent of the Resident-General.

5.—The Korean Government shall appoint to be officials of Korea any Japanese subjects recommended by the Resident-General.

6.—The Korean Government shall not appoint any foreigners to be officials of Korea without consulting the Resident-General.

7.—The First Article of the Agreement signed on August 22nd, 1904, shall be rescinded.

[The Article here referred to is as follow:—"The Korean Government shall engage as financial adviser to the Korean Government a Japanese subject recommended by the Japanese Government, and all matters concerning finance shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken." Art. 5 of the new Convention renders superfluous the above provision of the 1904 Agreement.—ED. *J.M.*]

In witness of the above the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly accredited by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention:—

Done at Seoul, the 25th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 24th day of the 7th month of the 11th year of Kwangmu.

(Signed.) ITO HIROBUMI, Marquis; Resident-General.
YI WANYONG, Prime Minister of Korea.

(FROM THE "MAINICHI DENPO.")

ABDICATION OF THE KOREAN EMPEROR.

Seoul, July 19.

From 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. on the 18th inst. the Cabinet Ministers urged the Emperor to abdicate but his Majesty refused. A recess was then taken during which the Emperor summoned the Elder Statesmen.

Later.

Mr. Min and four Elder Statesmen repaired to the Palace at 2.30 a.m. on the 19th instant and had audience in company with the Cabinet Ministers. They all agreed that the only way to solve the difficulties of the situation was abdication. The Emperor finally said that in the interests of the country he would abdicate, and that the fact should be at once proclaimed. The Prime Minister, acting as Minister of the Household, and the other Ministers set themselves to make arrangements for the ceremony of abdication.

CROWN PRINCE ASCENDS THRONE.

Later.

The Emperor has abdicated and the Crown Prince has ascended the Throne.

FAREWELL RESCRIPT.

An Imperial Rescript announcing the abdication is in substance as follows:—

"During 44 years I have occupied the Throne bequeathed to me by my great ancestors. It has been my lot to encounter many disturbances; to fall short of my administrative aims; to witness daily growing commotion, and to find my measures frequently unsuited to the times. These things are due to my want of merit. Therefore I resign the Throne to the Prince Imperial."

SEOUL.

Seoul, 24th instant, a.m.

Marquis Ito received a long telegram last evening from Tokyo.

From last night negotiations have commenced.

The Ministers of the Cabinet are now holding a secret council.

Seoul, 25th July; 2.25 a.m.

The formal conference has taken place, the Plenipotentiaries being Marquis Ito and the Korean Prime Minister. They have concluded and signed a convention of 7 articles.

(RECEIVED BY THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN.")

AFFAIRS IN SEOUL.

Seoul, July 25th, 3.40 a.m.

The conference began on the 23rd. That night at 8 o'clock the Premier, Yi Wanyong, and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Sung Pyongchun, were apparently invited to the Residency-General and received an explanation of Japan's terms. They left the Residency at 1 a.m. On the 24th Marquis Ito transmitted a formal draft of the terms to the Prime Minister.

On the 24th from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. the Korean Cabinet discussed its attitude. At 4.30 p.m. the Premier and the Minister of War waited on the new Emperor and submitted the draft to him. At 7 o'clock they left the Palace, and from 8 o'clock a Cabinet Council lasting 3 hours was held.

The Premier and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce then repaired again to the Palace, the other Ministers being assembled in the Residency-General, whence they would have proceeded to the Palace if necessary according to intelligence from the Premier and Sung. At 1 a.m. the two latter Ministers left the Palace and repaired to the Residency-General, where they announced that the Emperor had agreed to the Japanese terms. The signatures were then appended and the meeting broke up in 30 minutes.

(FROM THE "NICHI NICHI SHIMBUN.")

Seoul, 25th July; 2.50 a.m.

The new Convention was concluded on the 25th instant and will be promulgated to-morrow.

Seoul, 24th July; 9.12 p.m.

Japanese troops are guarding the powder magazine of the Korean Army, but it has been considered necessary to investigate what pouch ammunition the men possess. On the 24th this investigation was undertaken by the Korean gendarmes but the non-commissioned officers and the privates resisted, and when the fact was reported to the commanders of companies they declined to interfere. There are signs that the troops intend to join in a disturbance.

(TELEGRAM RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE FROM MR. MATSUHARA, JAPANESE CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

The reply of the San Francisco Municipality to the petition instituted in the Law Courts by the Japanese proprietors of the restaurants which were recently attacked by American rioters will be presented on July 28th, the delay being due to a special request by the City authorities.

The strike of the employees of telegraph offices in San Francisco has been settled. The strikers will return to their positions on July 22nd. The strike of the employees of various telephone offices and the electric railway is not yet settled. Business, however, is being carried on without special hindrance.

SPECIALIST PRESCRIBES CUTICURA

A Famous French Specialist on Diseases of the Skin Prescribes Cuticura as the Most Effective Remedy Known to Him, Charging as His Fee 100 Francs (£4).

ALSO PRESCRIBED IN HOSPITAL SAINT LOUIS

"Gentlemen: You may be pleased to learn that a patient suffering from an irritation of the skin, caused by motoring, on consulting a noted physician in Paris, for which a fee of one hundred francs (four pounds sterling) was charged, was advised to use Cuticura, which advice, although received with astonishment, was followed and resulted in a perfect cure. (Signed) Lewis Gower, 1123 Broadway, New York, U. S. A., December 16, 1906."

French physicians, particularly those making a specialty of the treatment of skin diseases, have for many years regarded Cuticura as a specific and have prescribed it freely. It enjoys the rare distinction of being prescribed in the Hospital Saint Louis, Paris, one of the largest and most famous hospitals in the world devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the skin.

SUFFERED FIVE YEARS
Cured by Cuticura.

"I have been suffering from irritation of the skin for about five years. I was two years under medical treatment, during which time I was treated by several doctors but derived no benefit whatever from their skill. The first relief I got was from Cuticura and now thank God and the Cuticura Remedies, I am, I think, perfectly cured. I used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills since last October, and I can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any person suffering from the same malady. Edward Mannering, 34, Claremont St., Dublin, May 12, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, R. Nunome, 20th July.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,145, T. Okuma, 20th July.—Ocean Island, Phosphate.—Arimagumi.

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Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 21st July,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., 9th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 21st July,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Vedra, British tank steamer, 2,622, H. Tucker, 21st July,—Balik Pappan via Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Cleverhill, British steamer, 2,537, Parker, 21st July,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wray Castle, British steamer, 2,717, McDowell, 21st July,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, G. S. Lapraik, 22nd July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aberlour, British steamer, 2,681, P. K. Barnet, 22nd July.—Hongkong, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Antilochus, British steamer, 5,796, Geo. D. Keay, 22nd July,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 21st July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, C. K. McIntosh, 23rd July,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Tudor Prince, British steamer, 2,767, H. N. McDougall, 23rd July,—New York via Suez and ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neuman, 23rd July,—Portland, Oregon, and Astoria, 2nd July, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 23rd July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fiume, German steamer, 838, B. Wegner, 23rd July,—Iloilo, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,250, H. E. Laver, 24th July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ambria, German steamer, 3,288, Schwinghammer, 25th July,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nyanza, British steamer, 4,179, H. S. Bradshaw, 19th July,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,149, T. Arakawa, 20th July, - Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 20th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 20th July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 7,704, C. Woltemas, 20th July,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,459, W. B. Brown, 20th July,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 20th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Lauschan, German steamer, 2,056, Sperling, 20th July,—Kobe, Ballast.—Runge and Thomas.

Pathan, British steamer, 3,176, E. A. Chaplin, 20th July,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 21st July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Cathay, Danish steamer, 2,993, Jensen, 21st July,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 22nd July,—Naples, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Titania, German Navy transport, 1,248, H. Schaake, 22nd July,—Hakodate, Coal.—Langfeldt & Co., Ltd.

Vedra, British tank steamer, 2,622, H. Tucker, 23rd July,—Taketoyo, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1997, R. Igawa, 23rd July,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Antilochus, British steamer, 5,796, Geo. D. Keay, 24th July,—Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,820, T. Murai, 24th July,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hanamei, American steamer, 2,073, Gundersen, 24th July,—Vladivostock, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Bruix, French cruiser, 4,750, Capt. Rochas, 24th July,—Vladivostock via Shanghai.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, G. S. Lapraik, 24th July,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neumann, 24th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Monmouth (14), British cruiser, 9,000, Capt. John A. Tuke, 24th July,—Yokosuka.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, R. Nunome, 25th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wray Castle, British steamer, 2,717, F. McDowell, 25th July,—Boston via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nikko Maru*, from Melbourne via ports:—Dr. V. Voss, Miss Voss, Judge Casey, Mrs. A. T. Ogilvie, Master Ogilvie, Mrs. R. S. Whiting, Miss C. Whiting, Miss A. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Roush, Mr. Keenan, Mr. Warden, Mr. C. Houen, Miss Smither, Mr. J. H. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Clark, Mr. A. Hall, Mrs. Newman, Dr. W. L. Ascherson, Major and Mrs. Kelsall, Capt. W. A. Quennell, Mr. Fisher, Mr. H. Calthrop, Mr. T. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Crofter, Mr. R. Packham, Mr. Lenny Pok Hin, Mr. Lak Tin Ku, Mr. Wang Pik San, Consul and Mrs. T. Tanaka and 2 children, Mr. Cooly, Consul-General and Mrs. M. Kato, Mr. K. Murakami, Mr. T. Hayashi, Mr. T. Hori, Miss Washington, Mr. A. L. Bagnall, Mrs. A. Curtis, Rev. L. P. Hill, Miss F. Squire, Miss R. Squire, Mr. Rengtend, Miss Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ishida, Mr. G. Okada, Mr. and Mrs. K. Yura, and Mrs. Y. Yura, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, Mr. H. Matsuno, Mrs. Filmer and child, Mr. S. Megata, Mr. Fischer, Mrs. H. R. Burke, Miss S. Asami, Mr. N. Nakamura, Mr. H. Kikuchi, Mr. M. Mise, Mr. M. Matsunaga, Mr. King Ho King, Mr. Tei Bun Kow, Mr. K. Fuji, Miss M. Nemoto, Mr. S. Takano, Mr. K. Fukui, Mr. M. Muto, Mr. Y. Kato, Miss K. Nakazato, Mrs. Chan Sye and child, Mr. Ho Kwai Kung, Mrs. Yu See, Mr. Ho Shui Po, Mr. Tang Ping Wang, Mr. Lan He Chin, Mr. Lun He Yuen, Mr. Tang Chu Man, and Mr. Hong Kai Yuen, in second class; 53 Japanese, and 6 Chinese, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss A. P. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ness and 3 daughters, Mr. R. H. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hounie, Mr. C. Bretschneider, Mr. S. Stern, Mr. C. Horokoshi, Mr. C. Forbes, Mr. H. Rochfort, Capt. E. S. Worthington, Mr. J. Gadsby, Dr. H. D. Stephens, Dr. E. Madelung, Dr. E. Stilling, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. C. Acworth, Rev. H. S. and Mrs. Acworth, Dr. and Mrs. Einhorn, Mrs. B. S. Stephen, Miss J. Hickey, Mrs. M. A. Miller, Mr. R. Fulton, Mr. C. M. Weld, Mr. F. Dick, Mr. G. Marvin, Mr. D. B. Todd, Mrs. Todd and 2 children, Miss Todd, Mr. S. B. Warner, Mr. G. B. Warner, Lieut. B. W. Nicholson, Mr. F. Selwood, Mr. A. Duncan, and Hon. Constance Lindley, in cabin; Mr. Arai Yonce, Mr. J. Dack, Mr. A. Stone, Rev. and Mrs. Bergstrom and 2 children, in intermediate; 1 Japanese, in steerage. For Kobe:—Mr. Kan Ichi Iba, Mr. L. Rosenfeld, and Rev. G. Leitchfield, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Woolly, and Miss E. L. Sawyer, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. J. Alfonso, Rev. S. Bivies, Rev. J. Burniol, Mr. H. L. Bodwell, Mr. C. J. Donnell, Mr. R. E. Daniels, Rev. H. B. and Mrs. Mansell, Rev. W. McDonough, Mr. D. W. Towin, Rev. J. J. Daly, Rev. P. Lisbona, Dr. J. W. Kew, Mr. C. H. W. Kew, Mrs. J. A. Staunton, Sir Frederic and Lady Lugard, Miss H. M. Brackenbury, Mr. G. W. Woorsten, Miss M. Stewart, Mr. C. B. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Miller, Mr. E. Bowditch, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. B. W. Nuttall, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Tyler and Mr. Ross Davis, in cabin; Mr. F. Unson, Mr. Lee Yee, Mr. Geo Moy Way, and Capt. S. S. Rees, in intermediate; 237 Chinese, and 2 Hindoos, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Nyanza*, for London via ports:—Mr. J. L. Waller, Col. C. V. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pettican, Mr. S. Dass and native servant, Mr. J. Scaife, Mr. S. Langmead, Mr. N. Parham, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Refardt, Mr. H. M. Ash, Mr. L. Moreau, Mr. B. Runge, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Withington, Mr. Komor, Mr. N. G. Maitland, Mr. Norman R. Earwaker, Capt. H. C. King, Mrs. King, Mr. Cheng Fat Ting, Mr. Phra Vichara, Mr. Nai Pharot, Capt. Y. H. Brunskill, Schiffsbauingenieur Samuel, Mrs. Samuel, Mr. Louis Vogeler, Mr. Walter H. Scharr, Mr. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bodemeyer, Dr. K. Hirayama, Mr. T. Nakasawa, Mr. M. Nagayo, Miss E. Haerle, Mr. S. Furumi, Mr. Tong Ri Ye, Mr. Tong Kue, Mr. H. G. Show, Mr. Chin Shew San, Mr. Chin Cheu Shen, Mr. Gai Pon Fai, Mr. Gai Pon Hu, Mr. Yen, Mr. Yu, Mr. Wong, Mr. Tsoi, Mr. J. Tang, Mr. M. Tang, Mr. Tong, Mr. Kin, Mr. L. Karting, Mr. D. Chin, Mr. J. Tong Bark, Mr. Z. Ye Ki, Mr. Z. Ye Sung, Mr. S. Hi Chin, Mr. Ting Song, Mr. Wong Kok Chang, Mr. Fr Wung Chong, Mr. Chow, Mr. Chin Yuen, and Mr. Alimchand, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss G. Blascheck, Mr. H. Blascheck, Mrs. Borg, Mr. Chas. Braun, Mr. J. L. Brower, Mrs. J. L. Brower, Mr. J. D. Brown, Mr. J. W. Cammack, Mr. F. P. Casey, Mrs. F. P. Casey, Miss Chittenden, Mr. Jan Feith, Mr. S. Furukawa, Mrs. F. Hamano, Miss M. L. Harris, Mr. N. J. Haynes, Lieut. C. E. Hunt, Mr. Chester W. Hill, Mr. K. Ishii and servant, Mr. S. Ishimoru, Mr. P. Kinkaid, Miss B. Kinkaid, Mr. G. Kurosawa, Mr. Leung Sik Ying, Mr. H. M. Lorber, Mr. G. E. A. Lutteroth, Miss E. Lyons, Mr. S. Matsuno, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Barry, Mr. E. R. McCullough, Mr. F. M. Milverton, Mr. Morikaki, Mr. V. H. Muller, Mr. O. W. Nesbit, Mr K. Noroitsaka, Mr. S. Ozaki, Mr. A. K. Ozawa and servant, Mr. P. Paton, Mr. D. Findgengales, Mrs. R. L. Richards, Mr. W. Riesbol, Mrs. W. Riesbol, Mrs. H. F. Russell, Mr. H. G. Santen, Mr. A. H. Seaver, Mrs. J. Shaen, Lieut. Shepherd, Mr. T. Shibata and 3 servants, Mrs. T. Shibata and child, Mr. B. Shimoda, Mr. M. Takata, Miss Picton Warlow, Mr. M. J. White, Mrs. M. J. White, Mr. W. B. Wilson, and Mrs. K. Yamasaki, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. M. Cumming, Mr. J. C. Ward, Mr. F. G. Rogers, Major and Mrs. Arrasmith, Mr. J. Hyde, Mr. Favre Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Christie, Messrs. Ba (2), Major Moore, and Mr. A. F. White, in cabin; Mr. Mark Long, Mr. G. B. Turner and Dr. W. T. Turner, in European steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Riojun Maru*, for Seattle, via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. K. Nakano, Mr. S. Sugenami, Mr. S. Watanae, Mrs. C. Tawa, Mr. J. Ikeyama, Mr. N. Okabe, Mrs. C. Saiki, Mrs. T. Aoshima in cabin; Mr. H. Takemoto, Mr. L. C. Smith, Mr. T. T. Renton, Mr. R. H. Temison, Mr. T. Okamoto, Mr. R. Kato, Mr. S. Fushisaki, Mr. Y. Takata, Mr. S. Asakawa, Mr. Chen Ling, Mr. Y. Saiki, and Mr. T. Kusachi in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakata Maru*, for London via ports:—Major and Mrs. F. Kaneta, Mr. Tsu Chin Mock, Mr. T. Jin, Mr. and Mrs. O. Kawakami, Mr. H. S. Cornfoot, Mr. David Bell, Rev. and Mrs. Y. Ito and 3 children, Lieut. B. W. L. Nicholson, Mr. H. C. Mathews, Mr. G. Muwaki, Mr. H. T. Wills, Mr. E. K. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sugimoto, Miss B. Austin, Mr. T. Tanaka, Mr. Y. Yoshinaga, Mr. Y. Iwasaki, Mr. B. C. Wong, Mr. K. Aoki, and Mr. T. Takemura, in cabin; Mr. S. Nishi, Mr. S. Itami, Mr. M. Ishizaka, Mr. K. Iwashita, Mr. W. Hirokawa, Mr. S. Nakayama, Mr. K. Matsunami, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Utsunomiya, Mr. Y. Takahashi, Mr. S. Mitsuma, Miss T. Kawakami and 4 Chinese, in second class; Mr. K. Minami, Mr. C. Kawamura, Mr. K. Sugihashi, Mr. M. Kimura, Mr. G. Utagawa, Mr. K. Dock, and 6 Chinese, in intermediate.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Tacoma	B. & S.	Bellerophon 1	F.	July 26
America	P. M.	Korea 2	Sa.	July 27
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten 3	Sa.	July 27
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia 4	M.	July 29
Europe	M. M.	Sarlazie 5	W.	July 31
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 6	Su.	Aug. 4
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru 7	Th.	Aug. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th.	Aug. 8
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	F.	Aug. 9
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Tu.	Aug. 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Th.	Aug. 15
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su.	Aug. 18
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	M.	Aug. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	F.	Aug. 24

1 Left Tacoma on the 16th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.
3 Leaves Kobe on the 26th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
5 Left Shanghai on the 25th inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 18th inst.
7 Left Seattle on the 23rd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin	Sa.	July 27
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa.	July 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Sa.	July 27
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Sa.	July 27
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Su.	July 28
Europe	P. & O.	Simla	Tu.	July 30
America	O. & O.	Asia	W.	July 31
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	Th.	Aug. 1
Europe	N. D. L.	Zieten	Sa.	Aug. 3
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	Tu.	Aug. 6
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	W.	Aug. 7
Seattle	N. N. K.	Kaga Maru	W.	Aug. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th.	Aug. 8
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Sa.	Aug. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	Tu.	Aug. 13
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa.	Aug. 17
Hongkong	P. & A.	Alesia	Sa.	Aug. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su.	Aug. 18
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Tu.	Aug. 20
Tacoma	B. & S.	Teucer	Tu.	Aug. 20

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LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, July 26.

Contracts for woollens and woollen mixtures to be delivered before autumn and winter respectively are being made. Prices in Europe are reported to be high. A moderate business is going on in gassed yarn. Imports of combed wool are not large.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	37.00 to 41.30
Indian Broach...	30.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/[illegible], Gassed	360.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/[illegible], Gassed	445.00 to 485.00
Nos. 2/[illegible]0, Gassed...	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / [illegible] yds. 36 in.}	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—[illegible] lb., [illegible] yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... / Grey Shirtings—[illegible], Good to Best	Y.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—[illegible] yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 126.0
Prints—24 yards, [illegible] inches	3.15 to 4.50
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—[illegible] to [illegible] lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels ...	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best ...	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth ...	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other ...	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, [illegible]	0.60 to [illegible]
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb ...	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " " ...	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " " ...	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb ...	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " " ...	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " " ...	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market remains dull.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜″ to 1¼″)	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G....	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.90

KEROSENE.

The market is generally steady owing to small stocks.

Chasus	Y.3.71 to 3.74
Victory	3.51 to 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.83 to 3.48
Nippon	2.63 to 3.50
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.65 to 3.30
Tozai	3.00 to 3.20

SUGAR.

The market is firm for all qualities.

	PER PICUL
Brown Takao ...	Y. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila...	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German) ..	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Contracts for autumn delivery are being concluded.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first ...	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand ...	220
Artificial "Kenshin"	215

COPPER.

No special change to be remarked.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Stocks are large and consequently the market is generally weak, not, however, in consequence of inactivity in business. Generally speaking the tone of the market is good.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb...	Yen 2.50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin* ..	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb...	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.10
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.58
Antelebrine oz.	0.58

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Owing to the considerable rise during the week, all exporters, Japanese and foreign, hesitate to touch the market. Considerable business, however, was done at the beginning of the week. Since then, the market has been wanting in real transactions though the Exchange was brisk enough. The stock of fine silk remains scarce and consequently prices are advancing.

On 25th inst., stocks were: filatures 8,143 bales; Re-reels, 568 bales; Orikaishi 908 bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,310 to 1,350
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,280 to 1,300
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,270 to 1,300
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,120 to 1,230
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,360 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,340 to 1,360
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,210 to 1,210
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	—
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	1,200 to 1,210
Re-reels—Extra	1,250 to 1,260
Re-reels—No. 1	1,230 to 1,240
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,210 to 1,220
Re-reels—No. 2	1,200 to 1,210
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	N.1,180 to 1,190
Kakedas—No. 2	—
Kakedas—No. 2½	—

The following is the comparison of the average prices of silk this year and last year.

	July, 1907.	July, 1906.
	yen.	*yen.*
Filature, No. 1 coarse	1,225	1,020
Re-red, No. 1, 10 den.	1,245	1,045
Filature, fine	1,400	1,070
Orikaishi, "Horse-head"	1,200	1,000

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

July.	Present delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
19th	1,196	—	1,215	1,196
20th	1,193	1,212	1,209	1,194
22nd	1,213	1,234	1,215	1,212
23rd	1,188	1,195	1,204	1,185
24th	1,179	—	—	1,181
25th	1,191	1,193	1,203	1,196

WASTE SILK.

The stock is still scarce, and no notable business has been done. New crop is about to arrive from the interior and probably brisker business is at hand.

On the 25th inst., the stock was: Noshi, 1,967 bales; Kibiso, 3,815 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 29 bales; and sundry 685 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair...	90 to 100
Rereel—Best ...	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium ...	— to —

TEA.

Since business in the second crop commenced the market has been dull. Anxiety is being entertained as to whether similar apathy will be experienced in connexion with the third crop which is expected to be introduced at the beginning of next month.

Up to the evening of July 23rd, 7,905,800 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 79,700 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	Y. 50 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine...	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium ...	30 to 33
Good Common	26 to 32
Common...	24 to 27

HABUTAE.

A moderate business is going on because of enquiries from Europe. No orders of importance have been received from America. Prices rose considerably during the week, having been affected by the advance in raw silk.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	10.90	10.40	10.35
27	10.45	10.45	10.15
36	—	10.10	9.95

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	10.00	10.60	10.50	10.95	10.60
27″	10.75	10.50	10.70	10.30	10.20
36″	10.35	10.10	10.25	10.15	10.10

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	—	—	—
22½″	10.85	10.35	10.35	—
27″	10.55	10.35	10.05	—
36″	10.50	9.95	9.75	—

RICE.

The market in Tokyo was steady. The Osaka and Kobe markets remain stationary although there were slight fluctuations throughout the week.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	942,163
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	116,512

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
July	17.41
August	17.96
September	17.66

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.10
Medium	17.10
Common	15.80
Average	17.00

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
July	16.41	July	16.64
August	16.84	August	17.04
September	16.78	September	16.97

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Generally speaking, the market is favourable although some fluctuations were felt because of the Korean affair and the irregular weather.

VARIOUS MERCHANDISE.

Owing to sales by the War Department after the restoration of peace, the stocks of leather, hides and fur were swollen and naturally imports of these materials were almost stopped. Business in this line has now become active and prices have risen. It is said that as the markets in foreign countries are steady owing to the increase in demand, the present high prices in Japan will be maintained for some time.

The market for fertilizers remains unchanged. Sulphuric ammonia has fallen by one or two *yen*. Bean cake is in good demand, the average price being *yen* 3.50 per 100 *kin*.

New Chinese hemp and jute are being imported. The quality of this year's crop is inferior to that of last. The average price of medium is *yen* 17.20 per 100 *kin* and of superior about *yen* 18. Business is being done chiefly in the superior qualities. A moderate business is being done in condensed milk as usual at this season. Quotations are: "Eagle" brand, *yen* 13.20; "Nestle," *yen* 11.60; Japanese, between *yen* 8.80 and *yen* 13.00.

Window glass is still inactive and the market has a downward tendency.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, July 25

London silver, China sterling quotations and local rates all the same as yesterday.

London—Bank T.T	2/0$\frac{1}{16}$
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅛
— — 4 months' sight	2/0¼
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0$\frac{5}{16}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅜ @ $\frac{7}{16}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	109⅜
— Private 10 days, sight do	107⅞
Shanghai—Bank sight	67
— Private 10 days' sight	68¼
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
America—Bank sight	49⅝ @ ¾
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	213⅜
Bar Silver (London)	31$\frac{11}{16}$

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SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu, on the 19th July :—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	110
F. Strahler & Co.	100
Bavier & Co.	65
Sulzer Rudolph & Co	50
Jewett and Bent	38
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	38
Ulysse Pila & Co.	30
Cornes & Co.	27
L. Mottet	20
Siber, Wolff & Co.	15
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	548
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	269
Doshin Kaisha	48
Hara Yushutsuten	20
Total	1,378

Silk shippers by *Riojun Maru*, for Seattle and Victoria on the 23rd July :—

	Bales
Vivanti Bros.	100
F. Strahler & Co.	60
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	49
R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co.	35
Nabholz & Co.	20
Cornes & Co.	18
L. Mottet	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	345
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	248
Doshin Kaisha	17
Hara Yushutsuten	5
Total	916

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The Japan Weekly Mail:

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1907.

BIRTH.

On the 27th instant, at No. 112-B Bluff, Yokohama, to EDWARD and EVELYN COUTTS, a Son.

DEATH.

On Sunday, 28th inst., at the German Naval Hospital, LUDWIG LEYBOLD, of Tokyo, a native of Augsburg, Bavaria, in his 41st year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of cholera was reported at Moji on July 27th.

THE cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chiyoda* left Brest on July 30th for Bordeaux.

THE Kyoto, Hankaku and Hokuetsu Railways were nationalized on August 1st.

THE Women's Exhibition at Shiba Park, in Tokyo, will be closed to-day.

THE Moji branch of the Mitsui Bank has been closed and the business transfered to the 110th Bank.

A GALE was experienced on the afternoon of July 30th in Soya Strait. Thirty-eight junks are missing.

IT is reported by the *Nichi Nichi* that the sale of pari mutuel tickets at Kawasaki on the second day of the Keihin Keiba Club meeting amounted to *yen* 325,000 and on the third day, to about *yen* 400,000.

THE death has occurred of Lady Ridgeway, wife of Sir West Ridgeway, formerly Governor of Ceylon.

IT is reported by the *Chugai Shogyo* that the Government contemplates lowering the import duty on foreign rice.

ON the morning of July 28th, fire broke out in Shibuya, Tokyo, destroying one house. A young woman was killed.

"GENERAL" Booth has dedicated "Commissioner" and Mrs. Estill to the leadership of the Salvation Army in Japan.

THE *King Alfred* and three other British cruisers with six destroyers arrived at Hakodate from Niigata on July 31st.

AN explosion occurred at 9 a.m. on July 31st at the Sugeya kerosene wells. Six workmen were killed and nine injured.

THE United States Senate has lost its oldest member by the death of Senator Pettus, of Alabama. He was born in 1821.

A FREIGHT train on July 28th collided with a locomotive at Himeji Station on the Sanyo Railway. A conductor was killed.

AT 4.20 p.m. on July 27th, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being one minute and twenty seconds.

THE steamer *Nagasaki Maru* went ashore on July 29th in the neighbourhood of Yokkaichi. She belongs to Mr. K. Oaki, of Osaka.

ON July 31st, the Empress distributed six hundred *yen* among poor people of Hiroshima who suffered from the late inundations.

THE Hakodate Steamship Co.'s steamer *Takenura Maru* (2,030 tons) has sunk at Kushiro, Hokkaido. Details are not yet to hand.

FIRE broke out, on the night of July 29th, on the steamer *Sukei Maru* (180 tons) at Shimonoseki. It was put out with slight damage.

ENSIGN Sudzuki of the Second Division, Sendai, has been arrested on suspicion of having received bribes from merchants patronized by the army.

ON July 20th and 21st, frost was experienced in the village of Okusawa, Kanikita, Aomori prefecture. Damage was caused to cultivated land.

LIEUT-COL. R. W. BOGER, R.A., has been appointed military attaché to the British Embassy in succession to Colonel Hume, who left on July 19th for home.

DR. BAELZ, formerly professor of the College of Medicine, Tokyo, now at home, has been decorated by the Kaiser with the Second Order of the Red Eagle.

IT is reported by telegram from Takamatsu that a case of cholera appeared on July 31st among the crew of a vessel in that port. The patient died the same day.

ACCORDING to a telegram received on July 25th at the Foreign Office, two of the so-called Korean delegates to the Peace Conference arrived the previous day in New York *via* London in company with Mr. H. B. Hulbert, formerly editor of the *Korean Review*. They are circulating baseless reports in America with regard to Japanese doings in Korea.

PRINCESSES FUMI AND YASU, daughters of the Emperor, left Shimbashi on July 30th by the 6 a.m. train for Hakone. They will stay there during the hot season.

ON the night of July 30th and the following day, a heavy storm was experienced at Hiroshima and Kure. Damage was caused to river embankments and many buildings.

PRINCE WI HWA, younger brother of the Emperor of Korea, arrived at Shimonoseki on the morning of July 31st. He put up at the Shunpanro. He is on his way to Tokyo.

ACCORDING to a London telegram dated July 29th, the debentures of the South Manchurian Railway Co. continue in an unfavourable condition, being still at 5/8 per cent. discount.

AN unofficial commission has been appointed to enquire into the extent of the use of opium in the Straits Settlements and what steps can be taken to minimise and eventually eradicate the evil.

THE net profit of the Nippon Beer Brewing Company for the first half of this year was *yen* 556,708. An interim dividend was declared on July 28th at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

THE net profit of the Imperial Commercial Bank for the first half of this year was *yen* 244,516 and an interim dividend was declared on July 25th at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

MAJOR GENERAL AND MRS. THOMAS of the Salvation Army, commanding the Army in Japan, arrived on the morning of July 29th at Tsuruga from Vladivostock. They left the same evening for Tokyo.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Takata, Niigata prefecture, the temperature there is very high. The thermometer in a spacious building on July 31st stood at 90° F. There has been no rain for a fortnight past.

THE record rush of American millionaires to England, says *Punch*, is said to be due to the knowledge that a desirable riverside mansion at present known as the House of Lords, may shortly come into the market.

THE steamer *Nitto Maru* (1,300 gross tons) went ashore at 4 a.m. on July 29th off Tanabe, Wakayama prefecture, on her way from Kobe to Yokohama. A few hours later, she was floated through assistance rendered by the *Yamato Maru*. No serious damage was sustained. Dense fog is reported to be the cause.

BARON SHIBUSAWA and eight other leading citizens of Tokyo will entertain Mr. Luke E. Wright, American Ambassador, on the evening of Aug. 6th at the Mitsui Club. All the Ministers of State and other high officials, as well as the staff of the Embassy, will be present. His Excellency will leave for home on Aug. 13th.

THE compilation of the *Kaikoku Gojunen-shi* or Fifty years' History (after the opening of the country), has been completed under the supervision of Count Okuma. The book, which consists of two volumes, will be published by the Hakubun-kwan, Tokyo, and an English translation at the office of *The Times*, London.

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KOREA.

Friday, July 26.

Naturally the Korean Ministers showed some reluctance in agreeing to the terms proposed by Japan. Marquis Ito had difficulty in convincing them that no other exit from the situation could be found, and it is said that his Excellency was obliged to threaten withdrawal from Korea before the Cabinet recognised the inevitable nature of his demands. At the meeting on the night of the 23rd, the Resident General gave a detailed historical *résumé* of the relations between Korea and Japan since 1884, and made it plain to his hearers that Japan could not possibly continue efforts which were perpetually rendered abortive by the defective administrative machinery of Korea. The Premier, Yi Wangyong, is said to have recognised from the first that the Japanese proposals must be accepted in their entirety but it is evident that he and his colleagues had a most difficult task to perform. During the interval between the 23rd and the 25th, while the negotiations were in progress, the ex-Emperor's influence was still strong at the Palace and the Court Party's intrigues were in full operation. In the face of all this the Cabinet had to obtain the new Emperor's consent to a treaty which certainly gives Japan a considerable measure of control in Korea's domestic affairs, and we cannot be surprised that there was some hesitation On the other hand, when it is considered that the draft Convention was presented to the Korean Cabinet on the evening of the 23rd and that the document was signed at 1 a.m. on the 25th, one is obliged to confess that few negotiations recorded in history have been more rapidly conducted.

On the whole the Japanese newspapers welcome this Convention with much satisfaction. The *Jiji Shimpo* considers that the Resident General becomes practically regent of Korea and that the powers with which he is endued, if fully exercised, give him complete control of the situation. The outward semblance of annexation has been avoided, but there is secured to Japan a measure of authority which should guarantee her against any repetition of the vexatious obstacles that she has hitherto encountered in her attempt to make the Korean nation strong and prosperous. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* takes much the same line. It considers that beyond all question Japan has now become Korea's suzerain, and henceforth things should move smoothly in the Peninsula, especially as there is no likelihood that any of the Western Powers will intervene, seeing that they have already recognised Japan's free hand in Korea. Two measures, however, are considered essential by our contemporary. One is that steps should be taken to provide effectually against the non-interference of the ex-Emperor in administrative affairs; the other, that the Korean Army should be disbanded as it has shown itself on this occasion an instrument dangerous to good order and as it is at any rate a useless appendage. The *Asahi Shimbun* observes that Japan's conventional right of interference in Korea has hitherto been limited to the latter's foreign affairs, her recognised attitude in domestic matters being purely advisory. This has now been radically changed. The Resident General claims a large measure of control in domestic administration also, and there is thus a substantial hope that the Korean problem is now finally solved, thanks to the wise exertions of Marquis Ito and Viscount Hayashi. The *Asahi*, however, advises that, by way of some compensation for her trouble and expense, Japan should now negotiate with her neighbour a special treaty of commerce. Our contemporary appears to think that foreign Powers would not greatly object to this, inasmuch as they recognise Japan's exceptional position *vis à vis* Korea. The *Hochi Shimbun*, which, as the organ of the Progressists, might have been expected to cavil, is on the contrary quite conspicuous in its expressions of applause. It extends unstinted praise to Marquis Ito and it offers respectful congratulations to the Throne of Japan and to the Japanese nation inasmuch as a satisfactory solution has now at length been found of a problem which began to trouble this country in the days of the Empress Jingo and continued to be a cause of anxiety through the epoch of the *Taiko* down to the present day. The *Kokumin* alone finds the Convention too moderate and thinks that the world, whose voice has been heard through the Western press, will be surprised that Japan did not ask for more. Nevertheless our contemporary admits that the Convention confers on Japan far-reaching powers which may be made much of in the exercise. If Korea observes the Convention faithfully, everything should move in smooth grooves, but if she does not, there will be nothing for it but frank annexation. We (*Japan Mail*) may observe that this criticism is quite consistent with the policy habitually adopted by the *Kokumin* at present. Its general line of argument ever since the accession of the present Ministry to power is that at Portsmouth the former Cabinet laid the foundations of a great structure which the present Cabinet has only to build resolutely. The *Shogyo Shimpo* writes in a similar laudatory strain but doubts whether this settlement is final. There is always the disquieting element of Korean treachery and intrigue, qualities in which the ex-Emperor excelled, and it would be delusive to hope that the exercise of these baffling factors will now cease. If not, however, annexation will be the necessary course. It is for the Koreans themselves to decide their ultimate fate. The *Chuo Shimbun*, while frankly acknowledging itself an advocate of annexation, observes that Marquis Ito, by the exercise of his accustomed wisdom, has secured the substance without grasping at the title. The latter course might have proved troublesome and expensive, whereas the former leads Japan straight to the goal which she desires to reach.

There seems to be some doubt as to whether the whole of the covenant has been published. The *Jiji* plainly hints that there are other provisions of an important character which it is not considered wise to promulgate at present.

Viscount Hayashi is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as saying that the provision with reference to the appointment of Japanese subjects to be Korean officials is not intended to refer to Cabinet Ministers. The Viscount also urges that the Japanese press should be more circumspect in its references to the Korean Imperial House. The ex-Emperor, confronted by a serious international crisis, took of his own accord an extraordinary step, involving large self-sacrifice, and is deserving of corresponding respect.

Count Okuma, speaking through the columns of *Hochi Shimbun*, is quite unqualified in his applause. He observes that Japan had previously acquired the control of three great organs in Korea, namely, foreign affairs, finance and communications. She has now acquired practical control of domestic affairs. Not nominal control. That is quite unnecessary, and to extort it at the risk of needless complications would have been very short-sighted policy. Marquis Ito has now been nearly two years in Korea, struggling to perform an exceedingly difficult task. There have been occasional murmurs against the apparent leniency of his policy. But the end crowns the work. Marquis Ito has justified his country in the eyes of the world by pushing to its utmost limits the programme of patience and conciliation. Who will venture to affirm that under other direction than that of this profoundly wise and experienced statesman the present result could have been achieved.

The Emperor of Japan has sent a special message to Marquis Ito desiring him to adopt every possible precaution for his own personal safety.

At the present moment things seem to be tolerably quiet in Seoul. The people are agreeably surprised to find that the new Convention makes no reference to annexation and that the Sovereign is not to be obliged to go to Japan for the purpose of offering apologies. But there is no confidence that this tranquillity will be permanent. It is the habit of Korean disaffection to smoulder for a time, and very likely disturbances will have to be dealt with in the provinces during the course of the next few weeks or months.

The Resident General has intimated to the Korean Government that in deference to its request for the preservation of order by the Japanese, steps have been taken to unite the police and the military and to place both bodies under the control of the general officer commanding the 13th Division, which is the garrison army of Korea. It has further been decided to send a brigade of troops from the Kokura Division to the Peninsula. At present the disposition of the troops in Korea is that one brigade of the 13th Division is stationed in the north, the other at Pyongyang, and only the headquarters are in Seoul. The Korean capital therefore is not sufficiently guarded, and its garrison will be augmented by a portion of the troops now sent from Kokura, the remainder of these troops being distributed at important places in the south. The Kokura brigade consists of two regiments, namely, the 14th and the 47th, under the command of Major-General Yoda. It is distinctly stated that this additional force is intended solely to preserve order and to protect the lives and properties of Japanese and foreigners residing in Korea.

Saturday, July 27.

One of the great difficulties in carrying out the new treaty with Korea, so far as concerns the appointment of competent Japanese to efficient positions, is that men being linguistically competent and also interpreters are very scarce. Steps are to be immediately taken to supply this deficiency, but of course time will be needed. The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent says that there will be no change in the Cabinet, and that the Japanese who are now acting as advisers to the Korean Government will become actual Korean officials.

Several of the Tokyo newspapers advocate the abolition of the Korean army. They contend, and with much justice we think, that Korea has no need of a native army, so long at all events as she is garrisoned by Japanese. At present out of a total annual revenue of 10,000,000 *yen*, three millions go to the army, and it is claimed that this money might be spent more advantageously. Some of these journals are inclined to go in search of a secret

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agreement supplementing the published Convention. They appear to think that some such agreement would be necessary in order to disband the troops, but to us it seems that ample powers for this and almost any other purpose are vested in the Residency General by the published document.

The Seoul correspondents of the *Jiji Shimpo*, the *Kokumin Shimbun* and the *Shogyo Shimpo* wire that the eyes of the ex-Emperor have been completely opened. He has openly confessed that the Hague delegates were sent by him with the object of rescuing his country from Japan's protectorate. He believed firmly that this could be effected by a direct appeal to the Powers, but he now sees that Japan's position in the world is very different from what he had supposed it to be, and that in fact he was entirely misled. The correspondents place in his Majesty's mouth a very frank confession of his own want of judgment, and represent him as begging the Ministry to endeavour to avert as far as possible the ill effects of a false step which has already cost him his throne. If this be true, the last act of the unfortunate Monarch will go far to re-habilitate him in public opinion. But who were his advisers? What foreigners were so purblind or so corrupt as to suggest to the Emperor that an appeal to the Hague Tribunal could possibly produce any substantial result? We say "foreigners," because it is quite evident that the Emperor cannot have relied upon Korean advice only in this matter.

There are conflicting accounts about the attitude of Korean political parties towards the new Convention. Some correspondents state that the general conviction is against opposition, since resistance to what must be regarded as inevitable would probably lead to only worse results. But the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent wires that there is much dissatisfaction about the clause which empowers the Resident-General to appoint Japanese subjects to be Korean officials. Even the Il Chinghoi object to this provision and are likely to head an agitation against it. It would be contrary to all reason to expect that such a Convention would be accepted frankly by the whole nation. There will be certainly more or less trouble and Japan must be prepared for that.

Mr. Sung Pyongchun, now Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and formerly leader of the Il Ching-hoi, has been interviewed by the correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun*. This Mr. Sung lived for many years in Kobe, where he was known as Noda Heijiro. He spoke with the greatest frankness to his interviewer, declaring that he and his colleagues of the Cabinet had worked as one man in negotiating the new Convention, which embodied conditions such as he himself had for many years considered essential. Only one course offered for Korea if she was to preserve any semblance of integrity. That course was to rely entirely on Japan. What had hitherto been done had been mere cheese-paring: it was necessary to take a big knife and cut out the roots of the numerous abuses which crippled the country. Money would be needed, of course, but Japan might be relied on for some assistance, and the Imperial Household had a revenue of 8,000,000 *yen* annually, part of which could be diverted for purposes of reform. As for the question of appointing Japanese subjects to be Korean officials, Mr. Sung observed that if his countrymen reflected, they would find nothing strange in such an arrangement. At one time their public offices had been largely filled by Chinese subjects.

The Consuls of all the Great Powers have been interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*. They were practically unanimous in endorsing the course which has been adopted by Japan, but the German Consul suggested that the steps taken to compel the ex-Emperor in the matter of complete abdication had scarcely been as gentle as wise diplomacy would have suggested. We (*Japan Mail*) are inclined to think that this criticism is misquoted, for the German Consul can scarcely be supposed to have openly implied disbelief in Marquis Ito's denial of all interference direct or indirect in the abdication drama.

It is stated that all the Korean refugees now in Japan will be pardoned at the instance of Marquis Ito and allowed to return to their country. The principal of these are Mr. Yu Kilsun, formerly Minister of Home Affairs, and originally a student at the Keiogijuku, and Mr. Cho Wiyon, formerly Minister of War. The experience that Marquis Ito has had in connection with Pak Yongho would not have suggested any further leniency to the refugees. As to Pak Yongho, the office of Minister of the Household left vacant by his arrest, has been given to Mr. Yi Yunyong, elder brother of the Prime Minister. Another item of news is that Colonel Yi Hwitu, of the Imperial Guards, who is charged with inciting his men to revolt, has been apprehended.

Sunday, July 28.

Correspondents of Japanese newspapers in Seoul concur in reporting that calm has been established there. There is certainly some dissatisfaction about the Convention, but the new Emperor is taking matters more coolly than was anticipated; the leaders of the political parties show no disposition to make violent demonstrations, and the arrest or flight of those of the Palace Party who fomented the recent intrigue has severed the connection between the Palace and the malcontents outside. All these factors contribute to the preservation of order, and it is thought that so far as Seoul itself is concerned no further apprehension need be entertained. The provinces, however, continue to be a source of uneasiness. The newspapers published in Seoul, not excepting the eminently anti-Japanese *Daihan Mailu-Simpo*, agree in thinking that the Convention is more or less inevitable, and that what the Koreans have to do now is to educate their competence for independence instead of struggling against conditions which cannot be radically altered. It appears that something much more severe than the actual Convention was anticipated. The Koreans imagined that their country would be entirely deprived of all sovereignty, that the Palace would be dismantled and that the troops would be disembodied. Entertaining these apprehensions, they find the fact much easier to bear than the fear.

From various places in southern Korea comes news of petty disturbances, and in two or three instances the Korean soldiers have associated themselves with the mob. But these riots have not had any serious result so far, nor do they seem sufficiently concerted to be formidable. This intelligence shows that the Japanese authorities were well advised when they decided to send an additional military force to southern Korea. The Kokura brigade have all landed at Fusan and they are being distributed throughout the southern provinces.

An interesting fact is that several Japanese, of more or less political reputation in their own country—as for example Messrs. Nakamura Yaroku and Mori Hajime—are said to have thrown in their lot with the anti-Japanese element in Korea. These men are Christian socialists and they are described as insisting that any arbitrary treatment of Korea by Japan would be contrary to the laws of humanity. There are quite a number of semi-political associations in Korea, and several of them have Japanese advisers.

On the 27th inst. Viscount Hayashi, presented by Marquis Ito, had audience of the new Emperor. His Majesty presented the Viscount with the Grand Cordon of the Sacred Star, and Mr. Konishi, the Viscount's private secretary, with the Fourth Class of the Taikyokusho.

Marquis Ito's first step in exercise of the authority conferred on him by the new treaty seems to be directed to conferring on the people of Korea the blessing of security of life and property. Three principal courts are to be established, and justice will be administered there mainly by Japanese experts. The native tribunals by which justice has hitherto been administered are described by all observers as utter farces, their judgments depending solely on bribery, corruption and favouritism. The abolition of this terrible abuse is Korea's most urgent need.

As a result of the Article which empowers the Resident-General to appoint Japanese subjects to official positions in Korea, it is expected that Mr. Megata, hitherto financial adviser, will be nominated Vice-Minister of Finance, and that Mr. Maruyama, Adviser to the Police Bureau, will be named Chief of Police.

Two or three days ago we noticed a statement made by the notorious English newspaper of Seoul to the effect that among the conditions demanded by Japan one was the Emperor of Korea's public ratification of the November Convention. Of course this was a deliberate lie and supremely clumsy at that. Any such demand on the part of Japan would have been nothing more or less than an open acknowledgment that the Convention did not yet possess any inter-State validity and that in fact, as clamorously asserted by Mr. Storey and his co-adjutors, the document had been extorted by force and had never received the Emperor's sanction. We did not attach much importance to the statement, being convinced that it was merely to be classed with the numerous falsehoods which form the stock in trade of the journal in question. But now comes a curious telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from London. It says that on the 12th inst. the Emperor of Korea sent a secret envoy to Shanghai with instructions to telegraph thence to Mr. Storey, of the *Tribune*, in the sense that Japan had actually preferred the above demand for ratification of the Convention and had threatened that unless it was complied with, the Emperor should be dethroned. His Majesty was nevertheless determined not to yield. So then it appears that this tale was manufactured in the Palace; that it was thence communicated to the notorious English journal in Seoul, and that it was carried to Shanghai by a special envoy for transmission to the London *Tribune*. For their acrobatic feats as tricksters the *entourage* of the Korean Throne certainly deserve a high place. Is there the slightest possibility of believing in the sincerity or patriotism of men who resort to such falsehoods? And here it is pertinent to ask how far the accredited agent of the world's greatest news-disseminator, Reuter, is justified in lending

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himself to circulate statements such as those recently made to him by the Hague delegates. Among those statements was one so flagrantly false that even the most unsophisticated agent should have recognised its incredibility; namely, the statement that the philanthropic, merciful and tender-hearted Koreans had abolished the system of torture five years ago and that the savage, cruel and blood-thirsty Japanese had re-introduced it. Baron Reuter should put his finger upon this agent as a man unfit to be trusted with the privilege of assisting to purvey news for the nations. We wonder, too, how far the ex-missionary, Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, associates himself with the mendacious stock in trade of his colleagues. A telegram from New York says that he has accompanied them to the United States. If so, he must be a consenting party to their ingenuous devices. Mr. Hulbert is the author of a volume called "The Passing of Korea." He may congratulate himself on having contributed materially to the rapidity of the passage.

Our readers remember that members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Korea were represented by more than one report as having actively participated in the political riots in Seoul. In view of this rumour a leading member of the foreign community in Tokyo, who is profoundly interested in the Association in question, telegraphed to its general secretary asking for information as to the truth of the above reports and received the following reply:—"Leading members condemn riots. I find no instance of individual members participating." The above telegram has now been supplemented by a letter from which we take the following extracts:

Mr. C. H. Choi, our office secretary, says: "I have seen about 30 of the members yesterday and to-day and we talked about the fighting, but I have heard no report about a single one of our members taking part in the disturbances." Mr. T. Kim, the Korean General Secretary, says "various young men have found much fault with the association because it refuses to have anything to do or say at this time of crisis. I have been obliged to listen to some very harsh words because our organization will not have anything to do with politics. I do not know of a single member of our society who has had a part in these affairs but there are still some young men in the city who belonged to the former political Young Men's Association (Sei Nen Kai, in Korean Chung Yung Whoi) not the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Japanese newspaper correspondents have doubtless confused them with us. I also talked with other members and all with the same result."

I showed Mr. Furuya, Private Secretary of Marquis Ito, your telegram and he said he had heard reports that members of the Association were taking part in the riots but he supposed they were members of the political society Sei Nen Kai. He could see, he said, that out of the eight or nine hundred members of the Seoul Y.M.C.A. it was quite possible there may have been some individuals who were in the rioting crowds. Of course he did not suppose they were official representatives of the Y.M.C.A. He recommended that I call upon the Japanese Chief of Police. This latter gentleman said he knew of no members of our organization taking part in the riots and he approved of our sending the telegram as worded.

I talked with Mr. Sammons, our Consul General, and Mr. Zumoto of the *Seoul Press* showing them your telegram and the answer I proposed forwarding to you. They approved the action I was taking. They had neither of them heard such reports and agreed to advise me if cause should arise.

Some days ago the Korean Secretary and I received a request from some young Koreans to send delegates to a political meeting at which it was proposed to discuss the abdication of the Emperor, etc., etc. We answered that we had no power to appoint delegates, the Board of Directors must do that and at any rate the Y. M. C. A. had nothing to do with politics and hence even the Board of Directors would not do it.

We are very unpopular with this class of young men who think they are patriots but are really doing a great deal to injure their country by their hasty and inconsiderate acts. I have talked with a number of the leading Koreans, members of the Association and prominent in public life, anti-Japanese as well as pro-Japanese, and they strongly disapprove of what these men are doing.

Tuesday, July 30.

There is no news of any special disturbance in Korea. The authorities have enacted and promulgated a peace preservation law closely resembling the *Hoan Jorei*, which is still in force in Japan in spite of repeated efforts on the part of the Diet to obtain its recission. It confers great discretionary powers on the Minister of Home Affairs and the Chief of Police, and it will doubtless prove a useful measure in Korea.

There is renewed talk of abolishing the Korean Army as it has always shown a disposition to side with sedition, but it is thought that this step will not be taken until the Japanese reinforcements have been fully distributed.

The ex-Emperor is reported to be continuing his schemes. He aims now at winning over to his side the brothers Yi, of whom the elder is Minister of the Household and the younger is Premier. His Majesty is exhausting the devices of courtesy and persuasion to effect this object, and failing success in that direction, he seeks to create a breach between the Premier and the strongest member of the Cabinet, namely Sung, ex-leader of the Il Chinghoi. It would seem therefore that the Emperor's recently reported expressions of contrition and his confessions that he recognised the error of his ways were simply a new political manœuvre. Under the bad advice which has hitherto been given to him, his Majesty has driven a good many nails in the coffin of his country's independence, and it seems that he is bent upon completing the task.

Prince Wi Hwa is to leave Seoul for Tokyo on the 30th inst. The purpose of his visit is not known. This Prince has already paid more than one visit to Japan and has the reputation of being very pro-Japanese. We suspect that his mission is mainly to report the accession of the new Emperor. The ceremonial coronation of the latter will take place as soon as a fortunate day has been selected by the astrologers of the Court. Meanwhile the latest report as to the residence of the ex-Emperor is that he will continue in Seoul, merely moving to a detached Palace which is now undergoing repairs.

A curious report comes about the doings of the Doyu-kai, which has hitherto been the focus of anti-Japanese agitation. Several of its leading members are said to have repaired to the Residency in Seoul and to have declared that, finding the new Convention much more lenient than they had expected, they recognised for the first time Japan's indisposition to deal harshly with their country, and they will therefore exert themselves to secure the peaceful operation of the new system, if they are allowed to hold lecture-meetings. Naturally there is some doubt as to the sincerity of this sudden conversion.

Japanese adventurers are of course attempting to make capital out of the situation. They think that they see an opportunity to obtain high posts in Korea under the provisions of the new Convention. But they have hitherto met short shrift at the hands of Marquis Ito. Conspicuous amongst these adventurers is Mr. Nakamura Yaroku, formerly a prominent member of the Progressist Party, who fell into permanent disgrace in connection with the purchase of a quantity of rifles on behalf of Dr. Sun. This politician is said to have been strongly *liié* with Pak Yongho, but the latter's sudden fall from power disconcerted Mr. Nakamura's schemes.

Thus far the employment of Japanese subjects as Korean officials seems likely to be limited to vice-inspectorates in the provinces and to certain posts in connection with the police. This of course is independent of the judiciary, where doubtless a good many Japanese will be employed.

Marquis Ito is quoted by the correspondent of the *Nippon* as saying that, although the new Convention creates sufficient powers, there remains the difficult task of utilizing those powers to the best advantage in the interests of Korea. His Excellency does not think that the State funds now available will suffice for the purpose, but he does not appear to have intimated any new source of income.

Viscount Hayashi, who refrained from making any remark until after his audience on the 27th inst., is reported by the Tokyo press as having stated that the new Convention was not by any means the result merely of the Hague incident. It was in reality the outcome of a long series of difficulties encountered by the Japanese in attempting to promote the welfare of Korea. They had been invariably met by plotting and treachery which showed an utter want of appreciation of Japan's aims or gratitude for her efforts. Marquis Ito's long-suffering patience and kindly tact had thus been rendered fruitless, and the moment had come when Korea would have fallen completely into the abyss had not a strong hand been held out to save her. The new Convention conferred on the Japanese the power of selecting officials for service not only in administrative ranks but also at the Court, and this power, if judiciously exercised, ought to furnish a means of checking the above abuses. As to the language of the first Article of the new Convention, the term used is to be interpreted in the sense indicated by the Portsmouth Treaty and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, namely protection, guidance and control, including the right of initiative. As for the second article, it confers on the Resident General the right of vetoing Korean legislative and administrative measures. These provisions, supplemented by the right of appointing Japanese subjects to official positions, might be said to invest Japan with complete practical authority in the Peninsula. It would be necessary at the very outset to select competent persons for the discharge of judicial functions, these being at present in the hands of men quite unqualified for the work. Experience would show what administrative posts might be most advantageously filled by Japanese, and there would be no hesitation in appointing the latter if necessity clearly indicated such a course. It could not be denied that foreigners were right when they described the Resident-General as the Uncrowned King of Korea. The London *Times* had warned Japan of the advisability of not meddling with the Throne. Japan has not done so, and what she had done would surely secure the endorsement of Western nations. His Excellency hoped that the world would soon see Japan exercising as Korea's protector a beneficial influence similar to that exercised by Great Britain in Egypt. But the efforts of Japanese officials alone could not secure that result; the Japanese nation must lend its assistance.

Viscount Hayashi left Seoul on the 28th inst. and had a great send-off. It is stated that Marquis Ito will return temporarily to Tokyo in the middle of August to report to

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the Emperor, by whom he has been summoned.

The course of events in Korea recalls a historical parallel in which the policy of Marquis Ito bears a close resemblance to that of Iyeyasu. Hideyoshi, the Taiko, when his end was approaching, nominated the Tokugawa chief to be the guardian of the youthful Hideyori. Iyeyasu might have discharged the trust with entire loyalty, but Hideyori's mother, Yodogimi, did not credit such an exercise of unselfish fidelity, and her incredulity was encouraged by Ishida Kazushige (commonly known as Ishida Mitsunari). This man constantly prompted Yodogimi to plot against the Tokugawa, and his intrigues, supplemented by her distrust, created a state of affairs which evidently and inevitably tended to a final rupture. It was certain that the situation could be greatly alleviated by the removal of Ishida Kazushige, and several of the counsellors of Iyeyasu urged that measure. But the Tokugawa chief looked further ahead. He saw that as between his own house and that of the Taiko's son an ultimate conflict could not be averted, and he perceived that to leave to Ishida a free hand would be the most certain means of precipitating a result which, from the point of view of the Tokugawa, could not come too soon. In short, Ishida's machinations were sure to furnish the pretext which the Yedo chieftain wanted. Among the vassals of the Tokugawa there was one—Honda Masanobu—who saw with the eyes of his lord, and who understood that to put Ishida out of the way might contribute to the temporary peace of the situation, but, for the rest, could only defer the desired issue. Iyeyasu, however, had not yet given any definite sign as to the nature of his decision, and Honda, consumed with anxiety, made his way one night to his lord's bed-chamber with the intention of strongly advising against the removal of Ishida. Iyeyasu was lying awake. He demanded Honda's object in coming to such a place at such a time, and Honda replied by asking him what purpose he entertained with regard to Ishida. Iyeyasu having answered that he was even then pondering over the matter, Honda expressed himself re-assured, for he had absolute faith in the wise issue of the Tokugawa chief's reflections at any crisis. Thus Ishida was left unmolested, and in the end his intrigues pulled down the house he sought to save. Suppose that we call the ex-Emperor of Korea a modern Ishida; Korea, the Tokugawa Court, and Marquis Ito, Iyeyasu?

Wednesday, July 31.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* dated the 28th inst. says that the ex-Emperor has handed over his seal to the new Sovereign and has moved to a different residence, but still within the precincts of the city. The Minister of the Household, Yi Chunyong, and the Minister of the Interior, Min Pyonghyok, have pledged themselves to effectually remove all the Palace abuses within the space of three months, and, in the event of their failure to make good this promise, the ex-Emperor will be removed to a more distant place. The *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent condemns this arrangement as quite ineffectual. He says that although in name the residences of the two Emperors are different, one being the Shunrei-den, and the other being the Chomei-den (Japanese pronunciation,) both are really within the precincts of the Keium-kiu: that is to say, the two Sovereigns are separated from each other merely by a partition. It is as though they lived in different rooms of the same house. The correspondent justly thinks that such an arrangement will be wholly inefficient. So it will in all probability, but the Korean Imperial Family must be left to work out its own fate. Evidently Marquis Ito has not the least intention of interfering in such matters as the residences of the Emperors. He will leave these things severely alone.

The investigations of the Chief of Police in connection with the recent riots have revealed some curious facts. They show that the chiefs of the mob which set fire to the residence of the Prime Minister were a Mr. Yung, formerly Principal Judge of the Supreme Court, and a certain Mr. Kim, about whose antecedents nothing is mentioned. The latter, with thirty others, has been arrested, but Yung's apprehension is postponed as he is lying ill.

There are no signs of any disturbances as yet either in the capital or in the provinces. A statement comes over the wires that there was a plot to burn the house of Sung Pyongchun, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and ex-leader of the Il Chinghoi, but the project was discovered in time to allow of preventive measures.

A correspondent of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, who is described as being exceptionally well-versed in Korean affairs, writes that the Prime Minister had expected something much more drastic than the demands actually presented by Japan and that he was most agreeably surprised at their moderation. With regard to the new Emperor, this correspondent assigns to him a character different from that hitherto given by common report. His Majesty has not the singularly extensive ability for scheming and plotting which distinguished his predecessor, but he shows a very manly disposition to form rapid and intelligent views and he has an extraordinary faculty for numbers. The ex-Emperor is now completely separated from his old *entourage* of sycophants and schemers, and this monarch, whose single voice formerly decided the affairs of the nation, has sunk to the position of a mere nonentity. The consequence is that his relations are somewhat strained with his son who has superseded him. Of course the change of situation is a terrible blow to Lady Om, who up to the moment of the Emperor's abdication wielded supreme influence in the Palace. This lady had long been manœuvering to secure recognition for herself as Empress and for her son, Prince Yong, as heir apparent. But all these projects are now completely defeated. The accession of the son of the Queen who met such a terrible fate some years ago has brought the Min family into power, and of course so many interests are involved in this change that abundant materials for fresh plotting must be considered to exist.

Viscount Hayashi, who has arrived at Bakan en route from Seoul to Tokyo, is represented by the press as expressing profound sympathy with the immense duties and responsibilities devolving upon Marquis Ito. Happily the veteran statesman is in the best of health and spirits and discharges his multitudinous functions with the utmost industry and vigour. The Viscount speaks in very high terms of Mr. Sung, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, whom he describes as a veritable hero. His Excellency also strongly praises the present Premier Yi and his elder brother, who is the new Minister of the Household. As to the reception given by the Korean nation to the new Convention, Viscount Hayashi speaks in very indifferent terms of the small disturbances that have hitherto arisen, but he does not venture to predict that some commotions may not still be witnessed. Doubtless among foreign observers there will be differences of opinion. *Quot homines tot sententiae.* But whatever divergence of views there may be as to the moral side of the problem, all will agree as to its political aspect, namely, that the steps taken by Japan were inevitable.

Tokyo journals quote the views of the British, American, German, and Russian press on the Korean crisis. There appears to be remarkable unanimity of opinion in Japan's favour. Some Russian journals go so far as to say that ever since the war Korea may be regarded as a province of Japan.

Naturally there continues to be a great deal of writing in Japanese newspapers about Korean affairs. A consensus of opinion shows itself with regard to the abolition of the Korean army, excepting perhaps the Guards, and this advice is accompanied by a suggestion that the Japanese garrison should be increased to two divisions. But it appears to be the opinion of the authorities that one division will be ample for all purposes, more especially if the Korean army be disbanded, for it constitutes a menace to rather than a guarantee of peace and good order.

Thursday, August 1.

On the evening of the 29th inst. Marquis Ito entertained all the correspondents of the Japanese press, to the number of thirty, at the Nippon Club in Seoul. The Marquis made a very interesting speech. He commenced by saying that there were many Koreans who supposed their country to have been independent for several generations back. But as a matter of fact Korea had been using the Chinese almanac and was frankly recognised as a dependency of the Chinese Empire: she had neither the name nor the reality of independence. It was not until 1877 that this relation with China was brought to a close. Japan was the agent that effected the change. The Koreans having fired on a Japanese man-of-war off the island of Kanghwa, negotiations ensued, and they resulted in a treaty which rescued Korea from her state of dependency and recognised her as a sovereign country. Marquis Ito, himself had been one of the committee of investigation appointed by his country at that time. In the treaty then concluded the monarch of Korea, whose title had hitherto been *Denka* (Royal Highness) received for the first time the appellation of *Dai-Kunshu Heika* (His Majesty the Great Ruler), and, in the chronology then adopted, the word *kenkohu* (establishment of the kingdom) was inserted. Then for the first time a genuine idea of independence had been implanted in the breasts of the Koreans, and from that era they had just reason to regard their country as a sovereign Power. The Marquis had often urged these facts upon the attention of Korean statesmen and anti-Japanese agitators. He had told them in the plainest terms that their country owed to Japanese initiative whatever it possessed of independence. It had not enjoyed any such title in reality prior to thirty years ago, and nothing could be historically more erroneous than to allege, as many Koreans do, that their country had been independent from time immemorial and was now being stripped of her independence by the Japanese. This view of the case had often been brought to the notice of Korean publicists by the Marquis, but not once had any convincing answer been elicited. As a matter of plain fact Korea owed to Japan whatever independence

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the possessed, and if Japan now drew back the hand which had conferred that title, the Koreans would have no just reason to blame her. But Japan entertained no such design. Her object was not to absorb Korea but to assist it. In view of the geographical relation in which the Peninsula stood to the neighbouring Empire, certain duties of self-protection devolved upon Japan and her aim was to fulfil these by educating in Korea a real capacity for independence so that the flag of the Rising Sun and the flag of the Svastika might float side by side for the defence of Far Eastern seas. The Marquis himself was not less loyal to the interests of the Korean Sovereign than to those of his own Emperor. He did not hesitate to tender advice to the Korean Emperor and to tender it in very emphatic terms, but he reminded the Koreans of the old Chinese proverb that if a country possessed seven urgent statesmen its integrity was secure.

The above speech is reported to have been received with great applause. Read carefully, it amounts to a plain intimation that Korea's fate lies in the hollow of Japan's hand, and that it depends on the Koreans themselves whether Japan will close that hand on them and their country. If they frankly follow the guidance now offered to them, they may hope for ultimate independence, but if they continue to intrigue and resist they will be crushed.

Prince Wi-hwa, who has just arrived in Japan, and whose coming here has given rise to many surmises, appears to be a refugee. He is the younger brother of the now reigning Sovereign, and thus, as heir apparent to the Throne, he stands between the latter and Prince Yong, the son of Lady Om. His removal from the scene has therefore always been a great object to that lady and her partisans, and many attempts are said to have been made to involve Wi-wha in some trouble which might have led to his forfeiture of birthright, if not to his death. This object has become more than ever desirable in consequence of the abdication of the old Emperor, and thus Seoul is considered an exceedingly dangerous place of residence for Wi Hwa. The Korean Prince is said to have a son in Japan born of a Japanese wife.

The case of Mr. Pak Yongho is assuming an air of mystery. On the one hand the charges against him are multiplying. It is said that already while still an exile in Japan, he counselled the despatch of the secret delegates to the Hague, and thus, while enjoying Japanese hospitality, was vigorously working against Japan's interests. It is further stated that he was not only privy to but also a chief mover in the *coup d'etat* of the 20th of July which failed so narrowly. On that day the question of the practical significance attaching to the Emperor's abdication was under vehement discussion. Pak, announcing himself as Minister of the Household, threw all his weight into the contention that the Emperor had merely delegated his power temporarily, and that his Majesty remained ruler of the State just as much as ever. The Prime Minister and his colleagues vehemently resisted this interpretation, and in the meanwhile the plot for their assassination was in full course of concoction. The instruments for carrying out the murder were to have been the Imperial Guards, and the time was fixed for midnight on the 20th, Pak meanwhile having retired to his own house where he quietly awaited a *denouement* which would, he hoped, raise him to the position of Prime Minister. This nefarious scheme failed through the merest accident. Japanese troops, in compliance with a request received from the Korean Cabinet, had been directed to march with all expedition to the Palace for the purpose of protecting it. They naturally knew nothing about the projected assassination, and thus it became simply a question of smartness whether they would reach the Palace before or after the Guards. They reached it half an hour earlier than the military executioners—thirty minutes, which are attributed chiefly to a slow clock in the barracks of the Guards—and thus the lives of the Ministers were saved. On the other hand, the new Emperor on the 27th of July bestowed upon Pak a title which secures for him the treatment of a Minister of State. Such a nomination at the very moment when a man is lying in jail awaiting trial on a capital charge, creates much astonishment, and nobody seems certain how the incident ought to be interpreted.

The new Emperor is reported to be taking steps on his own initiative to effect the differentiation of the Palace and the Executive, as provided in the new Convention.

Friday, Aug. 2.

The Korean Court has agreed to transfer to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce 34 mining districts hitherto held as the Court's exclusive property. We gather that in the majority of these districts no mining operations have hitherto been carried out but that they will now be opened.

Another item of news is that the services of eunuchs will henceforth be dispensed with at the Palace, their places being taken by the sons of Ministers of State and noblemen. The number of ladies-in-waiting is also to be largely reduced. These are evidently economical measures.

The seal of State, which appears to have performed so many and such curious functions during the past two years in the hands of the ex-Emperor, is henceforth to be strictly guarded and kept under the surveillance of the Chief Chamberlain.

The above measures are evidently part of the programme of Palace purification inaugurated in the sequel of recent events. The telegrams speak of the removal of four high Court officials, including the elder brother of Lady Om, who are supposed to have been active in fomenting the plots which ultimately led to the downfall of the Emperor.

Chin Sangheung, who has held high posts in Korea, is found to have been issuing an inflammatory circular inciting the people to rise against Japanese control and to avail themselves of the assistance of American and French troops to expel the Japanese from the country. Mr. Chin would have been arrested, but when the police proceeded to his residence, they found him lying at death's door with heart disease. What an idea this gives of the intelligence of Korean high officials! Here is a man who has held a portfolio in the Cabinet and who has considerable celebrity in his own country, yet so little does he know of the affairs of the world and of interstate relations that he talks of using foreign troops for Korean domestic purposes with the most thorough assurance.

The clause of the new Convention which empowers the Resident General to appoint Japanese subjects as Korean officials does not seem likely to be applied in a wholesale manner by Marquis Ito. There was talk, it will be remembered, of several portfolios being given to Japanese, but thus far there are no signs of anything of the kind occurring. The Departments of State will still continue to be presided over by Korean subjects, but Japanese will probably be nominated as Vice-Ministers. Mr. Megata is spoken of for this post in the Finance Department, and Mr. Kiuchi for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, while Mr. Maruyama will be appointed Chief of Police. It is in the judiciary that Japanese experts will be chiefly employed. The celebrated juris-consult, Mr. Ume Kenjiro, has been again invited by Marquis Ito to visit Korea for the purpose of continuing the work of code-compilation. It is expected that he will be appointed President of the Supreme Court (Heiri-in), and that for the 13 local courts now to be organised throughout the provinces Japanese subjects will be made judges and procurators.

It is alleged to be now certain that Marquis Ito, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the first article of the new Convention, will advise the disbanding of the Korean army. The whole of the police force, both the men on duty and the men off duty, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and this measure is interpreted as preliminary to the above abolition. There are some apprehensions that the disbanding of the troops may be accompanied by disturbances. The 3rd battalion of the second regiment of the Guards is spoken of as specially likely to rebel. The men are supposed to have in their possession fifteen hundred rounds of ammunition which could not be traced at the recent investigation. The guardianship of the Chintu gate of the Palace was to have been taken over by Japanese troops from the Korean Guards on the morning of the 1st instant and that operation was expected to be the occasion of some trouble.

It is said to have been decided that the ex-Emperor will soon proceed to a detached palace and that the official coronation of the new Emperor will take place on the 17th of the seventh month (old calendar).

Viscount Hayashi, speaking to newspaper correspondents at Kobe, is represented as having alluded in terms of the highest praise to the present Prime Minister, who, although a man of weak and effeminate appearance, has shown extraordinary courage and resolution in dealing with one of the most critical crises that ever confronted a statesman. Viscount Hayashi is not very confident that the new Convention may not still lead to disturbances. He thinks that its true purport is as yet unappreciated by the Koreans, who have not had much practice in interpreting State documents. They therefore see no very marked difference between this Convention and its predecessor of 1905, but gradually as they come to understand the truth, they are not unlikely to express their discontent in a concrete manner.

MANCHURIA.

It appears that Mr. Chou, ex-Governor of Manchuria, is watching closely from Peking the procedure of the new Viceroy Hsu and the new Governor, Tang. Chou has the ear of the Empress Dowager and is said to be pouring into it accusations that Chinese interests are being ruthlessly sacrificed in the Council Chamber at Mukden, and the result is that the Viceroy and the Governor find themselves much hampered in their attitude towards the Japanese. This may be only a pretext on the part of the Mukden officials, but it sounds credible. At any rate the salt problem seems to be as far as ever from solution. The Chinese engaged in this trade are said to be now claiming that even in the leased territory of Kwantung no

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foreigners—in which category they include the Japanese—ought to be allowed to engage in salt manufacture.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes details as to the salt question now under discussion at Mukden and likely to be transferred to Peking. It appears that the salt fields of Kwangtung measure about a million and a half *cho* (one *cho* equals 2½ acres) and produce a million and a half Chinese *koku*, or 4¼ millions according to Japanese measurement. This production is on the assumption that the most improved methods of manufacture are employed. On the other hand, the area of salt fields worked by Chinese subjects throughout the Three Eastern Provinces is 8 million *cho*, but as old fashioned methods of manufacture are employed, the result is far inferior proportionately to that obtained by the Japanese. Last year was an exceptionally bad season, and the quantity of salt produced by the Chinese in Manchuria was close on 64,000 *koku*. Now it is calculated that the 10 million Chinese inhabitants of Manchuria use 400,000 *koku* of salt annually, and the Japanese proposal is based on these latter figures. They ask to be allowed to send 200,000 *koku* yearly into China, on payment of a duty of *yen* 2.50 per *koku*, and they ask that salt exported from Kwantung over sea should be free of duty. Viceroy Hsu, however, takes the Chinese production of last year as basis, in spite of the exceptional badness of the season, and proposes that the import into China from Kwantung shall be limited to 100,000 *koku*, that the duty shall be *yen* 3.50 per *koku* and that salt exported over sea shall pay 5 per cent duty. This last demand seems to be particularly unreasonable, for Kwantung is Japan's leased territory, and it does not appear at all just that salt exported thence to Japan proper should pay a tax to the Chinese. At any rate it will be seen that the two sets of proposals differ radically, and that as the Chinese are evidently very apprehensive of the result of Japanese competition, there is little chance of a settlement being effected at the Mukden conference. Peking, however, may take a more liberal view.

The fishery question of Kwantung, which at one time threatened to be very troublesome, has just found an amicable solution at the hands of the Plenipotentiaries in Mukden. The gravamen of this dispute was derived from the fact that had the Chinese claim been established, the fishing privileges of the people of the leased territory would have been virtually destroyed. There are no very remarkable fishing grounds immediately along the coasts of Kwantung. The great field of operations is Hsiungyochin, a place considerably remote from the Chinese mainland and from the Japanese leased territory. It is there that really fruitful fishing can be carried on, and it is for the sake of the special species of fish there captured that the enterprise of the Kwantung people is noted. In the days of Chou's governorship the Chinese contention was that this field of Hsiungyochin lay beyond the legitimate province of the inhabitants of the leased territory. That position has now been abandoned, however, by Viceroy Hsu, and it has been agreed that no restrictions shall be placed on the fishing area, provided that fishing taxes be paid to the Chinese Government who, on its side, will undertake the duty of protecting the fishermen.

The *Mainichi Denpo* has a disquieting telegram from its Changchun correspondent. He says that under pretext of holding the Hunghutsz in check but in reality for the purpose of intimidating the Japanese, a large force of Chinese troops has been collected in that city. They are from the army of the Metropolitan Province and are equipped and trained according to the most approved modern methods. Relying on their numerical superiority, they are said to be behaving with the greatest arrogance and rudeness towards Japanese civilians and military men alike, and what is even less endurable, the presence of these braves seems to have inspired the Chinese inhabitants with a mood of contumely towards all Japanese tradesmen. According to this correspondent, a collision is pretty sure to take place between the Japanese railway guards and the Chinese troops unless the latter radically mend their ways, a change of which there is no apparent prospect at present.

Dr. Kishi, who has just returned to Tairen from a tour of inspection on the Japanese railways, reports a state of affairs which has always been anticipated as likely to prove a difficulty. He says that owing to the exceedingly defective sanitary and medical-inspection arrangements in Chinese towns through which the line passes, the daily service of trains may prove a vehicle for transmitting contagious disease. The doctor speaks especially of Kaiping. It appears that there have been a number of plague patients in that city, but the Chinese authorities have refused to carry out any sanitary precautions, and now that the rainy season is beginning, there is no telling to what extent the pest may spread.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY LOAN.

Strange to say the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, in discussing the comparative failure of the South Manchuria Railway loan, lays the blame entirely on the state of the money market. Our contemporary remarks that other loans which ought to find favour, as for example South American and South African loans, have been for some time in abeyance pending improved market conditions, and that the ill success of the South Manchurian loan was therefore a foregone conclusion. But this analysis takes no account of the fact that the last-named loan seemed to have very bright prospects when it was first put upon the market. The telegraph then told of a premium of ½ per cent., and surely it is evident that something unusual must have intervened to change this premium suddenly into a discount. In our opinion that something was the Korean complication. But the *Nichi Nichi* is certainly right in saying that the present condition of the money market is eminently unfavourable for borrowing purposes.

We read in Japanese papers that the proceeds of the loan are to be kept in London where payments will be made for everything ordered abroad, the expenditures needed in Japan being provided for by the issue of convertible notes.

A correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, signing himself "Setsudo," traverses our remarks with reference to the South Manchurian Railway loan. We do not find in this correspondent's letter any reason to change our view that the fate of the Manchuria Railway loan did not justify the expression "hopelessness of foreign loans" used by one of the leading Tokyo papers. We do not deny the force of "Setsudo's" general line of argument. Undoubtedly every addition to the volume of Japanese bonds offering for sale in the London market is calculated to produce depreciation, and it is equally beyond doubt that financial conditions in England are decidedly unfavourable at present for floating loans. On the other hand, has not the course of events clearly shown that, apart from these general considerations, there was some special and exceptional factor at work? We may take it for granted that Messrs. Panmure Gordon and the first-class banks which joined in underwriting the loan would certainly have abstained from issuing it had they foreseen the imminence of the Korean crisis. At first the prospects of the loan seemed quite bright, but suddenly the horizon became overcast, and for a time the bonds fell to a discount, from which, however, they emerged so soon as ever the news of the new Seoul Convention reached London. We may mention here our inability to agree with the *Japan Herald* that unpopularity resulting from Japan's doings in Manchuria was a prime cause of the loan's comparative ill-success. We do not think that such unpopularity has reached the dimensions indicated by our local contemporary, nor do we think that British capitalists would have been greatly swayed by such a factor.

It is stated that the widening of the gage of the South Manchuria Railway from Tairen to Kwanchengtsz and the complete equipment of the road with rolling-stock will be effected by March or April next. The total cost is estimated at 30 million *yen*, and as 37 millions came into the hands of the company from the recent London loan, there will be a surplus of 7 millions, which is to be employed on the Mukden-Antung line and for other purposes. The rolling stock appears to have been almost entirely ordered in the United States. A portion of it has already reached Tairen and the remainder will be delivered by September or October. The first construction period covers only the Tairen-Kwanchengtsu road, and the second period covers the Mukden-Antung line. The latter will require an expenditure of from 20 to 30 millions, which will be obtained by floating the second portion of the railway loan.

The telegraph shows that on the 26th inst. the South Manchuria Railway loan recovered considerably on the London Exchange and that at closing it was quoted firm, having risen to ⅞ discount. This in our opinion makes it plain that the main cause of the stock's depreciation was news of the Korean embroglio. On the 25th inst. London was in receipt of intelligence that a new convention had been concluded with Korea and immediately the market for Japanese bonds recovered its tone, though of course there must be still some uneasiness as to the developments of the situation. In view of these facts we venture to repeat the conviction expressed by us some days ago, namely, that Japan can get in Europe or America all the money she wants, provided only that she is content to pay a reasonable price for it. The Japanese can not be said to have been reasonable in their demands during the past 18 months. They appear to think that the eagerness of syndicates to obtain commissions reflects truly the temper of the London money market, and they have framed their demands accordingly. They will have to be more current if they want to do business.

FINANCIAL.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has a powerful article, the gist of which is that the country is now entering the second stage of commercial expansion after the war. Our contemporary says that although many of the

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enterprises started since July of last year have been abandoned or interrupted, there can be no doubt that a large number still remain and are being quietly but steadily pressed to completion. It may be said that the period of depression commenced in the middle of January last and reached its extreme point just five months later. Nevertheless during the first half of the current year no less than 1,365 new companies were started with a total capital of over 250 millions of *yen*, and a number of others increased their capital by more than 160 millions. If statistics be taken for the period commencing on the 1st of July, 1906, the number of new companies formed in the 12 months ended June 30th was 3,532 with a total capital of 657 million *yen*, and if to this be added the increase of capital already made by existing companies and loans contracted, an aggregate of 964 millions is reached. It is true that the share market does not show any very rapid upward tendency, but there are already unmistakable signs of a revival of public confidence, as may be seen from newspaper advertisements announcing the organisation of new projects or calling for installments of capital. All things in this world have their ups and downs. It is natural that the evil period of the past six months should be followed by a reaction in the other direction, but in the present instance the factors making for the revival of enterprise are exceptionally powerful. The political horizon is extraordinarily free from clouds; the tea crop has been excellent; the yield of barley has been 20 per cent. above the average; sericulture was never so flourishing; the prospects of the rice crop are splendid, and the customs returns for the half year show an increase of over 60 million *yen* in the bulk of the trade. In fact there is everything to encourage and nothing to discourage.

The share market, however, does not yet furnish any hopeful indications. The three last days of the week ended on the 27th inst. witnessed a decided tendency to depression, partly due, no doubt, to the Korean complication, to the gloomy weather and to the unfavourable result of the South Manchuria Railway loan. But probably the principal contributing factor was connected with the market itself. Forwards purchased in May last have to be taken delivery of at the end of July. Now May was not the time of greatest depression. It may be described as the lowest step but one on the ladder, the middle of June having been the acme of the fall. Between the prices ruling now and the average price ruling in May there is a difference of about 6 per cent., and it follows that buyers of forwards in May have to choose between selling at a loss before the close of this month or transferring their shares to the August list, which last operation costs some money. Such transfers have almost as depressing an effect as sales, and it will thus be seen that this month of July has to be included in the evil circuit of depression. Fortunately the volume of transactions shown in the brokers' books for the month is exceptionally small—only 78,000 against a general average of from 130 to 140 thousand. Still the market had not recovered from its old wounds.

Japanese journals give figures relating to the settlement on the Tokyo Exchange for the month just closing. The figures are:—

Nature of Stock.	Number of Shares.	Total Price.	Average Price.
Railway shares ...	17,190	1,107,140	64 406
Various	57,370	3,443,290	60,016
Total	74,560	4,550,430	61,030

This is quite an extraordinarily light settlement. It shows that the public has not yet resumed its interest in share transactions. In June the heaviest depression was experienced, and in July its deterrent effects were felt although the general level of prices was distinctly higher. The general impression in journalistic circles, which, it must be confessed, have shown themselves remarkably bad prophets in everything relating to the share market, is that there will be little advance during July from the low figures now ruling, and that the state of the rice crop at the end of August will be the determining factor.

The long talked of amalgamation of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company and the Nihon Kemmen Company has become an accomplished fact. Forty-eight thousand new shares will be issued of a face value of *yen* 25 per share. The Kanegafuchi shareholders will pay up 12½ *yen* per share and the other Company's shareholders will pay up the whole 25 *yen* and will receive only two new shares for each three subscribed. This means an addition of 2,400,000 *yen* to the capital of the amalgamated concern, which will thus become 14,006,800 *yen*.

The last day of July witnessed something like a revival of confidence among investors on the Exchange. All shares moved slightly upwards and it appears to be thought, if journalistic observers may be trusted, that a period of revival has set in. We have had so many predictions of this nature that it is very difficult to attach credence to anything of the kind now, especially since the last day of every month—that is to say the day after the conclusion of the month's settlements—shows almost always a tendency to appreciation. It is to be observed, however, that the splendid weather we are now enjoying makes the prospects of the rice crop really bright. Already the price of the cereal has begun to decline. There was certainly room for some cheapening, seeing that the quotations had reached an extraordinary figure of late, and there is certainly room for improvement on the Stock Exchange where gilt-edged securities can now be purchased at prices returning from 6 to 7 per cent. interest.

CONSOLS.

Reuter informs us that Consols have fallen below 83, a rate even lower than that seen during the year of the Chartist demonstration in England and when the European continent was racked with revolution. Even then it is not the lowest point reached. In the preceding year Great Britain had passed through a severe financial crisis, mainly due to excessive railway speculation and failure of the harvest. In October of that year, 1847, the Bank of England had suspended the issue of loans on public securities and a panic on the Stock Exchange ensued, which was only allayed when the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the suspension of the bank act and recommended the Bank to waive its rules so as to permit of further advances being made to the money market at a minimum rate of 8 per cent. It was in the following year that the 3 per cents touched 80, and never since then has the premier security of the country been so low. It must be borne in mind, however, that the rate of interest is now only 2½ per cent. The current quotation would be 101 on a 3 per cent basis, so that the stock really stands on a much higher level than it did in 1848. The only subsequent occasion on which the 3 per cents approached nearly to 83 was at the time of the crisis of 1866, when Overend, Gurney & Co. suspended payment, with outstanding liabilities amounting to something like £20,000,000, on May 11th, the memorable "Black Friday." Again the bank act was suspended and this time the Bank rate was put up to 10 per cent. as it had been nine years previously during the Indian mutiny. Still the panic was not allayed and several more failures followed. About this time consols fell as low as 84⅝, which is equivalent to about 70 on a 2½ per cent basis, as they are now. As has frequently been pointed out, among the main general causes of the continued decline of the price of the stock are the competition of other Government and high class securities yielding better rates of interest; the widened powers of trustees, who look for more remunerative investments; heavy taxation; and the investors' fear of Socialistic legislation. Lord Rothschild was asked on May 27th by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* whether in the position, bad as it is, something re-assuring might not possibly be found, whether, indeed, if no rapid recovery could be expected, some slow, but steady return to higher values might be regarded as not improbable. Lord Rothschild, however, could not see any signs that could be described as very reassuring. "If," he said, "you kill the goose that lays the golden eggs you must expect a fall." That this is the near-sighted policy that is being adopted in more parts of the world than one, his lordship proceeded to show, by pointing out that in England the Socialist movement has been brought to the front, in the United States President Roosevelt was attacking the railways, and in France there were the problems of the income tax and other adverse points. The natural result of these things, he said, was to depress markets, and so long as they continued he could see nothing very re-assuring in the outlook. There was no doubt people were afraid of the Campbell-Bannerman Government and would not invest their fortunes in home securities at the present time.

THE TOKYO EXHIBITION.

The Tokyo Exhibition closed on the 31st ultimo. Some of the Tokyo journals describe the affair as a signal failure, but the epithet seems to us quite undeserved. No accounts of expenditure and revenue have yet been published, but it is known that the attendance exceeded the original estimate of three millions, and certainly no one will deny that the show was highly attractive and that great energy and zeal were shown by the management in catering for public entertainment. There were 14,800 exhibitors and 93,700 exhibits, figures which are in themselves eloquent. The reasons assigned for dubbing the exhibition a failure are merely fortuitous incidents. The first was the heavy leakage which took place in the early days of the show owing to rain making its way through badly constructed roofs and damaging quantities of the exhibits. But that is to be attributed to the fault of the architects and not to any defect in the management. The second reason is that the lotteries did not pass over without some disturbance of the peace, and the third that thefts took place at the hands of the employees themselves. Such things were certainly unfortunate but they can hardly be adduced as constituting wholesale failure.

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CHINA.

No sensible person will have placed the slightest reliance on the statements attributed to Viscount Hayashi by Reuter's Seoul agent. Either the correspondent wholly misunderstood Viscount Hayashi's words or deliberately concocted a message designed to create trouble between Japan and China. Either hypothesis is quite inconsistent with the confidence the world has learned to place in Reuter's telegrams. We suspect that Viscount Hayashi may have said something about the fate of Korea being a lesson to all non-progressive countries, as it unquestionably is, but most assuredly he never couched the proposition in terms such as Reuter's agent attributes to him.

Meanwhile the Chinese Government is quite sufficiently exercised about the new Convention without any further goading by sensational correspondents. It is said to regard the Convention as a prelude to the Russo-Japanese *Entente*, and the Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg has telegraphed that the *Entente* will place outer Mongolia explicitly within the sphere of Russian influence. Peking therefore concludes that under the name of preserving territorial integrity and the open door, Japan is really bent upon bringing about the peaceful partition of the Chinese Empire. The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking was to have an interview at the Waiwupu on the 28th inst. for the purpose of removing these apprehensions.

Viceroy Yuan's attempts to resign, in consequence of the vacillating policy of Peking, as evidenced in recent changes of high officials, has elicited an Imperial edict, stating plainly that with the exception of Yuan there is no suitable person available for the difficult post of Viceroy of the metropolitan province and Northern Superintendent of Trade.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Peking telegrams say that German influence is very strongly exercised at present to procure the replacement of Japanese military instructors, arsenal-experts and physicians by Germans. Considerable success is reported to have attended these efforts, so that at present the mood of the Chinese may be said to be pro-German.

Two Chinese journals published in Shanghai discuss the Korean situation in much the same terms. They hold that Korea has lost her independence by the tendency of her political parties to appeal to foreign assistance. The Tai-won-kun relied on China and the immediate outcome of this was the temporary supremacy of China in Seoul when Yuan Shihkai was Resident. Then followed the doings of the late Queen Min, who placed her confidence in Russia and thus opened the door for Japanese supremacy. Finally there was the recent appeal to foreign Governments at the Hague, which put the finishing touch to Korea's fate. These journals apply the lesson to their own country. They believe that treaties concluded between outside Powers for the nominal protection of Chinese integrity are in reality sure to inure to China's disadvantage, and they urge that she should devote all her efforts to developing strength sufficient for her own protection.

Telegrams continue to reach Tokyo showing that Chinese statesmen are much disturbed by the conclusion of *ententes* in rapid succession. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Franco-Japanese *Entente* and the now pending Russo-Japanese *Entente* all concern themselves with the integrity of China's dominions and the preservation of the *status quo*, but none of them is based upon any direct understanding with China herself. We cannot be altogether surprised that in these circumstances China is troubled by a sense of neglect, and this feeling is sharpened by the object lesson which Japan has just given in Korea. Not so many years have passed since the Peninsular Kingdom was an unquestionable dependency of the Chinese Empire, and now its fate is disposed of without the slightest reference to China. Peking seems to apprehend that there has been created an international tribunal where the affairs of the Middle Kingdom will be adjudicated without listening to any pleading from that kingdom itself. The Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg is said to have telegraphed to Peking in the sense that the pending Russo-Japanese *Entente* contains clauses injurious to Chinese interests; and the Cabinet Minister, Ku Chienlin, has memorialized the Throne, saying that the Viceroys and prominent statesmen of China seem to be insensible of the vital importance of the events happening around them, and urging that the only safe course for China is to enter into the closest possible relations with her neighbour Japan. We observe that the *Hochi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent speaks of the German Minister in Peking as fanning China's fears for the sake of taking advantage of the commotion. The *Hochi*, however, has always had a most inveterate grudge against Germany and all its statements relating to the latter must be taken with full reserve.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent sends an alarming account of the gradual access of popularity which has come of late to the revolutionary party in China. He claims that an evidence of this popularity may be found in the fact that the leaders of every petty outbreak, whatever be the purpose of their disturbance, call themselves "anti-dynastic" for the sake of the respectability attaching to the name, and he affirms that the Chinese Government itself is considerably perturbed by an apprehension that if a real anti dynastic movement took place in the Middle Kingdom, foreign Powers would no longer show it the cold shoulder as they did in former years. This correspondent thinks that the extreme severity shown by Peking in its treatment of recent events in the Province of Anhui must be interpreted as evidencing much uneasiness. Governments do not resort to such cruel steps unless their moral balance has been somewhat disturbed and at any rate this Anhui page of recent history has lit a smouldering flame of resentment in the bosoms of many Chinese.

We do not know on what authority the *Asahi's* correspondent makes the above assertions and we do not doubt that they will elicit from certain journals in China criticisms similar to those provoked by the accounts which Japanese newspapers published of the rebellion a few weeks ago in Kwangtung. These criticisms were based on the assumption that Japan has some covert reason for wishing to persuade the world that China is in an unquiet condition, but no rational attempt whatever was made to demonstrate why such a desire should be read between the lines of Japanese correspondents' reports. It is indeed characteristic of the time that the average publicist believes himself to be making a *coup* if he can attribute some evil motive to the object of his criticism, though in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the discovery of such motives bears witness rather to the tortuousness of the critic's intellect than to the evil mind of the criticized. We can not for our own part discover the slightest reason for suspecting that Japan wants to create an alarm in the world about China's condition, but we do think that the Japanese know a great deal more about Chinese affairs than the average foreigner knows, and we therefore read their comments and intelligence with considerable interest.

It is alleged (*Asahi's* telegrams) that the Chinese Government has decided to treat the opium question on the lines adopted by Japan in Formosa, namely by creating a State monopoly of the drug. In order to make this successful, it must be put into simultaneous operation throughout the whole 18 provinces, and preliminary consultations are now said to be in progress.

Two Chinese, a man and his wife, were run down on the afternoon of July 21st in Nanking Road, Shanghai, by Mr. W. M. Law in an auto-car. The man had a fractured thigh and the woman died from her injuries.

Imperial instructions are said to have been received by the Chinese Ministers commanding them at once to take steps to prepare an assembly in which political subjects may be discussed. A registry is to be opened at each Ministry to receive suggestions from secretaries and officials. As soon as the members of the assembly meet, the registers are to be opened and the propositions discussed and voted on.

A Ningpo dispatch reports that Pan Shou-hsiang and Chên Kuei-fa, two of the ringleaders of the mob in Hsiang-shanhsien, which recently carried off a Roman Catholic priest for ransom and fought the troops sent to protect church property there, have been summarily decapitated by order of Governor Chang Tseng-yang. Two others, Han Tieh-lung, a disbanded soldier, and Huang Yu-lang, a Hsiang-shan rowdy, have been ordered the first to imprisonment for life, and the second to ten years' penal servitude. Any attempt to bail them out in the future is strictly forbidden by the Governor.

The *Nanfangpao* contained on July 20 reproductions of photographs taken at Anking of Hsü Hsi-lin, Chen Peh-ping, alias Kuang Fu-tze, and Ma Tze-chi, alias Tsung Han-tze. The picture of Hsü Hsi-lin, says the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N.-C. Daily News*, was taken with his shirt off, just before his heart was cut out by the panic-stricken, not to say cowardly, savages who had captured him. The photo of Chen Peh-ping was taken after death, as he lay shot at the Anking Bureau of Ordnance. Ma Tze-chi's photograph represents him in ordinary native clothes, but by this time his head must be hanging in a cage at the city gate of Anking with those of Hsü Hsi-lin and Chen Peh-ping. The aliases adopted by the defunct revolutionists are not without interest; Chen Peh-ping's "Kuang Fu-tze" implied that his ambition was to restore the whole Empire back to the possession of a purely Chinese dynasty, "Tsung-Han-tze," the alias of Ma Tze-ch'i, meant that he was working for the Chinese race and the restoration of a Chinese dynasty. The aliases are historical and were taken from titles assumed by the founder of the Eastern Han dynasty, who in the early years of the Christian era (A. D. 20-25) drove out and reconquered the Empire from the Usurper Wang Mang and other powerful nobles who had taken upon themselves the prerogatives of the last Emperors of the Western Han dynasty. We may state in conclusion, adds the writer, from evidence before us that the revolutionists had no connexion nor sympathy with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Anti-Monarchists.

Upon further enquiry, said the *Hongkong Daily Press* of Saturday July 20, we have no doubt that the John Dodd whose death was

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telegraphed by our London correspondent on Thursday was not Lieut-Colonel John Dodd (as we assumed on receipt of the message) but Mr. John Dodd of the defunct firm of Messrs. John Dodd and Co. of Formosa. Mr. John Dodd resided in "the beautiful isle" for many years and, in addition to carrying on his business as a tea merchant, acted as Consul for the Netherlands at Tamsui. Many old residents in the East will doubtless recollect the graphic and occasionally humorous sketches of the perils, anxieties and worries of the interned foreign residents at Tamsui which Mr. Dodd contributed to our columns during the Franco-Chinese war 1884-5, when the principal ports of Formosa were bombarded and subsequently blockaded by Admiral Courbet's fleet. These sketches, which were published as "The Journal of a Blockaded Resident in North Formosa," excited so much interest in Hongkong and the Treaty Ports that, in response to a very general request, they were reprinted in book form for private circulation, chapters descriptive of Keelung and the adjoining country, as well as of the camphor districts being added.

An act of welcome if unexpected clemency in high quarters is reported from Peking. Through the efforts of H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai and Princes Ching and Su, who from the very first were averse to the policy of "wiping out" any and everyone suspected of being connected with Hsü Hsi-lin, their Imperial Majesties have ordered the release of his father, who, as we already know, promptly gave himself up to the Shaohsing authorities as soon as he heard of his son's sanguinary deed at Anking. Of course to enable the Imperial clemency to be exercised it was shown that Hsü Hsi-lin's father and all his family and kinsmen were innocent of any part or portion in the Anti-Manchu conspiracy, but it seems that so imperative were the instructions sent from Peking to the Chêkiang Governor, Chang Tsêng-yang, to stop any further bloodshed that this officer, who with his subordinates had, through panic and cowardice, clearly lost their heads during the crisis, found it to his interest to pass over any incriminating evidence found concerning Hsü Hsi-lin's family and kinsman, and to order the prefect of Shaohsing, Kuei, to release all those who had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in Hsü Hsi-lin's revolutionary attempt. Princes Ching and Su and Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai had from the first felt convinced that the indiscriminate wiping out process advocated by the Anhui and Chekiang authorities, and acted upon by some of them unfortunately, would be conducive to the creation of widespread rebellion, and these humane and enlightened officials advised that their Majesties and the law would be fully vindicated by the execution of those immediately concerned with the assassination, allowing the less guilty to go free "to ruminate and repent."

It is reported that their Excellencies Viceroys Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-tung intend to borrow the sum of five million pounds at 5 per cent. interest, from British and German financiers in order to construct the proposed Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway. The line is to be a single one at first and the Loan is to be guaranteed by the revenues of the three provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Kiangsu.

Liang Ch'i-chao, who is credited with being a lieutenant of the Reformer K'ang Yu-wei, is reported to be now in China. It seems that, attired in foreign clothes, Liang Ch'i-chao and a dozen or fifteen others of his partisans arrived in Shanghai from Japan on July 17th, and on the very next day the party separated. Liang and the majority of the party left for Kiaochou, while others went up the Yangtze as far as Hankow, declaring that they intended to travel thence north by rail. This, says the *N.-C. Daily News* is the party of anti-monarchists who have been reported as having come to China bent on assassination. Liang Ch'ichao's policy, as may be seen from his paper the *Hsin Ming Ts'ungpao*, or *The New People's Journal*, published in Japan, but having a pretty large circulation in China, in spite of its sale being forbidden by the Chinese authorities, is not anti-dynastic, but merely against the Empress Dowager and her immediate advisers. In fact, the party of Liang Ch'i-chao takes pride in being called Protectors of the Emperor, or "Pao Huang Hui." It now remains to be seen what Liang and his "Protectors" intend to do before they are caught. Liang Ch'i-chao himself is on the proscribed list and a price is still on his head.

There have been several reports in the air of late, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that their Excellencies Tuan Fang and Yuan Shih-k'ai, Viceroys of the Liangkiang and Chihli provinces, respectively, are about to resign their posts, in cousequence of the hostility of the reactionary part in Peking. It will be nothing short of a national calamity if these enlightened and liberal minded high officials are at the present time actually to leave their posts, and it is a matter for congratulation that these reports are without foundation. As a matter of fact, their Majesties know too well the intrinsic value of their Excellencies' influence over the country to allow them in the present dangerous crisis to leave their Viceroyalties for even one day. It would not be too much to say that, were these two Viceroys to retire into private life at this juncture, an upheaval more serious than any others since the Taiping rebellion would be sure to arise, which would plunge China into a condition difficult to prognosticate, except that it would be disastrous beyond all telling.

It is stated that the son of the compradore of one of the Foreign banks in Shanghai has been arrested by the Anking authorities on suspicion of being connected with the late Hsü Hsi-lin's revolutionary party. The reason for the arrest is evident, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, an orange is to be squeezed. Several officials in the Peking Government, natives of Chêkiang, have telegraphed the Governor of Anhui declaring their willingness to guarantee the innocence of the prisoner—with what success remains to be seen.

A Hofei (Anhui) dispatch states that H.E. Chou Fu, lately Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces, on hie return to Hofei, his native city, was suddenly take ill. As the symptoms have become serious, a telegram has been sent to the ex-Viceroy's eldest son Chou Hsio-hsi, who is Salt Commissioner in Chihli province, to resign his post and return home at once.

The Ministry of War has been instructed by the Emperor to obtain details about the organisation of the Japanese Imperial Guards Corps as his Majesty desires to reorganize his present guards after the Japanese model. In the meanwhile, by instructions of the Ministry of War a new regiment is being enrolled which is to act as Palace guards, pending new regulations.

The Hankow authorities have selected Aug. 9th as the day for the closing of public opium shops and divans in the port and vicinity.

The Kiangsi Railway which is only a few miles in length but is the beginning of the line that is to connect Hangchow with Soochow and Ningpo began carrying passengers and goods on July 24.

At his recent audience with the Throne upon arriving at Peking H. E. Lü Hai-huan (formerly Treaty Commissioner at Shanghai, and now Associate to the President of the Waiwupu) was asked for advice concerning the anti-monarchist unrest. His Excellency deprecated indiscriminate arrests and unthinking haste in dealing with accused prisoners; the best way in his estimation was for Viceroys and Governors to be on guard, and prepared for emergencies by keeping the troops on the alert and vigilantly looking out for the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the country.

Two mysterious murders are reported from Shanghai. Early on the morning of July 24 the body of a Chinese was found in a ditch near the Sicawei Road just outside the French Settlement. A knife, driven to the hilt between the shoulders, was sticking in the body. About a hundred yards away another Chinese, wounded by dagger thrusts in the back, was found soon after and conveyed to the Shantung Road Hospital where he was progressing favourably. The dead body of a well dressed Chinese of about thirty years of age was found outside the west gate of the native city the same morning. A bloodstained knife lay on the ground near the body. Attempts at identification have been unsuccessful but murder is evident. The survivor had made no statement.

The new Governor of Hongkong and Lady Lugard were entertained at luncheon at Ewo, Shanghai, on July 25, and visited the Ewo filature and other places of interest. They left the same day for Hongkong.

The death is reported of Dr. Sydney Rupert Hodge, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Hankow, which took place at Kuling on the morning of July 21. Dr. Hodge came to China in 1887 and was for several years in charge of the Wesleyan Hospital at Hankow. In addition to being a medical man, he was also an ordained Minister of the Wesleyan Church and an excellent preacher. He only returned from furlough last year, but whilst at home he had an attack of influenza which left him with a weak heart. The immediate cause of his death was an attack of malignant malaria, to which he succumbed after two weeks' suffering. He leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his loss.

The British military authorities in North China have published a statement that a hospital assistant of the 87th Sikhs at Tientsin had collected $37 from Indian clerks and remitted it to India as a mark of sympathy towards the *Punjabee* newspaper, a native Journal now suppressed. One Indian agitator, who was on friendly terms with the hospital assistant, was turned out of the lines at Shanghaikwan and at once proceeded to Newchwang. The collector of the money is under close arrest.

It is reported by a Shanghai telegram that Professor Mann, of St. George College, Shanghai, and Rev. Seaberry of the Yale Evangelistic Society, Changsha, Hunan, were missed while swimming in the lake at Kuling, in Kiangsi. Both gentlemen were graduates of Yale.

The son of the foreign bank compradore who was arrested the other day for alleged complicity in the late Hsü Hsi-lin's revolutionary plot, turns out to be Ch'ên Wei, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Chêkiang Railway Syndicate. His guarantors were their Excellencies Shên Chia-pên, Minister of Justice; Wuang-Ta-hsi, Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and lately Chinese Minister at St. James's; Liang Pi, Deputy Vice-President of the Ministry of Education, and two other Metropolitan officials. In deference to the standing and reputation of the five guarantors, their Excellencies Viceroy Tuan Fang and Governor Chang Esêng-yang, of Chêkiang, have ordered the release of the accused engineer.

H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has suggested to the Throne that the only way to obtain funds for reorganizing and supporting a new Imperial Navy is to start a special tax throughout the Empire. The Viceroy's memorial on the subject has been handed by their Majesties to the Ministries of Finance and of War to report upon.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Russo-Japanese *Entente* was signed in St. Petersburg on the 28th inst. and it will be promulgated in a few days. Its contents are believed to be similar in the main to those of the Franco-Japanese *Entente*, but there is a difference in the limitations. Some accounts say that the entire document will not be published. At all events its conclusion will mark an epoch. It is just 21 years since we ventured to question the wisdom of Great Britain's attitude towards Russia and to suggest that the best way to avoid quarrels is to become friends. That doctrine found very little favour two decades ago, but still it escaped

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denunciation as mere folly. What would have been said, however, of the mental condition of any publicist who at that epoch had suggested or predicted such things as an Anglo-Japanese Alliance, a Franco-Japanese *Entente* and a Russo-Japanese *Entente* for regulating the affairs of the Asiatic Continent? It really does seem as though the gods had taken Japan under their special protection.

There has been published in pamphlet form a reprint of the case recently tried in Japanese courts where Nishikawa Teigi, a wine and spirit merchant of Osaka, was charged with infringement of a trade mark registered at the Patents Bureau by the Yokohama representative of Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. The pamphlet also contains a number of articles from local newspapers strongly condemning the decision of the courts in this matter. It is impossible to maintain that justice was done. The labels used by the Japanese defendant were not indeed absolutely identical with those used by the London firm, but the differences were far too trifling to constitute a distinction sufficiently striking for practical purposes. Indeed the impression conveyed by these differences is that they were deliberately contrived for the purpose of evading the trade-mark regulations. We are bound to say that if the decision of the Japanese courts in this case is to be regarded as a true interpretation of the Patents Law, the latter affords virtually no protection for duly registered labels. It is a pity that the pamphlet now before us does not contain verbatim reports of the findings in the law courts, and perhaps indeed it would have been wiser to wait until the decision of the Court of Cassation had been heard. We sincerely trust that the latter may correct this obvious departure from the principles of justice.

The Colonial Nursing Association has just held its annual meeting in London under the presidency of Lord Ampthill. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., in moving the adoption of the report and re-election of the officers, said that in nearly all the British dependencies there were Government hospitals; but many a man was stricken far away and had to seek the care of skilled nursing outside or remain dependent on native servants, who might be very devoted, but were also ignorant and careless. How great the needless suffering and sacrifice of life had been in the past he did not care to think. When at the Admiralty he had had a rather warm argument with a distinguished Admiral, who held that even the cadets at Dartmouth should have only male nurses, and said he himself would rather be nursed by an old motherly marine than by the best nurse in the world. He replied that if an epidemic visited Dartmouth and had unfortunate results under the "motherly marine" system the Admiral and he would probably be indicted by a coroner's jury for manslaughter. Nursing was essentially woman's work; and practical experience had shown that the communities concerned could not find their own nurses. The men for whom the association worked, included not only officials, but those engaged in private business in the development of the Empire.

The sensational trial which has been proceeding for several weeks at Boise, in which William D. Haywood, of the Western Federation of Miners, was put on his trial for the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steuenberg of Idaho, has concluded with a verdict in favour of the prisoner. The evidence given in this case by the man Orchard was the strongest card that the prosecution played and his tale of the blood-trail which he followed for years was truly curdling in its unabashed horrors. The general opinion seemed to be that the defence had failed to shake Orchard's testimony, but the jury have evidently thought differently. The *Japan Advertiser's* telegram, which conveys the news of the verdict, reads as follows:—

The jury in the Haywood trial at Boise, after an absence of twenty-one hours, has returned a verdict of not guilty. Before the judge's charge the most favourable result for the prisoner was expected to be a disagreement, but the judge's charge was decisive and left the jury virtually no option. The verdict is hailed with jubilation in labour circles as a notable triumph, while capitalistic interests are correspondingly depressed.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* undertakes to explain the extraordinary state of affairs now existing under which letters from Europe to the Far East can come in twenty days *viâ* Siberia whereas letters going from the Far East to Europe are not carried by that route. Our contemporary's explanation is that Japan has been negotiating with Russia ever since 1903 to correct this anomalous state of affairs but Russia's pecuniary demands have hitherto been prohibitive. The negotiations were of course interrupted by the war, but they are said to have been resumed almost immediately after the restoration of peace. The Russian authorities, however, showed so much dilatoriness in replying to Japan's proposals that a telegram was finally sent from Tokyo on the subject. It elicited an answer indicating that a despatch was *en route* and that its arrival should be waited for. But what the contents of the despatch may be there are no indications. It must be confessed that the whole explanation leaves much to be desired in point of clearness. Why should the question of price be allowed to block the way? If the charge be too high, correspondents will choose the longer and cheaper route, but at any rate they should have the option given to them. At present quantities of mail matter are actually sent from Japan *via* Siberia, but this involves the services of a local intermediary at Vladivostock and thus a delay of at least three days is caused.

In the *Official Gazette* of the 27th inst., over the signature of his Excellency Mr. Hara, Minister of State for Home Affairs, there appears a departmental ordinance of 20 articles for the better control of guides. It is a very drastic enactment. Persons desiring to obtain licences as guides will have to forward applications accompanied by photographs and personal records to the local authorities, and will then have to submit to an examination in language and in geography. The rates of their remuneration will be fixed and published, and they will be strictly forbidden to receive anything more. It is also provided that they must seek and obtain written statements from the tourists employing them as to the manner in which they have discharged their duties, and arrangements are made for facilitating complaints by travellers who have any fault to find with the guides. Another provision strictly forbids the taking of all commission from merchants with whom tourists deal, but we do not find that any means are indicated for practically checking this abuse, nor indeed can we suggest any device; the thing rests with tradesmen themselves. The punishment for violation of any of the 20 articles is a fine of 25 *yen* or major imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 days. Every guide will be provided with a ticket bearing the inscription "Licensed Guide."

The following officers of H. B. M. S. *Monmouth* have been decorated by the Emperor of Japan in recognition of their services in connexion with the voyage of H. I. H. Prince Fushimi to Japan:—

Captain Tuke	Third Class of the Rising Sun.
Commander Mawbey	Third Class of the Sacred Treasure.
Engineer Fleming.....	do do
Fleet Surgeon Mathews ...	Fourth Class of the Rising Sun.
Paymaster Wright	Fourth Class of the Sacred Treasure.
Lieut. Richards.....	do do
Captain Mayhew, M. L. I...	do do
Lieutenant Kirby	do do

The *Monmouth* left Yokosuka on July 27th for Weihaiwei. Previous to her departure, Prince Fushimi made various handsome presents to Captain Tuke and his staff.

Tokyo journals comment on the fact that the study of the German language in Japan has gone largely out of fashion in recent years. They base this conclusion on the returns of the Language School in Tokyo. It appears that at the first graduation ceremony of that institution in July, 1900, the graduates in numerical order stood as follows in regard to the languages studied by them:—English, Chinese, German and Russian. Three other languages were studied, namely French, Spanish and Korean, but there were only three graduates in each. It will be seen that Germany stood third upon this list. Two years later, namely in 1902, the number of graduates in English had doubled, those in French had increased by 600 per cent. (that is to say from three to eighteen) and those in Chinese had undergone a diminution, while nothing is said about the graduates in German. In 1904 and 1905 the graduates in Chinese had increased more than double; those in English had markedly diminished, and all the rest had increased more or less in the order of the returns for 1900. This year the figures were English 30, Chinese 27, Russian 21, French 20, Spanish 19, Korean 16, German 13, and Italian 4. It will thus be seen that Germany has fallen from third place to seventh. The reason assigned by our contemporaries is that German no longer attracts practical students but commends itself only to those who contemplate the learned professions.

The attitude of the Progressists towards the new Convention is severely criticised by their political adversaries. Our readers know that Count Okuma and Mr. Inukai have publicly spoken of the Convention in the highest terms; nevertheless the party as a party has refrained from endorsing the views of these leaders. On the 30th ultimo it held a meeting and adopted a resolution of a very nondescript character. This document said that while the Convention was not reprehensible, everything depended on the manner of carrying it out, and that the Party must reserve judgment pending such practical proof. An attitude of that dubious kind can scarcely be deemed worthy of a great party and is not unnaturally denounced by papers like the *Chuo Shimbun*. The fact is that the Progressists continue to be divided into two camps which cannot agree to think completely alike on any subject, though they are careful that their differences shall not become acute.

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THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA.

THE new Treaty between Japan and Korea is a far-reaching document, but few unprejudiced persons will be found to assert that its provisions exceed the dictates of the occasion. It has been axiomatic ever since the great war in Manchuria that Korea is to be regarded as an outpost of Japan's empire, and that there devolves upon the latter the imperative necessity of protecting the neighbouring peninsula against all aggression from without. To satisfy that necessity two things are essential. The first is that the Koreans shall be led steadily and practically along the road of progress; the second that they shall be precluded from engaging in dangerous intrigues which would inevitably produce the result that Japan is bound by all the principles of self-protection to guard against. The new Treaty has evidently been framed with a view to satisfying both these essentials. It endows the Resident General with such powers that their full exercise would place him in full control of the situation. Precisely because no such efficient authority has hitherto been vested in Marquis ITO, his Excellency has not made the signal success which his great statesmanship would certainly have achieved in reasonably favourable circumstances. He has accomplished much, he and the able men working under him. But there has always been this crippling difficulty that the Koreans were free to accept his advice or to reject it virtually at their own free will, and that they had competence to undo by their own unenlightened blunders everything accomplished by the genius and tact of the Resident General. That baffling freedom is now taken away from them. Every step of administrative improvement undertaken is to be at the advice and under the guidance of the Marquis; every law and ordinance and every important executive function must have his preliminary approval, and no high official may be appointed or dismissed without his assent. Such authority is little short of sovereign, but nothing less would have been effective. There may possibly be an objection raised on the ground that the scope of the Treaty may be made almost limitless according to the interpretation given to it in practice. Such a comment is true in a sense, but the question is, could any explicit limits have been set without great risk, if not without a certainty, of rendering the whole covenant futile. The Resident General, according to the terms as they stand, will be supreme, and it is right that he should be supreme, for, without the widest authority, he could not hope to check the abuses which have overgrown all things Korean, or to accomplish anything really thorough in the way of reform. Another important power vested in him is the right of having his own countrymen appointed to official posts in Korea. The most skilful artificer can not work without tools. It has often been pointed out that if Korea could furnish of her own people a sufficient number to administer her affairs in accord with the spirit of real progress, her condition would long ago have been far different from what it is. Very few of such persons are forthcoming, however, and the Residency General has had to struggle against the heart-breaking difficulty of setting blind guides to lead blind people. Marquis ITO will now be able, however, to command the services of trained experts from among his own countrymen, and this fact, even though it stood alone, should materially alter the situation for the better. It is noticeable that the Treaty does not make the remotest reference to the Imperial Family of Korea. There is nothing whatever said about abdication or succession, nor is there a word about the flagrant breach of good-faith which has subjected Korea to the necessity of signing such a covenant. Rumour says that the absence of any provision bearing directly on that feature of the story had much to do with the comparative alacrity of Korea's assent. She had expected to see her EMPEROR compelled to visit the court in Tokyo for the purpose of offering an apology to the MIKADO, and she had anticipated some explicit curtailment of her own sovereign integrity. But there is nothing of the kind. That is indeed not the least striking feature of the Convention. Not only does it commence with a measure textually designed to facilitate Korea's progress, but also it leaves untouched all previous agreements on which the Peninsular Empire can rely for safety against aggression. Even the November Convention which pledges Japan to maintain the Korean Throne is not disturbed, though, in view of the extraordinary conduct of the ex-Emperor, Japan would have been quite justified in abandoning the guardianship of a family at whose hands she had received such treatment. It is here that Marquis ITO shows his profound wisdom. He has carefully abstained from inserting in the convention so much as even one article indicative of self-seeking designs on Japan's past. From first to last the document presents itself in the light of an instrument for furthering the moral and material progress of the Korean nation and for promoting the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people. This is strictly consistent with the programme hitherto professed by Japan towards her neighbour.

VALIDITY OF JAPAN'S AGREEMENTS WITH KOREA.

THERE has been, we observe, a great deal of writing on the subject of the Convention between Japan and Korea concluded in November, 1905. Certain publicists in the Far East appear to be very desirous of proving that this Convention is an illegal document without any binding force. We do not profess to understand the motive underlying such attempts, nor, indeed, is it of much consequence to analyse motives. What concerns us is the arguments advanced. They are apparently two. The first is that the Convention was not signed by duly accredited plenipotentiaries; the second, that it was not ratified. As to the former point, those advancing it seem to labour under the misapprehension that treaties and conventions can be lawfully negotiated only by persons duly empowered for that special purpose. That is an error. It is not at all necessary that the negotiators and signatories of an international agreement should be specially accredited plenipotentiaries. It suffices if they are persons qualified to represent their respective States. If such an argument had any force as applied to the Convention of 1905, it would have equal force in the case of the Convention just concluded, for the latter also was not negotiated by plenipotentiaries designated *ad hoc*. As to the question of ratification, the publicists in question seem to imagine that that ceremony must be performed by the sovereigns of the countries concerned in the case of every international agreement. That also is a misapprehension, due apparently to imperfect study of even the most familiar text books. It is not at all necessary that a treaty or convention should be formally ratified. Tacit ratification has always been recognised in such matters. It takes place—and here we use the words of one of the greatest modern authorities on international law—"when an agreement is wholly or partly carried out with the knowledge and permission of the State which it purports to bind; or when persons, such as Ministers of State, who usually act under the immediate orders or as the mouth-piece in foreign affairs of the person or body possessing the treaty-making power, enter into obligations in notes or in any other way for which express ratification is not required by custom, without their action being repudiated so soon as it becomes known to the authority in fact capable of binding the State." As a matter of fact and of common knowledge to all persons who are at all familiar with the question, the treaties requiring express ratification are precisely those concluded by negotiators specially accredited for the purpose. Such treaties almost invariably contain a clause stipulating for ratification and fixing a date of operation from the day of ratification or from some later period. Many other treaties and conventions contain clauses providing that they shall go into operation from the day of their signature, and it is plain that ratification is out of the question in such cases. This is true of virtually all the treaties and conventions concluded between Japan and Korea, and it is difficult to understand how the critics in this instance can seriously impugn the validity of the November Convention on such grounds.

A Hankow telegram dated July 25th states that shops running lotteries in Hangchow are to be closed by Aug. 8.

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ENGLAND THROUGH JAPANESE EYES.

The above is the title of a series of seven articles written for the London *Daily Mail* by Mr. K. Sugimura, the special correspondent of the *Tokyō Asahi Shimbun*. The first of these appeared on May 7th and the last on May 17th. Mr. Sugimura had only been in London two weeks when he furnished this lengthy account of his first impressions of English life, English customs and English institutions. We have heard time and again what the Frenchman, the German and the American think of England, but as a rule Japanese are averse to publishing in an unreserved manner the ideas they entertain about foreign countries and their diverse ways. Mr. Sugimura had prepared himself for his visit to England this spring by years of patient study, and his observations display a good deal of insight into the fundamental principles of English life. We propose to do no more than jot down here his various impressions, leaving readers to judge for themselves as to how far he was misled by appearances. Of the articles as a whole it is perhaps true to say that they constitute a fairly accurate account of English life. Exaggeration and misrepresentation are to be met with here and there, but most of the distinctly English traits of character impressed themselves on Mr. Sugimura's mind. Some of them he admires; others, are rather repugnant to him. *De gustibus non est disputandum.* In certain things English taste and Japanese taste are found by Mr. Sugimura to be hopelessly at variance, and he tells us that nothing could reconcile him to our way of looking at things and doing them. This honesty was no doubt thoroughly appreciated by English readers of his articles; for, if there is anything that the Britisher hates, it is flattery, trimming and pretence of agreement out of mere politeness. Here is the gist of Mr. Sugimura's observations on English life and English ways:—

(1) *The power of public opinion in England.*—"*Lex not scripta*," he says, might be written at the gateways of England. Everything is fixed by custom down to the colour of a man's and a woman's purse. The unwritten law does away with the need of policemen where they would be needed in Japan. In Japan many written laws are constantly disobeyed by everybody: such as the law which requires people to walk on a certain side of the street. But in London people always quite naturally go to the right. When waiting outside a theatre a big crowd forms regularly up two by two without orders from a policeman. Everything in England is fixed by custom or tradition, almost tyrannically so; as strictly fixed as are the rules of our *cha no yu* ceremonies. One may not wear what one fancies, but only what is prescribed by English fashion.

(2) *Speech and Politeness.*—In England people seem to me to be too much on a social level. Beyond the constant use of the "Sir" by a servant there appears to me to be no difference between the language he uses to his master and that his master uses to him. The Japanese language is so graded that a listener can at once tell what is the social relationship of the people who are conversing. In England, "it is often very difficult to find out when meeting a lady with a gentleman if she is his wife, sister or sweetheart. In Japan I could easily discern it by her language." Then how confusing it is to find butlers dressed like their masters! I was once taken in by a butler in evening dress; in deference to whom I took off my hat at the door of the house I was visiting and with whom I shook hands. His speech was fluent and he was a very fine looking man! This ultra-democracy in speech and in manner is something that we find it very hard to stomach. It offends our sense of propriety. No servant in Japan would use the same words to his master when asking whether he would take tea or coffee as he would use to one of his fellow-servants; yet this is quite common in England. In the former case he would say *Ocha ga yoroshu gozaimasu ka? Sore tomo kahi ni nasaimasu ka?* In the latter case, he would be content with saying *Cha ga ii ka? Kahi ga ii ka?*

(3) *Home Life in England and in Japan.* "The English people talk of the 'simple life;' the Japanese observe it. The fashionable cures today in this country—the air cure and the hot bath—have been habitual with all classes in my country for untold centuries." We practically live in the open air, as our houses are all windows. So this wonderful pneumotherapy has been practised in Japan for at least 2,500 years. English rooms are over-furnished and over-decorated. The amount of things in a room oppresses one. In Japan servants are on terms of greater intimacy with their masters than they are in England. Unless among the upper classes it is very usual for the servants in Japan to take their meals with the family they are serving. In England masters do not converse with their servants as they do in Japan. Servants stand stiffly in an awe-struck manner in the presence of masters and guests. Japanese servants do not like this, and Englishmen in Japan on this account often cause much offence by the haughty way they treat their domestics. But in England the servants do their work without needing to be constantly told what to do next. They are methodical and thoughtful, whereas in Japan one has to be constantly giving orders if one wishes things to be done properly.*

(4) *Women and Dress.*—There is no greater divergence between English and Japanese life than is found in the position occupied by woman. "The Japanese woman is taught from childhood that it is her duty to obey and to take care of her home. She is gentle; she talks very little, and she does not push herself forward into a prominent position. Here the women act just like men in every respect. They talk freely, they go about constantly, and they have innumerable interests besides those of their home." But the complexion of English women and their manners are far more charming than those of Japanese ladies. The English girl looks perfectly natural, the Japanese girl is too much like a doll. As regards the management of children England is far ahead of us. We Japanese seem to think that bashfulness is the chief thing to be taught to a child. So our children in the presence of their seniors are so shy that they get no enjoyment whatever out of ordinary social life. In England children are thoroughly at home with adults. They converse with them in a natural way and gain from them day after day endless scraps of information. Thus their education goes on in an unconscious and happy fashion month in and month out. "There is no end to the charm of the children's dress here (in England). . . . No Raphael could have drawn a good Holy Family if he had taken Japanese children as his models." The way in which some English ladies are imitating Japanese feminine costume seems to me a mistake. But there are some ugly, useless and inferior features in English ladies' dress. The huge hat, 3 ft. broad, with its big plumes, obstructs the view in theatres and sometimes tickles a man's nose at the luncheon table when the seats are close together. The long skirt rightly called a "train" sweeps up the dust and the cigarettes in the street, and the low-neck evening dress, in addition to shocking our Japanese sense of propriety, has been the cause of any number of colds among the Japanese ladies who have adopted the fashion. For men European dress is cheaper than good Japanese dress. The latter would run into 100 *yen* or thereabouts, while the former can be procured for less than 50 *yen*. In England people brush their clothes, in Japan they iron clothes but never brush them. There are no clothes' brushes in Japan. In the first place there is less dust in Japan than in England, and in the second place our clothes would not stand brushing. They are not strong enough. For those Japanese who aim at living a very active life, whether men or women, European dress is best.

(5) *The Theatre.*—Acting in England and in Japan is in many respects the same. But in the English theatre, as far as those who occupy the stalls are concerned, the occasion is utilized for a display of dress. To this we object, as interfering with enjoyment. In England, according to our notions, the women do not show sufficient respect for their husbands. In *Julius Cæsar*, as put on the stage at His Majesty's Theatre by Beerbohm Tree and his company, Portia spoke to Brutus in far too familiar a manner, actually putting her face near that of her husband's and placing her arms around him—liberties that no Japanese wife would dream of taking with her lord. "The Japanese wife who saw this performance would at once say, 'This is too geisha-like' . . . We think in Japan that the husband is greater than the wife, that she should do him reverence and pay him respect. We have many good arguments to support us in so thinking." The social position of actors in Japan is too low. Marquis Saionji took a step in the right direction when some little time ago he invited 10 actors to dinner. Your recognition of actors and actresses as great artists will be followed by us in Japan after a while.

(6) *Parliament and the Administration of Law.*—The dignity with which affairs are conducted in the English Houses of Parliament struck me very much—also the earnestness of the speakers and the polite manner in which opponents treat each other. One hears no shouting of bad names such as are frequent in some other houses of legislation. . . . In the administration of the law the English jury system renders English courts very different from ours. In a trial which I attended I was much struck by the manner of the presiding judge in his summing up. "He spoke familiarly both to the parties concerned and to the jurymen, as if he were consulting his friends over certain domestic affairs. There was no posing, no affectation of lofty manner, and no needless complication, but simply straightforward, practical, unemotional talk." Things are different in this respect in Japan. The bombast of the prosecuting counsel at the trial I attended seemed to me to present a striking contrast to the natural, dignified manner of the judge.

(7) *East and West.* "I did not fully grasp the meaning of the word 'hospitality' till I came to London. There is, unfortunately, no equivalent for the word in Japanese." Letters of introduction are a power in London. Those to whom they are addressed seem to regard them as recommendations, and they and their friends go out of their way to treat the bearers hospitably. . . . . Many English people complain that they find it hard to understand Japanese character. We seem to them to be suspicious, and they think that we often attribute kindness shown to us to some interested motive in those who show it. The fundamental differences between East and West are many, but none is greater than the way in which emotion is suppressed in Japan when it is plainly shown in England. "The Japanese is taught to exercise great restraint in displaying his feelings. Tradition, surroundings and education all force this on him. Often enough when we feel very cordially towards people, the traditions of our life prevent us from expressing that cordiality in words. . . . The most striking difference between our two nations is the line of cleavage in the fundamental moral system. While you make much of rights; we make much of duty. With us filial piety, loyalty to the Sovereign, and the submission of wife to husband and children to parents are the great principles that rule our lives. We think of our duties to our superiors. . . . You have ever before you the individual's own rights." You talk much of love; we have it, but don't talk about it. It is true that love is stronger with you than with us. All our national and social relations are based on the word "duty." "Your morality, if I may use the expression, is horizontal, and ours is vertical."

W. D.

* This only applies to untrained servants as far as our experience goes. Where life is regular, few orders are needed in this country in the case of old servants.

Shanghai telegrams to the leading Tokyo journals report that the German Minister to the Argentine Republic will be promoted Ambassador to Tokyo. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the present representative, will be appointed to Washington to succeed Baron Speck von Sternburg who will shortly retire.

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CHRISTIAN WORK AT THE TOKYO EXHIBITION.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

The evangelistic efforts put forth by the teachers and students of the Meiji Gakuin were greatly blessed. During the five days that they were in charge 33 persons spoke in the Gospel Tent, 5075 were present at the meetings and 648 persons gave in their names as inquirers or converts. At a thanksgiving service which was held at the Takanawa church those who had been engaged in the evangelistic work at the Exhibition related some of their personal experiences which are in substance as follows.

Mr. Hata said, "I had only spoken a few words to a very stout looking man when he burst into tears and said. During the Russo-Japanese war I killed many poor innocent men without a single qualm of conscience, but I have been thinking of that matter since and I am greatly troubled. I have in fact passed many a sleepless night on that account. On hearing you speak, just now, I was more than ever convinced of my sinfulness. Oh what shall I do? He bought a Bible and went away longing for peace of mind and the pardon which God alone could give.'

Mr. Fujimoto said, "After I had given an account of my own experience I was told that a young man wanted to see me privately. On seeing me, he abruptly clung to me and began to weep. I wept too, as I could not but sympathize with him in his deep distress. He then told me that he was a student of a Middle School and had intended to become a naval officer from a great desire for fame, but later he began to realize the vainness of his purpose and he became very pessimistic. But now, he said, I have received a great light through the teachings of Jesus Christ, which you have just made known to me. He then and there resolved to become a Christian. At another time I showed a Bible to an old man, saying, Have you ever read this book? Then he replied, 'This is the same book that my son had, who died in Tokyo while studying. It is very dear to me, and I will gladly read it.'"

Mr. Miyagawa said, "An old man who had determined to become a Christian left us in a very happy state of mind, saying, It is an old proverb. Even the contact of each others' sleeves must produce a certain affinity in another world. We will meet again in Paradise! And so he left us with this precious hope that 'we shall meet beyond the River.'"

Miss Horikoshi reported that her first evangelistic effort was in behalf of an old woman, and, "As I talked with her she trembled and began to cry. She said, 'My daughter, who is married and lives in the Province of Echigo, is a Christian. But I have been opposed to that religion. In fact, I am now on the point of going to Numadzu to stay with one of my relatives in order to get away from the family troubles in my own home.' Saying this she continued to cry. After a prayer she said, 'I am a great sinner. I have never been spoken to so kindly before.' Again we prayed together, and she promised that she would henceforth serve the Lord. As I accompanied her to the door of the tent she put a clean, snow white handkerchief into my bosom, and said, with tears in her eyes, Please pray that my heart may become as white as this."

Miss Kosugi reported: "Five years ago I spoke to a nurse about the Gospel, but without any apparent effect. Three years ago I met her again on my visit to the Red Cross Hospital and, talked with her a long time on the same subject; but as far as I could perceive failed to make any impression. I met her a third time in the Gospel Tent, as she dropped in there on her way home from the Yasukuni Shrine. I told her that it was Providence that had brought us together so many times. Then she told me of a great burden that was in her heart, and at length promised to become a Christian."

The services at the Exhibition had a marked effect upon the students of the College Department also. In a meeting held in the Lecture Hall of the College 56 of the students expressed their decision to become Christians and a considerable number of them have already received baptism. A recent number of the *Fukuin Shimpo* contains an editorial in which the writer says; When we turn our attention to the spiritual condition of this people we can not but recognize the new thirst for Christianity and the fervour with which they are waiting for the coming of the good tidings. For some time past a spiritual awakening has been taking place in Japan. The people are not satisfied with material civilization alone and are seeking something that will satisfy their spiritual needs. This demand of their hearts has given rise to many so-called prophets, or those who have claimed to have a message from God, and the people listened to them with wonder and gladness. But such a state of affairs did not last long, as might be readily anticipated. They had thrown away stones and picked up crumbs of bread only. Then they wanted the bread of life. Just at this juncture were held the meetings of the Great Y.M.C.A. Conference, which were followed by those of General Booth. It was only natural that the people should have expected to satisfy their soul hunger by the message of these distinguished guests; and it is but the natural consequence of these expectations that such an unprecedented spectacle has been seen in their meetings. The successful result of the special evangelistic work at the Tokyo Exhibition has further strengthened the ground of this belief. Of the numerous converts some stated that they had come there driven by their own sins, some that their perception of the changeableness of worldly things had led them to come there and seek a form of belief that could not be overthrown, and some expressed their desire of becoming Christians with tears in their eyes as the result of hearing but a single sermon. Those facts show how the nation is being awakened to see the importance of spiritual things and to desire what is true and lasting. Judging from such a state of affairs the future prospects of Christianity in Japan are becoming brighter and brighter. We can not help but exclaim, "The Kingdom of God is truly near."

OSTEOPOROSIS.

BY DR. GUY STEVENSON.

As this disease appears to be very prevalent in Japan, I intend in the interests of horse owners of Yokohama, to give a slight outline of its symptoms, treatment, and causes, and I trust that those reading this article will bear in mind I give them not only my own experience of Osteoporosis, which only amounts to about two years, but that of men who have made a special study of this deadly disease.

Osteoporosis—or perhaps better known in the Far East as Big Head—appears to be a constitutional disease which manifests itself in a porous condition of the bones, and generally in the end causes paralysis.

The disease is mostly found in the Far East, but has also been known in Africa, America and Australia In the latter country, where I have had a considerable amount of experience, I am not certain that Mr. W. T. Kendall is quite correct when he says that he had found many horses in Australia suffering from Big Head.

I have never found cases of it myself, but have seen a disease which is very similar, called rickets, but that is only found in foals or yearlings, and never in horses over two.

The first symptom which is noticed is a slight swelling in the face, between the nostril and the eye, which is generally well defined on both sides of the face. As the swelling increases it gives the face a flattened and swollen appearance, and it is quite simple to sink your finger deep into the flesh of the face.

Stiffness in all fours will soon follow, and lameness will be noticed should the horse be walked. Paralysis will now set in and the end is near, and it is perhaps advisable to destroy the animal when the disease has reached this stage.

Causes of the disease.—It is generally believed by those who have made a study of Big Head in the East, that feeding on innutritious grass is the cause. Of course many of my readers will say that their horses never have grass, nevertheless if their horse does not others in the stable may, and as the disease is infectious and may take a considerable time to show out from an aged and well constituted horse, it has generally been found that the grass which is found in tropical climates, being coarse and rank, is the cause of the disease.

One writer states that he knew a gentlemen in Hongkong who had lost five ponies, all of which showed symptoms of Big Head, only after having been turned out to graze in what is called "Happy Valley."

It has often been found that a change of food will sometimes save a horse, and that good hay made from young oats, is perhaps the best kind of food to give a horse that is suffering from this disease.

Grass growing in valleys where the water from the hills on either side drains down, is always found to be rank and coarse, especially on ground that is never worked, and it is always on such pasture that we find the grooms will allow their horses to linger about and feed on account of the abundance of feed.

Mr Harold Elliot, who has had a considerable experience in the Hawaiian Islands (climate very similar to Japan), states that on part of the islands the rainfall is very heavy, and it is here that the disease is most prevalent, and it is generally found that a horse suffering from Big Head, if removed to a drier part of the island, will in many cases recover.

I am quite certain that no drugs will have the least effect on this disease, but it must be remembered that it is only practically in the East that one has the opportunity to study it. However it is to be hoped that the time is close at hand when science and experience will discover some treatment which will have the effect of preventing so many deaths among horses affected with Osteoporosis.

In conclusion I can but advise my readers to prevent valuable horses from having any grass at all, as this is quite unnecessary if good hay is given the animals, but it must be borne in mind that this advice only refers to places where the annual rainfall is very heavy and has a tendency to cause a strong, coarse growth of grass.

YACHTING.

The weather was fine on Saturday afternoon and yachtsmen thoroughly enjoyed themselves in the nice breeze and on the smooth water.

The 22-raters sailed round the Tachibana-Mandarin Bluff course for Club prizes. *Aimee* led all the way but the first prize went to *Sunbeam* on handicap, *Valkyrien* just 3 seconds late on worked-out time. Details:

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.	allce. m.	Corrected. h.m.s.
Aimee	2 15.29	3 59.47	—	3.59.47
Winsome	2.15 14	4.08.42	—	4.08.42
Edna	2.15.16	4.13 56	1	4.12.56
Pele	2.15 12	4.07.39	1	4.06.39
Sunbeam	2.15.11	4 10.02	16	3 54.02
Valkyrien	2.15.14	4 08.05	14	3.54.05
Chocho	2.15.19	4 27.57	15	4.12 57

A dozen Larks raced for the Lark No 6 Cup and other prizes, No. 11 winning the trophy, No. 5 second and No 10 third. Times:

Nos.	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
1	2	30	27		4	20	—
3	2	31	21		4	11	11
5	2	30	16		4	05	54
6	2	30	20		4	21	11
7	2	30	24		4	20	32
9	2	30	31		4	18	22
10	2	30	18		4	07	30
11	2	30	09		4	03	29
12	2	30	26		4	14	19
13	2	30	12		4	17	54
15	2	30	42		—	—	—
16	2	30	23		4	13	47

THE LAST CALL.

A darkening sky and a whitening sea,
And the wind in the palm tree tall.
Soon or late comes a call for me,
Down from the mountain or up from the sea,
Then let me lie where I fall.

* * * *

And a friend may write—for friends there be,
On a stone from the gray sea wall,
Jungle and town and reef and sea—
I loved God's earth and his earth loved me,
Take it for all in all. DAVID STARR JORDAN.

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CRICKET.

"Born in Japan" versus "The Rest."

Saturday was perhaps the real beginning of the hot weather in Yokohama and this perhaps may account for the comparatively poor showing of "The Rest" in the match with "Born in Japan." Not that "The Rest" were a team of elderly, or even middle-aged men, they were far from that, but they certainly averaged many more years than their younger rivals—and it was very trying work under a perfectly cloudless sky with only an occasional catspaw of wind to temper the all-too ardent rays of the sun. "The Rest" went in first to bat and lost their Captain, Foster, with the third ball of the over, he being caught in the slips by Kilby off Mollison's bowling. Ross then joined Bousfield and 17 had been knocked up ere the partnership was broken by Ross being clean-bowled. He had made a contribution of 9 to the score. The newcomer was Johnstone McClure and he began scoring rapidly, so that when Bousfield was caught in the slips by Kilby off Mollison—like Foster had been—the telegraph recorded 47. W. D. S. Edwards then joined McClure, but only three had been put on the score-sheet when the latter was caught by Mollison, off Kilby's bowling. Edwards, in fact, was fated to receive many partners during the time he was knocking up 48, being the last wicket to fall. His contribution included eight 4's. The team's score stood at 142 at the close. Details:—

The Rest.

B. C. Foster, c. H. Kilby, b. Mollison	0
P. E. Bousfield, c. H. Kilby, b. Mollison	16
W. Ross, bowled H. Kilby	9
J. McClure, c. Mollison, b. H. Kilby	24
W. D. S. Edwards c. Squire, b H. Kilby	48
N. Buckle, bowled Mollison	5
A. E. Cooper, bowled H. Kilby	0
C. von Fallot, c. Strome, b. Squire	33
K. M. Bharucha, bowled Squire	0
R. E. Davur, bowled Squire	4
J. S. Cartwright, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	142

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. M. Mollison	60	57	—	3
H. W. Kilby	66	49	—	4
E. L. Squire	24	16	2	3
O. Strome	12	17	—	—

Strome bowled one wide.

The task before the "Born in Japan" was not very formidable, but Strome and Kilby, who opened the batting for them, were inclined to give away no chances. Scoring was consequently slow until McClure, who had sprained his arm, handed over the ball to Cooper, by which time both bats were set and runs then came more freely. In fact 69 had been hoisted before a separation was effected when Bharucha with the fourth ball of his second over in his second bout of bowling, dismissed Strome. The retiring bat had made a very useful contribution of 11 to the score. A. Hearne joined Kilby and a display of free hitting followed. With his score at 16—including three 3's—Hearne was caught by Ross, and immediately after Kilby was held by McClure, the bowler in both cases being von Fallot. The score had now reached 117 and Kilby's read twelve 4's, one 3, six 2's and thirteen singles. After he retired the score still rose steadily and at last Mollison and V. A. Hearne took it safely past their opponents' total, but shortly after Mollison was bowled by Bousfield. The tail of the team managed to knock up 58 runs between them, towards which the loose fielding and feeble bowling of "The Rest" very materially contributed—for the long day in the sun was telling severely. The last wicket fell soon after half-past five for 218—the "Born in Japan" thus scoring a very satisfactory victory. Score:—

Born in Japan.

O. Strome, bowled Bharucha	21
H. W. Kilby, c. McClure, b. von Fallot	76
A. Hearne, c. Ross, b von Fallot	16
W. Graham, c. von Fallot, b. Bousfield	6
J. M. Mollison, bowled Bousfield	15
V. A. Hearne, bowled Buckle	39
A. Kingdon, c. Buckle, b. Foster	24
T. W. Kilby, c. Ross, b. Foster	0
J. E. Drummond, c. Buckle, b. Foster	9
E. L. Squire, not out	0
S. Vincent, st. Bousfield, b. Foster	4
Extras	8
	218

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. McClure	24	10	1	—
W. Ross	42	25	—	—
A. E. Cooper	24	18	—	—
K. M. Bharucha	24	20	—	1
W. D. S. Edwards	30	25	1	—
R. E. Davur	18	18	—	—
C. von Fallot	24	19	1	2
P. E. Bousfield	36	37	—	2
B. C. Foster	37	31	—	4
N. Buckle	18	7	1	1

In the second innings "The Rest" did a little better, the temperature having now fallen to the range of comfort:—

The Rest. 2nd Innings.

P. E. Bousfield, c. Mollison, b. Kilby	3
N. Buckle c. sub., b. Mollison	14
C. von Fallot, bowled Kilby	17
R. E. Davur, not out	25
W. Ross, not out	19
J. McClure, W. D. S. Edwards, B. C. Foster, A. E. Cooper, K. M. Barucha, J. S. Cartwright — Did not bat	
Extras	8
	86

BASEBALL.

A baseball match was played on the Yokohama Commercial School Ground on Saturday afternoon between the Y. C. & A. C. and the Commercial School. The foreign team completely swamped the schoolboys, winning by the big score of 14 runs to two. The teams were as follow:

Y. C. A. & A. C.	Y. C. S.
Thompson, c., r. f.	Hiraoka, c.
Walker, l. f.	Yamamada, s. s.
Bird, c.	Ishikawa, c. and r. f.
Benedict, s. s.	Suzuki, p.
McChesney, 2 b.	Fujiki, 1 b.
Atkinson, 1 b.	Tanaka, r. f. and c.
Kellogg, 3 a.	Furumoto, Sato — l. f.
Miller, r. f. & c.	Kitai, 2 b.
Gunn, p.	Kobayashi, c. f.

Umpire: Brown (Y. C. & A. C.) Scorers: Campbell (Y. C. & A. C.) and Furugori (Y. C. S)

Score by innings.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Y. C. & A. C.	8	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—	=14
Y. C. S.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	=2

KESWICK MISSIONERS IN JAPAN.

At the invitation of the "Japan Council for the Deepening of Spiritual Life" (an organization representing nearly all of the Protestant bodies working in Japan) two well qualified men, representing the Keswick Council, have come to Japan to conduct special meetings at the most important summer resorts.

Rev. George Litchfield (Church of England) has had a large and varied experience in Christian work, having been for five years a pioneer missionary in Uganda, followed by twelve years in India and seven in South Africa. Mr. Litchfield is at present Vicar of Sidmouth, Devon, England.

Rev. J. Gregory Mantle (Methodist) is well known as the author of helpful books on the spiritual life and as the founder of the extensive evangelistic work in the East End of London. Mr. Mantle comes by way of China and Korea to this important service in Japan.

The present programme of meetings is as follows:—

Karuizawa ..... Aug 3rd to 10th.
Gotemba ..... Aug. 13th to 18th.
Arima ..... Aug. 26th to Sept. 1st.

The Arima meetings will be for both Japanese and foreigners. The other meetings will be for all English-speaking people and a general invitation is extended to all.

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LTD.

The twentieth annual meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Ltd., was held on Wednesday afternoon at the offices of the Company. Mr. N. F. Smith, Acting-Chairman, presided, and there were also present Mrs. J. F. Lowder, Messrs. C. B. Bernard, W. L. Mitchell, M. Surth, F. J. Abbott, W. K. Tresize (Manager), R. T. Bell (Secretary) and J. W. Weaver (Foreman).

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said: This is the twentieth General Meeting of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works. At our last General Meeting the Chairman called your attention to the extensive changes that would have to be made in order to utilize the premises and machinery acquired from Petersen and Co. in connection with the plant operated by us prior to the amalgamation. The changes made during the interval have not only been attended with some unforeseen delay but we have necessarily been working to a considerable disadvantage, as the erection of new buildings on Petersen and Co.'s and our own premises and the altering of the location of machinery and fittings have unavoidably and materially interfered with the usual system and uniform regularity heretofore prevailing in the works. So until recently we have not been able to get the full benefit which our present premises and our extra and more conveniently placed plant and machinery afford us. It is a matter for mutual congratulation, therefore, that your directors are able to report that the old premises of Petersen and Co. at No. 113 and 114 have been rearranged, the machinery set in order and a large and commodious foundry built, which is now in full swing, as is also the case with the new boiler-maker's shed which has been refitted and adapted to facilitate handy and economical work. The new buildings also at Nos. 159 and 161 (our old premises) are now completed and comprise blacksmiths', carpenters', boatbuilders', and pattern-makers' shops, all of which are in full working order with the exception of the blacksmith's shop which is now being fitted and will be in operation very shortly. In connection with the foregoing observations, I would mention that in the face of these difficulties our Manager, Mr. Tresize and staff have proved themselves equal to the emergencies referred to having throughout most energetically and faithfully prosecuted the work committed to their care, not only to the entire satisfaction of our customers but also to that of your Directors. During the last half year, shipping business has been rather dull, and consequently our works have not been as actively employed in furnishing supplies and repairs to shipping as in the first half, but taking this feature of our business into consideration, in connection with orders received for local work, your Directors consider that the results of the last half year are eminently satisfactory as noted in the report which we have the pleasure of placing before you this afternoon with the statement of accounts. It will be seen by the balance sheet that after payment of the interim dividend and bonus for the first half year, making the usual provision for depreciation, Director's and Auditor's fees, etc., the net amount of profit available is *yen* 31,977.04, which the Directors recommend shall be appropriated to the payment of a final dividend for the year, say 2,50 per share, which will absorb *yen* 19,500.00, the balance, *yen* 12,477.04, to be carried forward. This Annual Report and Statement of Accounts have been in your hands for some days, and if there are no objections to the same, I will now ask you to take them as read, if some one will second the motion.

Mr. Mitchell seconded and the motion to pass the report and accounts was adopted.

The retiring Directors, Messrs. B. C. Howard and F. J. Abbott, were, on the motion of Mr. Tresize seconded by Mr. Weaver, unanimously re-elected.

The appointment of Messrs. C. B. Bernard M. Surth as Directors was, on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Tresize, confirmed.

The auditors, Messrs. F. J. Hall and W. Y.

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Showler, were, on the motion of Mr. Bernard seconded by Mr. Abbott, re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that dividend warrants would be sent out the following day.

This was all the business and the meeting adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY LAW.

Decision was given, on July 26th, in the Yokohama District Court, in the criminal case brought against Mr. W. N. Wright, who was charged with having infringed the Law of Tobacco Monopoly.

1.—The defendant was punished with a fine of one hundred *yen* for having in his possession a lot of tobacco,—the quantity and series of which were specified at the trial,—which bore no stamp of the Japanese Government.

2.—He was also punished with a fine of ten *yen* for having purchased a lot of tobacco which bore no stamp of the Japanese Government, from a man whose name and dwelling are unknown.

3.—The tobacco which had been seized by the authorities of the Monopoly Bureau was ordered to be confiscated.

The *Nagasaki Press* states that C. Schnee, aged 46, a German, was arrested at Nagasaki on July 26th on a charge of theft and has undergone examination at the local court. It is stated that he made the acquaintance of Mr. Leon Mertz, also a German, at Hankow about five months ago, to whom he represented himself as having been an officer in the Boer Army. On June 18th they left Hankow for Yokohoma, where they arrived on July 2nd. Mr. Mertz appears to have paid all the expenses, including lodgings at Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, until July 6th on which date accused absconded with *yen* 450 belonging to his benefactor. Schnee arrived at Nagasaki on July 10th and is reported to have squandered the money in riotous living by the 14th, on which date he appealed to the German Consul for assistance and not in vain, accommodation being found for him in Oura. Meantime, Mr. Mertz heard that accused was at that port and went there by the *Kokura Maru*, arriving on Friday last. An accidental meeting of the two men on the Bund the same day led to Schnee's arrest.

In the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday the hearing took place of a charge of fraud against an American visitor named C. J. Drosner, whose arrest at Moji has already been recorded. Accused is stated to be twenty-two years of age and to reside at Pacific Avenue, San Francisco. Procurator Yamanoto stated that the accused was a passenger on board the S.S. *Asia* from San Francisco to Kobe, via Yokohama. As he was unable to pay his "chits" on board the steamer, his luggage was seized by the Master, so that when he landed at Kobe he had no money or property. While at that port he secured a ticket for his passage to Shanghai by pledging a ring. He also obtained *yen* 10 from acquaintances, which he paid to the Oriental Hotel in advance to eng ge his room. He then ordered a suit of clothes from the Chinese Tailor Kee Cheong, No. 43, Nishi-machi, at a cost of *yen* 20, although he had no money to pay for it. When the suit was ready on July 13 he obtained possession of it by telling the tailor that he was going up to Kioto for a few days and would pay for it as soon as he returned. But in fact he on the same day went on board the *Wakasa Maru* and left for Shanghai. The Chinese, on learning this, gave information to the police, and accused was arrested at Moji and brought back to Kobe.

After examining the accused the Court announced that judgment would be given on Aug. 18th.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Four Philanthropists, by EDGAR JEPSON. London, Mr. Fisher Unwin.

PHILANTHROPY takes some queer turns in London town, but never a queerer one, we beg leave to affirm, than that which Mr. Jepson describes in his latest book. Those who revelled in "The Lady Noggs, peeress," will be fully prepared for the rollicking humour which pervades "The Four Philanthropists," and will perhaps give it an even warmer welcome on that account. The idea of four very up-to-date persons of the twentieth century forming themselves into a company to effect the temporary removal of obnoxious people for the good of Society and the benefit of a children's hospital is laughable in the extreme, as related by Mr. Jepson. The very improbability of it all only makes the book the more exciting, while the human part of it is supplied by the perfectly natural manner in which their best laid schemes often turn out quite otherwise than they expected. Even the love story which is interwoven into the tale of the G.P.R.C. is deliciously human in its development, and every reader will be glad at the reward which awaits Roger Brand at the end.

YOKOHAMA.

A 6-inch practice torpedo, five feet in length, was found on July 27th in the sea some four hundred yards off Koshiba, Negishi, Yokohama, by a fisherman named I. Narita. The torpedo is one of a number used last year by the students of the Torpedo Training School, Yokosuka. This one has been missing since.

Early on Monday morning, Roku Yamada (19) tried to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal near Nishino hashi, at the corner of No. 161, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. She was saved by a policeman. Discord in her family is reported to be the cause.

Counterfeit one-*yen* and five-*yen* notes are in circulation. On Sunday evening, a man succeeded in passing one at the shop of a tobacco dealer named Hongo, Hiranuma-cho, Yokohama. The offender obtained a packet of cigarettes costing *sen* 10 and *yen* 4.90 change by giving a false 5-*yen* note. It may be added that such *satsu* are being sold on the streets near the Iron Bridge every evening at the rate of *sen* 5 per dozen.

Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, has sent a telegram to Marquis Ito, Resident-General at Seoul, congratulating him on the conclusion of the new Japan-Korean Convention and upon the result of his labours. The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce has sent a similar telegram to the Resident-General. The message said: "The new Japan-Korean Convention enhances the prestige of the Empire and promotes the happiness and welfare of both nations. We heartily thank you for the conclusion of the Convention, which has been achieved principally through your efforts."

Governor Sufu was present, as Imperial representative at the funeral of Rear-Admiral Imai, which took place on July 29th at Yokosuka. The Governor conveyed to the family of the late officer a present from the Emperor.

The yield of cocoons in Kanagawa prefecture during the first half of this year aggregated 75,373 *koku*.

S. Aoki, a printer, living in Kotobuki cho, Yokohama, has been arrested on a charge of having counterfeited three hundred entrance tickets of the Keihin Keiba Club and sold them for *yen* 1 to 1.50. A man named H. Inouye, who sold the tickets, was arrested in the paddock of the Club last Sunday.

An American telegram has been received at the office of a prominent Japanese cotton trader in Yokohama to the effect that the weather was favourable throughout the cotton producing districts. The crop is generally believed to be excellent, especially in Texas.

On the evening of July 30th, trouble occurred in the district of Koza not far from Oiso. A number of gamblers attacked the Mizo Police Station, destroying windows, furniture, etc. and inflicting injuries on some of the police who were endeavouring to settle the disturbance. Early on Wednesday morning, fifty police were despatched from Yokohama Central Police Office, and one of the public procurators of the Yokohama District Court proceeded to the scene in company with Dr. Tokuda, of the Yokohama Sanitary Office. As to the cause, it is said that on Tuesday, a policeman of the Mizo Station arrested a man on a charge of gambling. Immediately after arrest, the gambler died. The comrades of the deceased and many of the villagers believing that the policeman had treated the man cruelly when arresting him, became excited and attacked the police. The death of the victim, however, was found at the post mortem examination to be due to congestion.

A suspected case of cholera was reported on the Shanghai liner *Yamashiro Maru* which arrived at Yokohama at 9 p.m. on July 30th. The patient, who is one of the firemen, is undergoing examination and the ship is still detained at the quarantine station. If the case is proved to be cholera, the steamer will be removed to Nagahama for the usual disinfecting measures. The passengers consist of nine in cabin and twenty-six in steerage.

About 11.30 p.m. on July 31st, fire broke out in the warehouse of Tsuru-ya, the well-known dry-goods store, at the foot of Jizozaka, Yokohama. The flames, being taken in time, were put out before they spread over the building. A large quantity of the contents sustained damage by water from the pumps. Tobacco ashes are reported to have been the cause.

Two young women named Sato Inaba and Kiune Sudzuki, early on the morning of Aug. 1st tried to throw themselves into the sea off the Bund in front of No. 1, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, with the view of committing suicide. They were prevented by one of the Harbour police. Being questioned at the police office as to the cause of their behavior, the women are reported to have replied that they were in serious difficulty. It is alleged that they have been leading a loose life for a long time.

According to a telephone message received at the Yokohama Central Police Office, a case of cholera appeared on the afternoon of July 31st at Hayama. The patient is a farmer named G. Sekiguchi, 59 years of age.

The automatic telephone apparatus in the Yokohama Railway Station was found on July 31st in Kitanaka dori, broken, and some two *yen* which had been in the box was stolen.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two bags of new rice were brought from Kochi Prefecture to Kobe on July 29th. The quality is excellent.

To-morrow, the *Kawabiraki*, or festival of the Sumida River, Tokyo, will take place. Many fire works will be displayed during the evening.

A notification has been issued ordering that any one who imports foreign horses must inform the Horse Breeding Bureau of various details describing the class, lineage, name, character, age, colour, size, native place, special marks, cost, and place where the animal was purchased.

According to Tokyo papers, the Emperor will shortly decorate Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador in Tokyo, with the Grand Cordon of the Paulownia. It may be remembered that after the conclusion of the first Anglo Japanese Alliance, His Excellency was decorated with the First Order of the Rising Sun.

An *Advertiser* telegram from New York says that the North-West wheat crop is now reported to be a failure. It is feared that this misfortune will have a disastrous effect upon business though hopes are also entertained that better reports from other parts of the country will help to average up and minimize the calamity.

The Canadian Pacific railway has decided to establish wireless apparatus at once on its steamers, both coasters and liners. The Japanese coast station near Cape Inubaye is already in operation, and when the Patchens Point station is complete the liners will be able to enter into communication with the land at either side of the Pacific two or three days before arrival.

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KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

FIRST MEETING.—THIRD DAY, 27TH JULY.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Count T. Itagaki, President; J. de Cuers de Cogolin, Esq., Vice-President; D. Marshall, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., B. C. T. Gray, Esq., J. Kimura, Esq., M. J. Dayet, Esq., S. Tokuda, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., F. Sakuma, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., S. Tamura, Esq., A. R. Catto, Esq., T. Hiyama, Esq., M. Megata, Esq., R. J. Ward, Esq., Capt. K. Suzuki, A. L. Bouffier, Esq., and G. Usui, Esq.

SUPERVISORS:—S. Kimura, Esq., Dr. T. Ishiura, and A. M. T. Woodward, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, H.E. A. Gérard, H.E. Governor Sufu, H.E. Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, H.E. Count Gallina, H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. Dr. Paul Ritter, H.E. Baron S. Senge, Viscount S. Kano, H. C. Lowther, Esq., N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., and Y. Ozaki, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—B. C. T. Gray, Esq., Chairman; R. J. Ward, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; A. R. Catto, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., Capt. K. Makita, M. J. Dayett, Esq., and A. L. Mottu, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

STEWARDS OF THE MEETING:—B. C. T. Gray, Esq., Chairman; R. J. Ward, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; F. H. Bugbird, Esq., Judge; F. M. Tegner, Esq., Scales; H. Lefebvre, Esq., Handicapper; P. C. Cobman, Esq., Time Keeper; D. Marshall, Esq., Starter; S. Isaacs, Esq., M. J. Dayet, Esq., H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, E. C. Davis, Esq., S. Tokuda, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., S. Tamura, Esq., J. Strauss, Esq., A. R. Catto, Esq., M. Megata, Esq., J. Kimura, Esq., Capt. Yasuda, K. Mori, Esq., and F. Wada, Esq.

The third day's racing of the Keihin Keiba Club was held on July 27th at the Kawasaki Race Course. The stands and paddock were well filled and the weather was fine with a north easterly breeze. Among those present were high officials of the Horse Breeding Bureau, Mr. Yamakawa, Chief Public Procurator of the Yokohama District Court; and Viscount Kano, President of the Tokyo Race Society, who recently returned from his tour in the north-eastern provinces. The programme wes successfully carried out. In the fourth race, Miyakawa, jockey of *Kikusui*, fell a moment after having started. He was at once removed to the surgical tent, but was found to be uninjured. At 4 p.m. on the previous day, Mr. Mitsuuji's *Kamakura* was overtaken by a car of the Keihin Electric Railway at Hatchonawate near Kawasaki while crossing the line and was killed the betto, K. Ikeda, sustaining severe injuries on the head; etc.

1.—The AUSTRALIAN CUP; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian Horses of Autumn 1906 and Spring 1907 that have never won a race in Japan at date of entry; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. W. Umemoto's Kabuto, 129lb. ...(Kurosaka) 1
Mr. Nancho's Shinonome, 121lb. .....(Kawasaki) 2
Mr. Sphynx's Lorraine, 129lb. .....(Fujisaki) 3
Mr. A. R. Catto's Invicta, 127lb. 0
Mr. Sport's Queen of Scots, 127lb. 0

Won by 2 lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Time, 3.02 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 39.50 yen.

2.—The THIRD RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for all Country Bred Horses; weight 135lb.; winners at date of entry ■ carry 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb. in all; Subscription horses 5lb. allowance; winners of race No. 3 first day, and race No. 2 second day excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Rainbow's Takatama, 139lb. .....(Hiramura) 1
Mr. Nakaizumi's Kinkwazan, 138lb. .....(Sato) 2
Mr. T. Nakadaj's Akitsu, 130lb. .....(Satake) 3
Mr. R. Hamamura's Hinode II, 141lb. 0
Mr. R. Hamamura's Hagoromo, 135lb. 0
Mr. B. Sasaki's Hoko, 130lb. 0
Mr. Seiji Sato's Matsukaze, 141lb. 0

Won by 6 lengths; 12 lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.01 3/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 16.50 yen.

3.—The EIGHTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Sport's The Limit, 127lb. .....(Hanzawa) 1
Mr. J. Matsushita's Kateru, 132lb. .....(Jimba) 2
Mr. T. Hiyama's Adzuma, 132lb. .....(Seikichi) 3
Mr. K. Matsumoto's Hannibal, 132lb. 0
Mr. Susbona's Chiyoda, 127lb. ..... ■
Mr. Caballero de Y.L.C. La Giralda, 132lb. 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Dahlia, 132lb. 0
Mr. Tomoye's Tomoye, 131lb. ..... ■
Mr. Tomoye's Mikasa, 132lb. ..... ■
Mr. R. Loonen's Chartreuse, 132lb. 0
Major Trick's Oriflamme, 132lb. 0
Mr. Sunrise's Extra, 132lb. 0
Mr. J. Kimura's Jofu, 127lb. 0
Mr. S. Takahashi's Spark, 132lb. 0
Mr. K. K.'s Shori, 132lb. 0
Mr. K. K.'s Todoroki, 132lb. 0
Mr. Z. A.'s Kumataka, 131lb. 0
Mr. S. Ito's Asama, 132lb. 0

Won by 4 lengths; ½ length separated second and third. Time, 1.27 1/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 15 yen.

4.—The NINTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Sphynx's Gironde, 132lb. .....(Fujisaki) 1
Mr. J. Kimura's Takachiho, 127lb. .....(Mima) 2
Mr. Sato's Kirin, 127lb. .....(Sukehachi) 3
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Euphorbia, 132lb. 0
Mr. C. Hashimoto's Kikusui, 132lb. 0
Major Trick's Sabretache, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. Takahashi's Yumihari, 127lb. 0

Won by 4 lengths; 8 lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.00.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 84.50 yen.

5.—The TENTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses; weight for age; winners at the meeting 10lb. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Koyasu's Isao, 143lb. .....(Jimba) 1
Mr. Nancho's Baika, 142lb. .....(Kawasaki) 2
Mr. Taga's Uneme, 141lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. N. Kawakita's Tamagawa, 142lb. 0
Mr. H. Hiraoka's Sakura, 131lb. 0

Won by 12 lengths; 4 lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.12 4/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 10.50 yen.

6.—The FOURTH RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Country Bred Horses; weight 135lb.; winners at date of entry to carry 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb. in all; winners at the meeting to carry 5lb. extra, penalties accumulative; Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Horses 17lb. allowance; Tokyo Race Association Subscription Horses of 1907 10lb. allowance, of 1906 5lb. allowance. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Negishi's Hakodate, 155lb. .....(Higaki) 1
Mr. T. Nakadai's Akitsu, 130lb. .....(Satake) 2
Mr. Mitsuuji's Kariginu, 128lb. .....(Tamatani) 3
Mr. B. Sasaki's Kaoru, 130lb. 0
Mr. Nakaizumi's Todoroki II, 142lb. 0

Won by 2 lengths; 40 lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.20 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 7.50 yen.

7.—The ALLIANCE CUP; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian Horses of 1906 and 1907, that have not won over 5 races in Japan at date of entry, and for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses; weight for age; winners at date of entry to carry 3lb. extra for each win; Nippon Race Club Subscription Horses of 1907 5lb. allowance; Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Horses 10lb. allowance; winner of Club Cup and Grand Stand Cup excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Yodo's Flying Star, 125lb. .....(Sano) 1
Mr. Susbona's Chihaya, 146lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 2
Mr. Cotton's Tagoto, 135lb. .....(Tamazo) 3
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camelia, 129lb. 0
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 132lb. 0
Mr. Nancho's Kujaku, 132lb. 0
Mr. Nancho's Suzusono (late Hatsuyuki), 135lb. 0
Mr. R. Hamamura's Doey, 138lb. 0
Mr. S. Takahashi's Spark, 131lb. 0

Won by 3 lengths; 1 length separated second and third. Time, 2.11 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 22 yen.

8.—The KAWASAKI CUP; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Tokyo Race Association Subscription Country Bred Horses that have not won over 3 races at date of entry, and for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Country Bred Horses; weight for age; winners of races at date of entry to carry 3lb. extra for each win; winner of Negishi Plate to carry 7lb. extra, and of Keihin Cup to carry 7lb. extra; Penalties accumulative; Keihin Keiba Club Horses 7lb. allowance. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Nancho's Sotoyama, 137lb. ...(Nihonyanagi) 1
Mr. Nishiki's Goun, 114lb. .....(Mima) 2
Mr. N. Kawakita's Benkei, 146lb. .....(Horikoshi) 3
Mr. Susbona's Chikugo (late Inazuma), 134lb. ... 0
Mr. R. Hamamura's Tsubame, 132lb. ..... ■
Mr. Yodo's Kotaka, 136lb. 0
Mr. H. Taga's Wakana, 132lb. ..... ■
Mr. T. Nakadai's Daimaru, 130lb. 0
Mr. S. A.'s Oyama, 143lb. 0
Mr. Negishi's Yakumo (late Hinomaru), 135lb. ... 0
Mr. S. Ito's Take, 127lb. 0

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths separated second and third. Time, 1.30 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 55.50 yen.

9.—The JAPAN DERBY; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian Horses; winners of 3 race or less at date of entry; weight for age, of more than 3 races to carry 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lb. in all; winners of the Scurry Stakes and Paddock Cup to carry additional 5lb.; Penalties accumulative. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Nancho's Amoureuse, 135lb. .....(Kawasaki) 1
Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 145lb. ....(Tomomura) 2
Mr. N. Kawakita's Genroku, 132lb. .....(Ebano) 3
Mr. Lefroy's Lola, 132lb. ..... ■
Mr. Cotton's Mont Blanc, 132lb. 0
Mr. Negishi's Mitsobiki (late Gold Star), 146lb. ... 0

Won by a neck; 7 lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.56 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 26 yen.

10.—The FOURTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Country Bred Horses; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kyobashi's Kawasaki, 129lb. .....(Kanno) 1
Mr. B. Sasaki's Kototovi, 128lb. .....(Ota) 2
Mr. J. Kimura's Hidaka, 124lb. .....(Mima) 3
Mr. Susbona's Chikatsu, 124lb. 0
Mr. Susbona's Chikuzen, 132lb. 0
Mr. B. Sasaki's Shirashige, 124lb. 0
Mr. K. Kanayama's Atago, 124lb. 0
Mr. K. K.'s Rosen, 131lb. 0
Mr. Rainbow's Zenkai, 132lb. 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Kariho, 136lb. 0

Won by 1½ lengths; a head separated second and third. Time, 1.40 3/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 52.50 yen.

11.—The CHINA CONSOLATION; value Yen 300, with Cup for the Rider; the Second to receive Yen 100, the Third Yen 50; for all China ponies that have started and not won a race at the meeting; weight as per scale; winners in Japan at date of entry to carry 7lb. extra; Subscription ponies of 1907 5lb. allowance, to be ridden by members or Naval or Military Officers or members of the Diplomatic service of Japan or other countries, or by visitors whose names must be submitted to and approved by the Committee before the meeting, riders who have won five races on the flat excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Major Trick's Bon, 137lb. .....(Mr. Hawkins) 1
Mr. Island's Chusan, 143lb. .....(Mr. Hudson) 2
Mr. Jester's Negishi, 142lb. .....(Mr. Woodward) 3
Mr. Jester's Joli Coeur, 145lb. .....(Mr. Gibbs) 0
Mr. Fitzgerald's Royal Kildare, 139lb. (Mr. Manley) 0
Mr. Nancho's Raubgraf, 152lb. .....(Capt. Makita) 0
Major Trick's Empereur, 149lb. .....(Mr. Manton) 0
Mr. Nemo's Voltigeur, 146lb. .....(Mr. Andreis) 0

Won by 1½ lengths; ½ length separated second and third. Time, 1.43 1/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 38 yen.

12.—The THIRD RACE FOR ALL COMERS; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for all Imported Horses; Subscription Horses and China Ponies excepted; weight for age; winner of race No. 13 First Day 10lb. extra; winner of race No. 11 Second Day 5lb. extra. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. R. Hamamura's Hitokoye, 132lb. ..(Matsutani) 1
Mr. Broker's Hatukaze, 137lb. .....(Saito) 2
Mr. Koyasu's Asakaze, 132lb. .....(Sakichi) 3
Mr. Gold's Tomozuru, 127lb. 0
Mr. Susbona's Manzui, 132lb. 0

Won by 1 length; 2 lengths separated second and third. Time, 1.30 4/5.

PARI MUTUEL—paid 20.50 yen.

FIRST MEETING—FOURTH DAY, 28TH JULY.

Sunday, the 28th, concluded the first meeting of the Keihin Keiba Club at their new race-course near Kawasaki, and on the whole it may be said that the meeting was a most successful one. The terrible weather experienced at the opening of the meeting of course interfeerd

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seriously with the interests of the sport and the enjoyment of spectators, but Saturday and Sunday last fully made up for this, the weather conditions being most favourable, the course, for a new one, was in fine condition, and the sport afforded excellent. Great credit is due to the energetic and genial Clerk of the Course, Mr. R. J. Ward, for the success achieved in getting the race course into so good a condition in so short a time, and the executive committee are to be congratulated on the smooth working of the general arrangements under somewhat difficult circumstances. Both on Saturday and Sunday a vast concourse of visitors attended the races, the Grand Stand at times accommodating from five to six thousand spectators. Of course a large number of these hailed from the capital and though there were a fair number of foreigners present, particularly on Sunday, they were lost in the multitude of Japanese spectators. The sixth race on Sunday, brought out what was probably the record field for Japan—23 starters. The starting gate worked excellently and saved probably an aggregate of at least an hour's delay in the course of a day's racing. One slight contretemps occurred when the big field referred to started, the tape sagging in the centre and catching one of the jockeys across the head or chest, but it severed at once and no harm was done. Nearly all the events were well contested and the Pari Mutuel was heavily patronised. After the eleventh race Count Itagaki, President of the Club, presented several prizes, donated by the Keihin Keiba, and one by the *Boyeki Shimbun*, to the most successful riders, Ebano, Jimba and Tsubouchi. The former, Ebano, made a record by scoring six wins and a second place during the day. The events were as follow :—

1.—The Fifth Race for all Country Bred Horses; value Yen 750; forced entry for winners of races for Country Bred Horses at the meeting; Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Horses excepted; weight 135lb.; winners of races previous to this meeting to carry 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb.; Tokyo Race Association Subscription Horses of 1907 10lb. allowance, of 1906, 5lb. allowance. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Kanagawa's Idaten, 145lb. .....(Jimba) 1
Mr. Negishi's Hakodate, 150lb. .....(Higaki) 2
Mr. Rainbow's Takatama, 144lb. .....(Hiramura) 3
Mr. H. Taga's Wakana, 137 0
Mr. Nancho's Sotoyama, 125lb 0

Won by 6 lengths; 1 length separated second and third. Time, 2.34 4/5.

Pari Mutuel—paid 25.50 yen.

2.—The Junior Champions Handicap; value 800 for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Furlongs.

Mr. Yodo's Flying Star, 150lb .....(Sano) 1
Mr. Koyasu's Isao, 150lb .....(Jimba) 2
Mr. Nancho's Baika, 132lb.....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. Cherry's Tsukumo, 120lb. 0
Mr. H. Taga's Uneme, 123lb..... 1
Mr. N. Kawakita's Tamagawa, 123lb. 0
Mr. Sport's The Limit, 120lb..... 0
Mr. Sphynx's Gironde, 113lb..... 0

Won by ½ length; 6 lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.10 1/5.

Pari Mutuel—paid 17.50 yen.

3.—The Champion Plate Handicap; value Yen 750; for Nippon Race Club Australian Horses; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. J. Kimura's La Cantiniere, 145lb.....(Ebano) 1
Mr. Nancho's Amoureuse, 142lb. .....(Kawasaki) 2
Mr. Negishi's Mitsubiki, 137lb .....(Higaki) 3
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camelia, 119lb..... 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporeuse, 115lb. 0
Mr. W. Umemoto's Kabuto, 110lb..... 0
Mr. K. K's Takasaki, 130lb..... 0

Won by 6 lengths; ½ length separated second and third. Time, 2.27½.

Pari Mutuel—paid 9.50 yen.

4.—The Try Again Cup; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for the Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian horses of Autumn 1906 and Spring 1907, non winners at date of entry, that have started and not won a race at the meeting; weight for age; Subscription Horses of Spring 1907 3lb. allowance. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Nancho's Shinonome, 133lb .....(Kawasaki) 1
Mr. Sphynx's Torraine, 129lb .....(Miyasaki) 2
Mr. Sports's Queen of Scots.....(Hanzawa) 3

Won by 8 lengths; 20 lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.16.

Pari Mutuel—paid 7.00 yen.

5.—The K.K.C. Subscription Country Bred Champion Handicap; value Yen 600; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Country Bred Horses; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile.

Mr. Nishiki's Goim, 150lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Kyobashi's Kawasaki, 127lb.....(Mima) 2
Mr. J. Kimura's Niicap, 137lb.....(Kanno) 3
Mr. Cotton's Kita, 13 lb. 0

Won by 1½ lengths; 6 lengths separated second and third. Time, 2.18.

Pari Mutuel—paid 7.50 yen.

6.—The Australian Griffiks Consolation; value Yen 450, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 75; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Australian Horses; that have started and have not won a race at the meeting; weight for age. One Mile.

Mr. T. Hiyama's Adzuma, 132lb. .....(Ebano) 1
Mr. J. Matsushita's Kateru, 132lb.....(Jimba) 2
Mr. J. Kimura's Takachiho, 127lb. .....(Mima) 3
Mr. K. Matsumoto's Hannibal, 132lb. 0
Mr. Susbona's Chiyoda, 132lb. 0
Mr. Cabarello de Y.L.C. La Giralda, 132lb 0
Mr. Tomoye's Tomoye, 132lb. 0
Mr. Tomoye's Mikasa, 132lb..... 0
Mr. R. Hamamura's Jean d'Arc, 132lb..... 0
Mr. C. Hashimoto's Kikusui, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. Kimura's Isami, 132lb. 0
Major Trick's Oriflamme, 132lb. 0
Major Trick's Sabretache, 132lb. 0
Mr. Sunrise's Extra, 132lb..... 0
Mr. S. Sato's Kirin, 132lb. 0
Mr. J. Kimura's Jofu, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. Takahashi's Spark, 121lb. 0
Mr. S. Takahashi's Yumihari, 121lb. 0
Mr. K. K.'s Shori, 132lb..... 0
Mr. K. K.'s Todoroki, 132lb..... 0
Mr. Gold's Masaoka, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. A.'s Kumataka, 132lb. 0
Mr. S. Ito's Asama, 132lb. 0

Won by 2 lengths; ½ length separated second and third. Time 2.00.

Pari Mutuel—paid 33.50 yen.

7.—The Lawn Plate; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third 50; for Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian Horses of 1906 and 1907 that have not won over 5 races in Japan at date of entry, and that have started and not won a race at the meeting; weight for age; winners at date of entry to carry 3lb. extra for each win; Subscription Horses of 1907 5lb. allowance. One Mile.

Mr. Susbona's Chihaya, 147lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 1
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 132lb. .....(Nakazumi) 2

Won by 2 lengths. Time 1.57½.

Pari Mutuel—paid 5.50 yen.

8.—The Consolation Handicap; value Yen 450, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; Handicap for Nippon Race Club Subscription Australian Horses (Subscription Horses of 1907 excluded) that have started and not won a race at the meeting. One Mile.

Mr. Kawakita Genroku, 136lb.....(Ebano) 1
Mr. Cotton's Tagoto, 127lb. .....(Tamozo) 2
Mr. Nancho's Suzusomo, (late Hatsuyuki) 119lb... (Takahashi) 3
Mr. Lefroy's Lola, 125lb 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Azalea, 130lb..... 0
Mr. Cotton's Mont Blanc, 130lb. 0

Won by 4 length; ½ length separated second and third. Time, 1.57.

Pari Mutuel—paid 14.50 yen.

9.—The Country Bred Griffins Consolation; value Yen 300, the Second to receive Yen 75, and the Third 50; for Keihin Keiba Club Subscription Country Bred Horses that have started and not won a race at the meeting; weight for age. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. B. Sasaki's Kototoyi, 132lb. .....(Ota) 1
Mr. Kawakita's Asahisa, 127lb.....(Ebano) 2
Mr. M. Kimura's Kariho, 127lb. .....(Kamio) 3
Mr. Susbona's Chikatsu, 127lb. 0
Mr. Susbona's Chikuzen, 135lb..... 0
Mr. Biwako's Meteor, 127lb. 0
Mr. J. Kimura's Hidaka, 12lb..... 0
Mr. Kanayama's Atago, 120lb. 0
Mr. Rainbow's Zenkai, 132lb. 0

Won by 1 length; 6 lengths separated second and third. Time, 1.57.

Pari Mutuel—paid 20.00 yen.

10.—The Daishi Cup; value Yen 300, the Second to receive Yen 75, and the Third Yen 25; for Tokyo Race Association Subscription Country Bred Horses that have not won over 3 races at date of entry, and that have started and not won a race at the meeting; weight for age; winners of races at date of entry to carry 5lbs. extra for each win. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Benkei. 151lb. .....(Ebano) 1
Mr. Susbona's Chikugo, 145lb. .....(Kurosawa) 2
Mr. S. Ito's Take, 127lb.....(Hiramura) 3
Mr. R. Hamamura's Tsubame, 132lb. 0
Mr. Negishi's Yakumo (late Hinomaru), 136lb. ... 0
Mr. Mitsuuji's Karigiru, 136lb. 0

Won by ½ length; 7 lengths separated second and third. Time, 1.50 2/5.

Pari Mutuel—paid 8 00 yen.

11.—The Sixth Race for all Country Bred Horses; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for all Country Bred Horses that have started and have not won a race at the meeting; weight for age; winners at date of entry to carry 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb.; Tokyo Race Association Subscription Horses of 1907 10lb. allowance, of 1906 5lb. allowance. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Nakaizumi's Kinkwazan, 138lb. .....(Ebano) 1
Mr. R. Hamamura's Hagoromo, 132lb. ...(Sasaki) 2
Mr. R. Hamamura's Hinode II, 141lb...(Tomioka) 3
Mr. Kanagawa's Idaten, 145lb. 0
Mr. B. Sasaki's Kaoru, 135lb. 0
Mr. S. Sato's Matsukaze, 143lb..... 0
Mr. T. Nakadai's Akitsu, 130lb. 0
Mr. S.A.'s Oyama, 131lb. 0

Won by [illegible] lengths; 7 lengths separated second and third. Time, 1.47.

Pari Mutuel—paid 7.50 yen.

12.—The Fourth Race for All Comers; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for all Imported horses; Subscription Horses and China Ponies excepted; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. Seven Furlongs.

Mr. Koyasu's Asakaze, 143lb.....(Sekichi) 1
Mr. Susbona's Manzui, 132lb. .....(Nihonyanagi) 2
Mr. Gold's Tomozuru, 127lb. .....(Tada) 3

Won by 15 lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third. Time. 1.48.

Pari Mutuel—paid 6.50 yen.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A REPLY TO "TRUTH SEEKER."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—As the letter of "Truth Seeker" in your issue of July 25th appears to be addressed in substance to me, I presume an answer from me is expected. The gratuitous assumption that I have disappeared in a cloud of ink seems to me wide of the mark in view of the fact that the main point of my contention as to the moral and spiritual superiority of Christianity, has in no way been affected by anything that my opponents have advanced in this discussion.

With the concluding paragraph of a "Truth Seeker's" letter I am in perfect accord, and I cannot see how a mind so rational as to have reached these convictions can allow itself to be drawn away from the main point by accidental issues. For this reason I am unable to agree with the inferences he draws from researches of history and science to which he alludes in the preceding portion of the letter. It seems to me that he has fallen into that grave inaccuracy of thought, from which even Herbert Spencer was not immune, in assuming that the origin of a truth may be either a reflection on or a compliment to the truth itself. Gold is gold independently of its source, and Christianity is a good thing or not, independently of how it came to be so. It is therefore false reasoning to insist on its being essential to go back to the origins of religion to decide what Christianity is. This tendency on the part of "Truth Seeker" leads him to infer that if Christianity can be proved to have had its origin in anything purely natural, it is thereby discredited as a good thing. My contention is that even though all your correspondent's suggestions as to the origin of Christianity were proved true, the truth of Christianity as the highest moral and spiritual force organized among men remains none the less a fact; and this fact is one of experience amongst millions of people whose characters justify their testimony, and hence even more convincing to a rational mind than any mere fact of ancient history. And I maintain my former statement, that Christianity is not dogma or opinion; it is Christ: faith in His living personality as able to do what he said! Christianity need have no fear that history will ever uncover anything that will destroy its great truths, or make the life and teaching of Christ less effective in the regeneration of human life. Creeds and dogmas which are the shells of truth may have to change and modify themselves in accordance with clearer revelations of truth, but the truth for which they stand and which they too often but inadequately express, never goes, but always is. The whole Bible might be destroyed, yet Christ would remain.

I would venture, therefore, to refer "Truth Seeker" back once more to my first article on Agnosticism in your issue of June 26th, and would fain remind him that the chief things for which I there ask credence can in no way

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be rendered ineffective by any references to or theories about dogmas, miracles, myths, or any accident of history or controversy, ancient or modern. Christianity is good or bad independently of these differences of opinion, hence they are altogether irrelevant as to showing whether the Christian life is or is not the best life for a man to live. All difficulties of thought and faith are swept into insignificance by the central fact of the indestructible Christ, the greatest miracle of history, beside which all others seem easy of acceptance.

It is very remarkable in the face of modern scholarship that a "Truth Seeker" should insist upon my proving to his satisfaction the historicity of Jesus Christ. I know of no scholar of eminence that doubts it, any more than he would doubt the historicity of Augustus Caesar under whom Christ was condemned or of Pontius Pilate who condemned him. Christ was known as a historic personage to even the heathen and Jewish writers of his time; we have direct references in such writers as Livy and Josephus, not to say anything of the numerous inferences that may be drawn from events in which the historic Christ is everywhere taken for granted. The numbers that died as martyrs in the Apostolic Church would hardly have died for a mere fancy of their imaginations. When princes among scholars, like Driver, Cheyne, Briggs, Dalcitzch and others, and giants among the scientists, like Lord Kelvin, Sir William Ramsay and many others, see nothing in the evidences of Christianity inconsistent with their respect for truth, what becomes of those whose only claim to authority is their ability to go on piping their own petty note of self-conscious egotism.

Yours, etc. J. INGRAM BRYAN.

THE PIANO FAD.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—A young man recently came home from Tokyo where he had been studying music for a year and a half. He was asked to play some simple hymns on a small church organ, but declined, saying that he had spent all his time practicing on the piano. It occurred to me that he was in almost as pitiable a condition as another young man who brought an English book containing many difficult philosophical terms to be explained, when in reality he can hardly understand a common school reader. What are this musical young man, and hundreds of boys and girls like him, going to do with their years of piano practice? This is not an idle question, it is a vital one. Many of them never see a piano after leaving school unless they visit another school or some foreigner's home. The average Japanese dwelling could be torn down and rebuilt for the price of a good piano. Suppose they make a special effort and put one piano in every girls' school and every girl learns to play on it a little, not one in ten thousand will have a chance to practice after leaving school. In some cases they are putting pianos in girls' schools whose buildings have never had a coat of paint on them because they could not afford the money to buy the paint! The Japanese will have to do a great deal in the way of reform in house-building and everyday living before pianos can be adapted to their civilization. They are putting the cart before the horse and that looks awkward even to the horse himself, if he has horse sense.

Yours truly, WILL PATTILLO.

CHRISTIANITY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In a recent discussion in the columns of the *Japan Mail* the different writers seemed to me to be more or less misled by their definitions of Christianity. No universally accepted definition has as yet been framed and perhaps the time has not come for framing one. Until that time comes, the claim of Christianity to the acceptance of men cannot be set aside, even if it should be proved that a particular definition, or any number of particular definitions and the associated systems of theology, rest upon an insecure basis.

The familiar analogy of light is a true analogy. The existence of light and its place in nature are affected by theories about it which have at various times played so large a part in the history of science. Christianity is in the world and theories about it have played an enormous part in human history, but Christianity itself has played a still larger part.

There are many things which may be said about Christianity which will meet very wide, if not universal, assent among Christians, even though one may hesitate to frame a definition. It is sufficient for my present purpose to mention three which, we Christians claim, must be taken into consideration in any attempt to define Christianity. Christianity is a spirit; it is an experience; it is a movement. Regarding it as a spirit, while it did not manifest itself for the first time in Christ, nor among the Jewish people, it was embodied in Him as, so far as we know, it has never been embodied in any man before or since. A recent writer has identified that spirit with the "Immanent God." "God was made flesh and dwelt among us." But that spirit, as I have intimated, was in the world before. The fathers of the Church were familiar with this thought. It has been widely current in the Church ever since their day. While the circle in which my own childhood was spent was at least fairly orthodox, I was accustomed to hear such worthies as Socrates, Plato, and Seneca called essentially Christian. That circle was not broadly acquainted with Oriental history, but it was not unwilling to associate Confucius and other great sages of the East with the revered teachers of Greece and Rome.

The question of how the "Immanent God" gained this unique embodiment in Jesus Christ belongs to the realm of philosophical theology; but those who manifest the Christian spirit are entitled to be reckoned among the followers of Christ, whether they claim the name for themselves or not. However contradictory their theories about Him may be, such contradictions do not necessarily militate against their spiritual unity.

Christianity is an experience and, so far as we know, that experience has found its highest development in association with Jesus Christ. Fellowship with Him has been attained chiefly, but not exclusively, through the Old and New Testaments. Those Scriptures have been made the object of severe historical criticism. The principles upon which that criticism is based are sound and that criticism is to be welcomed. It has already been of great service to the Church and to the cause of true Christianity. It has shown conclusively that the place of the Scriptures has been often, one might say perhaps quite generally, misunderstood; but the relation of the Scriptures to Christian experience, as revealed in the history of the Church, has not been disturbed and, so far as appears, is not likely to be disturbed. In individual cases faith may have been unsettled, but the Scriptures will still maintain their place as the unique channel by which the spirit of Christ is brought to bear upon the religious consciousness. The manner in which, through the working of an "Immanent God," the Scriptures originated and gained their present form, while of deep interest, is of secondary importance. They did originate and they have had their history and they have spoken and still speak to men in such a way as to awaken the deepest and strongest religious feeling.

Again, Christianity is a movement. It did not originate with Christ. He never claimed that it did. His followers, speaking broadly, do not make this claim on His behalf. The movement can be traced more or less distinctly, one might almost say, in all lands. The Church, through its representative men, in theory at least, has always acknowledged that its beginnings lay back in the days when man's religious conscientiousness first revealed itself. But Christ gave new breadth and depth to this movement and it has been so intimately associated with the religious experience, the outgrowth, as the Church holds, of a real fellowship with the "Immanent God" revealed in and through the historic Christ, that we rightly call it Christian.

The general view I have indicated, has been held by many men whom the Church has regarded as pillars of orthodoxy, though they might naturally enough prefer another form of statement from that which I have drawn, but if this view be true, much of the current criticism of Christianity becomes irrelevant. It deals simply with theology. It may or may not be fatal to the particular theology against which it is directed, but it does not disturb the real foundations of Christianity. No doubt Psychology has its light to throw upon Christian experience. It may indeed show, as many think it has already shown, a closer relation between the religious experience of the Christian and that of men without technically Christian training; but what of it?

One of the best known of the Christian pastors of Japan once told me that after a sermon of his own, a devout Buddhist lady said to him that she assented to all he had said. It was true, she admitted, that his terms were different, but the spirit was the same that she had always accepted. It is, I venture to think, a source of profound satisfaction to the genuine Christian to believe that the "Immanent God" has thus made Himself known to those who have really sought him, even in lands far outside the pale of Christendom.

It is not in all my purpose to disparage theology. The ancients thought it the mother of the sciences and while that appellation may seem extravagant to day, yet as men come to appreciate more fully the corollaries of theism, the pre-eminence of theology will, we may well believe, be widely acknowledged. However this may be, it will enlist the enthusiastic interest of the profoundest thinkers of successive generations; though it will hardly again be made the standard by which to test the genuineness of Christian faith.

It is idle to speak of the warring sects of Christianity. It is doubtless true that too much of controversy still exists, but it is not true to-day in any large sense, that differences of theological belief are keeping the followers of Christ in separate camps. The cause of division, speaking broadly, is not in the field of theology, but rather in theories of church government. While a certain proportion of the respective branches of Protestant Christianity may still hold their peculiar view of organisation to be of divine appointment, the weight of opinion in all, or nearly all, the larger divisions, certainly, is strongly opposed to that contention. The defence of their divisions, on the part of the best minds, is based upon expediency and historic association and does not prevent hearty rejoicing in the successes of neighbouring and more or less rival bodies.

In Japan my personal association has been with the Kumi-ai Churches; but there is no one among all my missionary acquaintances, and my circle of acquaintance is possibly as broad as that of any other missionary in Japan, to whom I would impute any lack of gratification at the growth of those Churches. I am quite sure that, on the other hand, the members of the Kumi-ai body with equal heartiness rejoice in the growth and vigor of other churches.

So long as these various branches of the Church share in the spirit which Christ embodied, in the experience born of faith in Him, and in the movement to which He gave new life and vigour, whatever may be said of the economical loss of spiritual and material strength from mistaken divisions, they are truly one in the Good Shepherd who gave His life for His sheep.

I am, Sir, yours, etc.

DANIEL CROSBY GREENE.

Nikko, July 29th, 1907.

CHRISTIAN APOLOGISTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In your columns of July 25th I put before J. Ingram Bryan a plain issue. I pointed out that the theology of Christianity bore all the stigmata of survival from ancient mythologies and asked him to produce any evidence in proof of miracles and the historicity of Christ.

My implication was that in an uncritical age, ignorance and obscurantism had led to the building up of a series of myths around some nucleus. Strange to say J. Ingram Bryan has just furnished a striking demonstration of this hypothesis. He is, I understand, a clergyman and his "authority" must pass muster with a number of people who take his statements as trustworthy. Yet I was amazed to find him giving publicity to statements that are absolutely without foundation and of others of a quasi-mythical order.

He does not attempt to parry my attack on miracles, but with regard to the historicity of Christ states, "I know no scholar of eminence that doubts it any more than he would the historicity of Augustus Caesar under whom Christ was condemned." Is it possible that J. Ingram Bryan does not know that Augustus died in the year 14 A.D.? He goes on to say:—"Christ was known as a historic personage to even the heathen and Jewish writers of his time; we have direct reference to Christ in such writers as Livy and Josephus." As Livy died in the year 17 A.D. what reference is this? Perhaps he intended to refer to the disputed passage in *Tacitus*, who is credited with saying in his Annals (XV., 44) that Nero had accused the Christians of originating the great fire in Rome and that Christus, the founder of that name, had been put to death in the reign of Tiberius by Pontius Pilate. As it is quite certain that the Messianic Jews had been expecting the "Anointed" to rescue their land from the Roman yoke there is nothing more likely than that they were called "Christian" and it is possible that Tacitus reproduced a story current at the time. But even if the passage be genuine, there is not a word in Tacitus or any authentic writer before the 2nd century, (with the single exception of Josephus) to indicate that the generic term Christ indicated other than a Messianic Jew.

Let us take Josephus. The celebrated passage refers specifically to Jesus.

It should not be necessary for a layman to tell a clergyman that this passage has been utterly discredited. I would refer J. Ingram Bryan to Canon Farrar's "Life of Christ" (vol. i, p. 63) where he says, "The single passage which alludes to Him is interpolated, if not wholly spurious." I may mention incidentally that Josephus gives 14 different persons of the name of Jesus. The "Antiquities of the Jews" (Book XVIII, chap. 3) in which this passage occurs was written about A.D. 93, long after the supposed death of Jesus. Even if not spurious, the statement might have been a hearsay remark, like the uncritical gossip in which Josephus occasionally indulges. I may add that the work "Apion" was produced still later and that there is the strongest probability that the author, or authors, of the third synoptic ("The

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Gospel according to Luke") utilised these works of Josephus in compiling that book. For demonstration of this proposition I would refer J. Ingram Bryan to "Supernatural Religion" (pp 605-11.) There is nothing more ominous than the silence of contemporary writers regarding Christ. Among the four "princes among scholars" brought forward in the appeal to authority I see the names of Dr. Driver and Canon Cheyne. These gentlemen doubtless have their convictions about the historicity of Christ, but if the Bible be accepted in its entirety as the "word of God" then they are apostates. With reference to the first eleven chapters of Genesis Dr. Driver states in his "Genesis" that they contain "no account of the real beginnings either of the earth itself, or of man and human civilisation upon it, but represent merely what was currently believed among the Hebrews." Referring to Messianic beliefs Canon Cheyne remarks (Encyclopædia Biblica. p. 3063) "it is historically very conceivable that a Babylonian belief may be the real parent, both of this and of all other Messianic beliefs within the sphere of Babylonian influence."

I regret to speak thus to a clergyman, but a comparison of my letter and his reply will convince all fair minded persons that he has either failed to grasp or is evading the real issue. Amid many discursive remarks, I gather that he insists that truth and its source are not necessarily connected. Does he mean that if all the stories of Christ prove to be unfounded Christianity is still worthy of belief? Is he not still confusing the theology (its special feature) with the ethics accompanying it? Does he not admit that these ethics existed before Christianity and have proved themselves capable of independent existence? What does he mean by saying "Christianity is not dogma or opinion; it is Christ: faith in his living personality to do what he said"? If Christianity is not dogma or opinion then it is simply a canon of ethics and differs little if at all, from the ethics associated with such names as Confucius, Buddha, Socrates and Marcus Aurelius. But if "Christianity is Christ:" if it is "faith in his living personality to do what he said" we must know who he is and what he said. *Christianity is not acceptable unless it is true.*

Not only do the books of the New Testament contradict each other in many vital details but their authenticity is open to the gravest suspicion. Instead of being authoritative expositions of a revelation from a supreme being, they are now known to have been compiled from various sources, some of which were documentary, in the legendary age when the grossest superstition prevailed and miracles, incarnations, resurrections and mythical interpretations, continually imposed upon the credulity of an ignorant populace. Christ (a Greek synonym), Jesus, Joshua are eponymous terms of a Messianic aspiration known to have been repeatedly harboured by Jewish patriots. The Gospel of John lies under the suspicion of having been written by a Greek after 132 A.D. and has been partly compiled from the Talmud. Luke and the Acts were in all probability composed under one editor in the 2nd century. Within the limits of this letter I cannot go into detail, but if J. Ingram Bryan studies this matter conscientiously, if he studies the works of Professors Schmiedel, Von Manen, Harnack, and Cassilis he will surely reach the conclusion that the New Testament is not a reliable source on which to base the historicity of Christ and his attendant phenomena. He may still adhere to the idea that there must have been some nucleus, a personality around which these stories have been weaved, but in "The Religion of the Semites," "Pagan Christs" "Christianity and Mythology," "The Origins of Christianity" and other works dealing with this problem, he will find serious reasons to doubt this. From the limited knowledge which he has displayed concerning the evidence of "heathen and Jewish writers" I have no hesitation in commending him this further study. It need scarcely be said his remarks that the early martyrs "would scarcely have died for a mere fancy of their imaginations" is not in accordance with history. Many thousands of non-Christians have been martyrs. "Steadfastness under persecution," said Huxley, "says much for the sincerity, and still more for the tenacity, of the believer, but very little for the objective truth of that in which he believes."

I am yours, etc.,

TRUTH SEEKER.

THE PEKING TO PARIS RACE.

From correspondents with the competing cars in the motor race from Peking to Paris the following information about the earlier stages of the contest have been received by European papers.

Even at the time of the Boxer excitement the Legation quarter of Peking did not display more animation than on the morning of the start for the great automobile race from the Chinese capital to the metropolis of France. Our rendezvous was the grand courtyard of the French barracks, which was decorated with banners and trophies and inscriptions wishing us "bon voyage." A crowd of diplomatists, ladies, officers, soldiers, marines, formed a picturesque conglomeration of uniforms and fascinating toilettes. On the road a few Chinese had timidly assembled, while many people had come from Tientsin, Tonku, and Taku. The Dutch Spyker car, painted in gay colours, seemed to wear already a triumphant air, and the Gantal tricar, with its small load of baggage, looked very modest beside its powerful colleagues. Perhaps the De Dion Boutons are a trifle overloaded by accessories for the Chinese roads, but they have an appearance of solidity and strength. On the other hand the Itala has been despoiled of all superflous weight, and with its lightened and grey-painted body, looks like a small torpedo boat ready for battle.

At eight o'clock Mandarin Kwo, secretary of the Wai-wu-pu, arrived. He was the official representative at the start of the Chinese Government, which, thanks to the energetic attitude of the Foreign Minister concerned, and the resolution of the competitors to start at all costs, completely changed its attitude, and on the evening before we left, sent us the much desired passports, and the chief of the Chinese police gave orders that our route through the city should be kept free from impediments and guarded by soldiers. Madame Boissonnas, wife of the first secretary of the French Embassy, who acted as starter, lowered her flag at 8.25, and with a buzzing of wheels and throbbing of cylinders, the machines were off on their long and adventurous journey. The band of the French garrison played a march, the strains of which were drowned by a storm of cheers, while handkerchiefs were waved, hats were thrown in the air, and a salvo of fireworks was discharged. In a few minutes we reached the ancient fortifications of Peking, and were passing through the northern gate, the Chinese regarding us with their accustomed Olympian calm. Spanning the Tsing-ho and Shi-kao-ho rivers are ancient stone bridges, almost in ruins, and as they are practically impassable we had to transform our mudguards into passerelles, but were able to dispense with the assistance of coolies. About two miles from Nankao the road joined the bed of a mountain torrent strewn with boulders, and then the employment of thirty coolies became necessary. We had to proceed cautiously over ground which made the machine bump and dance as if we were in a steeplechase and we had to hold on tightly. Besides Prince Scipio Borghese, his chauffeur, and myself, our car carried Princess Anna Maria Borghese, and Don Livio Borghese, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires. At Nankao we encountered many difficulties especially in crossing the prehistoric bridges, which was done by the aid of coolies and long ropes. The mountains outside Nankao are crowned with age-old fortresses, and the panorama has an Alpine solemnity. We reached Nankao at 2.45, having covered the forty miles in six hours and a half.

The story is taken up again at Misovsk, on the eastern shore of Lake Baikal, by the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, who accompanies Prince Scipio Borghese. The difficulties attending their attempts to pass round Lake Baikal appear to have been almost unsurmountable. He writes:—

Great was our temptation to embark upon the steamer leaving to-day for the opposite bank. The proposal was made by a Jewish shipping agent, but we will only give way in face of the utter impossibility of rounding the lake. Meanwhile we await the reply of the governor of Irkutsk to our request for permission to use the railway bridges over rivers that are otherwise impassable. This morning (July 1) we made an attempt to travel by another more hilly road, but found it impossible, as the trees interlaced their branches across the tiny footpath. We hoped to find it possible to cross the rivers further away from their mouth. It is impossible to describe the astonishment of the rude and primitive inhabitants of Taiga when awakened by the horn of the automobile. They stood amazed, let their tools fall from their hands, and made no effort to restrain the flight of their frightened horses. While passing a small, miserable village we saw the inhabitants rushing madly toward the woods, shouting "Save yourselves; an engine has escaped from the railway." They had taken the car for a winged locomotive. According to telegrams from Kiakhta, some of the richest tea merchants there view our successful crossing of Mongolia and the Gobi Desert as an epoch-making event, and intend to form a syndicate to establish an automobile transport service between Kalgan and Kiakhta. They will use a special type of car, and will try to bring back the tea carrying trade, which has been diverted to the Trans-Manchurian Railway. I personally believe the project is quite feasible, provided that a road, which would be quite easy of construction, be made between Urga and Kiakhta. When the Chinese Government finishes the railway from Peking to Kalgan it will be possible to travel from Pekin to Verkhneudinsk in nine days. It now takes 22. Cormier and Colignon, with the De Dion-Bouton cars, and Godard, with the Spyker car, left Kiakhta yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Their journey from Urga in many places followed our tracks. At 9 o'clock this morning they reached Selenga, close to Novoselenginak. They crossed the river in a boat. We do not expect that they will be able to reach Verkhneudinak before tomorrow, and Misovsk the day after. Two gendarmes who have called bring us the governor's permission to cross the railway bridges.

The abandonment of the French tri-car in the Gobi desert owing to exhaustion of petrol has already been reported, but we now learn for the first time from the *Matin* correspondent of a visit paid by the French competitors to the lama at Urga with whom the Lhasa lama took refuge during the British occupation of Tibet. The lama, after a long and minute examination of the French cars, in which he refused to ride, although he made his attendants do so, asked M. Cormier if he could mend his car, one having been presented to him some months ago. Ten Mongols of the lama's suite pushed the car into the presence of the visitors, who quickly saw that it had been built for gift purposes and not for use. The lama was chagrined upon learning that it was impossible to make it [illegible] for use.

Recording the arrival at Irkutsk on July 1st of the Borghese car the *Telegraph* correspondent said:—

After occupying three hours in covering 15 miles by their former route to the River Mishikha, the travelers availed themselves of the governor's permission to use the railway, climbing the embankment on an improvised track made of planks and tree trunks. A gendarme boarded the car with a red flag to stop any train, and the automobile went ahead. Some of the bridges were scarcely wider than the track, and the travelers hung over abysses and ravines, in which torrents foamed far below. All these were passed safely, but the car jolted over the sleepers like a galloping horse, at grave risk to the tires.

Presently warned of an approaching train, the travelers were persuaded by a station master to quit the railway and take to the devastated highroad. They traveled on that for half a mile until they reached a river three or four metres deep, crossed by an old wooden bridge 15 metres long. They examined the structure and decided that it did not seem greatly worse than those previously crossed. Prince Borghise ordered the mechanic, Quizzardi, who was driving, to proceed slowly. The automobile approached the bridge, which trembled, creaked and oscillated. The fore part of the automobile was already half over the bridge, when suddenly there was a terrifying crash, and the floor of the bridge gave way beneath the weight of the hind part of the car, which sank downward, raising the fore wheels on high. The car took a perpendicular position and then sank into the water amid a ruin of beams. The hind part of the chassis in the water turned slowly over, but was held by one of the beams.

At the critical moment the gendarme, who was seated on the floor of the car, made a leap in time to escape, but Prince Borghese, the mechanic and the correspondent fell with the car into the river. The correspondent found himself mounted on a heap of baggage and spare tires. He heard a crash and an instant afterward he found himself under the bridge, thrown against the car in a ridiculous position, and always descending. He found himself in the waters of the torrent and saw the back of the automobile turning slowly over him. He made an attempt to escape, but being pinned down by the baggage and fallen beams that was impossible. Meanwhile the reservoirs of the motor opened, inundating him with a stream of torpid oil. He heard a shout from Prince Borghese and saw his legs, dripping oil kicking actively about the correspondent's head. He had remained suspended, squeezed between a beam and the motor. He was trying to free himself, which he succeeded in doing after great efforts.

A few moments later all three were on their feet, and, except for a few scratches and bruises, were absolutely unharmed. They abandoned themselves to a reaction of joy. Help was got from railway men and the machine was righted, but the spades, picks and other utensils were broken or damaged. Nevertheless, the car itself was unhurt and the party started again almost immediately. After more comparatively trifling adventures, they embarked on a ferryboat at Tankho and arrived at Irkutsk, where they were given a characteristic hospitable Russian reception.

The correspondent adds: "The automobile does not need the least repair. After 1,500 miles of impassable roads, many adventures, mountain

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ascents, submersions and sandstorms, it has managed to keep in the best of condition except for some superficial damage outside. It has a thick coating of mud, and looks as if it had lost its original skin and grown another. The Pirelli tires have stood the strain splendidly. We are still using those with which we left Pekin. We merely changed an outer cover at Verkhneudinsk. We, on the other hand, had to change everything from boots to caps. We leave to-morrow in Siberian clothing and Cossack boots. It is astonishing what a quantity of boots one can wear out motoring in Siberia."

The correspondent reports that the other competitors left Misovsky by railway on July 2nd.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE MOTOR RACE.

London, July 25.

Prince Borghese arrived at Kazan yesterday evening.

RIOT AT LORDS.

Owing to the wet wicket there was no play at Lords yesterday in the match Middlesex versus Lancashire. The crowd noisily demanded resumption of play, and failing in their demand trampled on the pitch. Thereupon Mr. A. C. MacLaren, Captain of the Lancashire team, refused to continue play and the match was abandoned.

THE KOREAN DELEGATION.

The Korean Delegation to the Hague has sailed from Southampton for America. "Prince" Yong, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said he intended visiting President Roosevelt and the principal cities of America. Then he intended to return to England. The mission was despatched by the Emperor, who knowing that his enforced abdication was impending said to them: "If I am murdered continue your mission to restore the independence of Korea, which existed for 500 years." Yong added that the abdication was due to Japanese money and Korean traitors.

CRICKET.

At cricket Worcester has beaten Hampshire at Portsmouth by an innings and 180 runs.

Kent has beaten Surrey at Blackheath by ten wickets. Derbyshire has beaten Northamptonshire at Derby by 274 runs. The match between Essex and Leicestershire at Leyton was drawn.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Lord Chelmsford, Governor of Queensland, at the opening of parliament in Brisbane, announced that bills would be introduced providing for direct steamship services with India and China.

THE MANCHURIAN LOAN.

The Times says that the non-success of the Manchurian loan shows that capital has been milked nearly dry and must have a rest.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

Lord Curzon was the guest of the Grocers' Company in London, and speaking at the banquet said the unrest in India was but skin-deep. The great fact was that the most irritable portion of India, namely the North-west frontier, remained quiet.

CROSBY HALL SAVED.

Later.

An exchange of sites has been arranged by private enterprise, thus saving Crosby Hall.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON AT BREST.

The cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have arrived at Brest. Admiral Ijuin and his staff were entertained at luncheon to-day in Paris by President Fallieres. The President and the Japanese Ambassador exchanged the most cordial toasts. Meanwhile the admiral commanding the two American cruisers at Brest entertained the *Tsukuba's* commander.

THE GERMAN AIRSHIP.

London, July 26.

During the two days' trial of the German military airship at Berlin it manœuvred some twelve hours with the utmost precision. It is claimed that it outstrips the French airship *La Patrie*.

KOREA.

Three Japanese warships have arrived at Chemulpo. Troops and a strong force of bluejackets are going to Seoul.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE TSAR.

A fresh plot against the Tsar has been discovered in Petersburg, where plans of the Imperial Baltic Railway line and of the yacht *Alexandra* were found in a house. Several arrests have been made.

THE AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Nijni Novgorod.

KING AND KAISER.

It is semi-officially stated in Berlin that King Edward will visit the Kaiser at Wilhelmshoehe on August 14.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

London, July 27.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Cup:—

Denneford 1
Gingal 2
Lady Hasty 3

A WARNING FROM KOREA.

Viscount Hayashi, interviewed at Seoul, said China should take warning by Korea's fate lest some strong nation be moved to imitate events in Seoul and put her house in order.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, of Berlin, says that the Korean deputation to the Hague is labouring under a delusion if it counts on support from America, Germany or France. None of them thinks of becoming a protector of the ex-Emperor. All that foreign States can and must demand of Japan is the maintenance of the commercial treaties.

CRICKET.

Later.

At cricket Yorkshire beat Derbyshire at Glossop by an innings and 130 runs, and Sussex beat Somerset at Hastings by nine wickets.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Times correspondent at Peking states that China has formally assented to the proposals of the United States inviting her to co-operate with the Powers in an enquiry into the opium trade.

THE BRITISH PROPOSAL AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague Peace Conference has debated the British proposal for the abolition of contraband, which is opposed by France, Russia, the United States and Germany. Lord Reay expressed his surprise at the attitude of the United States, quoting American State documents as showing that the United States formerly urged abolition (of contraband). General Horace Porter (United States), replying, said America preferred the modern policy of President Roosevelt to the ancient, out-of-date policy quoted by Lord Reay.

LAUNCH OF THE "BELLEROPHON."

London, July 28.

H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, an improved *Dreadnought*, has been launched at Portsmouth.

THE MOTOR RACE.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Moscow.

[Note—Some vivid details of this race will be found on page 5 of this issue.—ED.]

ACCIDENTS TO DESTROYERS.

The destroyers *Waveney* and *Rother* have been badly damaged by a night collision off Beachy Head, in connection with the mobilization of the Home Fleet.

TO STUDY THE SWISS ARMY.

A representative committee of inquiry, including many Labour Members of the House of Commons, goes to Switzerland in September to study the working of the military system in relation to employment and industrial conditions.

CHINESE ON THE RAND.

The Chinese in a number of the Rand mines have petitioned against repatriation, pointing out that their contracts entitle them to renewal.

THE MOTOR RACE.

London, July 29.

Prince Borghese arrived at Moscow 47 days after leaving Peking. He is being feted by the Italian colony in St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Russian-Japan Commercial Treaty and the Russian-Japan Fishery Convention have been signed in St. Petersburg.

ANOTHER MILITARY BALLOON ACCIDENT.

A Spanish balloon carrying military engineers was blown out to sea and disappeared. The survivors were subsequently picked up to the northward of the Balearic Islands. This makes the fourth accident which has occurred to military balloons during a few weeks.

COUNTY CRICKET.

The following are the leaders in the county cricket championship in England to date:—Notts, won 10, lost 0, drawn 3; Middlesex, won 4, lost 1, drawn 5; Yorkshire, won 7, lost 2, drawn 7.

London, July 29.

Kent beat Derbyshire at Maidstone by 21 runs, Notts beat Middlesex at Lords by 13 runs, Gloucestershire beat Somersetshire at Bath by an innings and 24 runs, Lancashire beat Warwickshire at Manchester by 7 wickets, Surrey beat Worcestershire by 5 wickets.

THE RAND STRIKE.

The Rand strike has ended, the men resuming work on the old terms.

THE JAPANESE SQUADRON AT BREST.

Admiral Ijuin and his officers have left Paris for Brest after several days' exchange of courtesies.

ANOTHER SOAP TRUST LIBEL ACTION.

Later.

The Leeds firm of soapmakers, Messrs. Watson, Sons & Co., announce that they have settled libel actions against the Associated Newspapers, representing the *Daily Mail*, the *Daily Mirror* and the *Evening News*, for heavy damages. A member of the firm has informed the *Chronicle* that the damages will exceed the £50,000 awarded in the Lever case. The Associated Newspapers have published an apology.

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CONEY ISLAND DEVASTATED BY FIRE.

One third of Coney Island, New York's famous playground, has been destroyed by fire—including twenty hotels, the occupants of which barely escaped in their night-clothes. Twenty-seven firemen were injured.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

London, July 30.

Rain spoiled the wicket in the second Test match played at Leeds between the South Africans and All England. England in the first innings made 76; the South Africans 110. England in the second innings made 25 for no wickets.

CONSOLS STILL FALLING.

Consols have fallen below 83. This is mainly owing to the recent issue of gilt edged issues.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

It is understood that the Russo-Japanese agreement comprises 5 sections, whereof one guarantees the *status quo* in the Far East and assents to the new situation in Korea.

MORE STRIKE RIOTING IN FRANCE.

London, July 30.

Twenty-four officers, soldiers and policemen have been wounded in the course of a strike riot at Raon l'Etape, in the Vosges, (some 30 miles to the south east of Nancy.) Two strikers were killed and many wounded.

THE MONSOON IN INDIA.

The rainfall in the Presidency of Bombay is almost unprecedented. Already 80 inches have fallen since the beginning of June, and the rain prospects up country are favourable.

FATAL FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Fifteen Italians have been killed by fire in a six-storey tenement in New York.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

A Tangier telegram states that the Sultan's forces have attacked the border villages of the Hakmass tribe, gaining a complete victory, and burning and looting the places.

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

London, July 31.

The second test match with the South African cricketers was interfered with by rain. After luncheon England scored 110 for 4 wickets.

RACING.

The result of the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood is:—

Romany	1
Reckless	2
Villagatura	3

THE PALACE OF PEACE.

M. Nelidoff has laid the foundation stone of the Carnegie Palace of Peace at the Hague. There was a brilliant ceremony.

The speakers emphasized the almost sacred character of a building which would enshrine the principal of peace by right and justice.

THE NEW YORK FIRES.

Later.

It is believed that yesterday's tenement fire as well as other recent fires in New York were the work of incendiary thieves.

THE TSAR.

The Tsar sails for Swinemunde on Thursday, accompanied by M. Iswolsky. The details are kept secret, but it is generally expected that he will meet the Kaiser.

GRANT TO LORD CROMER.

London, July 31.

The House of Commons has voted a grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer, by 254 to 107, after a heated debate, the Nationalists and members of the Labour Party attacking Lord Cromer—especially in connexion with the Denshawi incident,—and Sir Edward Grey (Secretary for Foreign Affairs) spiritedly defending him.

The House of Lords unanimously concurred after warm eulogies by Lords Ripon and Lansdowne.

JAPANESE AND THE MEXICAN BORDER.

It is reported from Washington that the State Department has opened negotiations with Mexico with the view of stopping the influx of Japanese coolies into the United States across the border.

CRICKET.

London, August 1.

Kent beat Derbyshire at Maidstone by an innings and 146 runs; Somersetshire beat Gloucestershire by six wickets at Bath; Hampshire beat Middlesex at Southampton by 161 runs. The matches between Leicestershire and Warwickshire at Leicester; Surrey and Worcestershire at the Oval; and Essex and Northamptonshire at Southend-on-Sea were drawn.

Later.

Rain made the wicket treacherous in the Test Match between the South Africans and All England. In the second innings England made 162 runs and South Africa 75. Blythe took seven wickets for 40 runs.

RACING.

The result of the Goodwood Plate is as follows:—

Royal Realm	1
Plum Tree	2
Hongkong	3

LORD CROMER.

All the newspapers, including the *Tribune*, *Daily Chronicle*, *Daily News* and *Star* join in extolling Lord Cromer's work in Egypt. They say that his meritorious services are amply deserving of a mark of public gratitude.

JAPANESE IN CANADA.

Friction has arisen at Vancouver through the landing of numbers of Japanese from Honolulu.

[By Special Arrangement with the "Asahi Shimbun."]

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, July 24.

Mr. Strauss, American Secretary of State for Commerce has arrived here. He is reported to have said: "Canada is welcoming Japanese labourers. The immigrants will render excellent service in the industrial development of our northern neighbour. The Californian Government must take a step favourable for the development of its powers in competition with Canada. As an administrative official, I have no views as to whether California will realize a profitable advantage by establishing a law relating to the expulsion of Japanese. The number of Japanese immigrants who are entering the United States by crossing the boundaries of Canada and Mexico is not remarkable. My purpose in visiting this city is not to obtain various materials to be used in drawing up a new convention with Japan. I have no connexion with any such treaty. I am about to leave for Hawaii. I am not commissioned to investigate Japanese affairs on the islands but am authorized to relieve the people who are in distress after the inundations. I believe that the Japanese Government has no intention at present of giving passports to labourers who are desirous of leaving for America."

The white labourers of Vancouver are contemplating a demonstrative movement against Japanese immigrants who will shortly arrive there. Mr. MacPherson, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has telegraphed to his Government that the Japanese must be expelled from the colony even at a high cost. He advised the Government to take necessary steps to prevent the entry of Japanese. Otherwise, serious measures will be planned by the native workmen.

At Vallejo, a boycott of a serious nature is being organised against Japanese restaurants, laundries and other mercantile houses.

THE MANCHURIAN LOAN.

London, July 25.

The Manchurian Loan has recovered on the Stock Exchange. There has been fair buying, the bonds closing firm at 7/6 discount. Other Japanese bonds have rallied.

LORD CURZON ON INDIAN UNREST.

Lord Curzon, speaking in the City, said Indian unrest was only skin-deep and could be successfully treated by the simplest remedies if only they were firmly applied.

RUSSIAN PRESS REPRESSION.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the fining and confiscation of newspapers for criticizing the Government continue on an unprecedented scale.

JAPAN AND FRANCE.

The *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* arrived at Brest on Wednesday. The country recognizes that the Japanese policy of prudence guarantees France's Asiatic possession.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Later.

At the Hague Conference, Lord Reay delivered an important speech with reference to the British proposal to abolish contraband of war. He showed how the rigorous procedure entailed by the pursuit of contraband has been excessively intensified by military developments and by the expansion of the world's commerce. The harm done to neutrals was not compensated by the advantage to belligerents. The proof that cargo was destined for an enemy has become almost impossible. The theory of a continuous voyage gave opportunities for constant vexation. Great Britain was convinced that the time had arrived to give liberty to neutral trade.

In the discussion about the internment of war prisoners, with Nelidoff presiding, Tsuzuki advocated internment only in the case of military necessity. Beermaer, the Belgian delegate, opposed, and ultimately the Japanese proposal was not pressed. It included a *proces verbal*.

JAPANESE OFFICERS IN PARIS.

July 26.

President Fallieres gave an official reception and a luncheon in honour of the officers of the Japanese cruisers. Toasting the Japanese Emperor and the Navy, the President declared that Japanese courage and patriotism were particularly dear to France, who was aware that she always enjoyed the liveliest sympathy of Japanese military circles. The leading newspapers express satisfaction at the visit and cordial approval of the Agreement.

AMERICAN FEDERAL AND STATE RIGHTS.

A Washington telegram states that

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another conflict has taken place between federal and state rights. The Governor of North Carolina refuses to accept a ruling of the Federal Circuit Court declaring that the state law of railway rates is unconstitutional. He rejects compromise.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 25.

Mr. Strauss, American Secretary of State for Commerce, has left for Hawaii. Previous to his departure, thirty-four prominent business men of this city had an interview with him. They explained to him that a great number of Japanese labourers were needed in the central and western states and that progress of various industrial enterprises could not be expected without the employment of Japanese. They asked the Secretary whether it was not possible to invite the presence of Japanese. The Secretary said in reply that the only means of procuring the entry of Japanese into America was that an influential pro-Japanese union should be organized by which the sympathy of members of Congress could be enlisted. It is said that business men intend to organize a pro-Japanese association at Sacramento, where an industrial exhibition will be opened in September.

A Japanese has been arrested in Texas on suspicion of being a military spy.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

Bombs have been discovered on the Baltic Railway and the Imperial yacht *Alexandra*. Many women are in the plot. The plan seems to have anticipated a tour by the Tsar.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 27.

There is excellent reason to believe that the Anglo-Russian negotiations are not advancing as speedily as was hoped. Nevertheless, should Russia decide to accept the British terms the Agreement may be signed in about a month, when Parliament has risen, as the Government does not desire any debate.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

A rumour is circulating in St. Petersburg to the effect that a Russian loan will eventually be negotiated in London, but under present conditions it would not be entertained.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

In connexion with the War Secretary's proposal under the new army bill, a mixed committee of members of the House of Commons and representative men is going to Switzerland to study the practical working of the military system, especially in its relation to employment and industrial conditions.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A long discussion has taken place in the Peace Conference on the British proposal to abolish contraband. M. Renault (France) asserted that the formula failed to abolish the system. Neutrals ought not to be encouraged to seek exceptional profits in war time. M. Tcharikoff (Russia) said it was necessary to end the present uncertainty while guarding national rights in self-defence. The British proposed definition of fleet auxiliaries was just. M. de Maartens, summing up the debate, said three points were needed to end the state of uncertainty, to recognize the rights of belligerents to take measures for legitimate self-defence and to ensure the protection of neutrals.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 28.

A bill to increase the pay of soldiers and bluejackets by 25 per cent. and of officers by 10 per cent. will be introduced in Congress.

The editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle* has delivered a speech in London, in which he said that the citizens of San Francisco were not actuated by racial prejudice and that the Japanese were planning to occupy Hawaii and the Philippines. Many of the newspapers of Great Britain are ridiculing the address.

The new Mayor of San Francisco has recommended candidates for the office of city councillor. They include lawyers, traders and many other competent men. Working men have refused to be candidates. It is believed that complications in city administrative affairs will continue.

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND SPAIN.

A Berlin telegram says that Great Britain France, and Spain have concluded a naval agreement and that in emergencies those Powers will use one another's ports.

JAPANESE IN CANADA.

London, July 30.

Over 2,000 Japanese from Hawaii have arrived in Canada during the past ten days; 800 have gone to work on the Grand Trunk Railway of the Pacific.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

From Vienna comes news that the Kaiser and the Tsar are to meet at Swinemünde on the 4th August.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Baron Kikuchi, while distributing prizes at the University College School, London, urged the necessity for new and improved methods of education.

KOREA.

The Times recognises that Korean developments are destined to come sooner or later as the situation created in 1904 is manifestly unpracticable. It compares Japan's task in Korea with England's in Egypt. Japan must overcome the Korean feeling of enmity. Her reputation as a colonizing power is at stake. The enjoyment of freedom makes her reasons for success or failure all the more prominent in the eyes of mankind, who will judge by results.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

It is understood in Paris that the Russo-Japanese agreement includes Russia's acceptance of Japan's new position in Korea.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

There has been an animated debate at the Hague on American and other proposals about arbitration and the recovery of debt. Mr. Tsuzuki, the Japanese delegate, has agreed to the proposal with regard to the recovery of debt by armed force, but reserves decision with regard to obligatory arbitration until all the elements of discussion are exhausted.

Many of the delegates have urged the seperation of the two questions. Ultimately the American delegate, General Porter; demanded an immediate vote.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 29.

In the negotiations between the Japanese and American representatives, the American proposal that the American Government should expell Japanese labourers, and grant naturalization rights to Japanese who have special permission to reside in America, has been dismissed on an objection submitted by Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, that no Japanese should be expelled from any country, in accordance with the most-favoured nation clause.

Desertions of American soldiers and bluejackets are frequent for the alleged reason that their pay is insufficient. The American military and naval authorities have made investigations as to rates of pay in the forces of various Powers, and have found that some foreign countries give higher pay than America. The American Government consequently intends to introduce in Congress a bill proposing to increase the pay of soldiers and bluejackets. Doubt is entertained as to whether desertion will be prevented by increase of pay.

At present, robbery, rape, murder, and other grave crimes are on the increase in New York. The police are unable to prevent outrages. The citizens are stricken with fear, and lynch law is spoken of. It is significant that large numbers of the criminal class have arrived from Europe.

THE QUESTION OF PRIZE COURTS.

London, July 31.

At the Hague conference complete agreement has been effected between the British and German views with regard to the Prize Court proposals. The Court would be permanent with technical naval assessors nominated by the belligerents and a neutral Power. Appeal would be from the national Court to that of Highest Instance, arrangements being made to prevent undue delay in the national court.

Pourparlers are proceeding to ascertain the views of the delegates of other Powers.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

M. Kurino, interviewed in Paris, has described the Russo-Japanese agreement. He said that the first clause dealt with commercial relations; the second with fishery rights; the third with the junction of the Manchurian railway; the 4th with the limitation of the frontier in parts of the country; the 5th was a diplomatic arrangement closely resembling the Franco-Japanese agreement. Its pacific character ought to render it agreeable to all the Powers of the Far East. With reference to America he declared that the negotiations at Washington were proceeding satisfactorily with regard to the California Schools and Japanese emigration. He believed that they would have a satisfactory result.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 30.

The main features of the reply of the San Francisco City Office to the petition of the Japanese restaurant keeper is that the evidence produced by the plaintiff is insufficient; that for the damage sustained through suspension of business on account of the destruction of windows the City is not responsible; and that consequently the City Office will resist the case on August 13th in the California Supreme Court.

Fifteen of the San Francisco City Councillors who confessed to having received bribes resigned on the evening of July 29th. The new Mayor appointed their successors. Mr. Schmitz, ex-Mayor, now in jail, still calls himself Mayor and has appointed other councillors. Two sets of councillors thus exist.

The election committee of the Republicans of Ohio is about to adopt Mr. Taft as candidate in the forthcoming presidential election. Senator Foraker opposes this decision strongly. General conditions, however, are favourable to Mr. Taft.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

At the Peace Conference, the proposal to establish a permanent International Prize

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Court is almost agreed upon by the various delegates. The special committee proposes that first class Powers shall appoint four judges each and other Powers in conjunction fifteen in all. First class Powers are declared to be six Powers of Europe, Japan and the United States.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

NEW MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The new Mayor of San Francisco is Mr. Edward Robertson Teller. He is the head of the Law College in the California University and an instructor in the Medical School of (?). As a man of erudition he is universally respected. His age is 68.

RUSSO-JAPANESE TREATY SIGNED.

On the 28th instant at 2 p.m. the Russo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Fishing Convention were signed in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg. The Treaty of Commerce received the signatures of the Foreign Minister, the Minister of Commerce, and the Plenipotentiaries, M. M. Marevsky and Marevitch, while the Fishery Convention received those of the Foreign Minister and the Plenipotentiary, M. Gebastoff. On the Japanese side M. Motono signed both documents. There two instruments will be promulgated in a few days.

Rumour indicates the first ten days of August as the time of promulgation, and adds that the Russo-Japanese *Entente* also will soon be made public.

SAN FRANCISCO.

In the matter of injury done to restaurants in San Francisco, the City Attorney asked that the demand preferred by the Japanese plaintiff be rejected as improper.

The new Mayor of San Francisco has selected 16 candidates for the City Council and their names have been published. They are all men of repute. One half of them consist of merchants and the rest are made up of doctors and barristers. Two or three prominent Labour Unionists were originally chosen, but they declined to serve. From the Chief of Police downwards changes are being made. The party of the former Mayor continue to contend that he still has the qualifications of Mayor, and are making preparations to choose new members of Council and to oppose the new Mayor.

The Peace Assembly of Business Men at San Francisco came to an end on the 25th of July. The two Ministers who were present explained the urgent necessity of agreement between labour and capital, and the new Mayor, as well as other men of note, delivered speeches in the same sense. In the sequel a branch of the National Civic Federation was formed in San Francisco and 45 permanent members were appointed. Further 15 representatives each of capitalists, labourers and others were nominated by the President, the object being to reconcile the conflict between labour and capital.

The following is the text of the Rescript issued by the Emperor of Korea disbanding the Army:—

"We regard it as an urgent need of the day that at this time when State affairs are multitudinous, every effort should be made to practise economy with the view of devoting funds to the prosecution of useful enterprises. Reflection shows that as Our present Army is composed of hired soldiers, cöoperation has not been assured between the ranks nor does the force constitute a perfect instrument of national defence. We intend henceforth to institute sweeping reforms of the military system, devoting attention mainly to the education of officers, with the purpose of subsequently instituting the conscription system and thus furnishing the country with a strong army. We therefore hereby order Our officials to select the men necessary for guarding the Imperial Family and temporarily to disband all the rest. We appreciate the loyalty and industry shown by you, officers and men, and grant you gratuities according to your ranks. Officers and Soldiers, take due cognisance of Our wishes, and devote yourselves without error to your own business."

(RECEIVED BY THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

DISBANDING THE KOREAN ARMY.

Seoul, 31 July, p.m.

The symptoms of uneasiness on the part of the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment of Guards, about which I have already telegraphed, seem to be due to a demand preferred by the Residency-General for the disbanding of the Korean Army. We have two companies of infantry in readiness with two machine guns.

Later.

An Imperial Decree ordering the disbanding of the Korean Army has been issued.

(FROM THE "MAINICHI DEMPO.")

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, July 30.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Peace Palace which is to be built at a cost of three million *yen* presented by Mr. Carnegie, the well known millionaire, and supporter of the cause of permanent peace, took place to-day in this city. A grand semi-circular stand was provided in front of the stone on which two thousand distinguished persons assembled, including all the foreign delegates at the Peace Conference, the Netherlands Ministers of State, the members of the Netherlands National Assembly, a number of journalists and many others. Pleasant weather attended the affair. A Band played selections, and the Chairman of the committee for the construction of the Peace Palace, delivered a speech after which M. Nelidoff, President of the Peace Conference, advancing to the stone, took a trowel and laid cement on the brick base. The foundation stone was then slowly lowered to its place. Taking a mallet M. Nelidoff struck the stone thrice saying "In the name of the Queen of the Netherlands," "in the name of the Tsar of Russia," and "in the name of the Peace Conference." The ceremony was concluded amid enthusiastic applause and with a speech by M. Nelidoff. Mr. Carnegie was not present at the ceremony but his representative was among the guests. The President of the Women's International Peace Union presented a gold medal to the representative of Mr. Carnegie.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS AND AMERICA.

Washington, July 30.

Mr. Secretary Root is conducting negotiations with the Mexican representative with a view to prohibiting the entry of Japanese immigrants into the United States across the Mexican boundary. It is said that Mexico welcomes Japanese labourers and that the Government intend to make a law with regard to the registration of Japanese.

THE "NOVOE VREMYA."

St. Petersburg, July 30.

In its issue of Saturday, the *Novoe Vremya*, commenting on the relations between Japan and the United States, says that war between the Powers is at last unavoidable. If Japan endeavours to settle the Chinese question in accordance with her own views, she must strike a blow at the Anglo-Saxon race, in the same way as she did at the Slavonic race. The steps taken hitherto by the Japanese and those to be adopted in the future are all very simple. After having defeated China, Japan established her position *vis-a-vis* Russia. Through her victory in the Russo-Japanese war, she raised foreign loans, made alliances, and expanded her military arrangements.

Perhaps Japan will at first turn her arms upon the United States and will realize a large indemnity and increase her naval power with the money. Finally she will turn on Great Britain. The *Novoe Vremyh* adds that the apparent victories of Japan in the future will give her limitless influence. If peace can be maintained for the forthcoming thirty years, it might be taken as a special benefit to Russia. Perhaps Japan will be unable to bear the heavy burden necessary to keep up, during that period, her military preparations. The *samurai* will be found to have lost their valour just when they are needed for fighting.

THE "BRITANNIA."

London, July 30.

The large new steamer *Britannia* of the Cunard Company has made a trial trip. She only took thirty-seven hours in steaming round Ireland.

KING EDWARD.

The King of Great Britain will have an interview, on Aug. 14th with the Kaiser and on the following day with the Emperor of Austria.

(FROM THE "SHANGHAI MERCURY.")

HSU HSI-LIN'S PARTISANS.

Nanking, July 26.

Governor Feng Hsu has discovered a letter amongst the papers captured from the revolutionaries which contains an intimation that a certain Fang and others who are in Japan have promised to return to China to revenge the punishment inflicted on Hsu Hsi-lin. The Governor has wired to the provincial authorities along the Yangtse to warn against the revolutionaries.

SHIH CHAO-CHI ARRESTED.

Tientsin, July 26.

Shih Chao-chi, the superintendent of the Peking-Hankow Railway, who was formerly Junior Councillor of the Board of Communications, was arrested suddenly at Tientsin in the evening of the 23rd July and was sent up to Peking by a special train.

DR. SUN YAT SEN.

Peking, July 26.

The Peking Government has received a report from the Governor of Kuangsi that Sun Yat-sen's partisans are in Hanoi, Annam, and threaten to cause disturbances at Lungchow. The Peking Government has ordered the Chinese Minister to Paris to negotiate with the French authorities to drive Sun's partisans out of French Indo-China.

ECZEMA DROVE HIM TO DESPAIR

Hand Became Swollen and Very Red and Painful—Arm Gradually Affected Up to Elbow—Impossible to Give Idea of Agony Undergone for Three Years—Doctor and Very Many Remedies Fail.

CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with swelling in my right hand, which became red and very painful and irritating. This swelling spread gradually up the arm until it reached the elbow. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the three years that this eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor for four weeks in the provinces, where I was living at the time, and the treatment he put me under was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I happened to catch sight of an advertisement of Cuticura Remedies, and there I read of a case of eczema having been cured by the use of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. The case was so similar to my own that I thought I would at least make one more try to get my arm right. I bought the whole treatment of the chemist, and I persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to any one, and the relief I felt myself was great. I should not have believed it possible for any remedy to afford such comfort in so short a time. My experience with the other remedies for eczema—and I should think I tried them all—enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. By the doctor's orders I was keeping my arm in a sling for many months, but the sling was soon dispensed with when I started with Cuticura. I persevered with Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills for about a couple of months, using in all two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura in skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me, but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. Mr. T. S. Gillard, 3, Hetley Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, Nov. 19, '06."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Simla, British steamer, 3,828, C. D. Goldsmith, 25th July,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 26th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,873, F. L. Sommer, 26th July,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Astyanax, British steamer, 3,021, J. Barber, 26th July,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 26th July,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 26th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 26th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 26th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 27th July,—Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Zieten, German steamer, 5,052, T. Proesch, 27th July,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports and Kobe, 26th July, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 27th July,—Keelung via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 27th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 27th July,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, C. A. Lee, 27th July,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 27th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinchiku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,938, T. Saito, 27th July,—Java, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 28th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Beckenham, British steamer, 2,988, R. C. Craggs, 28th July,—Labuan, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 28th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 28th July,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 29th July,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, A. Aillaud, 29th July,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 28th July, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Katherine Park, British steamer, 3,076, W. H. Copp, 30th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Jinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,604, T. Furukawa, 30th July,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Nomura, 30th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rioto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,563, T. Yoshiwara, 31st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 31st July,—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,331, K. Kori, 31st July,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinhick, British steamer, 2,881, B. C. Lewis, 1st Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 1st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 1st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Claverhill, British steamer, 2,537, Parker, 26th July,—Batavia, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Mouton, 27th July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 27th July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, C. K. McIntosh, 27th July,—Saigon via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 27th July,—Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, T. Irisawa, 27th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, R. Swain, 27th July,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 28th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 28th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 28th July,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawara, 29th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 29th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 29th July,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tudor Prince, British steamer, 2,767, H. N. McDougall, 29th July,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—American Trading Co.

Ambria, German steamer, 3,288, Schwinghammer, 29th July,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Simla, British steamer, 3,828, C. D. Goldsmith, 30th July,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Stenton, British steamer, 4,368, Charles Jackson, 30th July,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 30th July,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Beckenham, British steamer, 2,988, R. C. Craggs, 30th July,—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Zitgara, British steamer, 2,211, L. C. V. Thompson, 30th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Koan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,145, T. Ckuma, 30th July,—Otaru, Ballast.—Arimagumi.

Fiume, German steamer, 838, B. Wagner, 30th July,—Moji, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

Kaiser Franz Joseph, Austrian steamer, 4,000, Capt. Willehelm Pacher, 30th July,—Kobe via Yokkaichi.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 31st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 31st June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Shinchiku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,938, T. Saito, 31st July,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, H. Abe, 31st July,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Choko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,216, Y. Kikuchi, 31st July,—Tsubaki, Ballast.—Japanese.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 1st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 1st Aug.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Katherine Park, British steamer, 3,076, W. H. Copp, 1st Aug.,—Callao and Iquique, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Astyanax, British steamer, 3,021, J. Barber, 1st Aug.,—Java via Moji, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nakagawa, 1st Aug.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 1st Aug.,—Otaru via Kobe and West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rioto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,563, T. Yoshiwara, 1st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,604, T. Furukawa, 1st Aug.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 1st Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Bingo Maru*, from London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Thomson, Miss M. Smith, Miss Service, Miss M. J. Rogers, Miss M. Spivey, Mr. S. Brunswitz, Mr. C. Flaig, Rev. F. Kettlewill, Mr. F. S. Flam, 19 Japanese, and 3 Chinese, in cabin; 24 Japanese, in second class; 26, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. S. C. Phelps, Mrs. L. Carriere, Mrs. Hines, 2 children and amah, Mr. R. Forrest, Mr. H. Clive, Mr. A. E. Stewart, Mr. R. Stegall, Captain Philpetto, Mr. A. Wright, Mrs. J. H. Brown and servant, Mr. F. B. Meukens, Mr. Newbrune, Mr. L. Colton, Mr. H. S. Goodfellow and Mr. C. A. Hill, in cabin. For Vancouver:—Mr. and Mrs. Gaultiers, Mr. Wm. Watterspoon, Mr. Forrest, Mrs. Forrest and child, Mr. Chin Yu Moi, Mrs. Ho Tze, Mrs. and Miss Zucker, Mr. Luis Sierra, Mr. T. E. Moore, Master Wo Yuen, Mr. Wong See Ho, Mrs. Cheung Shee, Mrs. Tse Shee, Mr. R. Luff, Mr. A. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Duff and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Pugh, Miss L. Daly, Mr. R. C. Fowerth, Mrs. G. F. Messener, Mr. H. Hart, Mr. Alex. Goodman, Mr. John Buchan, Mr. A. Wright, Mr. J. R. Ritchie, Mr. Andrew Wilson, Mr. Chon Chi Yen, Mr. Jeong Sing, Mr. A. L. Husted, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. N. B. Pattingall, Mr. Wo Quae Yuen, Mr. Wong Cheng, Mr. Chu Ki Luk, Miss Chu Fuklin, Miss Wong Moi, Mr. J. Macknight, Mrs. G. A. Dickoff, Miss D. Dickoff, Mr. John Schrower, Mr. J. E. Denham, Mr. F. H. Gale, Mr. G. Morel, and Miss W. Ucke, in cabin; 151 Chinese, and 160 Hindus, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. M. C. Winn, Mr. E. W. Baker, Mr. T. T. Toff, Mr. W. P. Powell, Mr. R. C. Taylor, Mr. A. Y. Stout, Mr. H. B. Perrin, Mr. G. L. Start, Mr. J. A. Victor, Mr. W. S. Taft, Mr. T. C. Dixon, Mr. S. Marker, Mr. Walter R. Remecke, and 8 Japanese, in cabin; Mr. Torif Muggler, and 2 Japanese, in second class; 51 Japanese, 1 Russian, 2 Korean, 8 Chinese, and 3 Indians, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru*, from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. G. A. Hellstrand, Miss Murhieurer, Mrs. Soyka, Mr. F. H. Sowyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. King, Mrs. R. F. Gardner and child, Mrs. Ashbunar and 2 children, Major and Mrs. Tripp and daughter, Miss Frieth, Mr. A. F. White, Mrs. F. Lloyd and child, Miss Horne, Mr. Man Kwok, and 9 Japanese, in cabin; Master Lee Ying Chin, Mr. Lee Ying Ping, Miss Tow Fook Chin, and 7 Japanese, in second class; 42 Japanese and 34 Chinese, in steerage.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. R. N. Andrews, Mr. A. L. Barrows, Mrs. A. L. Barrows, Miss Margaret Brown, Mr. A. Y. Comstock, Mr. Jno. B. Earle, Mrs. Jno. B. Earle, Lieut. L. von der Decken, Mr. L. Harlow, Miss Sybil Howard, Mr. M. Kambe, Mr. T. M. Laffin, Mr. J. E. Laffin, Miss I. M. Laffin, Miss Ethel Laffin, Mr. C. W. Leffingwell, Mrs. C. W. Leffingwell, Rev. Vincente Luzioza, Mr. H. Morioka, Mr. James N. Mackin, Miss M. Maltby, Mr. E. F. O'Neil, Mr. T. N. K. Phillips, Mrs. T. N. K. Phillips, Mr. J. L. Parks, Mr. L. F. Von Pentz, Mr. O. L. Stratton, Bishop A. Mackay-Smith, Mr. James Smith, Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. J. Vogel, Mr. F. H. Weinschenk, Rev. H. W. Wells, Mrs. H. M. Dadsworth, Mr. R. Nishiwaki, Mr. P. H. Dodge, Mrs. P. H. Dodge, and Hon. E. W. Higgins, in cabin. For Kobe:—Rev. James S. Gale, Mrs. James S. Gale, Miss S. A. Heron, Miss J. A. Heron, Rev. S. A. Moffett, Mrs. S. A. Moffett, Master Moffett, Miss Louise H. Strong, and Mr. M. Sykes, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Surgeon N. Benzengre, Mr. J. T. Brown, Mr. H. Y. Chang, Mrs. J. E. Cox, Mr. Fred. M. Dearing, Dr. F. E. Dilley, Mrs. F. E. Dilley, Mr. S. Fukasawa, and Mr. G. E. Gauss, in cabin. For Hongkong:—His Ex. Sir Chen Tung Liang-Cheng, Mr. J. L. Allison, Mr. N. P. Bartley, Mr. W. K. Blessing, Mr. Geo. W. Betz, Mrs. Geo. W. Betz, Mr. H. W. Brown, Mr. G. E. Burnham, Mr. A. W. Bushell, Mr. Owen Butcher, Mr. A. A. Carl, Mr. L. M. Christner, Mr. Chu Sang Tak, Mrs. Chu Sang Tak and three children, Mr. C. J. Duppstadt, Mr. Guss Donnell, Lieut. F. D. Edwards, U.S.N., Mrs. F. D. Edwards and child, Mr. H. W. Gangnuss, Mrs. W. H. Gibbs, Mr. H. D. Gibbs, Mr. N. A. Gorton, Mr. B. Graham, Miss Margaret A. Jacks, Mrs. Chas. Jacoby, Miss Irma Jacoby, Mrs. H. M. Jones and child, Miss May Liang and 4 servants, Master Arhi Liang, Mrs. Liang, Master Ardie Liang, Mr. Liang Pi-Chuan, Mr. Liang, Chien, Mr. E. C. Miller, Mr. F. A. Moore, Mr. F. L. Nussbaum, Mrs. C. Parry, Mr. A. J. Pastene, Mrs. A. J. Pastene, Mr. James F. Quinn, Mr. M. P. Reily, Mr. David Rines, Mr. Wm. Secrist, Mr. M. L. Stephens, Mr. G. L. Stevenson, Mr. J. A. Stiver, Mrs. J. A. Stiver, Mr. R. B. Thurstoy, Mrs. R. B. Thurston, Mr. B. M. Walker, Mr. C. G. Warfel, Mr. Ed. Wettre, Mr. L. B. Whittemore, Mr. J. A. Wollison, Mr. E. E. Zook, Mr. Tong Phong, Mr. Tong Quon, and Mr. G. Ting Wing, in cabin.

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Per British steamer *Asia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. G. H. Corse, Mr. G. N. Courtney, Mrs. J. M. Bing, Miss Denivan, Mr. C. S. Barff, Mrs. C. S. Barff, son and amah, Mrs. John Cooper, Mrs. J. P. Bucklin, 2 children and amah, Mr. J. H. Wallace and servant, Mrs. J. H. Wallace and amah, Mr. Max Schener, Capt. J. Steadman, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. H. D. Gardner, and Mrs. E. W. Scott, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. K. Uyeda, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Judge J. S. Lobinger, Mrs. J. S. Lobinger, Mr. J. W. Wakefield, Mrs. R. S. Offley and son, Mrs. Agnes L. Freer, Mr. H. C. McKenty, Rev. A. J. Barkley, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Miss M. Wilson, Mr. R. C. Stand, Dr. C. H. Soll, Mr. J. W. Gand, Miss Atta Newby, and Miss Mollie Li, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Budischowsky, Mr. Oy Wi Ga, Mrs. Seite, Mr. Blum, and Mr. Dubuffet, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Zieten* from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Crowe, 2 children and amah, Miss H. M. Carst, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Johnstone, Miss Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Stuermann, Miss Ch. Stuermann, Mr. N. Dilsizian, Mr. Oppenheimer Gerard, Mr. E. Vennewitz, Mr. and Mrs. Stern and amah, Mr. Ingold, Mr. O. L. Kawada, M. Runge, Mrs. E. Schramm, Mr. and Mrs Hermann, Mrs. H. Russell and 2 children, Miss L. Russell and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Bauer, Miss T. Cady, Miss S. Peck and amah, Mr. H. S. Hull, Mr. Entwarth and servant, Mr. Laughlin's amah, Mr. and Mrs. Veenstra and 2 children, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. M. Takahashi, Mr. J. Lach, Mr. E. F. Lee, Miss Latimore, Dr. F. F. Catell, Mr. C. C. Ranch, Mrs. V. O. G. Peeke, Miss G. Thomasima, Miss J. N. Peters, Mr. T. Naraindass, Mr. N. Graydon, Mrs. Kanazawa, Mr. Sp. N. Wah and Mr. E. Evert in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, for Marseilles via ports:—Lieut. H. Messenger, Dr. K. Nakamura, Dr. J. P. Dupy, Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Mr. Ficke, Mr. C. H. Purcell, Mr. J. Hornell, Mr. B. Andre, Mr. R. L. Richards, Mr. A. Mrruheim, Mr. F. Bonnet, Mr. L. Dache, Mr. Eugene Viola, Mr. Litchmann, and Mr. L. J. Icenoff, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver:—Mr. E. Allen, Mr. A. Baddock, Mr. W. N. Bailey-Fergie, Mrs. W. N. Bailey-Fergie, Master Ansel Baily-Fergie, Master Aylmer Baily-Fergie, Mr. John Buchan, Mr. Wang Cheong, Mr. L. Cooper, Capt. J. D. Cox, Miss Dangerfield, Mr. Geo. Duff, Mrs. Duff and 4 children, Mrs. F. A. Dickoff, Miss D. Dickoff, Mr. J. E. Denham, Miss L. Daly, Mr. F. J. Forrest, Mrs. F. J. Forrest and child, Mr. R. C. Forsyth, Mrs. Gaertner, Mr. A. Gaultier, Mrs. Gaultier, Mr. F. H. Gale, Mr. A. Goodmann, Mr. Wong See Ho, Mr. A. L. Husted, Mrs. J. F. Hayes, Mr. H. H. Hart, Mr. T. J. Langridge, Miss Lily, Mr. W. H. D. Le Souef, Capt. A. E. Leslie, Master Chu Ki Luck, Miss Chu Fuk Lin, Mr. R. Luff, Miss Wong Moy, Mr. Chin Yu Moi, Mr. T. E. Moore, Mr. J. Macknight, Mr. A. McGregor, Mrs. G. F. Meissener and child, Mr. N. B. Pettingall, Mrs H. B. Price, Mr. W. Pugh, Mrs. Pugh, Miss Read, Mr. J. R. Ritchie, Mr. Cheung Shee, Mrs. Tse Shee, Mr. Jeong Sing, Mr. Luis Sierra, Mr. John Schroder, Mr. D. B. Smith, Miss Stanley, Mrs. Ho Tze, Mr. R. T. Wilcox, Mr. W. Wotterspoon, Mr. Andrew Wilson, Mr. W. C. White, Mrs. White, Miss Wollcke, Mr. Wo Quae Yuen, Master Wo Ch Yuen, Mr. Cuah Ohi Yen, Mrs. M. Zucker, and Miss Zucker, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. James L. Allison, Mr. Noel P. Bartley, Surgeon N. Benzengre, Mr. George W. Betz, Mrs. George W. Betz, Mr. W. K. Blessing, Mr. Harry W. Brown, Mr. J. T. Brown, Mr. George E. Burnham, Mr. Arthur W. Bushell, Mr. Owen Butcher, Mr. A. A. Carl, Mr. H. V. Chang, Mr. L. M. Christner, Mr. Chu Tax and servant, Mrs. Chu Tax and maid, Mr. Paul Chu, Mr. George Chu, Mr. Spencer Chu, Mrs. Cox, Mr. Fred. M. Dearing, Dr. F. E. Dilley, Mrs. F. E. Dilley, Mr. Guss Donnell, Mr. C. J. Duppstadt, Mr. John B. Earle, Mrs. John B. Earle, Lieut. F. D. Edwards, U.S.A., Mrs. F. D. Edwards and maid, Mr S. Fukasawa, Rev. James S. Gale, Mrs. James S. Gale, Mr. H. W. Gangnuss, Mrs. W. H. Gibbs, Mr. H. D. Gibbs, Mr. Newton A. Gorton, Mr. Buren Graham, Miss Sarah Ann Heron, Miss Jessie Heron, Mr. Dennis Hartley, Mr. G. E. Gauss, Miss M. A. Jack, Mrs. Charles Jacoby, Miss Irma Jacoby, Mrs. H. M. Jones and infant, Mr. Sylvester C. Kellener, Mr. Theo. T. Kirk, Sir Chantung Liang Cheung, Mrs. Liang, infant and maid, Miss May Liang and maid, Master Harry Liang, Master Ardie Liang, Master Arlu Liang, Mr. Liang Pi Chuan, Mr. Liang Chien, Mr. E. C. Miller, Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Moffett, Master James Moffett, Mr. Frank A. Moore, Mr. Frederick L. Nussbaum, Mrs. Charles Party, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Partens, Mr. James A. Quinn, Mr. Morgan P. Railey, Mr. David Rines, Mr. William Secrist, Mr. M. L. Stephens, Mr. George L. Stevenson, Mr. Joseph A. Stiver, Mrs. Joseph A. Stiver, Miss Louis H. Strong, Mr. M. Sykes, Mr. O. Tin Wing, Mr. Tong Phong, Mr. Tong Quon, Mr. Raymond B. Thurston, Mrs. R. B. Thurston, Mr. Bernard M. Walker, Mr. Chester Warall, Mr. Chester G. Warfel, Mr. Ed. Weitre, Mr. L. B. Whitmore, Mr. J. A. Wolsson, Mr. E. E. Zook, Mr. C. E. Heinlein, Miss C. A. Brown, Miss C. A. Brown, Miss H. Robinson, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. C. F. Broad, Mr. A. Schroeder, Mr. F. Heller, Mr. A. D. Galloway, Mr. James Hayes, and Mr. Theo. Thurn, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Simla*, for London via ports:—Mr. H. Hunter, Miss Melhuish, Mrs. W. F. Dignan, Mr. Matsubara, Mr. F. E. Colchester, Mrs. Lovell, Miss Lovell, Mrs. F. W. Hill, and Master Hill, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Asia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rev. A. J. Barkley, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, Mr. W. Dennis, Rev. Albert Erdman, Mrs. Albert Erdman, Rev. J. P. Erdman, Mr. F. S. Fitch, Mrs. Agnes L. Freer, Mr. J. W. Gand, Mrs. W. Grebst, Mr. L. Harlow, Master Irwin Isaacs and amah, Mr. A. C. Janssens, Mr. G. Kroto, Judge C. S. Lobinger, Mrs. C. S. Lobinger, Miss Mollie Li, Mr. H. C. McKenty, Mr. Collin McLatty, U.S.N., Dr. M. Muhlberg, Miss Atta Newby, Mrs. R. S. Offley and child, Mrs. C. W. Van Petten, Capt. W. L. Rodgers, U.S.N., Dr. C. H. Soll, Mr. R. C. Stand, Mr. P. J. Treat, Lieut. R. U. Underwood, U.S.M.C., Mr. K. Uyeda, Mr. J. W. Wakefield, and Miss M. Wilson, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Tonkin*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option	Lyon.	Russia.	Milan.	Marseilles	Lyon.	Italy.	Zurich
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co....	30	117	—	—	—	1	—	6
Sieber & Co.....	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co....	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	55	—	—	17	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co ...	39	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushitsuten..	40	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	49	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co..	10	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	—	35	—	10	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co..	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guillice & Co.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doshin Kaisha.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Total	926	311	40	34	50	1	—	6

Silk shippers by *Athenian* for Vancouver, 26th July:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	110
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	75
F. Strahler & Co.	60
Varenne & Co.	60
Bavier & Co.	54
Sieber & Co.	30
Henri Bernardin & Co.	30
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	20
L. Mottet	20
Jewett and Bent	12
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	10
R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co.	5
Boyer, Mazet, Guillicé & Co.	5
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	367
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	339
Doshin Kaisha	22
Hara Yushutsuten	10
Total	1,229

Per British steamer *Simla*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 33 bales; Waste silk for Europe, 30 bales.

Silk shippers by *Asia*, for San Francisco, 31st July:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	68
F. Strahler & Co.	55
Boyer, Mazet, Guillicé & Co.	50
Siber, Wolff & Co.	40
China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	30
Cornes & Co.	10
Bavier & Co.	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	369
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	244
Doshin Kaisha	27
Hara Yushutsuten	15
Total	913

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, for Vancouver:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong ...	888	—	—	792	—	1,680
Foochow	109	—	878	60	—	1,047
Shanghai	1,518	3,271	1,493	—	—	6,282
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	585	928	—	—	—	1,513
Yokohama ...	3,053	1,180	946	105	—	5,284
Total ...	6,153	5,379	3,317	957	—	15,806

SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	York ia	San F'cisco.	Montreal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	267	—	—	—	—	267
Shanghai	415	—	—	—	—	415
Yokohama	1,229	—	—	—	—	1,229
Total	1,911	—	—	—	—	1,911

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
America	T. K. K...	America Maru	1	Su Aug. 4
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Persia	2	M. Aug. 5
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Tango Maru	3	Th Aug. 8
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India		Th. Aug. 8
Europe	N. D. L...	P. R. Luitpold	5	Sa Aug. 10
America	P. M.....	Siberia	4	Su Aug. 11
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota		Su. Aug. 11
Tacoma	B. T.....	Tremont	6	M. Aug. 12
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	7	Tu. Aug. 13
Europe	M. M.....	Polynesien		W. Aug. 14
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru		Th Aug. 15
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China		Su Aug. 18
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Shawmut		M. Aug. 19
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Monteagle		F. Aug. 23

1 Left San Francisco on the 18th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 27th ult.
3 Left Seattle on the 23rd ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
5 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
6 Left Tacoma on the 27th ult.
7 Left Vancouver on the 25th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L...	Zieten	Sa. Aug. 3
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamashiro Maru	Sa Aug. 3
Portland.....	P. & A....	Numantia	Su Aug. 4
Hongkong...	T. K. K....	America Maru	Tu Aug. 6
Europe	N. Y. K...	Sado Maru	W. Aug. 7
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Kaga Maru	W. Aug. 7
America	O. & O....	Persia	W. Aug. 7
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th. Aug. 8
Europe	M. M. ...	Salazie	Sa. Aug. 10
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Tu. Aug. 13
Europe	P. & O....	Sunda	Tu. Aug. 13
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	Tu Aug. 13
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	Tu. Aug. 13
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Tu. Aug. 13
America	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	Sa. Aug. 17
Hongkong...	P. & A....	Alesia	Sa. Aug. 17
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su. Aug. 18
Tacoma	B. T.....	Shawmut	Tu. Aug. 20
Tacoma	B. & S....	Teucer	Tu. Aug. 20
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Kumano Maru	Sa. Aug. 24
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	Sa. Aug. 24

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 2.

London silver, China sterling quotations and local rates have undergone no change since yesterday.

London—Bank T.T	2/0 1/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 3/8
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 11/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight	261 1/8
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	110
— Private 10 days, sight do	108
Shanghai—Bank sight	66 1/8
— Private 10 days' sight	68
India—Bank sight	151 1/8
— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/8
America—Bank sight	49 1/8 @ 3/8
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight	213 1/8
Bar Silver (London)	31 11/16

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LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, August 1.

Business in raw cotton continues brisk. Gassed yarn remains firm.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	37.00 to 41.30
Indian Broach...	30.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	—

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	360.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	445.00 to 485.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	590.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y. 4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 6.75
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 126.0
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.15 to 4.50
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in..	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.25 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	Y. 0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine.—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best ...	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth ...	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other ...	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb ...	0.60 to 0.70
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb ...	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " " ...	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " " ...	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb ...	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " " ...	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " " ...	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market remains dull.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 5.40
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G....	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.90

KEROSENE.

The market is generally steady owing to small stocks.

Chester	Y. 3.71 to 3.74
Victory	3.51 to 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.83 to 3.48
Nippon	2.63 to 3.50
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.65 to 3.30
Tozai	3.00 to 3.20

SUGAR.

The market is firm for all qualities.

	PER PICUL
Brown Takao ...	Y. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila...	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China ...	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Moderate enquiries have been made, but there is no change in prices. A large business is being done in artificial dye.

Calcutta first ...	Yen. 260
" second ...	250
Java, first ...	300
" second ...	290
Madras, first ...	160
" second...	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand ...	195
Artificial "Kenshin" ...	190

COPPER.

No special change to be noted.

Refined per 100 kin ...	Yen 69.00
Bessemer ...	64.00
Electric refined ...	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The market is weak.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....		Yen 2.50
Carbolic acid cryst	"	0.38
Glycerine	"	0.25
Caustic Soda	100 *kin* ..	7.10
Nitrate Soda	"	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....		0.57
Quinine sulphate	"	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.		5.10
Iodoform lb.		6.00
Iode Kal lb.		3.58
Antefebrine oz.		0.58

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Moderate business is going on with Europe. There have been no special enquiries from America during the week. The market is weak.

On 31st July, stocks were: filatures 10,369 bales; Re-reels, 977 bales; Orikaishi 698 bales; and Sundry, — bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse ...	1,310 to 1,350
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse ...	1,280 to 1,300
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse ...	1,270 to 1,300
Filature—No. 1, Coarse ...	1,190 to 1,200
Filature—No. 1½, Fine ...	1,360 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den. ...	1,340 to 1,360
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,210 to 1,210
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den. ...	1,180 to 1,190
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse ...	1,200 to 1,210
Re-reels—Extra ...	1,250 to 1,260
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	1,210 to 1,220
Re-reels—No. 1½ ...	1,210 to 1,220
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	1,190 to 1,200
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	N. 1,180 to 1,190
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	—
Kakedas—No. 2½...	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

July.	Present delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.	September, delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
26th	1,188	1,195	—	1,190
27th	—	1,206	—	1,190
29th	1,185	1,197	—	1,186
30th	1,184	—	1,196	1,184
31st	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

The market remains dormant.

On the 31st July, the stock was: Noshi, 2,616 bales; Kibiso, 4,926 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 70 bales; and sundry 712 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair...	90 to 100
Rereel—Best ...	— to —
Rereel—Good ...	— to —
Rereel—Medium ...	— to —

TEA.

There is no special change since last report.

Up to the evening of July 31st, 8,216,200 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 224,300 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	Y. 50 upwards
Choice ...	55 to 60
Finest ...	50 to 55
Fine... ...	45 to 50
Good Medium ...	35 to 40
Medium ...	30 to 33
Good Common ...	26 to 32
Common... ...	24 to 27

HABUTAE.

A moderate business is going on with enquiries from Europe and America. Prospects are firm.

KANAZAWA

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	10.90	10.40	10.35
27	10.45	10.45	10.15
36	—	10.10	9.95

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.00	10.60	10.50	10.95	10.60
27"	10.75	10.50	10.70	10.30	10.20
36"	10.35	10.10	10.25	10.15	10.10

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	10.85	10.35	10.35	—
27"	10.55	10.35	10.05	—
36"	10.50	9.95	9.75	—

RICE.

The favourable weather has affected the market, and prices generally show a downward tendency.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	890,291
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	113,306

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
August	—
September	—

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior.........	Yen 18.10
Medium	17.10
Common	15.80
Average	17.00

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
August	—	August	16.895
September ...	—	September ..	16.87

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Owing to the favourable situation in financial circles, the market has become active. Shares of all prominent companies are steady.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
A. Apcar	Calcutta	Left S'hai	July 29
America Maru	San F'cisco	Left	July 18
Amiral Olry	Antwerp	Left S'hai	July 30
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Left	July 13
Antenor	Liverpool	Left	July 20
Austria	Trieste	Left S'hai	July 30
Awa Maru	London	Passed Canal	July 18
Bencleuch	London	Left S'pore	July 18
Brasilia	Hamburg	Left	June 24
Calchas	Liverpool	Left	June 22
Chikugo Maru	London	At Colombo	July 22
Dardanus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 11
Diomed	Liverpool	At S'hai	July 7
Franklyn	New York	Loading	June 12
Ghazee	Liverpool	Left H'kong	July 27
Glamorganshire	London	Passed Canal	July 15
Glenlochy	London	At H'kong	July 21
Glenturret	London	Passed Canal	July 8
Habsburg	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 5
Headley	New York	Loading	June 12
Indrawadi	New York	Passed Canal	July 15
Indravelli	New York	Loading	June 12
Indrasamha	New York	Leaves	June 20
Iyo Maru	London	Left Suez	July 12
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	July 15
Kawachi Maru	London	Left S'pore	July 19
Kumano Maru	Melbourne	At Brisbane	July 19
Langbank	London	At Kobe	July 22
Manila	London	Leaves	July 20
Marcellus	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 20
Matcppo	New York	Loading	June 12
Minnesota	Hongkong	Leaves	July 31
Monmouthshire	London	Left S'pore	July 18
Muncaster Castle	New York	Left	July 5
Namur	London	Left	July 6
Neumuhlen	Cheribon	Left	July 20
Numantia	Hongkong	Leaves Kobe	July 31
Oriel	Antwerp	Leaves	July 13
Palma	London	Passed Canal	July 27
P. E. Friedrich	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 22
Persia	Hongkong	Left	July 27
Priam	Liverpool	Left S'pore	July 18
P. R. Luitpold	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 8
Polynesien	Marseilles	Leaves Saigon	Aug. 2
Prinz Waldemar	Sydney	Left H'kong	July 27
Sambia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 24
Satsuma	New York	Left H'kong	July 20
Sarpedon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	July 14
Sanuki Maru	London	Left	July 13
Saxonia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	July 26
Siberia	San F'cisco	Left	July 25
Sikh	Liverpool	Left	July 17
Slavonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July [illegible]
Sunda	London	Left H'kong	July 18
Wye (1)	London	Leaves S'pore	July 23
Tango Maru	Seattle	Left	July 23
Tannenfels	New York	Leaves	June 25
Taiyuan	Sydney	Due Y'hama	Aug. 5
Tartar	Vancouver	Left	July 25
Teenkai	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 11
Telemachus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 18
Teucer	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 4
Tremont	Tacoma	Left	July 27
Tainan	Sydney	Leaves	July 16
Vorwaerts	Trieste	Passed Canal	July 4
Wik	Hamburg	Passed Canal	June 27

(1) Late steamer Strathmore.

UNDER SAIL

Acme	San F'cisco	Loading	Kobe

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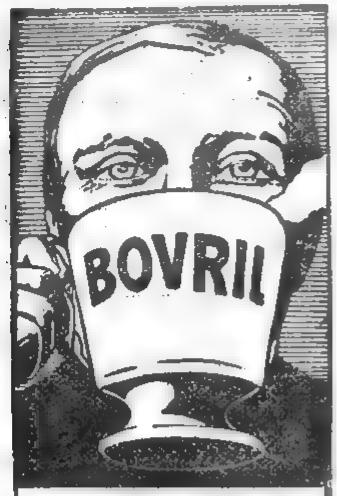

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1907.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRINCE WI HWA of Korea has arrived at Miyanoshita.

A SUSPECTED case of cholera was reported at Moji on August 4th.

A GALE was experienced on Aug. 5th on Mount Fuji. No one was injured.

SEVERE shocks of earthquake were felt at 11.40 a.m. on August 7th in Oita, Uwajima and other western places.

THE Crown Prince and Princess left Tokyo on Aug. 6th, for Shiobara, where they will stay during the summer.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* on Aug. 6th arrived at San Sebastian. On Saturday the squadron will leave for Lisbon.

MR. ISHII, President of the Yokohama District Court, has been appointed to a similar position in the Formosa Supreme Court.

A TELEGRAM from Tsu, Ise province, reports that on Aug. 6th, a strong gale was experienced in the district. Severe damage was sustained to shipping and crops. Many junks were destroyed and three persons were drowned.

THE London *Observer* of Sunday, June 23rd, publishes a special motor supplement including a capital map of south-east England.

LIEUT.-GENERAL FUKUSHIMA, Vice-Chief of the Military Staff Office, left Shimbashi on Aug. 1st by the 8 a.m. train for Kobe on his way to Korea.

IT is reported by official telegram that on Aug. 1st, the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* arrived at Verdun and were to leave on Sunday for Saint Sebastian.

THE Chinese Government has ordered from the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, the construction of a gun-boat. The cost is said to be *yen* 1,400,000.

A CASE of plague was reported on Aug. 4th, in Namba-Shinchi, Osaka. The patient, who is a female servant employed in a tea-house, died the same evening.

A REPORT from Aidzu says that since July 20th, no rain has fallen in Fukushima prefecture. All the rivers have almost disappeared and the rice fields are parched.

THE Formosan Government intends to improve the harbour of Takao where shipping is increasing. The money needed for the enterprise is estimated at a million *yen*.

A QUANTITY of new rice was brought from Nigoban, Saitama prefecture, to Tokyo on Aug. 6th. The quality is said to be excellent. The grain was sold at *yen* 20.50.

A REPORT from Oiso says that the villa of Mr. Memelson was entered by a burglar on the night of Aug. 5th. A pocket book containing about a hundred *yen* was stolen.

IT is reported from a trustworthy source, says the *Hochi*, that the Formosan Government intends to re-start the lottery with a view to raising a fund for accomplishing public enterprizes.

PROMINENT Russian traders in Vladivostock are making preparations to establish a bank under the title of the Commercial Bank. The promoters intend to open business in September.

MR. ROGER S. GREENE, son of the Rev. D. C. Greene, of Tokyo, has been promoted American Consul at Dairen. On August 1st, the Japanese Foreign Office issued an exequatur to him.

A THUNDERSTORM was experienced at Fukuchiyama, Tamba province, on August 6th. A farmer named M. Honda was fatally injured by lightning and at the same time two houses were burned.

MR. Y. KOKUSO, a lawyer of Tokyo, and two others who were undergoing preliminary examination in the Tokyo District Court on an alleged charge of theft, were committed for trial on Aug. 5th.

A CHINAMAN named Yang living at Tsukiji, in Tokyo, was arrested on August 7th on a charge of having imported a number of lottery tickets from Shanghai and sold them to Chinese and Japanese.

ABOUT 8.30 p.m. on August 4th, five carriages of a freight train were derailed at Osaki Station, near Shinagawa. Three were severely damaged. Negligence on the part of a point-man is reported to be the cause.

THIRTY-EIGHT Chinese have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in an attack on Thursday night upon a Chinese tailor's shop at No. 80 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. The disturbance arose in connexion with a strike by the employees of six Chinese tailor shops, who object to an extension of their working hours.

MAJORS MORISHITA AND NOMURA, and Captains Inouye, Kitakawa, and Okamoto, of the artillery, have been ordered to proceed to Europe. Their business is apparently to investigate artillery systems in Europe.

JUDGE KINOSHITA of the Court of Cassation died on Aug. 1st. He was born in December, 1852, in Kumamoto. In 1886, he was appointed a councillor of the Judicial Department and in 1890 a Judge of the Court.

S. MATSUSHIMA, Superintendent of the Takamatsu Prison, Kagawa prefecture, and two of his staff were arrested on Aug. 3rd on a charge of having misappropriated a large amount of money belonging to the office.

A VLADIVOSTOK telegram under date August 5th to the *Asahi* says that M. Dautry, Vice-Director of the Habarovsk Post Office, has embezzled 118,000 roubles belonging to the office and absconded to Japan.

THE Hokkaido Colonization Bank will hold a general meeting at 1 p.m. on Aug. 10th at the Bankers' Club, Tokyo. An interim dividend for the first half of this year will be declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

MR. HARA, Minister for Home Affairs, left Uyeno on Aug. 7th by the 11.45 a.m. train for Hokkaido. He will inspect the harbours of Mashike and Rumoi which the Diet decided to improve. He will return about Aug. 23rd.

ON the morning of Aug. 4th, fire broke out in a prominent raw silk factory, in Furukawa-machi, Mito. The building was destroyed together with nine adjoining houses. The loss of cocoons in the factory is estimated at *yen* 120,000.

AT 3 p.m. on August 7th fire broke out in the compound of Shiba Urban Division Office, Tokyo. A building which was used as a meeting hall for the Urban Division Assembly was destroyed. A *hibachi* is reported to have been the cause.

A DISASTROUS land-slide occurred early on the morning of July 31st at the village of Akikoshi, not far from Hiroshima. Two buildings belonging to the Sekiyama Mining Co. collapsed and seventeen of the workmen were killed and seven injured.

THE Tokyo City Office on August 7th decided on obtaining four dredgers. Two will be bought from the Osaka Iron Foundry for *yen* 173,700; and two from Messrs. Weinberger and Co., one for *yen* 108,166.25 and the other for *yen* 138,005.60.

THE deep sea fishing ship *Choho Maru* (240 tons) which left Tokyo in March this year for Hokkoido is missing. The crew number thirty-one in all. It is believed that the vessel came in contact with a floating mine in Tsugaru Strait and was destroyed.

THE promoters of the Imperial Race Club and the Jockey Club, Tokyo, met on Aug. 5th at the Shibaura-Kan and agreed to amalgamate. A committee was elected among the promoters to arrange the affair. The capital of the union will be two million *yen*.

A CANTON telegram of July 26th said: The mass meeting in favour of opium prohibition was opened on the 26th July with an attendance of several tens of thousands. Both civil and military officials attended and the Acting Viceroy and Provincial Judge had seats on the platform.

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KOREA.

Friday, August 2.

There has been some trouble in Seoul. It is stated that supplementary to the Convention already published there was a memorandum containing two articles, one of which stipulated for the disbanding of the Korean army, partly as an unnecessary institution and partly because of the riotous conduct of the troops on the 19th of July. This memorandum was not immediately published in view of the temper of the people, but from the close of the month steps were taken to carry it into effect. The arrangements made were that the officers of the garrison should be invited to the house of General Hasegawa at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. and that the Imperial decree disbanding the army should be read to them and fully explained. Thereafter they were to return to their barracks and issue orders for the assembly of all the troops on the parade ground at 10 a.m., the men to fall in without arms or accoutrements. The Korean Minister of War was present at General Hasegawa's house and by him the decree of disbandment was read and its purport explained. Accounts differ as to the numerical strength of the Korean troops then quartered in Seoul, but it seems to be tolerably certain that there were six battalions of infantry, and one battalion each of cavalry, artillery, and land-transport. The plan was that no exact reason should be assigned to the men for summoning them to the parade ground, but that they should be merely told that certain instructions were to be conveyed from the Minister of War. From this point the accounts become somewhat confused. It appears certain that a portion of the troops quietly obeyed the order to assemble and that they were duly disbanded, their arms and accoutrements being taken possession of by Japanese soldiers who were marched into the barracks during the absence of the Koreans on parade. But a considerable number did not submit so quietly. Some, obtaining an inkling of what was really going forward, made their escape from the barracks, arms in hand, and assembled at the south gate of the city. Meanwhile there had occurred an incident which caused much excitement, namely, the suicide of Colonel Pak, commander of the Imperial Guards. This officer, after learning the result of the meeting at General Hasegawa's house, immediately shot himself, and the event threw the men under his command into a state of commotion. They fired on Captains Kuribara and Ike, and then flocking out of the barracks, they are said to have opened fire upon the citadel. At this point the Japanese assumed the palace. The Korean soldiers assembled at the southern gate were charged and dispersed by one Japanese force while another forced its way into the barracks at the point of the bayonet, completely routed the Koreans and made 200 prisoners, from which number it may fairly be inferred that the insurgent soldiers reached a considerable total. From one account, which seems to be trustworthy, it would appear that the Korean troops did not behave in such a haphazard manner as the above brief outline suggests. Those that repaired to the southern gate contemplated the complete destruction of the Japanese stationed there, and two other battalions, or at any rate a part of them, manœuvered to get the Japanese between them and open a cross-fire. In these circumstances the Japanese adopted the only effective course, namely to assume the offensive resolutely. This they did with such vim that by 46 minutes past eleven—the disbandment parade had taken place at 10 o'clock—the rioters were dispersed and many of them seized. Not without loss, however. There was a list of casualties which are variously stated by newspaper correspondents, the smallest estimate being 16 killed and wounded and the largest 96. All agree that Captain Kagiwara and Sergeant-Major Kumamoto met their death. As for the casualties on the Korean side the weight of evidence goes to show that five officers and 40 rank and file were killed and 30 wounded, but one authority, to which no great credit attaches, puts these numbers at 11, 60, and 360 respectively. With regard to the Korean prisoners roughly mentioned above as 200, latest accounts say that there were seven officers and 167 rank and file. When the last telegrams were despatched from Seoul at 4 p.m. on the 1st—this article is written at 8 a.m. on the 2nd—it was stated that many of the Korean soldiers had taken refuge in private houses whither they were being pursued by the Japanese. The story must remain very incomplete until we can ascertain exactly what force of Koreans were engaged. Our impression, gathered by collating the various reports, is that the battalions of cavalry, artillery and land-transport mentioned above were only companies and that the total force quartered in Seoul did not exceed 1,000 of all arms. So far as we can gather, everything would have passed off quietly had it not been for the suicide of Colonel Pak. It was by a battalion under his immediate command that the rioting was commenced. This inference is strengthened by news from Suwon, where the process of disbandment was effected without disturbance of any kind. When the fact of the disturbance became palpable in the Palace, the Emperor sent the Prime Minister to the Residency-General requesting that drastic measures should be taken to restore order and that anyone acting in contumely of the Imperial edict should be summarily dealt with. In the afternoon Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa repaired to the Palace and had audience of the Emperor. Their escort consisted of 2 companies of infantry and 1 squadron of cavalry and they were doubtless able to assure his Majesty that order had been restored. In fact the emeute was dealt with in a characteristically resolute and efficient manner, so that it is now safe to regard peaceful conditions as fully restored. Our readers will remember that this disbandment programme was fully expected to entail some trouble, and indeed the expectation was only natural.

The total amount of the gratuity promised in the disbandment edict is put at 280,000 *yen* and is said to have been fixed in the following proportion, namely 80 *yen* to soldiers who have served 3 years, 50 to those who have served 2 years and 25 to the rest. The Imperial Guards, who alone are to remain in existence as an organised force, will consist of one battalion. The pecuniary relief to the treasury will be very considerable, for the army requires an appropriation of nearly 2 million *yen* annually out of a total revenue of less than five times that amount.

The next question that is expected to trouble the prepetual unrest of Korea is connected with the Imperial succession. The present Emperor has no offspring nor is there any reasonable prospect of his having any. Failing a direct heir, however, the next of kin does not necessarily succeed to the Throne in Korea. The choice of successor then devolves upon the reigning sovereign. In this case there are two if not three candidates. One of them is the Emperor's brother, Prince Wi-hwa; another is also his Majesty's brother, namely Prince Yong, a lad of eleven, son of Lady Om; the third is Wi Chaikenk, cousin of the ex-Emperor. Lady Om is moving heaven and earth to have her son nominated, and as she is not generally credited with many scruples in her choice of methods, it has been thought advisable to send Prince Wi-hwa to Japan for the present.

A telegram to the *Hochi Shimbun* says that Wi Dochai, the Elder Statesman who was recently arrested on a charge of treason, has made a confession implicating a number of prominent men and it is thought likely that many arrests will take place.

There has been complete change of habits in the Palace, thanks to the energy of the new Minister of the Household. The old custom of resting all day and devoting the night to business has been abolished. Henceforth the hours of audience and administration are to be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The fact that everything used to be carried on in darkness probably contributed to the spirit of intrigue so prevalent in the Palace.

Tokyo journals state that after Marquis Ito's return to Tokyo in the middle of this month there will be a meeting of the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet Ministers to arrange the details of a change of system in Korea in accordance with the new Convention.

Saturday, August 3.

It appears that Colonel Pak, whose suicide precipitated the rioting on the morning of the 1st inst., lost control of himself completely when he received the news of the disbandment decree. He stamped the ground and beat it with his hands and then, suddenly seizing a revolver, blew out his brains. It had of course been anticipated that some trouble would arise and preparations had been accordingly made by the Japanese. But in such a case preparations must necessarily be limited to having troops quickly available. If the Japanese had anticipated matters by seizing the barracks, an armed struggle would certainly have been precipitated. On the other hand the task of getting possession of the barracks after the Korean soldiers had assumed hostilities was very difficult. The buildings, being of brick, afford full protection against rifle fire, and their occupants, shooting from the windows, were able to inflict heavy losses on the Japanese without being themselves exposed to danger. To make matters worse, there was no cover for the assaulting party, and Major Sakabe, to whom the duty of restoring order had been entrusted, found it necessary to bring his three machine guns into action. Machine guns, however, have little efficacy against brick walls, and as matters did not make much progress by this method of procedure, Captain Kajiwara, second in command, headed a storming party and rushed the building. It will be remembered that in previous accounts the Korean soldiers were said to have used hand-grenades, but Major Sakabe's statements to the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent show that the grenades were used by the Japanese who threw them into the buildings. In fact no other way of reaching the inmates was possible. Even after the barracks themselves had been seized, many of the Korean soldiers took refuge in adjacent houses whence they continued to fire on the Japanese. The wonder is that there were so few casualties in the circumstances. As to this point, however, it seems

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probable that the list is not yet quite complete. The original official report put the total of killed and wounded at about 24 on the Japanese side, but later news raises the number to over 40. On the Korean side the losses were very heavy. Up to the evening of the 1st, 69 dead bodies had been found and it was believed that several men had fallen seriously wounded in adjacent premises. As for the wounded Koreans 56 have already been received into the military hospital in the neighbourhood of the French church. Thirty Japanese are lying wounded in the Namsan Hospital. The latest intelligence says that 400 Korean soldiers have been taken prisoners and it is estimated, according to the *Asahi's* correspondent, that 500 other mutineers are still at large. These figures at once suggest a perplexing inference. If 125 men have already been accounted for in the list of casualties, and if 400 prisoners have been taken, while 500 of the mutineers remain still at large, we have at once a total considerably in excess of the originally stated aggregate of Korean troops in Seoul. On the other hand we have the official statement that many of the soldiers allowed themselves to be disbanded without any resistance. It is to be observed, however, that we have not yet had any authoritative statement as to the numerical strength of the Korean force. What we know for certain is that 2 battalions mutinied, and that 2 battalions muster at least 11 or 12 hundred strong. It is evident that if, as more than one account has stated, there were six battalions and three companies altogether in Seoul, the total force must have been at least 4,000 men of all arms. One third seem to have resisted, and their mutiny cost them apparently 10 per cent. of their number. Heavy as the casualties were on the Korean side they might have been much heavier had not the Japanese gunners been restrained by their surroundings. Machine guns cannot be used up to their full power in a town where injury to the lives or limbs of citizens has to be avoided. In this respect the Japanese seem to have fought with much circumspection, for we do not as yet hear of any outside casualties. There were of course very painful scenes—men lying wounded or dead in the streets with nobody to succor them, for their own countrymen appear to have been timid of lending a helping hand. We read in the *Asahi's* correspondence that among the Koreans there were many men who did not show much resolution. Some of them wept copiously when they were seized, and certain Korean officers placed themselves at the disposal of the Japanese for searching out the mutineers who had concealed themselves in private houses. These things are related as though they reflected on the courage of the Koreans, but it is of course evident that in such an affair many men must have been unwilling and hopeless participators. There had not been any opportunity to concert a plan or to establish the morale which a settled conviction alone can inspire. It was all a sudden and partly fortuitous outbreak. No very high level of heroism is likely to be reached in such circumstances. Tokyo newspapers state that the most resolute of the mutineers have fled to Konju, which has always been a centre of anti-Japanese propagandism, but nothing serious is apprehended in the future. There may be desultory emeutes and occasional attempts against Japanese life or property, but the real difficulty of the situation has now been overcome, it is thought.

The above occurrences in the forenoon of the first naturally created something like a reign of terror in the city. Even the Palace was isolated, none of the Ministers venturing to approach it, and no one being willing to leave it. The Emperor is said to have been desirous of issuing an edict to warn the citizens against taking part with the mutineers, but no one was available to act as envoy. Marquis Ito and General Hasegawa put an end to this state of things by themselves repairing to the Palace and thereafter the Ministers of State paid ceremonial visits.

It will be remembered that the Korean troops stationed at Suwon were expected to cause trouble but they submitted without any resistance and were duly disarmed and disbanded. At Pyongyang there was a considerable force of Korean soldiers and some anxiety was felt as to the course of events there, but nothing untoward happened. The arsenal at Fusan was also handed over to the Japanese without a hitch, and the troops stationed at Gensan were to be dealt with on the 2nd inst. and were not expected to make any disturbance. In fact it may be said that the disbanding of the army has now been completed, though unhappily it has cost many lives.

The Tokyo papers have highly appreciative obituary notices of Captain Kajiwara who fell when leading the assault against the barracks on the 1st inst. He had been all through the Port Arthur campaign, where he was three times wounded, and it is in truth a sad ending to a brilliant career that such a man should have perished in an attack against mutinous soldiers.

Sunday, August 4.

It is interesting as a point of history to note that according to the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent, the decision to disband the Korean army was taken four days before any inkling of such an intention became public. When Major-General Yoda, who commands the brigade recently sent from Kokura to Korea, landed at Fusan on the 27th of July, he proceeded at once to Seoul and had a consultation with General Hasegawa. The purpose of this meeting was to determine how soon it would be possible to take all precautions preliminary to the disbandment operation. The military part of the programme having been thus arranged, a report was presented to Marquis Ito, who decided that the 1st of August should be the final day. On the night of the 31st of July the Premier went to the Palace to obtain a rescript from the Emperor. There seems to have been some difficulty in keeping the ex-Emperor ignorant of what was in progress, but finally he was induced to leave the room adjoining the place of interview, and the reigning Sovereign granted the rescript at 1 a.m. on the 1st inst., accompanying it with a request that the Resident-General would take steps for its orderly enforcement.

We have what professes to be a semi-official return of the casualties among the mutinous Korean troops. The document is carried up to the evening of the 2nd inst. Its figures are:—

	Killed.
Officers	12
Rank and file	56
	Wounded.
Officers rank and file	58
Under treatment in the hands of foreigners	32

This gives a total of 158 killed and wounded, to which has to be added 516 prisoners, and 1851 rifles with ammunition. It will be seen from these figures that, as we suspected, the Korean troops in Seoul mustered a great many more than the 1000 originally spoken of. There were in fact six battalions of infantry and six companies of other arms, making eight battalions in all. Had these been of their true strength they would have reached a total of 4,800 of all arms, but probably 4,000 would be a close approximation. Two battalions were involved in the mutiny and as 674 of them have been accounted for in the list of killed, wounded and prisoners there cannot be very many more at large. Thus three-fourths of the garrison offered no resistance to the order for disbandment. In the provinces there are 7 battalions, and the disbanding of these is not expected to give any trouble. The only apprehension is that the disbanded soldiers, finding themselves without occupation, may turn to robbery. There have indeed already been symptoms of this trouble. The Government, however, has issued regulations providing for the employment of these disbanded men in the ranks of civil officialdom or of the police.

The Korean year-period has been finally changed. It is now called Yung-hwi, instead of Kwan-mu. The change took place from the 3rd inst. so to-day (5th) is the 3rd day of the 1st year of Yung-hwi.

Mr. Yokota, of the Daido Club, who has just returned from Seoul, says that the two great problems with which the Resident-General has had to deal were the disbanding of the army and the segregation of the ex-Emperor. The former has been accomplished but the latter is not unlikely to lead to some disturbance. Marquis Ito, however, according to this authority, is determined to carry out the programme. His Excellency contemplates the removal of the Ex-Emperor at least as far as Chunchon, which is 7½ miles from Seoul. The idea is that the retired Sovereign should have a special allowance, should be entirely separated from all administrative functions and interferences and should be placed under strict surveillance. According to the same authority Marquis Ito's plan for the re-organisation of the judiciary is to have three courts of appeal and one local court in each of the thirteen provinces, with two or three district courts attached to each local court. This would require a staff of about 400 judicial officials. As to the appointment of Japanese subjects to official positions in Korea, the only nomination thus far made is that of Mr. Maruyama who becomes Chief of Police. There is much talk about Mr. Megata who, as he already occupies a position equal if not superior to that of Minister of Finance, could scarcely be reduced to the post of Vice-Minister. Some authorities predict that he will be made Minister, but others confidently deny the report.

Mr. Yokota further says that Marquis Ito estimates the cost of the various reforms now contemplated at 100,000,000 *yen* in five years and that one principal object of his pending visit to Japan is this financial question. The figure appears to us to be exaggerated.

Readers who have followed the course of recent Far Eastern history with any attention will recognise in the heading of this paragraph the name of a district lying beyond the recognised north-western limit of the Korean Empire; a district which, as its name implies, is so embraced by the Yalu and the Tumen rivers as to be considered an island. Whether this region belongs to Korea or to China has for centuries been a moot question. At all events neither Empire has made any practical attempt to administer the affairs of the region. In the matters of applying the law and preserving peace and good order, the people have been

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left to take care of themselves, and all accounts show that a deplorable condition has gradually come to exist in this absence of effective authority. Recently the Korean inhabitants of Chien-tao sent a numerously signed memorial to the Government in Seoul complaining that they were at the mercy of arbitrary and exacting conduct on the part of their Chinese fellow-residents and praying for relief. For some time past the question of ownership in this region has been discussed between Seoul and Peking, but it does not appear that Chinese claims have been in any respect substantiated or even that they are seriously asserted. In these circumstances the Japanese Government, according to Tokyo newspapers, has decided that Chien-tao comes within Japan's sphere of influence, and a force is to be dispatched for the purpose of establishing and maintaining order. Chien-tao is said to be a district of great productive capacity.

It is stated that the Japanese military authorities have decided to build fortresses at Nanam and Hoiryong in north-eastern Korea. The projected works are evidently of considerable extent for it is said that those of Nanam will involve an expenditure of 7 million *yen* and those at Hoiryong an outlay of 3 millions. The Portsmouth Treaty forbids the erection of any fortresses along the Russo-Korean frontier, but as Hoiryong is 40 miles from the nearest point of that frontier it does not fall within the treaty interdict.

The Hague delegates, accompanied by their conscientious and level-headed American advisor, have arrived in New York, and are distinguishing themselves by making to the people of the United States revelations which have the great merit of being sensational. We have seen these veracious gentlemen relating the sad fact that after torture had been abolished by their humane countrymen, it was re-established by the savage Japanese, and we have heard them describe also how the abdication of the Emperor was dictated and compelled by Marquis Ito, a fact which would have unhappily been hidden from historians had the mistake been made of attaching more importance to the emphatic assertions of Marquis Ito himself than to the tales of these delegates. Arrived in New York, they continued to open their budget of thrilling exposures. An edict ordering their assassination has been issued in Seoul, they say, and they are therefore to be regarded as men speaking from the verge of the grave. Every Japanese approaching them during their sojourn in the States ought to be credited with the design of apprehending them and should be dealt with by the police accordingly. This plaintive appeal shows how thoroughly well versed the delegates are in international usages, since they understand that any alien sojourning in the territory of a sovereign State is competent to seize and abduct any other alien who happens to be sojourning there. Altogether their allegations must convince every shrewd American citizen of the veracity of their most important assertions, namely, that the Japanese are bent upon acquiring the Philippines and upon extending their rapacious hands thence to the possessions of their ally England, in India. Persiflage apart, however, what a trustworthy insight the doings of these men give us into the character of Korean procedure! Lies, deliberate, gross and clumsy lies, are their sole stock in trade. They have a budget full of these commodities, and they draw upon its contents recklessly, quite indifferent to the character of their mendacity and quite unconscious of the fact that the public to which they address themselves has some faculty of discernment. Are we to suppose that the American ex-missionary who accompanies these delegates in the capacity of advisor is privy to their statements? He must be. The nature of his connection with the delegates makes him absolutely responsible for their deliberately drafted public declarations. We almost begin to think that, in default of any better advice, the delegates have decided to appeal to public sympathy by posing as artless and credulous infants. That would be a kind of patriotism not unselfish if it did not reflect equally on the intelligence of the nation they represent.

Monday, August 5.

The *Mainichi Dempo* publishes a telegram giving the text of an account emanating from the Japanese headquarters in Seoul with regard to the recent military mutiny. This account confirms the previous impression that the suicide of Colonel Pak was the proximate cause of the trouble. The first battalion of the 1st regiment of Guards was on its way to the parade ground for the purposes of disbandment when cries and lamentations from the quarters occupied by the Colonel conveyed the information of his suicide. Immediately some of the men became infuriated and turned upon Captain Kuribara, the Japanese military instructor, who was accompanying them. Kuribara barely escaped with his life, and the Korean soldiers, dashing back to barracks, possessed themselves of arms and ammunition and, having posted sentries, opened fire from the windows. This outbreak served as a signal (though apparently there was no premeditation) to the 1st battalion of the 2nd regiment, which was also on its way to the parade ground at the time. Some of its men turned upon their Japanese instructor, Captain Ike, just as their comrades of the other battalion had done; he too escaped with difficulty. The men then ran back to barracks and joined the other mutineers. Prior to these events, the 3rd battalion of the 51st Japanese regiment had marched from its station at the south gate and had detailed one company to take over each of the barracks. These companies were just approaching the barracks at the time of the mutiny, and the Koreans immediately opened fire on them, directing their rifles against the barracks at the south gate also. The Japanese did not immediately reply as the situation was not altogether clear, but very quickly a full report reached Lieut.-General Okazaki and he at once issued orders to Major Sakabe to take command of the two companies at the south gate as well as of three machine guns, and to deal with the mutineers. Eleven sappers were also told off bearing hand-grenades. Major Sakabe with the company previously under his command, was already taking measures to quell the mutiny. He now found himself at the head of three companies, that is to say a battalion of troops less one company. Meanwhile disturbances had sprung up in two other quarters. The duty of dealing with these devolved upon another battalion of Japanese troops which was stationed in a central position. One company was despatched by this battalion in the direction of one of the city gates whence the sound of rifle shots had been heard, and another company was sent to the Chintu Gate near the Palace. The latter company, on approaching its destination, found a company of Korean troops occupying the city wall. These opened upon the Japanese but were quickly put to rout by a combined attack from two directions. Thereafter this company and the one despatched to the other gate returned to their barracks, but a third company was sent by the same battalion to re-inforce Major Sakabe. By this time it was clear that the mutiny would not spread but would be confined to the two Korean companies already in possession of the barracks. Another company of Japanese troops was therefore detached for service under Major Sakabe, whose total command was thus raised to five companies. It was now 15 minutes past 10 and as the emeute had broken out at 8 o'clock, it is evident that events moved with considerable rapidity. The rest of the story is already familiar, namely, the futile attempt made with the aid of three machine guns to dislodge the Koreans from a position which afforded them complete shelter against a fusillade of that character, and ultimately the rushing of the barracks by the company under the command of Captain Kajiwara, who lost his life in the feat. It appears that this storming party was re-inforced by two other companies before it effected its purpose, and that Captain Kajiwara, although wounded at the outset of the attack, continued to lead his men and cut down two Korean officers within the barracks with his own hand. It was after the Japanese had forced their way into the enclosure that they suffered most, for the mutineers concentrated their fire on them from all the windows. The desirability of using hand-grenades to dislodge the Koreans was now palpable, but a heavy downpour of rain made it impossible to light the grenades. With great difficulty one was ignited and thrown into a barrack room, with the result that the inmates of the latter were at once disabled or driven out. At 10.50 the whole affair was over so far as fighting in the barracks was concerned, and the Koreans who seem to have fought with considerable resolution, were flying in all directions vigorously pursued by the Japanese. All these things took place at the barracks of the 2nd regiment. Fighting was going on simultaneously at the barracks of the 1st regiment where the mutiny had originally broken out, but it would seem that the attack here was not pressed home finally until after the Korean troops had been dislodged from the other barracks by Sakabe's men. Thus the 1st regiment's barracks did not fall into Japanese possession until 11.50 a.m. The Koreans though driven out from the barracks were not completely quelled. Many of them thought only of denuding themselves of uniform and taking refuge in private houses, but others pushed in the direction of the railway station and opened fire on the Japanese troops quartered there. This attack was repulsed in about 30 minutes and nothing remained except to apprehend as many mutineers as possible. The account closes with a list of casualties. From it we learn that the Japanese had 3 killed and 30 wounded, of whom one has since died. The casualties on the Korean side were 68 killed, including 11 officers, over 100 wounded and 516 prisoners. It is further stated that the number of rounds fired by the Japanese was 7,215 by the infantry, 8 by the artillery, 350 by the engineers and 1,138 by the quick-firers, in addition to which 1,500 grams of yellow gun-cotton were used.

While these events were in progress several of the shots fired by the Korean mutineers reached the Palace and took effect upon the walls and trees. Great alarm seems to have been created. The inmates

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thought only of hiding themselves, and no one paid any attention to the Emperor or was available to carry out his Majesty's orders. Presently a rumour spread that these shots were the prelude of a Japanese attack on the Palace, and the alarm was redoubled. The first to explain the actual state of affairs were two Japanese police inspectors, Messrs. Yobuko and Iida, who were attached to the police guarding the Palace. The Emperor ordered them to protect him, and by and by Marquis Ito arrived, from whom the full details were conveyed to the Emperor.

The decisive manner in which the Japanese dealt with the mutineers seems to have produced a very wholesome effect upon the Koreans in general. Thus far the process of disbanding the troops in the provinces has proceeded quietly and seems likely to end without any untoward incident.

Tuesday, August 6.

It is said that Marquis Ito is to return on the 11th inst, and that he will be accompanied by Mr. Megata, as a main object of his visit is to discuss Korean finance.

The troops that are to be kept under arms in Korea for the purpose of forming a Palace guard form one battalion, namely the 2nd battalion of the 2nd regiment. It is stated that they will be on duty at the Palace 150 at a time. This is one of the battalions which distinguished itself by not joining in the recent mutiny.

Meanwhile the process of disbanding the troops in the provinces seems to be progressing quietly. An exception is the case of those of Wonju, a number of whom have deserted and assembled at Chiksan. The Japanese force at Suwon has sent a detachment to this place. There are also rumours of a disturbance at Kwangju where rioters to the number of from two to three thousand are said to have assembled, but there is no information as to whether this affair is connected with the military. Two or three reports of an unquiet state of things come from other districts, but there does not appear to be anything of a serious nature.

The ex-Emperor is said to be renewing his manœuvres to prevent his own removal to a separate Palace His Majesty seems likely to give a great deal of trouble in the future as he has done in the past.

Wednesday, August 7.

Alone among the Tokyo newspapers the *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul saying that the Prime Minister Yi Wan-yung has resigned his office and has been succeeded by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Sung Pyong chun, whom our readers know as the former leader of the Il Chinghoi. The *Asahi* publishes on this subject the views of a person described as exceptionally versed in Korean affairs. He gives a very uncomplimentary account of the ex-Premier's antecedents—an account so uncomplimentary that we fail to recognise in it any evidence of Japanese proverbial courtesy or of wise reticence. We refrain from reproducing it and confine ourselves to quoting the surmises formulated by this gentleman as to the reasons of Yi's resignation. He dismisses the idea that Yi has committed some blunder which makes his continued tenure of office impossible. He also dismisses the idea that etiquette towards the ex-Emperor dictated Yi's action, and by this process of exhaustion he arrives at the conclusion that personal ambition is the main motive. Yi, according to this notion, aims at becoming Minister of the Household in which position he might virtually exercise the powers of regent. It will be remembered that Viscount Hayashi spoke recently in very high terms of the ex-Premier's moral qualities and it is therefore probable that his retirement from office will be a source of regret to the Japanese.

The Emperor of Korea is said to have bestowed a gratuity of 100,000 *yen* on Premier Yi and 50,000 *yen* on each of the other Cabinet Ministers in recognition of their services in negotiating the recent Convention with Japan. In the case of Yi the Emperor was doubtless influenced by the fact that the Prime Minister's house had been burned by a mob. It is evident, however, to any thoughtful person, and it must have been quite evident to the Emperor, that to receive this money would fatally injure the Cabinet Ministers in popular esteem. In fact it looks as though the Throne had yielded to some sinister advice in this matter. At all events the Cabinet Ministers seem to have taken that view for they declined to receive the largesse. The Emperor then announced his intention of conferring on them the highest order in the realm as well as official ranks. But the Ministers, again doubting the sincerity of this step, refused the orders and accepted the official ranks only.

It is stated that the ex-Emperor is doing everything in his power to oppose the arrangements now in progress for segregating him from the reigning Sovereign. These arrangements, however, are said to be irrevocable and they will probably be consummated in three months' time. Considering that the ex-Emperor is only in his 56th year, one can well understand his reluctance to relinquish the reins of power.

Our readers know that an Imperial decree was recently issued transferring from the Crown estates to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce 34 mining properties of more or less importance. This decree has now been cancelled on the ground that it is not competent for a palace order to override the provisions of the mining law. That explanation is regarded as a mere pretext, but is not as yet replaced by anything more plausible.

It is stated (*Nippon*) that one of the main objects of Marquis Ito's pending return to Japan is to submit to the Throne, the Privy Council, and the Cabinet, as well as the Elder Statesmen, drafts of two important measures which have been elaborated at the Residency General within the past few months. One is an Imperial House Law (*Kwoshitsu Tempan*), the other, a Constitution. These bodies of law are doubtless founded largely on those of Japan, but of course there must be great differences, and it will be exceedingly interesting to learn their provisions. Nothing had previously reached the public's ear as to the progress of this work, but everyone who took the trouble to think must have appreciated that the enactment of such laws could not fail to occupy Marquis Ito's attention. This distinguished statesman will go down in the pages of history as the giver of a constitution to two Empires.

There has been quite a collision at a place called Wongju between a body of Korean troops numbering 250 men and a detachment of Japanese who were sent from Chungju to restore order. The Korean soldiers were disbanded men who had leagued themselves with a mob to attack the Japanese residents. Something like a regular engagement lasting two hours is said to have taken place. But it can not have been a very fierce affair for there were no casualties on the Japanese side. The result is not very clearly stated. There has been also some unquiet at another place in the same district, and it is stated that the rebellious spirits, who find the capital too well guarded to afford any opportunity for their purpose, are flying to the provinces and endeavouring to foment trouble there.

In the midst of all these political commotions, the building and equipment of the Seoul Domestic Exhibition have been nearly carried to completion and the Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of September. Osaka heads the list of exhibitors and Tokyo comes next, Korea herself being very poorly represented.

Count Katsura, according to the *Chuo Shimbun*, has nothing but praise for the new Convention. His Excellency says that the heavy responsibility which he and his colleagues of the late Cabinet bore during the Russo-Japanese war has been completely removed.

Thursday, August 8.

The question of the succession in Korea has been settled in favour of Prince Yong, son of Lady Om. There were, as our readers know, three aspirants, namely Prince Wi Wha, Prince Yong, and Prince Yi Chiyong. The first of these is the Emperor's younger brother and is now on a visit to Japan. The third was for many years a fugitive in Japan and America. He recently received his pardon, but his antecedents did not recommend his candidature. The second of the three, Prince Yong, is only eleven years of age. His mother Lady Om is not the ex-Emperor's legitimate consort but that does not constitute a serious objection in the East. We may assume that his father's influence was strongly exerted in his favour and that the reigning Emperor and his Ministers were not uninfluenced in their choice by the reflection that to set aside this Prince would probably have led to perpetual intrigue on the part of Lady Om and her powerful faction. At all events the State Council held on the 7th inst. decided finally in favour of the young Prince and on the same day an Imperial edict was issued duly nominating him.

After all the confident assertions about the resignation of the Prime Minister and after all the conjectures inspired by the news, it turns out that nothing of the kind has occurred. The whole misapprehension was due to a mistake of punctuation, in a telegram, and so far as we can gather, Yi has no intention of resigning and would find it difficult to obtain Marquis Ito's assent to any such course.

The death is reported of Mr. Chin San-heung, who formerly served as Prime Minister and Minister of Education. He was reputed to be the leader of the Conservative Party. He expired in the American Hospital near the south gate on the 6th inst.

The Emperor is said to have ordered that all the Palace chamberlains must dock their top-knots and wear their hair in foreign style. This is a very old question. More than twenty years ago when Count Inouye was trying to revolve order out of the political chaos existing in Korea, the Tai Won-kun's Government attempted to do away with the top-knot on a wholesale scale, and of course Count Inouye's critics laid the measure at his door, though if they had known anything of his character they would have recognised him as the last statesman in the world to interfere wantonly with a national custom. This partial measure now said to have been taken at the Palace is of a very different character. It amounts to nothing more

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than the Court setting a good example, but what we wonder is, will the Sovereign himself dock his top-knot.

There are small disturbances reported from the provinces. At Honju, already notorious as a centre of disaffection, 40 Korean soldiers have deserted, carrying their arms, and a detachment of Japanese troops has been sent to deal with them.

It is stated that the following appointments of Japanese officials for service in Korea have been decided on, namely, Mr. Tsuruhara, hitherto Chief of the General Business Bureau in the Residency General, to be Vice-Minister of the Household; Mr. Kiuchi, to be Vice Minister of Home Affairs in conjunction with his present office of Chief of the Agricultural Bureau in the Residency General; and Mr. Tawara, hitherto Secretary of the Residency General, to be Vice-Minister of Education. The telegraph says that these appointments have been actually announced. It would appear that Marquis Ito has no intention of giving ministerial portfolios to any of his countrymen, for the present at all events. His Excellency will confine himself to placing competent men of his own nationality in the various posts where administrative work is really done, and among these posts there will probably be included provincial inspectorships, local governors and principal judicial officers. Evidently the Resident General will become the centre of governing authority. The only question that suggests itself as a possible cause of uneasiness is whether the portfolio holders themselves can be induced to work amicably under a system which reduces them to mere figure-heads. Naturally a great difficulty arises in connection with language. Nine-tenths of the Japanese appointed to posts in Korea will have to work through interpreters, and qualified interpreters are few and far between, while the disadvantage of such indirect communication with the people is obvious. This is a defect by no means insuperable. Time can remedy it but the trouble is that time is not available. There is some talk of establishing Korean sections in some of the principal Japanese schools, but to us it seem palpable that if the Korean language has to be learned, Korea itself is the proper place to learn it.

Marquis Ito is to leave Seoul on the 11th, and after attending a congratulatory party at Chemulpo in honour of the conclusion of the new Convention will embark in the warship *Kasagi* and start for Japan on the morning of the 12th. The talk of his Excellency's resignation receives little credence. It is now asserted that he will remain only a month in Japan and thereafter return to Seoul. His Excellency was to dine with the ex-Emperor on the 8th inst.

News from America says that the President has finally decided not to meet the Hague delegates. This decision is said to be based on a conviction that whatever the President might say to the delegates would certainly be misconstrued by the yellow press.

There is talk, apparently serious, of establishing in Korea a hypothec bank mainly for the purpose of providing capital for the development of agriculture. One of Korea's first necessities is to bring under cultivation the large tracts of land now lying idle and there can be no doubt that Japanese farmers would gladly apply themselves to this work if they saw their way to obtaining capital.

A floating mine was observed at 3 p.m on July 27th by the steamer *Banri Maru* in 135.28° E. and 38.50° N.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

On the evening of the 6th inst. the Mayor of Tokyo, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and some fifty other leading citizens gave a farewell banquet at the Mitsui Club to his Excellency, Mr. Wright. Several of the Ministers of State, the Presidents of the two Houses of the Diet and several other prominent personages were among the guests. Mr. Ozaki Yukio proposed the toast of the evening with his wonted eloquence. He made most expressive allusion to the debt that Japan owes America as the opener of her doors and the promoter of her material and moral progress. He spoke of Mr. Wright in highly eulogistic terms, and pointed out that this distinguished American, although in a political camp different from that of the President, had been nominated Governor of the Philippines as well as the first American Ambassador to Japan, from which facts the position he occupied in his countrymen's esteem might be estimated. The Japanese nation said good-bye to him with profound regret, but they were persuaded that after his return he would not fail to retain and give expression to the friendly feeling he had displayed throughout his term of office in Japan, and they trusted that his successor would be like him. Mr. Wright in replying thanked the Mayor and the rest of the hosts most cordially for the terms in which his health had been proposed and for the manner of its reception. It was doubtless true, as Mr. Ozaki had said, that the coming of Commodore Perry—an event commemorated by the monument recently erected at Kurihama—had marked the opening of the new era for Japan. But for his own part, reading Japanese history and taking cognisance of the wonderful progress this country had made in the past 50 years, he could not escape the conviction that Japan herself had already perceived and appreciated the dawn of this new era before Perry appeared upon the scene. Even granting this, however, even granting that seeds of progress had already been plentifully sowed in Japan, there could be no doubt that her renewed intercourse with the nations of the world had been the main cause of her material development and therefore of the growth of that strength which now made her one of the leading States. To this development the United States had contributed its portion and there had grown up between the two neighbours a sentiment of friendship which, based upon geographic conditions, commercial considerations and community of political ideals, was secure against all disturbance, so that the two nations might now regard themselves as permanent friends and might count their amity as placed beyond the reach of all fortuitous shocks. In speaking thus he did not ignore the fact that occasional differences might arise between sections of the two peoples If such incidents were inevitable even in the comparatively limited intercourse of small business communities, how was it possible that they could be avoided in the much wider relations of great nations? But if the people of each country brought to the solution of such difficulties a conviction that each country as a whole desired to do justice to the other, there could be no apprehension whatever about the future nor the slightest uneasiness lest the unique friendship educated between the two peoples during 50 years of uninterrupted peace and good will should be shaken by a chance occurrence of limited scope.

"SUMMER HOLIDAYS DEMORALIZING."

Under this heading the *Japan Times* prints an article which must have been sent in by a very youthful member of the student community or else by a curmudgeon of the crabbed school of the late Russell Sage. The article runs:—

"Where do you expect to go this summer?" is a question frequently asked and indulged in by the Japanese of the present day. The question put in another way means "Where do you want to loaf and get demoralized?" Before the introduction of the so-called foreign civilization, none except the aged and infirm dreamt of spending summer in Hakone or along sea coasts. But the situation is now quite reversed. Not only the old and invalid, but even men of robust health, who ought to be fighting against the storm of the world, seem to be rushing towards summer resorts. Civilization brings numerous evils in its train; and this rush to spending summer in the country without doing work is already injurious to young boys and girls.

It does not stand to reason why children of the *Meiji* era should spend two months loafing while those of the *Tempo* era could well spare them. Effeminacy is a terrible enemy of mankind. Because of it, Russia lost its battles. Because of it, Korea cannot maintain its own. If man can not preserve his health because of heat, what are the inhabitants of countries where it is always summer going to do?

We do not expect that our contemporary endorses the views of its youthful sage. Hygienists have long enforced the lesson that continuous, unremitting work under the conditions imposed by the strain of modern competition is most injurious to the human system, physically, mentally and morally; while experience has shown that more work is actually accomplished by the man who occasionally indulges in a holiday than by one who never forsakes the grindstone. Some men of course can keep at work longer than others, for in this as in most things human, it is a matter of temperament, but the breaking-down point of the human machinery is inevitably reached sooner or later, if no precautions have been adopted against it. And the best precaution is a short holiday in the summer, the most trying part of the year. The mere fact that the holiday lies sure and certain ahead enables a man to strain a little harder at the collar in anticipation of the relief soon to be experienced. While as for children, the need for an occasional change from the every day routine is as essential for them as for the adult. It is to the nations who have learned to temper their work with regular periods of rest and recreation that the future really belongs, and not to those who would bind fast the willing worker till he drops.

THE MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Privy Council, which was to have taken place on the 5th inst., and which was generally believed to be for the purpose of considering the draft of the Russo-Japanese *Entente*, did not come together after all. The Privy Council meets to consider questions submitted to it from the Throne, and as there was no question on this occasion there necessarily was no meeting. Leading Tokyo papers state that the delay was in deference to Russia's convenience. The publication of the *Entente* will of course be arranged so as to synchronise in Tokyo and St. Petersburg, and Russia requires a little time before this can be conveniently effected. A few days are expected to suffice.

There was, however, a State Council at which Counts Matsukata, Inouye, and Katsura were present as well as the Ministers of the Cabinet. It is understood that Viscount Hayashi presented a report on the subject of Korea and that some other important questions were discussed.

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MANCHURIA.

In connection with the fishery question, which at one time attracted so much attention, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries at Mukden have agreed that Whang, who, it will be remembered, was charged with the assassination of Kao at Kaiping, shall be subjected to severe punishment and that a letter of apology shall be publicly addressed to Homma, the Japanese subject who was sent under arrest to Mukden by the Chinese on the occasion of the murder. As to the compensation that is to be paid to Kao's family, the matter is still under discussion. This is a solution very different from that contemplated by Governor Chou during his tenure of office at Mukden. According to his view Kao had been the aggressor and Whang had acted merely in self defence.

It appears that the new Viceroy of Manchuria (*Jiji Shimpo's* telegrams), the Governor of Mukden, Tang, and the Amur Governor, Ting, are experiencing many obstacles in their attempts to carry out a programme of reform in Manchuria. These enlightened men represent young China and nearly all the posts in their administration are filled by Chinese subjects not by Manchu. The consequence is that their doings are persistently resisted and hampered by the Manchus on the spot, while in Peking all the influence of ex-Governor Chou and of the old Viceroy Chang are brought to bear against them. Despairing of success many of these able men are said to be contemplating resignation or at any rate return to the capital.

It is stated that Viceroy Hsu has definitely formed a plan for borrowing 40 millions of *yen* in order to carry out various enterprises in Manchuria. Apparently the money is to be obtained from Russia, but the Belgian Syndicate is to act as ostensible sponsor and the terms are to be the same as those of the Lu-Han Railway. Rumour says that this project has obtained the consent of Prince Ching, but that it causes some anxiety in Peking where Russia's connection with it is viewed with doubtful eyes. One story is that in the context of this loan Russia intends to ask China for permission to build the Kulong railway and to post troops in Mongolia for the purpose of guarding the line. It must have been observed by any careful student of the time that in the absence of excitement in other directions Russia is always trotted out by the sensationalist to give a lurid hue to the situation. We hesitate to say how often this rumour about the Kulong railway and Mongolia has been put into circulation, but as yet it has not attracted very serious attention.

One is reminded of mediæval times when one reads that an envoy from Nepaul to China has taken nearly a year to perform the journey overland. His name is given as Takagi, which has a very Japanese sound, and he is described as a man of much learning who talks English fluently. He left his country in August of last year, and after many hardships has just reached Tachienfu in Szchuan. After all, the centre of Asia still remains at a great distance from the sphere of practical civilization.

Our readers know that for some little time back apprehensions have been expressed about the conduct of the Chinese troops stationed at Changchun. The men were said to be showing a very truculent and insulting demeanour not only towards the Japanese railway guards but also towards the Japanese residents, and the conditions were such that a disturbance might at any moment be feared. This forecast has proved correct, though fortunately on a very small scale. On the 4th inst. a party of Chinese—it is not stated whether they were military men or civilians—endeavoured to make their way into the female ward of the hospital, and on being prevented from doing so, went away, to return presently with about a score of soldiers who proceeded to effect an entry by force. The Japanese caretakers of course resisted and quite a melée resulted. Several people were injured and three restaurants were partially wrecked. The Japanese Consul immediately took up the matter, and it is hoped that the Chinese military authorities will be persuaded to adopt effectual preventive measures.

It is stated that the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate has obtained from the Chinese Government a charter to work gold mines at six places in the Jehol region. The charter provides for a royalty of 2½ per cent. to the Chinese Government, and pledges the concessionaires to commence operations within a given period. There was very little heard previously about gold mining in this district.

More detailed accounts obtained by the *Mainichi Dempo* from Changchun indicate that the rioting which took place there on the 5th inst. was due entirely to the lawless behaviour of Chinese soldiers. There had been many petty collisions between these men and the Japanese residents, so that much ill feeling already existed when the birthday of the Chinese Emperor gave the soldiers liberty to parade in the streets in large numbers. They appear to have broken into restaurants kept by Japanese, where they wrought a good deal of destruction, and they then endeavoured to gain access by force to female patients in the hospital. How these riotous doings ended the account does not say, but it represents Mr. Consul Shibata as having preferred strong remonstrances to the Chinese authorities, and it adds that the Japanese residents held a meeting and decided to form a volunteer corps for the purpose of self-protection. Anti-Japanese feeling is said to run very high in the place.

The Yalu timber question is now under renewed discussion in Peking between Mr. Abe, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Natung. It is stated that the proposals put forward by the Chinese Plenipotentiary are much more liberal in the matters of area and time-limit than those advanced at the Tientsin Conference which proved a fiasco. Nevertheless there is still a long interval between what Japan wants and what China is willing to give, but it is hoped that a few more meetings will reconcile the situation.

COMPETITION.

We can not compliment the *Japan Herald* on its attempt to convict the *Japan Mail* of inconsistency. To conjecture what a writer might say in a particular case, to assume that he has said it and then to attack him for saying it—that kind of logic is neither clever nor ingenuous. We have never been asked to express any opinion as to whether another tramway in Tokyo would conduce to public advantage. What view we hold on that subject is unknown, and therefore to conjecture that we should be "horrified at any such proposition" is mere persiflage. As to the over-head railway which has been in process of construction for so many years at such a heavy cost, if we have said that it seems superfluous, the conclusion is based not at all on any objection to competition but simply on the fact that such a line appears to have no future commensurate with the immense outlay it involves. Our local contemporary opines that "the *Mail* is not quite unbiassed in its views." He is a poor controversialist who finds himself reduced to go in search of an opponent's motives. Yet we admit frankly that we are not altogether unbiassed in the particular matter, for we have long suffered in pocket and in patience from the wretched and expensive electric light now served to the Tokyo citizens by the company which has a monopoly of the work, and we are impatient for the inauguration of competition which alone can mend the abuse. There is another error, too, in the *Japan Herald's* criticism. It attempts to demonstrate that "a company started to do one thing" should not "launch out into another business." The demonstration is amusingly weak, and it altogether ignores the fact that the charter of the *Tokyo Denki Tetsudo Kaisha* already contains a clause empowering that company to engage in electric light business in the districts traversed by its lines, which privilege the other allied Tram Companies are merely seeking to have extended to them. If the *Japan Herald* is an enemy of free competition, that is its own affair, but if it hopes to win others to its way of thinking, it must equip itself with arguments of a very different type from those hitherto used by it, for their one striking feature is their helpless weakness.

THE CHINA SOCIETY.

Speaking at the first annual dinner of the China Society of London, Mr. George Jamieson said the idea of the Society originated in the fertile brain of his friend Mr. John Carey Hall. At first, when he was consulted about it, he had his doubts about the success of the venture. It was true that there was the Japan Society with a membership of 800, but that was a Society with a many-sided character, and he was a little dubious as to whether they could create enthusiasm for a China Society. A year's work had convinced him that there was plenty of scope for the new institution, socially and intellectually.

We note that the new Chinese Minister to London will be the next President, and the vice-presidents will be Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, Baron Komura, Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Lord Strathcona, Sir Claude Macdonald, Sir John Jordan, Sir Thomas Jackson, Sir A. C. Lyall, Sir C. Clementi Smith, Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, Sir Hiram Wilkinson, Sir J. McLeavy Brown, Admiral Sir E. Freemantle, Mr. R. S. Gundry, C.B., Professor Giles, Professor Bullock, Dr. Cantlie, Messrs. Valentine Chirol, and J. D. Campbell. The Chairman of the Council of the Society is Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G., with Sir Walter Hillier as vice-chairman. Mr. Ivan Chen and Mr. Byron Brenan, C.M.G., are honorary secretaries, and Mr. A. M. Townsend, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, treasurer. Other members of the Council are Count Mutsu, Dr. Stephen Bushell, Messrs. L. Cranmer Byng, W. Cartwright, C. S. Chow, Lionel Giles, J. Carey Hall, S. Y. Hsu, H. Kopsch, R. A. Mowat and F. Souter. The Society, at present, consists of 213 members.

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FINANCIAL.

At this period of the year public attention begins to be turned as usual towards the question of next year's budget. We read in the *Jiji Shimpo* that the Government's policy will be neither to increase the taxes nor to issue any new loans. There are four important items which will go to augment the resources available by the Treasury. They are, first, the natural increase of the ordinary revenue. In the years 1905 and 1906 this amounted to 30 or 40 million *yen*, but as the circumstances were then exceptional, such a large figure cannot be anticipated next year. Ten or fifteen million *yen*, however, may be reasonably looked for. In the second place, there is the sum of some 50 millions due by Russia for the maintenance of the prisoners. In the third place, there are 40 millions of *yen* representing a surplus from the war fund. A sum of 100 millions was drafted from this source into the budget of the current year, and we gather that this further amount of 40 millions is not an asset actually *in esse*, but can be realized only by floating the domestic loans already sanctioned by the Diet. Finally there is a sum of 30 million *yen* which is confidently expected as a surplus from this year's working. We gather that a considerable portion of this latter item is due to postponement of public works. It will be seen that from the above four sources a total of 130 millions is available, which will amply suffice to balance the accounts next year if the departmental expenditures are kept within reasonable limits. Our contemporary adds that although profitable enterprises, such as railways and telephones will be pushed forward next year, expenditures on account of other public works will be kept at minimum limits.

It is again stated that the Government contemplates a substantial increase of the Bank of Japan's capital. The last returns issued by the Bank show 147 million *yen* of specie reserve, 156 millions of negotiable securities and 306 millions of note issues. It appears therefore that, as the legal limit of note issues is only 120 millions over and above the negotiable securities, the Bank's actual note issue is 30 million *yen* in excess of the legal limit. Such excess has come to be a normal feature in the Bank's returns and it constitutes clear proof that an increase of capital is required. The Treasury is said to have appreciated this fact for some time, but of course the great depression that has prevailed for the past few months made such a step untimely. Now that things have become quiet and a tendency to more wholesome conditions has displayed itself, the official financiers are said to have again taken up the scheme, and it is probable that they will submit to the Diet a bill for increasing the Bank's capital from 30 millions to a 100 millions of *yen*.

The Industrial Bank held its semi-annual meeting on the 5th inst. when a dividend of 7½ per cent. was declared. Mr. Tsukuda, the Vice-President, addressed the meeting. He explained that the Bank had been intrusted with the duty of raising a municipal loan for Osaka last year, but that the state of the foreign money-market not having been suitable, the bank itself had met the municipality's needs to the extent of 11 million *yen*. It had also advanced a sum of 2,900,000 *yen* for the consolidation of local finance, and the various accommodations granted by it were reported as follow:—

	Yen.
National and local debts	26,007,805
Debentures	3,862,902
Various enterprises	11,559,661
Gold and silver mines	1,829,550
Advanced to Korea	4,890,000
Total	48,149,928

The above total shows an increase of 5,195,660 *yen* as compared with the previous year.

Referring to the above report, the *Nippon* says that a considerable number of the London shareholders of the Bank have sold out. Our readers know that 7½ million *yen* worth of shares were originally handed at their face value to the London subscribers, and that immediately afterwards the quotation rose to 70 *yen* per 50 *yen* share in the Tokyo market, which signified a return of about 5⅓ per cent. on the basis of a 7½ per cent. dividend. This was enough to tempt some of the London holders, and it will be remembered that at the time certain of them were said to have realized. The *Nippon* alleges that the face value of the shares thus sold is about 1,400,000 *yen*. It is evident, however, that this operation has not affected the value of the shares in Tokyo's estimation, for in spite of the depressed condition of the market they continue to be quoted at 70 *yen*, being a return of about 5⅓ per cent., whereas the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's shares and the Tokyo Railway shares may be had at prices which return a little less than 6 per cent. in the case of the former and 6.3 per cent. in the case of the latter.

There has been another bank failure but it is on a very small scale and had long been anticipated. The victim is the 14th Bank which has its principal office at Matsumoto in Shinshu. Such a hand-to-mouth existence has this bank led for some time that in one instance distraint had to be resorted to in the matter of its business tax. Some time ago its share-holders appointed a committee of investigation, and their researches show that the bank has a deficit of 430,000 *yen*. Its capital is 600,000, of which 370,000 has been paid up, and it has has a debt of 200,000. At the time of closure the fixed deposits amounted to 10,000 *yen* and the current deposits to 26,000.

The share market continues in a comparatively debilitated condition. The *Kokumin Shimbun* has taken the trouble to interview all the leading brokers, and has found them unanimous in predicting a strong upward movement in the autumn. They attribute the present depression to a mood of excessive caution, the natural outcome of the period of inflation. Of course much depends on whether the banks are able to continue their present rate of interest. If they lower it, the effect will immediately be felt in the share market where gilt-edged securities may now be bought for figures which mean a return of over 6 per cent.

During the past two or three days there have been some signs of a further recovery from recent financial depression. They are not very palpable signs but still they are regarded with satisfaction by the Tokyo press which invariably shows itself optimistic in these matters. Since the time of greatest depression, namely the 17th of June, the tone of the market may be said to have centered upon cotton spinning enterprises and sugar refinery business. This does not apply, however, to cotton spinning enterprises indiscriminately. Thus the most important of these undertakings, namely the Kanegafuchi, has not felt the revival in anything like the same degree as the Fuji Gas Boseki Kaisha, but nevertheless these and sugar refineries were the first speculations that induced timid capitalists to invest after the panic. A curious feature of the situation was that the shares of the Tokyo Railway Company, which formerly used to range at a distance of not more than 10 or 12 *yen* below the scrip of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, took and maintained a humble place some 30 points in the rear. From the standpoint of mere interest of money invested the Tokyo Railway's shares should have reached 76½ when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's stood at 102, but the former sunk to 72 and staid there for some time. There has now been an improvement in this respect and it is attributed to the facts that the Tokyo Railway Company is likely to obtain official sanction not only for the extension of its lines but also for the carriage of goods at night and for supplying electric lighting. It can not be said, however, that the market shows anything like a strong tendency to appreciation, though possibly we may go so far as to think that the course will henceforth be in an upward direction on the whole.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* devotes an article to discussing the condition of the banks. It says that during the months of April, May and June when bank failures were as common as falling leaves in autumn, though happily they were for the most part on a small scale, something like a panic overtook banks in general, for they saw plainly that in view of the then mood of the public they might at any moment be exposed to a sudden run. They therefore set themselves to gather in their resources and to fill their vaults with quickly available funds. The era of panic has now passed completely, however, and the banks find themselves embarrassed by a plethora of money for which no customers are forthcoming. Our contemporary mentions the case of the Shinano Bank, a comparatively small institution, which has no less than 700,000 *yen* lying unfruitful on its hands. The 20th of this month is the *bon* festival according to the old calendar, and many accounts are then balanced. It is probable therefore that the banks will keep their horns drawn in until the conclusion of that epoch. But thereafter their position will become still more embarrassed owing to the return of large advances made by them during the spring months in connection with sericulture. The *Shogyo* thinks therefore that before the close of this month the banks will have to reduce their rate of interest by from 1 to 2 *rin* daily.

CHINA.

Viceroy Yuan is said to have presented to the Throne a memorial of great length, 50 pages according to some telegrams. He takes for text the Franco-Japanese *Entente* which pledges its signatories to maintain the integrity of China. The Viceroy thinks it little short of a disgrace to a great and independent Power like China that her territorial integrity should be thus guaranteed by outside States without any reference to herself, and he sees in the fact a conclusive proof that the time has fully come for China to amend her systems and develop her resources so as to educate thorough ability of self-defence. To that end his Excellency urges the adoption of constitutional government and the grant of local autonomy. He enters into many details, among others that an oath should be taken in the above sense before the ancest-

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ral tombs, which idea he probably derived from the precedent of the celebrated Imperial oath taken in Japan at the Restoration. The memorial is very weighty and of great interest but the *résumé* given by the telegraph is scanty. It is said that the Viceroy has resolved to resign his office if his suggestions be not accepted by the Throne.

Meanwhile the Chinese Government seems to be in a state of considerable anxiety about the doings of the revolutionary party, and is said to be revolving various means for removing the partition that has hitherto stood between the Manchu and the Chinese elements of the Empire. Undoubtedly the best safety-valve is to be found in a constitution, but it is doubtful whether the Manchu can yet appreciate that fully.

It appears to be thought in some circles in Tokyo that the action now taken by Viceroy Yuan must be construed as a determined attempt to reverse the defeat which the reform party recently suffered. These critics do not think that Yuan himself is a sincere believer in the theory that Japan's action in Korea and the Franco-Japanese *Entente* constitute in any degree a menace to the Middle Kingdom. But like a wise statesman he is quite prepared to employ this theory as a political weapon. If Prince Ching and his *entourage* are really exercised about the *Entente* and the Korean affair and if these things have really suggested that some system providing for better national unity is essential to the well-being of China, Yuan is only too ready to take advantage of these fortuitous aids. Among the four great Viceroys, namely Yuan, Chang, Tsen, and Twan, only one, Chang Chih-tung, can now be called conservative. The other three are more or less ardent advocates of reform, and thus the opportunity is as favourable to Yuan's schemes as he could reasonably hope. Physically he is not a strong man. Any prolonged application to business is apt to produce hemorrhage, and there have been rumours that for this reason he would insist on resigning his official position. But his recent outburst of energy does not confirm this idea. He remains the pivot of Government whatever shocks may disturb the machine, and he is surrounded by a number of able men of the new school, who, seeing the direction in which their country's safety lies, are determined to carry her into that route if the feat can possibly be accomplished. Thus, according to this view, another most interesting crisis has risen in China, and the world may possibly be on the verge of witnessing one of the greatest events of history. It must be noted, however, that the Japanese are always somewhat prone to read China's modern career by the light of their own experience. They have accomplished so much themselves with such apparent ease that we sometimes doubt whether they fully appreciate the difficulties which must confront another nation in solving the same question.

What appears to have specially struck the Chinese in the last page of Korea's interstate history is, not Korea's folly in bringing such things upon herself, but the complete acquiescence of the foreign Powers. Even though the latter remain tacit onlookers, China did not expect them openly to approve, and in this respect their attitude has inspired her with a very strong conception of the place Japan now occupies in the world. The *Kunpao*, a Peking newspaper, takes the line that Japan's recent treatment of Korea may be regarded as a prototype of what she contemplates doing in China also, and extravagant as this view seems it is evidently put forward with all gravity. Even Viceroy Yuan is not above associating himself with such an analysis, in appearance at all events, though we cannot suppose that he entertains it really seriously. To Yuan, however, every lever is valuable that promises to assist in prising his country out of the dangerous rut of conservatism, and he is said to have plainly told the Throne that the Franco-Japanese *Entente* is not at all calculated to contribute to China's security. He persists in advising that the principal statesmen in Peking, headed by Prince Ching, should be required to repair to the Imperial Tombs and there solemnly swear themselves advocates of constitutional government. In answer to this memorial the Throne has taken its usual course, namely, called for expressions of opinion from the four principal Viceroys.

Viceroy Yuan had probably made an accurate estimate of the length of his arm when he held it out towards the Throne to present his recent memorial. He is said to have staked his official position on the reception given to the document, and, so far as we can now judge, a large measure of success is likely to attend his effort. The latest télegrams from Peking say that the Throne has decided to adopt four of the Viceroy's recommendations. One relates to the remodelling of the Cabinet; another to the organization of a privy council which would bear the character of a kind of embryonic upper chamber; the fourth has to do with education, and the fifth with local autonomy. The Viceroy has already proved that this last subject has received profound thought at his hands. A copy of his draft-scheme for local government in the Metropolitan Province has been translated into the columns of the *North China Daily News*, and is in every respect a document evincing full insight into this difficult subject as well as due appreciation of the necessity of adapting any new system to the conditions already existing in China.

Viceroy Yuan, according to the latest telegrams, is finding much support among the most influential statesmen in Peking, and it is thought probable that the main recommendations contained in his memorial will be carried into practice. Extensive changes in official circles are predicted, and it is said that Yuan, while retaining his post as Viceroy, will become a leading member of the Central Government.

The *Jiji Shimpo* takes the above as the text for a long article, the gist of which is that China's progressive instincts are roused only by shocks from without. She is at present more or less disturbed by Japan. There are three proximate causes of her perturbation. One is the Anhui assassination affair, which has led her to think that her students when they visit Japan imbibe revolutionary ideas. The *Jiji* does not think it worth while to combat this conception, but it notes that if the embers of disaffection be smouldering in a man's bosom, he can find a wind to fan them into flame in any country, and probably in most countries more than in Japan. The second cause of China's alarm is the Franco-Japanese *Entente*, which, read in conjunction with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, she seems to regard as preliminary to the partition of her own Empire. The truth is that, if she looked at these international compacts with calmer and more intelligent eyes, she would recognise them to be instruments reinsuring her own integrity, and she would find in them an opportunity to carry out the reforms essential to the development of her own national strength. The third cause of her perturbation is to be sought in Korean affairs. Yet there too if she read Japan's policy rightly, she would see that its aim is to preserve the *status quo* in the East and that it thus furnishes a new guarantee of her own immunity. From these points of view the *Jiji* is evidently not very sanguine as to the prospects of reform in China.

The Directors' report of the Russo-Chinese Bank for the year 1906, presented at the general meeting of shareholders on June 6th shows that the total profits for the year, after deducting all expenses and allowing for doubtful debts, amounted to Rbls. 3,585,102. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 9.066 per cent and transfer Rbls 306,605 to reserve funds; Rbls. 791,400 to pension, amortization and other funds: Rbls. 400,000 to extraordinary reserve, and carry forward Rbls. 41,438.

Two censors are reported to have independently impeached Tsen Chun-hsuan, Viceroy of the Two Kwang, one for having recommended an unworthy official and the other for having first supported the reformer Kang Yu-wei and then veered round to other sides in recent troubles. Meantime Tsen, according to a Peking telegram, has proposed to raise a foreign loan for the sum of 10,000,000 taels. The natives of Kwangtung have protested against the proposal through the Censorate. Tai Hung-tze, President of the Board of Justice, has stated that if Viceroy Tsen Chun-hsuan will explain how to raise the loan either by instalments or otherwise, and indicate how the money is to be spent and how to repay the sum, then the Board concerned may grant the proposal.

The new Governor of Hongkong and Lady Frederick Lugard arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 28th July by the Canadian Mail and landed at 10 a.m. They were given a warm welcome by the British and foreign colony. Salutes were fired on land and sea, among the vessels saluting, being the Japanese warships *Naniwa* and *Akitushima*. The Japanese war ships postponed their departure, from July 26th in order to participate in the welcome of the new Governor.

From Amoy it is reported that though at Tsungan-hsien in Fukien the opium dens have been duly closed the magistrate of the district has established an opium office where opium is sold by the officials. The natives are consequently indignant and there is fear of unrest in the locality.

The execution of a woman at Shaohsing near Hangchow, to which reference has already been made, is thus described by the Hangchow correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* under date July 24th:—

There has been a good deal of excitement in this city over the execution of the woman in Shaoshing, which is only about thirty miles distant, and an extra was issued by the local daily paper of that city, of of which I send you a translation.

"At three o'clock on the morning of the fifth inst. Chiu Chin was beheaded at Hsiandin Kow. She was led to the execution grounds under the guard of the major of the Sin-in district, with the drilled soldiers from the provincial capital and the local police of the San-in and the Kwe-Ki districts.

At the time of her execution she wore an inner vest of white, with upper garment and trousers of black gauze. On her feet were foreign shoes. Her hands were pinioned behind her back with iron cuff, and chains. As she came out of the gate of the San-in Yamen and crossed the road she was led by a soldier by an iron chain, while several behind pushed her forward. She was especially guarded by the Manchu commander of Shaoshing and his trained guards. On reaching Hsian-din Kow, she knelt facing the north, and the moment of death having come, she lifted her head and looked around, then, with her eyes fixed on the ground, she suffered the penalty. Early on the sixth, the Union Benevolence Guild brought a coffin and placed her in it. The Tong-pu villagers, hearing that the trained soldiers from the provincial capital were coming, said they were coming to loot the village, and scattered in all directions. The district

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magistrate has now put out a proclamation ordering them to return at once, and assuring them that they will not be molested."

The gates of Hangchow city have been closing about sunset during the excitement, and additional guards surround the governor's quarters. It is reported that many rich families are fleeing from the city. The people to whom I have talked condemn the execution of the woman.

A telegram published by the *Nanfanpao* gives a version of the audience which Lu Hai-huan (who is also described as President of the Wai-wupu,) was accorded on July 24th which differs somewhat from that already published. When Lu Hai-huan was received in audience on the 24th July, the Empress-Dowager asked him about treaty revision. Lu Hai-huan replied that the Powers are waiting for an opportunity to open the negotiations at present. Then the Empress-Dowager asked Lu Hai-huan if Sheng was able to conduct the negotiations; to which Lu Hai-huan replied "Yes." The Empress-Dowager then talked over the affairs after the events of 1900 and on hearing of these the Emperor, unable to stand the story being repeated, left the room after a quarter of an hour and retired.

Lu Hai-huan, the Imperial Commissioner who signed the Mackay Treaty of 1902 and other commercial treaties, has been appointed President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs *vice* Chu Hung-chi dismissed. Prince Su, head of one of the eight princely families, has been appointed President of the Ministry of the Interior *vice* Hsu Shih-chang transferred to the Viceroyalty of Manchuria. The ability and character of this prince have long favourably impressed foreigners. Many remember that his palace opposite the British Legation was the central point of the siege of 1900. Both appointments are well received.

The recent tragedy at Kuling is thus described in a telegram to the *North-China Daily News*, dated July 30th:—There has been a sad fatality here, resulting in the deaths of two visitors. A picnic party started off yesterday for White Deer Grotto at Temple Rock. Among the members were the Rev. A. S. Mann and the Rev. W. B. Seabury, who went to bathe together. The former was in the water, when the latter, who was undressing, slipped on the wet rock and was carried down by the current which had been swollen by rain. Mr. Mann went to his assistance and was also carried away. After a long search the bodies have been recovered. The Rev. Arthur S. Mann, of St. John's College, Shanghai, was born in August, 1878. He took his degree at Yale University in 1899, was ordained Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in May 1902. After being curate at St. Paul's, Rochester, for two years he came to China in 1904. The Rev. W. B. Seabury was a member of the Yale Mission at Changsha (Hunan) and had been in China since 1904.

The following extracts from a private letter from South Kiangsi, dated July 10, throw an interesting light, remarks the *N.-C. Daily News*, on the situation in a corner of South China:—Since our arrival we have been surprised to see and hear so much about Boxerism. In all the country places the people are practising the mysteries. It is mostly boys and girls who go in for these things. They take vows and prostrate themselves, and afterwards they appear to be possessed and begin to dance about, as if they were mad. The men strike themselves with sticks or dash themselves against the walls and doors until they sink exhausted to the ground. It is claimed that all the while this has been going on their souls have been in Shanghai or in foreign countries waging war. They say this is all by way of preparation. After they have become efficient Boxers by practising the art forty-nine times, they will then be ready to destroy everything foreign. The date of our execution is fixed for the fifteenth day of the eighth moon, but some say the first day of the eighth moon. Fortunately the officials and some of the gentry have seen the dangerous nature of these proceedings and are taking energetic measures to suppress them. Many persons have been arrested and punished. Our prefect, Mr. Kuan, has taken the matter thoroughly in hand without any notice from us. Mr. Kiang, another official, is also to be relied on. We are thankful to have such men, for it would not have taken long for this thing to develop, if left alone. The latter official is now on the borders of Kuangtung and Kiangsi, where he has been since the close of the last Chinese year. A good number of the Triads and Big Knife Society have lost their heads, and the whole country south of us is now quiet, but by no means subdued. It may be that there are many such reports of unrest in different places at this time, but Boxerism is a new and unexpected feature to us in south Kiangsi. It would be idle to ignore the possibilities of a dangerous development.

Among recent measures of reorganization suggested to the Chinese Government we note the following:—Prince Su has recommended to the Throne the appointment of a Censor to each province of the Empire, to keep watch upon the conduct of Provincial officials.—In order to keep a proper control of the troops now enrolled in the reorganized armies of the Central and Southern provinces, the Ministry of War has instructed the Viceroys and Governors concerned to demand that each soldier shall have a proper sponsor and guarantor of his loyalty and good conduct.

The Ministry of Education in Peking has notified the Literary Chancellors of the various provinces of the Chinese Empire that students returned from abroad and attired in foreign clothes, etc., are to be required to resume their native costumes, and that they are not to be received by the authorities, if dressed like foreigners.

A certain Prince, says a Tientsin telegram to the *N.-C. Daily News*, has issued instructions to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to offer a reward of Tls. 150,000 for the capture of the "Red Republican Dr. Sun Yat-sên, alias Sun Wên."

Public opinion in China until only quite recently, has not been held of much account by officialdom, but it is significant of the progress of reform that officials now seem anxious to propitiate the public by concessions, wherever possible. Owing to the general opinion that the Ministry of War is employing officials of the old Board of War, who are entirely ignorant of the duties now required of them, to the exclusion of graduates of Military academies and schools, these latter are now holding back from the Army and there is general dissatisfaction against officials of the War Department on that account. To modify the popular dissatisfaction, the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N. C. Daily News* understands that the Ministry of War has now instituted competitive examinations for posts in that Department, as a concession to public opinion.

DEATH OF DR. HARRIS.

The community will learn with deep regret of the decease of Dr. J. Harris, who at the ripe age of 80 years, passed away on Thursday evening. Athough for some years living a retired existence, Dr. Harris retained a circle of devoted friends whose privilege it was to discuss with him the problems and topics of the time. Until a year ago, Dr. Harris retained all the keeness of insight and logical thinking which extensive reading had developed into high intellectuality, and it was only a few months before his death that the failure of his faculties seriously alarmed his friends.

At the beginning of the Crimean War, Dr. Harris, who was a citizen of the United States, volunteered for service in the British army, but owing to delay caused by red tapeism, offered his humane services to Russia, which were immediately accepted. In Sebastopol he operated under the eye of the famous surgeon Pirogoff. There he contracted typhoid fever, to which he nearly succumbed. He also served as a military surgeon of the Northern army during the American Civil War. Arriving in Japan in the early years of the Meiji period he entered Government employ and afterwards went into partnership with Dr. Thornicraft in Kobe, who has since remained one of his most devoted friends. On coming to Yokohama Dr. Harris entered general practice, but retired a good many years ago to enjoy the rest which he had fully earned.

The following information with regard to the deceased gentleman has also been placed at our disposal. Born eighty years ago last February (in Rhode Island, we believe) Dr. Harris had experienced in the course of his life far more variety in the shape of adventure than falls to the lot of the ordinary man. When the Crimean War broke out in 1854 he applied to the British War Office for permission to join the medical staff of the army sent to the Crimea but, becoming weary of the red-tape and circumlocution which he encountered, then offered his services to the Russian authorities and they were promptly accepted. He was sent to the scene of hostilities in the Crimea and was with the Russian force beleagured in Sevastopol. After the war he engaged in more peaceful pursuits for a time, spending some years in Paris. He was fond of recalling his experiences in the study of French cookery during this period, and the compliments bestowed upon him for one of his culinary successes by a prominent Parisian *chef*. But meantime the mutterings of strife across the Atlantic were becoming loud and insistent, and when at length North and South were fairly at each other's throats Dr. Harris took the field with the Federal armies. He accompanied the small ironclad *Stonewall Jackson* to Japan, and later entered the Japanese service for a time, acting as doctor in connexion with the construction of the railway line at Kobe. Subsequently he was attached to the American consulate at Kobe, and in 1878 we find him in partnership with Dr. Thornicraft at the southern port. For quite a number of years he has resided in Yokohama, engaging at first in private practice but latterly contenting himself with the society of a few friends at the United Club, where he had taken up his quarters. A jinrikisha accident some years since which gave him a fractured arm inflicted a shock from which he probably never really recovered. Dr. Harris, as one of the veterans of the Civil War, was years ago placed on the war pension list.

We learn that the remains will be cremated and the ashes sent to America.

EVENING IN KARUIZAWA.

Upon the drowsy bosom of the night
The heavy-scented dew-drenched lilies swoon;
The languid primrose bashful of the might
Of scathing suns, awakens 'neath the light
Of pallid stars, affrighted by the moon.
Around her harmless taper grey moths flit,
And sable silence like a queen doth sit
Upon each nearer hill and further height.

Thou comes not, oh, thou, for whom I wait.
And yet, I do not mourn that thou art late.
For thou art but a dream, and dearer far
In all the magic of thy vague estate,
Invested with what charms I would create,
Than all the living realms of mortals are.

M.K.

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THE "KOKKA."

No. 206 of the *Kokka* has just appeared. It is as usual very interesting and attractive. The main essay is from the pen of Mr. Seiichi Taki who discusses "Present Day Japanese Painting." He take a pessimistic view. "Japanese painting," he says, "has apparently seen its best days—it seems to be in a state of decadence." And again:—"Anyone who studies with critical eye our present-day paintings must be surprised at the commonplaceness, if not absurd grotesqueness of conception: in technique, too, they are full of blemishes, running to the opposite extremes of excessive finish or meaningless simplicity. We look in vain in modern paintings for the noble, majestic tone which immortalized the masterpieces of the ancients." Certainly if we regard this criticism as inspired by inspection of the mass of worse than mediocrities that are displayed at the periodical exhibitions of the *Kyoshin-kai*, it is necessary to agree with Mr. Taki. But are those exhibitions representative? Years have passed since the greatest artists of the era ceased to contribute to them. Dissatisfaction with the awards of the judges—dissatisfaction such as that which displayed itself so vehemently in connexion with the recent Tokyo Exhibition—was the prime cause of abstention which quickly became a habit. Nevertheless even in these circumstances it may truly be said that not one of the Uyeno displays is ever entirely without merit, nor does it seem just, in our opinion, to stigmatise as utterly degenerate an age which can boast such masters as Nomura Bunkyo, Kawabata Gyokusho, Ogata Gekko, Imai Keinen and Araki Kampo. We gather that Mr. Taki's analysis of the situation points to a semi-chaotic state of affairs. The painters themselves, he thinks, are struggling to assert the superiority of their respective schools—the Old, or pure Japanese, and the New, or pseudo-Occidental; struggling with so little judgment and so much zeal that they emphasize even to monstrosity what they regard as the salient features of the styles they affect. He thinks that only the appearance of a genius can restore order and stability. He has much to say, and he says it with evident conviction, about the faults of each school, but as his essay is not yet finished, we must await the second part before obtaining an insight into his ultimate views.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It is rumoured in Tokyo on Monday morning that the main subject of discussion at the State council now in session is the Russo-Japanese *Entente* and that the document may possibly be published in the course of the day. This happy event does not, as the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* truly observes, mark the termination of all questions pending between Russia and Japan. There remain two minor but somewhat troublesome problems. One relates to the transfer of property in the Liaotung Peninsula. According to the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty, all public property belonging to Russia is to be handed over to Japan, but private rights of ownership are to be strictly protected. It does not appear that Russia has made any attempt to evade this obligation, but her view of what constitutes public property differs slightly from the Japanese view. She holds that the buildings occupied by the Red Cross Hospital do not fall within the category of public property, and she applies the same exception to a sum of 240,000 roubles which was found in the Municipal Treasury at Port Arthur. The Japanese, however, refuse to recognise either of these exceptions. Then there is the problem of private fishery rights in South Saghalien. It is stated that Marquis Saionji invited to his official residence the three claimants of these rights and offered to purchase at what he deemed a reasonable figure, but no settlement could be effected.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

All predictions agree as to the probability of a first-class rice crop. Up to the present the conditions have been almost ideal and the young plants have developed an exceptional degree of vigour. But of course a great deal depends upon the climatic conditions at the end of this month and the beginning of the next. The vital 210th day (Nihyaku toka) falls this year on the 2nd of September and the 220th day (Nihyaku hatsuka) on the 12th. If the conditions then are propitious a bumper crop will be assured.

Some time ago we received a letter from a correspondent asking whether any confirmation could be found of the assertion that within the past few years the stature of Japanese recruits had increased several inches. An answer to this query is furnished by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* which says that, as compared with *ante-bellum* returns, the conscripts of the present day show no improvement, physically speaking. In fact they are somewhat inferior in this respect. On the other hand the war has had a noted effect in popularising conscription. There is a marked diminution in the number of attempted evasions, and to fail in satisfying the standard has now come to be regarded as a disgrace rather than as a matter of congratulation. Further, there is a palpable difference in the moral equipment of the cadets. They are found to be already acquainted with many subjects which previously had to be specially taught to them after they had joined. Still it is evident that real improvement of the national physique is not yet demonstrated in the person of the conscript.

At last the convention has been concluded opening the English postal service for the conveyance of parcels to and from Japan. Hitherto it has been necessary to send such parcels by America, but henceforth the Canadian and the Suez routes will be opened for the purpose. The maximum weight in English nomenclature is 11 pounds and in Japanese one *kan* 320 *me*. The maximum value of parcels sent by Canada is fixed at 1000 *francs* and that of parcels sent by Suez at 500. The date of operation of this convention is not yet fixed. It is to be determined by the Post-Masters General on each side after due consultation.

The *Yorodzu Choho* attributes a curious and scarcely credible policy to the Department of Communications. The question relates to granting the Tokyo Railway Company's application for permission to supply electric light to all parts of the city traversed by its lines. Nearly six months have passed since this application was presented, with the cordial approval of the Municipality which would have been materially benefited by obtaining light at sensibly reduced rates. Meanwhile the Tokyo Electric Light Company is making arrangement to supply itself with water power, which will of course enable it to cheapen its charges. What the *Yorodzu* now says is that the Department of Communications has decided to wait until the Electric Light Company shall have equipped itself with water power and published its new schedule, the object of the Department being to prevent injurious competition. Is that conceivable? The first duty of a Department of State is to consider public advantage and it certainly does not conduce to public advantage that competition in such a matter should be officially checked. For that reason we venture to doubt the accuracy of our contemporary's statement.

We read in the *Yorodzu Choho* that much care and trouble have been expended by the Japanese Government in compiling a list of the foreigners to whom the Emperor will grant orders in recognition of services rendered during the war. All the claims are said to have received most careful scrutiny, and our contemporary alleges that the number of persons concerned is some 500. The list is expected to be published during the first ten days of September. We do not know how far this statement may be credited.

Of course there are various rumours about the meaning of an event so important as the meeting of the Kaiser and the Tsar. The London *Times* has denied very emphatically that the two great Potentates have for object the formation of a dreibund for the better regulation of affairs in the Balkan Peninsula. But we judge from the utterances of Tokyo journals that they do not altogether credit this *dementi*. After all, it cannot be denied that Russia owes something to Germany. There was not, so far as the world knows, any overt violation of neutrality by Berlin during the Russo-Japanese War, but, it is generally believed that there was on Germany's side a friendly attitude which relieved Russia from all solicitude as to her western frontier. In referring to this general belief, we do not mean to suggest anything reprehensible on Germany's part. Her political relations in Europe were such that she was compelled to make some embarrassing choices, and if in every case she could not be absolutely neutral, the sum total of her conduct was certainly as blameless as could reasonably have been expected. We repeat therefore that Russia owes her something, and the debt seems to be poorly repaid when the great northern Power enters into *ententes* to which Germany is not privy, to use the mildest expression. It would be a natural and reasonable set-off if the Tsar agreed to the formation of such a dreibund as the above, and we see no reason why England or France should object unless the compact included some obnoxious features, which is not at all likely. At any rate the time is certainly propitious for the meeting of the two Monarchs. It will certainly go far to dispel the sense of isolation under which the Germans are evidently labouring, and we can scarcely believe that the presence of Prince Buelow and Mr. Iswolsky at the meeting is an act of mere courtesy.

Just before he left London for home the other day Mark Twain said:—"I have led a violently gay life here for four weeks, but I felt no fatigue and have had little desire to quiet down. I'm younger now by seven years than I was, and if I could stay another month I could make it 40 years. This has been the most enjoyable holiday I ever had. I'm sorry the end has come. I have met 100 old friends and made 100 new ones. It is a good kind of riches to have. There is none better. For two years I have been planning my funeral, but I have

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changed my mind and postponed it. I suppose I shall not see England again, but I do not like to think of that."

Tokyo newspapers state that the successful tenderer for the works of reclamation and levelling in connection with the Muroran Steel Foundry is Mr. Hashimoto of Sendai and that the amount of the tender is 1,440,000 *yen*. The area of the land granted by the Army Department for the purposes of the works is 104, 459 *tsubo*, and in levelling this, 300,000 cubic *tsubo* of earth will be obtained. Out of the latter figure 50,000 cubic *tsubo* will be required for filling up hollows, and the remainder will be employed to reclaim an area of 132, 797 *tsubo*. on the sea-front. The contractor has undertaken to complete the work by December 1908.

There is another invasion of centres of depression. Three are located by the meteorological department. One has its origin at the Bonin Islands, one in the China Sea and the third is in the Liaotung Peninsula. The greatest of these depressions does not exceed 752 mil. and therefore they do not represent anything very formidable. On the contrary they are most welcome, for they have brought a heavy downfall of rain throughout Manchuria, thus dispelling the fears of famine that were entertained there, and although there is as yet no news from Korea in this sense, the Peninsula also, which was suffering from a terrible drought, is now probably saved. Even Japan itself was beginning to wish for rain, so that the downpour on the 5th is spoken of with great thankfulness by the press.

Japanese journals state that the following additions will be made to the railway system of the Tokyo Tetsudo Kaisha by the close of the present year :—

A line from Minami-jimbo-cho in the Kanda Ward passing by the Koishikawa Arsenal, to Hakusan-maye.

A line from Hongo, Shichome, by Tabsaka, past the front of the Denzu-in Temple in Koishikawa, down Ando-zaka, and thence from the Yodo-gawa to Omagari.

A line from Omagari to Yodo-kawa Bridge.

A line from Shinano-machi in Yotsuya Ward to join the Shinjuku road at Shichome.

From Manchuria and northern China come reports of floods and consequent suspension of railway service. A few days ago Manchuria was threatened with great loss of crops owing to continuous drought, but from that calamity at all events it has now been saved. Korea also seems to have been visited with abundant rain. It had been in even more urgent need than Manchuria. The atmospheric disturbances were felt in various parts of Japan on the 6th inst., and as new centres of depression have developed, it is not improbable that the weather may remain unsettled for a few days. The meteorogical authorities address their warnings mainly to Hokkaido.

Admiral Yamamoto's visit to America was made the occasion for administering a well deserved rebuke to the press. When the steamer carrying the ex-minister of the Navy arrived in New York and even before her medical inspection had been concluded, she was beseiged by journalistic reporters clamouring for some information. Admiral Yamamoto told them frankly that being well aware of the incalculable harm done by newspaper sensation, he was determined not to say a word unless they all solemnly swore that any use made by them of his remarks should be such as to conduce to international friendship and the peace of the world. The promise was given and it must be admitted that the reporters had the grace to keep it. On landing, the Admiral attended a banquet given by the Japan Society, and one of the American members took the occasion to deliver a speech condemning in the strongest terms the recklessness of newspapers in spreading exaggerated and mischievous rumours. He declared that America had been plunged unwillingly into no less than three wars in consequence of this abuse of free speech and he expressed a strong hope that nothing which the yellow press might say would be allowed to disturb the stability of the friendship existing between Japan and the United States.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The steamer *Takasaki Maru*, while entering Moji from the west on the morning of August 2nd, came into collision with the *Eiko Maru*, which was at anchor, in consequence of the current. The former sustained severe damage astern and the latter on her bows.

At 11 p.m. on August 2nd, the steamer *Myojin Maru*, with coal from Wakamatsu to Osaka, collided with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Shinano Maru* in the neighbourhood of Tsurishima, Iyo province. The *Myojin* sustained severe damage and sank. Some of the crew are missing. The *Shinano* is safe.

About 1 p.m. on August 5th, fire broke out on board the steamer *Kayo Maru* (which, with nine hundred cases of kerosene oil, was passing Wada point, Hyogo). Several steam-launches from the Mitsu Bishi Company and the Harbour Office went to the scene and rendered assistance to the crew of the *Kayo Maru*. Fortunately, the flames were subdued in about thirty minutes. It is said that oil had leaked from a case and ignited from the light of a lamp which the engineer took with him to inspect the leakage. The steamer was on her way from Kobe to Naoetsu.

The British steamer *Benclench*, 4,617 gross tons, the agents of which are Messrs. Cornes and Co., went ashore about 2 a.m. on Aug, 6th, two miles off Kaneda while entering Yokohama from London. Fortunately no damage was sustained to the hull. Messrs. Cornes and Co. in the afternoon sent several lighters to the scene to discharge a portion (about 200 tons) of the cargo. The cargo consists of iron, sulphur, and ammonia, about 1,600 tons in all.

The steamer *Benclench* was refloated about 8 a.m. on Wednesday. About 700 tons of cargo was discharged into lighters, and the vessel refloated shortly before high water.

BOAT HOUSE SMOKING CONCERT.

The second smoking concert given at the Boat House in aid of the fund for providing new boats was very enjoyable. The evening was cool and the spectators, of whom there were about 150, were delighted with the programme. Mr. A. L. Robinson, Captain of the Club, was in the chair; the arrangements were in every sense creditable to the small Committee (Messrs. H. A. Poole, C. von Fallot, J. L Graham, and W. Graham, Jr.,) the piano was lent by Mr. Thwaites and the temporary stage was fitted up by Mr. Clausen. The place was nicely decorated with lanterns.

The programme opened with a musical sketch by Mr. Marshley in place of the mandolin number by Mr. Gunn which had been arranged for; a song ("Killarney") by Mr. A. E. Cooper, followed, then a 'cello solo by Mr. E. Salinger ("Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod), then a song by Mr. Lewis, "Larrigan's Log," and, last of the first part a song "Will he?" by Mr. Aslet. Ice-cream and other refreshments held the attention of the audience till Mr. Max. Grube opened the second part, with a fantaisie from Lohengrin on the piano; Mr B. C. Foster sang "On the road to Mandalay," Mr. H. A. Poole gave a charming serenade of Schubert, Mr. W. E. Gooch presented an amusing musical sketch and by way of wind-up Messrs. A. E. Cooper, Leo. Duran, E. C. Emmett, and W Lewis as a male quartette sang "Come down where the cotton blooms." The entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable and it is to be hoped that these are only the forerunners of other smokers.

MOTOR FISHING BOATS.

Apropos of the race for fishing boats which takes place on Saturday next at Shimidzu, we may note that one of the participants will be the motor boat built by Mr. A. Owston, which made a successful trip to Aburatsubo, the day on which she was launched, and left Yokohama for Shimidzu on Wednesday. Under the rules that govern the race the first round will be under sail alone, the second under sail and (or) motor or oars, and the third under motor or oars—no sail. These conditions should afford a good test of the motor boat's value in practice. So far as appearance goes the new boat is a very wholesome, large-sided, lug-rigged craft. Her dimensions and other details are as follow :

Length over all	37 feet.
" on load water line	32 " 6 inches.
Extreme beam	12 " 4 "
" draught of water	4 " 6 "
Least free board	3 " 2 "
Area of sails	738 square feet.
Displacement	12 tons.
Measurement-tonnage	12 "
Weight of Boat	6 "
Weight of Engine, water in fish well, ballast and gear altogether	6 "
Number of men required to work the boat for the Maguro Fishery, say	4
Number of Men which can be conveniently carried for Katsuo Fishery, say	15
Proposed Brake Horse Power of Engine	5
Speed under Motor alone—per hour about	5 knots.
Speed under sail alone in fresh breeze about	7 knots.
Speed under sail and motor in light breeze about	6 to 7 knots.
Cost of Boat, with Motor of the best make, and English made sails about	Yen 3,500.

Mr. Owston claims that the auxiliary motor boat will go to the fishing ground and return with a cargo of fish two or three times before the present Japanese form of boat leaves port.

BASEBALL.

Despite the heat eighteen baseball enthusiasts were found to play a match on Saturday on the Y.C. & A.C. grounds. The torrential rain of the previous night had left the air saturated with humidity, and this combined with a blazing sun took the "starch" out of everything, animate or inanimate. Nevertheless the game was full of fun for the players, though there is no gainsaying that they enjoyed still more the tea which Mrs. McChesney so gracefully dispensed in the Pavilion at the close. The players were :—

Y. C. & A. C.	HAYSEEDS.
Thompson, s.s.	Miller, c.
Frey, p.	Bird, s.s.
Atkinson, 1 b.	Gibbs, 2 b.
McChesney, 2 b.	Walker, 1 b.
Kinzie, 3 b.	Da Costa, c. f.
Cowley, c. f.	Hearne, l. f.
Thorn, c.	Pratt, 3 b.
Tooley, r. f.	Manley, r. f.
Pettee, l. f.	Gunn, p.

Score by innings :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Y.C. & A.C. ...	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	4	0	—10
Hayseeds.....	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	— 5

Umpire : W. D. S. Edwards. Scorer : P. E. Jenks.

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THE DISBANDMENT AFFAIR.

SINCE the disbandment affair in Korea was attended by some very sad incidents it has provoked criticism. That might have been anticipated. Every policy not completely successful is certain to be condemned by some of the onlookers, and the critics fail very often to distinguish between, on the one hand, judgment that has to be exercised in the face of a crisis, and, on the other, the *post-facto* wisdom with which all third parties are more or less endowed. It would certainly have been better for the Japanese themselves and very much better for the Koreans could things have been so ordered as to contrive that the disbandment of the troops should be accomplished without any bloodshed. But how could that result have been achieved? The *Japan Herald* thinks that the Japanese authorities hardly realize the facts of the case and that "in their haste to bring matters to an end they succeeded in causing an ugly incident." What are the facts that were not realized? Our contemporary is sufficiently explicit. It cites two points, one that the disbandment of an armed force is always a matter of difficulty, the other that the difficulty was aggravated in this instance inasmuch as the order for disbandment "practically came from the Japanese authorities and was actually carried out by them." That is scarcely accurate. The order came direct from the Emperor of Korea and was conveyed to the officers of the Korean army by their own Minister of War. It is not easy to see what other course was possible. If the Japanese authorities had not undertaken the duty of disbandment, it could not have been carried out at all, for there were no other troops in Korea except the Japanese. The *Japan Herald* further thinks that "some diplomatic measures to obtain possession of the arms of the soldiers to be disbanded might well have preceded the actual disbandment." Well, that is precisely what was done. The plan was that the rank and file, having been kept in complete ignorance of what was pending, should be assembled on parade in fatigue order, that is to say, without rifles or side arms, and that, while they were on parade, their arms and accoutrements, left behind in the barracks, should be carried off and placed in store. This appears to have been a well conceived and prudent programme and everything goes to show that complete success would have crowned it but for the untoward incident of Colonel PAK's suicide. We know indeed that out of the six battalions of Korean troops stationed in Seoul only two mutinied, and we know also—although our local contemporary seems to be without this knowledge—that these two battalions had actually left their barracks and were on their way without arms to their parade ground when they were thrown into a state of uncontrollable excitement by the news of the suicide and by the clamour it created. They then hurried back to the barracks and possessed themselves of arms and ammunition. It seems to us that no human foresight could have been expected to provide against such an accident. But the strongest part of our local contemporary's criticism is that "the mutinous Korean soldiers might possibly have been left in possession of their barracks until compelled to surrender." Frankly speaking such a process of procedure would have been quite fatuous, in our opinion at all events. The troops had no sooner returned to their barracks and regained possession of their rifles than they opened fire indiscriminately from the windows. Is it conceivable that in these circumstances the Japanese should have sat down to besiege them, and is it not on the contrary altogether conceivable that such slow and timid measures would have encouraged mutiny in many other quarters? From the moment that the Korean troops resorted to violence the most drastic course to quell them was undoubtedly the best. If the Japanese had acted as our contemporary suggests the barracks would probably be still in possession of the mutinous Koreans and the world would be laughing heartily at the Japanese.

YACHTING.

Fine weather was experienced on Saturday by yachtsmen, though the light easterly breeze and smooth sea were to some extent set off by an ardent westering sun.

Kingfisher, *Mary*, *Maid Marion* and *Riever* raced over the Lightship-Nagahama course, with the result that the second and third mentioned craft showed a very clean pair of heels to the others. *Mary* crossed out first, *Kingfisher* next on her weather quarter, *Riever* further to leeward, third, and the *Maid*, in *Kingfisher's* wake, last. *Mary* led through the harbour entrance, *Kingfisher* and *Maid Marion* together and *Riever* last, nearly a minute and a half later than the leader. They all went short round and stood towards the Lightship on port tack but several legs were necessary as the ebb set them in strongly. In the course of this windward work *Maid* established a lead on *Kingfisher*, which however she forfeited by overstanding on her last board but one. *Mary* rounded the Lightship at 2.39 30, *Kingfisher* 5m. 26s. later, with *Maid Marion*, going fast, a yard or two off on her weather quarter, *Riever* passing the mark ten minutes after the leader. On the fairly open reach to the Widow Buoy *Maid*, with weather all to her liking, romped away from the 47-rater, but failed to reduce *Mary's* lead. The latter passed the striped mark at 3h. 2m. 42s., *Maid* 6m. 57s., and *Kingfisher* 8m. 2cs. later. Spinnakers were set for the open reach to the Nagahama red buoy but the wind slightly headed the yachts and a fairly strong westerly current was setting in to Negishi bay so that all, especially *Riever*, had to luff up for the mark after handing their running canvas. *Mary* bore away round the buoy at 3h. 31m. 30s., *Maid* 3m. 40s., *Kingfisher* 10m. 10s. and *Riever* 14m. 40s. after the leading yacht. At the Widow Buoy, homeward bound, *Mary* had increased her lead on *Maid* to 5m. 32s., on *Kingfisher* to 11m. 15s., and on *Riever* to 18m. The wind, which had thickened for a while as they crossed the bay, now fell light and became uncertain. Spinnakers were set to starboard but the boats moved slowly up to the Lightship which *Mary* rounded at 4h. 27m. 30s. *Maid* 7m. 41s., *Kingfisher* 22m. 17s., and *Riever* 30m. 15s. later. Spinnakers were shifted to port here except on *Riever* which, after trying to carry her on starboard side had to take it in and gybe. *Mary* passed in the harbour entrance at 4h. 55m. 30s., *Maid* at 5h. 05m. 15s. and *Kingfisher* at 5h. 25m. so the first named wins the first and only prize by over four minutes from her only dangerous rival under such conditions. Times:—

	Start. h.m s.	Finish. h.m s.	Allce. m.	Corrected. h.m.s.
Kingfisher	2.0.16	5.34.32	6	5.28.32
Mary	2.0.12	5.02.28	—	5.02.28
Maid Marion...	2.0 27	5.12.39	6	5.06.39
River	2.0.21	5 44.28	21	5.23.28

There was a good turn out of Larks which sailed round the Lightship-Mandarin Bluff course with the result that No. 3, scratch, won first prize (though No. 11 finished first) No. 10 second, and No 11 third. Times:—

Nos.	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.	Corrected. h.m.s.	
1.....	2.30 42.....	6.04 18.....	6.04.18	
3.....	2.30.33.....	5.11.06.....	5.11.06	1
5.....	2 30.06.....	5.22.39.....	5.30.39	
6.....	2.30.15.....	—	—	
9.....	2.30 27.....	5.26.47.....	5.26.47	
10.....	2.30.18.....	5.06.48.....	5 12.18	2
11.....	2.30.11.....	5.04.29.....	5.12.29	3
12.....	2.30.39.....	5.09 52.....	5.17.52	
13.....	2.31.13.....	5.30.10.....	5.30.10	
15.....	2.30 13.....	5.23.25.....	5.23.25	

Four of the Mosquito Yacht Club boats went over the Tachibana and Lightship Course, the first prize being the Hon. Secretary's Cup. Times:—

	Start. h.m.s.	Finish. h.m.s.
Pele	2.15.18.....	3.52.36
Winsome	2.15.07.....	3.53.31
Sunbeam	2.15.25.....	4.00.42
Kneila	2.15.29.....	4.22.18

CRICKET.

A match was played on Monday afternoon between an eleven captained by Mr. W. D. S. Edwards and a team of Mr. H. W. Kilby's. Play began about 12.30 and the weather which had been threatening in the forenoon held off kindly during the rest of the day. The wicket was wet at first but soon dried. The day was close throughout. Mr. Edwards' eleven went in first and made 183; the other eleven then went to bat and scored 69; in their second innings the former made 116 for seven wickets. Scores:

EDWARDS'S XI.

FIRST INNINGS.

V. Hearne, st. H. W. Kilby, b. E. L. Squire ...	3
A. Hearne, c. H. W. Kilby, b. C. L. Thwaites...	1
C. Von Fallot, run out.....	25
P. E. Bousfield, c. Sharman, b. Mahoney.....	73
K. N. Barucha, c. H. W. Kilby, b. Mahoney ...	49
A. Mowill, played on, b. Mahoney	5
S. A. Vincent, b. Squire	5
A. B. Pollack, b. Squire	5
T. W. Kilby, not out	3
B. S. Buxton, b. Squire	0
W. D. S. Edwards, b. Mahoney.....	[illegible]
Extras	14
Total	183

SECOND INNINGS.

T. Kilby, b. Kilby	14
V. Hearne, c. Maudling, b. Mahoney	6
A. Hearne, c. Kilby, b. Thwaites	38
P. E. Bousfield, c. Holmes, b. Squire	17
C. von Fallot, b. Squire	15
S. A. Vincent, c. Sharman, b. Thwaites	6
B. S. Buxton, b. Thwaites	4
K. M. Barucha, not out	6
A. B. Pollack, not out	1
Extras	9
	116

KILBY'S XI.

E. L. Squire, b. W. D. S. Edwards	3
T. A. Levack, c. and b. Von Fallot	0
H. Buist, b. Edwards	3
W. E. J. Detmold, b. von Fallot	16
C. L. Thwaites, c. Bousfield, b. Edwards	1
L. C. Sharman, not out	31
H. L. Mahoney, b. Edwards	0
R. E. Davur, c. Buxton, b. von Fallot	4
J. E. Holmes, b. Edwards	3
L. Maudling, hit wicket, b. von Fallot	0
H. W. Kilby, c. Edwards, b. von Fallot	0
Extras.....	6
Total	69

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YOKOHAMA.

Details with regard to an attack by a number of gamblers on the Mizo Police Station have been received at the Yokohama Central Police Office. Preliminary Examination Judge Hasegawa, and Public Procurators Sugimoto and Yamashita of the Yokohama District Court, who were present on the scene immediately after the outbreak of the disturbance, ascertained that Kurosawa, a policeman, had fatally ill-treated a gambler named S. Shimidzu, while arresting him, and that this caused the indignation of the victim's comrades as well as of the villagers. The disturbance thus arose. The officials arrested the policeman, and eight villagers including some gamblers who had instigated the riot. On Sunday the accused were removed to the Yokohama District Court.

It is generally believed that Mr. S. Fujikawa, Chief Public Procurator of the Kyoto District Court, will be appointed president of the Yokohama District Court, succeeding Mr. T. Ishii who was recently removed to the Formosa Supreme Court.

The construction of the Yokohama Railway—between Yokohama and Hachioji—is in progress, and is expected to be completed before the end of this year. Traffic will be opened early next year.

A dead rat infected with plague has been found in West Tobe, Yokohama.

During the last ten days of July, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows: exports, *yen* 8,438,156; and imports *yen* 5,428,010.

The application of the Yokohama Municipality for permission to raise a loan of six hundred thousand *yen*, needed for enlarging the gas works, will be presented at the middle of this month to the Home Office and the Financial Department. In an interview with a representative of the *Japan Mail*, Mr. Saito, alderman of the City Office, said that the Central Government needed details of the proposed developments in the gas works. The civil engineers of the City Office are still drawing up specifications, etc., consequently the presentation of the application has been unexpectedly delayed. The Government, however, is expected to give its consent without any delay. The main features of the prospectus of the loan run that the issuing price shall be 96 or over 96, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; *yen* 400,000 will be raised this year, and *yen* 200,000 next year. Referring to present financial conditions at home, Mr. Saito said that the bankers of Yokohama and Tokyo were not willing to accept the loan on these conditions, consequently the Municipality are contemplating issuing the loan on a foreign market. On the other hand, a prominent British firm and a French gentleman of Yokohama have applied to the City Office saying that they are willing to accept the loan. The Municipality, however, has not yet made up its mind upon the matter.

A case of incendiarism was found early on Monday morning in West Tobe, Yokohama, where a young man attempted to set fire to the shop of a beef dealer named R. Igo, using waste cloth soaked in kerosene oil. The occupants put out the flames before much damage had been done to the building.

Mr. F. Sato (25), younger brother of Major Sato of the Tokyo Division, at 1.30 a.m. on Aug. 4th tried to commit suicide by throwing himself into the sea off the bund in front of No. 17, Yamashita-cho. He was saved by a policeman. It is said that the man was despondent and in weak health.

Two children about 3 p.m. on Sunday fell into the canal near the Yato Bridge while at play. They were at once saved by a boat which was passing the scene. The police ask us to publish this news as a warning to parents who have small children.

George Kearne, of the American Naval Hospital, Yamate-cho, is charged with having attempted to utter an alleged counterfeit 5-dollar American gold coin. On Aug. 5th, Kearne in company with a comrade named King visited the shop of M. Kato, a silk goods dealer in Sakai-cho, Yokohama, and purchased some silk valued at about eight *yen*. Kearne gave the shopkeeper an American gold coin, and asked for change. The shopman doubted the genuineness of the coin and refused to accept it. Thereupon a dispute arose and subsequently a policeman was called in. Having examined the men, the Isezaki-cho police handed the case over to the Public Procurators Office of the Yokohama District Court, on the morning of Aug. 6th. Kearne has not been arrested.

August 6th being the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of China, the usual celebration took place in Yokohama. Some foreign consuls, and several high officials of the local Government visited the Chinese Consulate to congratulate the Consul on the occasion. The same evening, prominent Chinese traders were entertained at the Consulate. At the Chinese Club, theatrical exhibitions took place. The pupils of the Tatung School assembled at 10 a.m. and celebrated the day by singing the national anthem, the young ladies who have been trained at the Tokyo Female Musical School forming the orchestra and chorus. These ladies played selections of music during the day time at the Consulate.

During July, the exports of raw silk from Yokohama were: To Europe, 3,071 bales; and to America, 6,894 bales.

The Yokohama Water Works is contemplating increasing the capacity of its water supply. For this purpose, the authorities and the Municipality are investigating details. The plan is expected to be completed before October. The present supply was based on 350,000 inhabitants. Owing to the great increase in the population, however, a shortage of the water is experienced every summer, and the new scheme is based on a population of 800,000 or 1,000,000. The mains will be extended to Hodogawa and the neighbouring villages which will shortly be added to Yokohama city. The expenditure needed for the proposed enterprize is estimated at five million *yen*.

It is reported by the captain of the *Yamashiro Maru*, which is still detained at Nagahama in consequence of the appearance of several cases of cholera among the crew, that Y. Kuniyoshi, one of the firemen had been suffering from violent diarrhoea since July 28th. After the steamer left Kobe, his condition became more serious and he became insane, so that when the ship entered Harima gulf, the patient threw himself into the water. The steamer was at once stopped but the man was not saved.

Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. Kurusu, Vice-Chairman of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Watanabe, one of the City Councillors, on August 7th paid a visit to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and had an interview with the committee of the Grand Exhibition to be opened in Tokyo in 1912. They asked the committee to establish an aquatic section as a portion of the Grand Exhibition, in Yokohama. The committee said it would take the request into consideration.

Hitachiyama, the well-known wrestler, left Yokohama at 2 p.m. on August 7th by the *Kaga Maru* for Seattle in company with wrestlers Omifuji, Wakanoura, and Hiratayama. Many leading actors, wrestlers, etc., of Tokyo, saw him off at the Hatoba.

A new case of plague appeared at Hodogaya, on August 6th. The patient, a young boy died, the same day.

The retail tea merchants of Yokohama held a meeting on Aug. 5th at the Tea Guild's Office and decided to raise the prices of "Kawayangi" and "Kisenko" (both teas of low quality) by *sen* 4 and 2 respectively per *kin*. The new prices will be enforced on Aug. 28th. The reason for this rise in price is that the yield of these qualities this year is scarce.

Mr. Shido, Director of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, has left for Nagano prefecture to inspect silk manufacturing in the district of Suwa.

The *Yamashiro Maru*, which was detained for some days at Nagahama on account of the appearance of cholera among the crew, arrived at Yokohama on the evening of Aug. 6th. Most of the passengers and crew are still detained at the quarantine station.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto arrived in Yokohama at 6 p.m. on Aug. 7th by the *Tango Maru* from Seattle. He left at once for Tokyo in company with a number of naval officers. His family welcomed him at the Hatoba.

About 7 a.m. on Aug. 7th, fire broke out at a small beer brewery at Honmoku belonging to a Japanese named T. Shimbuya. The flames were put out before causing much damage.

Mr. C. L. K. von der Berch von Heemstede, of the Kanagawa Kencho, visited the Yokohama City Office on August 7th and explained to the authorities that some prominent bankers of the Netherlands are desirous of taking up the proposed loan of *yen* 660,000 needed for the improvement of the Yokohama Gas Works. The municipality replied that they were willing to take the offer into consideration but that they could not return any definite answer at the present stage.

The Yokohama Electric Company will call up, at the end of this month, one quarter of the two million *yen* additional capital which was decided on at the last general meeting. With these new funds the company will lay a second line at Takashima-cho and Uchida-cho. The company intends to raise a loan of five million *yen* or more, and to construct lines between Yokohama and Hodogaya via Hiranuma, and between Yokohama and Kamakura via Kanazawa.

Mr. N. Yanagiya, of the Department of Communications, has been appointed chief of the foreign department of the Yokohama Post Office.

Amateur theatricals by members of the *Mainichi Shimbun*, one of the leading papers of Tokyo, will be given at the Hagoromo-za, Yokohama, for three days commencing Aug. 14th.

The attention of the Yokohama sanitary authorities is called to the piles of dust and waste left untouched in the streets after the late general cleansing of the town. These heaps of refuse are giving off most unpleasant and poisonous smells which must be greatly injurious to the public health.

THE LAW COURT.

THE "AGENOR" CASE

The trial of the appeal of A Lewis and C. A. Hill was resumed on August 2nd in the Tokyo Appeal Court before Judge Nakajima, four associates and Public Procurator Ochiai.

Lewis and Hill were present. Hill was still ill and in a serious state. He was carried into the Court in a long rattan chair, and lay on it in Court.

Lewis, producing the copy of a godown delivery note which was referred to at a previous examination, was about to give an explanation of it when Dr. Masujima, one of the lawyers in defence, suggested that there was no necessity at the present stage. The explanation should be given afterwards.

Having been questioned by the Judge, Hill stated that he was twice engaged by Messrs. Sale and Frazar. The first time he was employed in October about four years ago and the second time in April last year. On the first occasion, he was engaged in the New York business department under Mr. A. L. J. Dewette and later as chief mate on a vessel. He had a certificate given by the Japanese Government as first officer. At the second engagement with Messrs. Sale and Frazar he did not fix any term of service; it was temporary. He belonged to the department under the control of Lewis. For this engage-

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ment, he made the preliminary negotiations with Lewis who, so far as witness knew, was instructed by Mr. Sale to employ him. Hill did not make a contract for the employment but prior to entering the service, he received a letter from Mr. Goddard, chief clerk of the shipping department of the firm. His salary was *yen* 250. Under instructions of Lewis, he joined the sailing vessel *Agenor*. Mr. Sale ought to know about Hill's service on the ship as he referred to it at the time when he travelled to Yokosuka with the former. Hill was supercargo on the *Agenor*. The names of the captain and the chief mate of the *Agenor* were Mowatt and Corners respectively. The captain was employed by Messrs. Sale and Frazar and Corners by the accused at the office of Mr. Laffin. About five years ago Hill was engaged by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as chief officer on a European liner, and frequented the various Japanese coasts. Being examined by the Judge whether he was familiar with the navigation of the route between Yokohama and Kobe, Hill said that all the officers on vessels must know it. His experience on the line between Yokohama and Kobe by the sailing vessel was the first time as he had always worked on steamers. About fourteen years ago he was on board a sailing ship as a cadet. Capt. Mowatt ought to be familiar with the route between Yokohama and Kobe. As supercargo on the *Agenor*, Hill was assisting the captain and sometimes the chief mate, but not as pilot. The wheat on the *Agenor* was destined for Kobe, to be sold there. Hill had no connexion with the sale of the grain at Kobe. Lewis also embarked by the *Agenor* as he had a holiday at the time when the ship left Yokohama.

Lewis asked Hill how he knew about the former's holiday being given by the firm. Hill replied that so far as he remembered, Mr. Sale had told him at the time when they were travelling together to Yokosuka.

The Judge resumed the examination. Hill stated that he was merely superintending the cargo on the *Agenor*. Consequently he did not know anything as to the quantity. The stowing, shifting, etc. of the cargo were under his charge.

At this stage, Hill said that he was suffering from rheumatism for some six months, and was still in a serious condition, as if about to die. His mind was not in a proper condition so that he could not give explicit answers to the Court. Further he could not recall any necessary matter from his memory and was not able even to support his body with his own strength.

The Judge then examined Lewis. The accused stated that the cargo consisted of 13,055 sacks and 330 straw bags of wheat. The quantity made 800 tons in English tonnage or 870 tons in American. The ballast of the ship consisted of 481 tons of gravel. Many of the packages of grain were torn or in bad condition. The damaged sacks were all re-packed, making 19,992 bags in all. The definite number of bags after being repacked the accused knew through the information given by the chief mate of the ship.

Dr. Masujima, accused's Counsel, said that the number of the re-packed bags, and the information given by the first mate were most important points and asked the Judge to examine the accused so as to obtain more details. The Judge, ignoring the request of Counsel, resumed his examination. Accused said that as part of his business at the office of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, he arranged to transfer the wheat from Tokyo to Kobe, shipping it at Yokohama. Mr. Sale specially instructed accused to do so. There is a shipping department in the office of Messrs. Sale and Frazar in which Mr. Brown, Mr. Singer, and ten or twelve Japanese were engaged. Yet none of the shipping department participated in the business with regard to the transportation of wheat by the *Agenor* to Kobe. Usually the accused went to Kobe on office business about once a month. In the case of the *Agenor* his visit to Kobe was not remarkable as he had much to do in Kobe in connexion with the intended sale of the wheat. Further the accused, as is described in a letter under date June 9th from Mr. Sale to the Kobe branch, was instructed by the firm to examine the stock at the Kobe office as it was near the end of the half year. After the end of the half year, Messrs. Sale and Frazar were intending to issue a big amount of debentures. There was an arrangement that interest would be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. to the holders of the debentures; 12 per cent. to the shareholders; and the remainder of the net profit, if any, would be allowed to the holders of the debentures and shares in equal proportion.

In reply to the Public Procurator, Lewis said that the calculation of the percentage was made on the face-value of the debentures and shares.

Further examined by the Judge, accused said that he had been promised by Mr. Sale that he would lend Lewis twenty thousand *yen*, on condition that half the sum be refunded at the end of this year, and the other half at the end of next year. Later Mr. Sale tried to regard the promise as null and void.

The Judge asked the defendant what connection the foregoing statement had with the present criminal case.

Accused's Counsel said that Lewis intended to explain his position, which was confidential among the other employees of Messrs Sale and Frazar.

In reply to a question by the Judge, Dr. Masujima said that Hill was brought from Yokohama on the previous day and put up at the Imperial Hotel. He was still very ill and could not support himself. Hill added that he was still in such a condition that he could not continue his statement in Court.

The Judge thereupon adjourned the trial *sine die*, probably till the middle of September when the official summer holidays will end.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* says that a great number of Japanese are emigrating to Java.

A telegram from Matsuyama reports that 10-*yen* counterfeit notes are being circulated in the city.

The new Belgian port Zeebrugge, the terminus of the Bruges Ship Canal, has been opened with great ceremony.

A referendum on the Bill for the separation of Church and State in Switzerland, has resulted in endorsement of the measure by 7,656 votes to 6,822.

A Shanghai telegram says that Capt. Nelson of the British Navy, who was engaged by the Government as an instructor at the Naval college, has died at Chefoo.

A Hongkong telegram to the *Dempo* says that on the evening of August 2nd a man forced his way into the Hongkong Hotel, breaking down a part of the wall on the east side, and murdered aChinaman.

A London telegram to New York papers reads:—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the novelist, and Miss Jean Leckie will be married in September. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is a bachelor. He is 48 years old.

A Maidzuru telegram reports that the repairs to the battleship *Mishima* (formerly *Seniavin*) having been completed she was attached to the Second Squadron on Aug. 4th. The same morning she left for Chinghai Bay, Korea.

Mr. W. N. Wright, who was recently sentenced in the Yokohama District Court to a fine of *yen* 110 on the charge of having infringed the Tobacco Monopoly Law, has appealed in the Tokyo Appeal Court against the decision.

The *London Gazette* announces that the King has been pleased to give and grant unto William Foot Mitchell, Esq., His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, conferred upon him by his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

The British Minister to Peking has refused on behalf of the British merchants to pay any royalty to the Chinese authorities for the establishment of an oil tank at Kiukiang, as was done in the Hankow case.

The race course and stands of the Imperial Horse Race Club at Meguro, Tokyo, will be completed early next year. The committee are now attending to the purchase of foreign horses. It is said that the first meeting will be held next spring.

The delegates of a South American Republic attending the Hague Peace Congress are humorously reported to have advised their Government to withdraw from the Conference and build a battleship instead, as costing less than the hotel charges at the Hague.

T. E. Hammond, a member of the Stock Exchange, in the Surrey Walking Club's annual walk to Brighton and back, covered the journey of 104½ miles in 18 h. 13 min. 37 sec., breaking the previous record made by H. W. Horton in 1903 by 2 h. min. 16 sec.

In the Kobe Chiho Saibansho on Thursday judgment was delivered in the charge of fraud against C. J. Drossner, an American visitor. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to two months' major imprisonment, a fine of *yen* 4, and six months' police superveillance.

The *Tribuna* says the condition of Miss Louise de La Ramee (Ouida), the English novelist, is much improved. She refuses to be interviewed, and the *Tribuna* says she is greatly enraged at what she terms the exaggeration of the British newspapers concerning her health and circumstances.

Mr. W. A. Evans, master of the Shire line steamer *Denbighshire*, was on June 26 presented at the Russian Embassy, London, with a magnificent gold watch and chain with the Imperial coat of arms, as a present from the Tsar for his care of the troops carried by him from Wladiwostock to Odessa.

Many complaints are still being made regarding the train service between Yokohama and Karuizawa. Considering the very large traffic which now sets in annually towards this popular summer-resort the authorities might do a little more than they are doing to lessen the worries of a wearisome journey.

Tokyo papers agree in reporting that the wedding of Miss Wright, daughter of the American Ambassador, and Mr. Charles Palmer, of the Manila Branch of the International Bank, will take place at the American Embassy, Tokyo, on August 10th. Ambassador and Mrs. Wright will leave for home on August 13th.

An international electric conference will be held in London on November 1st. The British Government recently asked the Japanese Government to send a delegate. Consent was at once given. It is said that Mr. Asano, Director of the Electric Testing Bureau, or Mr. S. Oi, Director of the Industry Bureau, will be appointed.

Many will be sorry to learn that Mr. Murray's *Monthly Review* has ceased to exist, at any rate for the present. Lovers of good literature may well sit upon the ground and tell sad stories of the deaths of magazines. Gone are *Longman's*, *Temple Bar*, and many other old stagers have suffered a sea-change into something new and strange. It is a melancholy sign of the times.

Messrs. K. Inouye and K. Yamada and some other prominent persons of Tokyo and Osaka have promoted a horse breeding association under the title of the Manchuria Horse Race Association. The promoters contemplate establishing an office at Dairen and a race course at Newchwang. A race club will be provided and the leading Chinese will be invited to join with a view to further strengthening the friendly relations between the two nations. It is said

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that the Taotai of Newchwang and various prominent Chinese traders have already agreed to be honorary members. Some British gentlemen are supporting the enterprize. The regulations of the association will shortly be issued.

During August interest on Government bonds will be paid as follows:

Aug.	Bonds.	To be paid abroad. *yen.*	To be paid at home. *yen.*
17th	4-per cent.....	6,590,250	—
18th	5-per cent.....	1,250,000	—
31st	"	—	6,799,288
31st	2nd Exchequer ...	—	4,408,933

According to the captain of the steamer *Hosan Maru*, which arrived on Aug. 5th at Tsuruga, an air-ship with four officers from the Vladivostock Fortress fell in an inlet near the harbour on July 19th. The occupants were all drowned. August 3rd being the anniversary of the establishment of the air-ship corps, their comrades raised money and distributed it among the families of the deceased officers.

The report current in Paris military circles on July 7th that Major Alfred Dreyfus, the former Captain of artillery, who was sentenced on a charge of treason to imprisonment on Devil's island, was to retire, accepting a pension, has been confirmed. The reason of his retirement is ill-health. He is now on leave in the country pending a settlement of the arrangements to get him a pension and it is not likely that he will resume military duties.

Admiral of the Fleet (retired) Lord Clanwilliam, whose death is announced, was the 4th Earl and was born in October, 1832. He entered the navy, 1845; served in the Baltic, 1854-55; severely wounded at Canton, Dec. 1857; Commander, 1858; Capt. 1859; Naval Aide-de-Camp to Queen, 1873-76; Lord of the Admiralty, 1874-80; Rear-Admiral, 1876; commanded detached squadron, 1880-81; Vice-Admiral, 1881; Commander-in-Chief N. American and W. Indian Stations, 1885-86; Admiral, 1886; Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, 1891-94; Admiral of the Fleet, 1895-1902; retired, 1902.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Edward T. Parker the coal expert of the United States Geological Survey, predicts that at the present rate of consumption the anthracite deposits of the United States will be practically exhausted in 75 years. He urges manufacturers to use bituminous coal, and declares that the smoke nuisance will soon be abated as a result of experiments now being conducted in New York.

Harry K. Thaw, when called for his second trial for killing Stanford White in Madison-square Garden in New York, will have the backing of the greater part of $2,000,000 in cash to pay the expenses of his defense. On July 11th the Thaw heirs transferred 1000 acres of coal land in Westmoreland county to the Mount Pleasant Coke Company at $200 an acre. Some of this money goes to the surviving children of Willian Thaw's first wife, but the bulk of it belongs to Mrs. William Thaw, the second wife and mother of Harry, the Countess of Yarmouth, Edward Thaw and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie. All will contribute their shares toward Harry's defence.

Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, delivered an address on July 11 before the North Carolina Bar Association on "The Common Law Jurisdiction of the United States Courts," in the course of which he said: "The student of our jurisprudence, when he learns that whereas in England the commons can solve, and justly solve, every problem of civil life if permitted to do so, must compare with wonder and amazement the 25,000 pages of law annually placed upon our statute books with the forty-six general and the 246 special laws passed by England's Parliament in five years, although legislating for a home population of forty-two millions. And this wonder must deepen as he listens to the noisy acclaim of those who would destroy the local authority of the States and centralize all power in the Federal Government. The justification pleaded for overthrowing the Governmental construction of the fathers—that in that direction salvation lies for the wrongs the public has suffered—must seem so trivial as to be contemptible in the light of the fact that the Federal Government could have checked the abuses relating to interstate commerce before statutes were passed by Congress, had it undertaken to do so. The law, therefore, was adequate and the courts efficient, but the Federal law officers were either inadeqately equipped or restrained."

The Dominion Government has increased the salary of the Governor of the Yukon Territory $13,000 to $25,000 because none of the men to whom the gubernatorial post has been offered would take it at the old figure. In the past the Dominion Government has allowed the Governor his household expenses and other emoluments, but even these inducements were not attractive to the men offered the appointment, for experience showed the salary did not count for much in Dawson. Major Alexander Hamilton has accepted the gubernatorial appointment and will get the increased salary. Controller Lithgow, who has acted as Governor frequently, was indorsed by a majority of the Yukon Territory people for the place, but he is a Conservative and the Liberals had the appointment.

Mrs. Potter Palmer is so thoroughly annoyed at the constant matrimonial announcements concerning her that she has taken steps to prevent the English papers at least from originating such reports and from reprinting similar stories coming from America. Through her solicitors she has served notice on the English newspapers that should they print any unauthorized reports concerning her she was commence suit against them at once. She is fully determined on this course. The report that she was to marry the Earl of Munster occasioned both herself and the Earl the keenest annoyance. The two never met. An intimate friend of Mrs. Palmer says beyond doubt she will remain unmarried for the remainder of her life. She is delighted with her freedom, and so glories in the name of Potter Palmer that she would not change it for a title.

Three months ago Registrar Herbert Condon of the University of Washington declared in a public statement that unmarried men should not occupy positions on the University faculty, insisting that the best way for a professor to keep out of trouble was by getting married. It is announced that five members of the State University faculty who were unmarried at that time are now either wedded or engaged to be married James Gould, assistant professor of mathematics, is now on his way from Chicago to Seattle with a bride. His engagement is several years old. Professor Henry Lee Bowlby, who declined an offer of reinstatement in the United States Army as an atonement for dismissal from West Point, which army officials have since declared to have been unwarranted, is now away from Seattle, and University faculty members say he has become engaged. Professor T. C. D. Kincaid, Dr. Charles Strong and Professor James H. Hance are also announced to be engaged.

Secretary Taft's plans for the reorganization of the administrative methods of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as approved by President Roosevelt, have been made public. They take the form of three executive orders. Briefly, they provide for the transfer to the Chief of Engineers of the Army supervision of the purchase of materials and supplies, the maintenance of offices within the United States by the Commission for convenient execution of its business, the appointment in the United States of the Commission's employes to be made by the general purchasing officer under civil service rules, and the abolishment after August 15th of the provision for general auditors, and the appointment for the Commission upon the isthmus of an examiner of accounts and in Washington an assistant examiner of accounts. These duties are specifically indicated, having in view a thorough inspection of accounts of the various offices, the periodical accounting of each in the hands of the disbursing officers and examination of the books of the Commission kept by the disbursing officer.

INTERPORT GOLF.

The *Kobe Herald* gives the following particulars regarding the interport golf matches played at Rokkosan on Sunday and Monday:—

The Singles were played on Sunday afternoon and resulted as follows:—

Daunt (Kobe) beat Mollison (Yokohama), 4 and 2.

Biron (Kobe) beat Colchester (Yokohama), 7 and 6.

McGill (Kobe) beat McClure (Yokohama), 3 and 2.

Gill (Kobe) lost to Williamson Jones (Yokohama), 2 down.

Des Voeux (Kobe) beat Ferrier (Yokohama), 5 and 3.

Thomson (Kobe) beat Hardman (Yokohama), 1 up.

Cox (Kobe) lost to Brady (Yokohama), 1 down.

Groom (Kobe) lost to Bennett, 1 down.

As each game counted one point, Kobe emerged from the Singles with a score of 5 to Yokohama's 3.

The foursomes were brought off on Monday morning, resulting as below:—

Mollison and Colchester (Yokohoma) beat Daunt and Biron (Kobe) by 1 up.

McGill and Gill (Kobe) won by 1 and 4 from Williamson Jones and McClure (Yokohama).

Des Vœux and Thomson (Kobe) beat Ferrier and Hardman (Yokohama) 4 and 3.

Cox and Groom (Kobe) lost to Brady and Bennett by 7 and 5.

The foursomes were thus equally divided between the two ports, Kobe being left the winner on the two days' play by seven points to five. There can be no doubt that Yokohama, with all the disadvantage of playing on a strange course, made a very good showing, and, as Mr. Daunt remarked at tiffin, Kobe will have to improve considerably if the Rokko team is to hold its own on the Negishi course next year. It has to be noted, too, that the northerners were to some extent hindered by the weather. The conditions on the whole were good, but on Sunday afternoon there was a thunder shower, and the mist which formed, although slight, was sufficient to put the Yokohama men rather off their game. The course, happily, was in splendid condition—habitués of the links say it has never been better—and for this thanks are due to the efforts of the Greens Committee. The play on the whole was good, and there were several excellent individual performances, the most notable being a wonderful drive by McGill in his match with McClure on Sunday. Driving from the last tee, he drove the last green. This is by much the longest drive ever seen on Rokkosan, the distance, as given on the card, being 254 yards. Mollison also drove up well on Sunday, and Brady played a very good game. It may be added that Daunt took the seventh hole in 3, and Groom the 10th hole in 3, and Groom the 10th hole in 2. Kobe, it is perhaps as well to say, were not playing quite their strongest team, Parkill being kept away by business considerations. Yokohama, however, were also without one of their best men.

As a delicate compliment to the Yokohama visitors to Rokkosan last week-end, says the *Kobe Herald*, the competition for the fourth nomination for the Captain's Cup was postponed from the last Sunday in July to the 3rd and 4th instant. This enabled the Yokohama players who are members of the local club to take out cards; but the winner turned up in Mr. Stanley Clarke, one of Kobe's promising players of the rising generation. He is to be congratulated on his win. This is his first success, and it is all the more creditable, seeing that a large field of nearly thirty players were out for this event:—

RETURNS.

A. S. Clarke.	100—26=	74
Major Moore I.M.S.	85—10=	75
J. P. Crowther	103—26=	77
F. R. Daniel	93—14=	79
J. F. Rabbitt	106—26=	80
E. Des Vœux	92—12=	80
G. Biron	84— 4=	80
J. M. McGill	94— 7=	87
A. W. Crombie	114—26=	88
W. G. Feast	106—18=	88
G. D. Clarke	109—20=	89
C. J. Lucas	114—22=	92
J. M. Mollison	93-Scr.=	93
P. L. Spencer	115—18=	97
W. A. Stopani	131—30=	101
Lee Lee	133—33=	103

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SPREADING THE TRUTH.

Messrs. S. W. Woodward and J. B. Sleman, the well-known Washington business men who came to the Orient to attend the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo and the Centenary Missionary Conference in Shanghai, upon reaching Washington were interviewed by the leading papers. Among other things they spoke as follows:

Washington Post, June 16th, 1907. "We were not able to discover any of the anti-American feeling which is so much spoken of in the newspapers in this country. The anti-American demonstrations which were reported before we went abroad we found upon careful inquiry to have been very insignificant, attracting practically no attention in Tokyo, where they had taken place. None of the other Americans who have visited the far East this spring, and with whom we came in contact had anything to say about their treatment in Japan, save praise for the cordiality of it. We feel that the suggestion of Japan's going to war over the troubles on the Pacific Coast is an absurdity.

The principal event of our stay in Japan was the Tokyo conference of the World's Student Christian Federation, which brought together the Christian students and professors of twenty-five nations. The highest officials in the Empire joined heartily in the courtesies to this conference and the press in particular was most cordial in its tone, and gave the most complete accounts of all the proceedings."

Washington Star, June 16, 1907. One of the strongest impressions that has come to us in the past four months has been the knowledge that we have gained of the contributions which America is making to the new civilization of the far East. In China the educational ideals are largely now in the hands of Americans, and if this country rises to its full opportunity through its missionary agencies there is no reason why this condition should not continue. China is reaching out for Western learning and has abolished absolutely her old educational system. The graduates of mission schools are in great demand for the most important governmental assignments, and in this way the influence of Christianity is reaching the very heart of the nation. Almost all the modern medical science in China and Korea has been contributed by missionary agencies and the medical education in these countries comes largely from these sources. While these are in a sense subordinate to the main purpose of missionary activity, yet it is very clear that they form the channel through which the Christian religion is reaching thousands of Chinese and Koreans.

"The presence of a number of American business men in the far East this spring led to a careful discussion of various methods and plans of missionary work, and it was unanimously the opinion of these men that the educational opportunity in China today was strategic and that if the field were fully occupied Christian thought would dominate in new China.

"We were unable to understand references made in recent newspaper articles to the bad treatment of American travellers in Japan. We have come as directly from Japan as steamers and trains could bring us and we have come into touch with several hundred travellers and tourists without hearing so much as a suggestion from any one that any discourtesy was shown them. We believe that the feeling of the Japanese regarding the San Francisco incidents has been greatly exaggerated. We learned shortly after our arrival in Japan in March that the anti-American demonstrations, so much enlarged upon by American newspapers just before we went out, were of no consequence whatever. In meeting a large number of officials and business men the only expressions we have heard were those of regret for San Francisco's attitude, nothing of resentment against the American people as a whole."

Washington Times, June 16, 1907. "The enthusiasm, unity and high character of the more than 1,000 missionaries representing many denominations and many lands was most impressive.

"The attitude of the people and press in China, Japan and Korea was cordial to the last extent.

"We cannot in the least understand the recently published interview from a traveller in Japan who said that Americans were being insulted in Yokohama and elsewhere. We not only did not see any such thing, but we did not hear a single reference to it by one of the hundreds of tourists we met in Japan at one time or another. On the other hand we heard numerous references to the cordiality of the people and the absence of signs of resentment, such as we had been led to believe before we went there might be in evidence.

"Most of the statements made in the press of the United States regarding anti-American demonstrations in Japan were found to be almost entirely the creation of the American newspaper man.

"We have been away from Washington four months and four days and every moment of the time has been crowded full of interesting travelling companions, and could ask for no more cordial welcome than that extended us in the countries we have visited. Our trip had as its objective the attendance upon the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo and the centenary of the Protestant Missions in Shanghai which took place a few weeks later.

"In the interval between the Tokyo and the Shanghai conferences we visited all the principal cities and many of the less important places, studying as far as time would permit, the methods and results of Christian work. One of the principal impressions received during our time in Japan was the impression that Japan is open-minded toward Christianity and the ancient religions are losing their hold upon its people.

"The great desire of the Japanese church to be independent as soon as possible from all foreign aid, is in itself evidence of the adaptability of Christianity to the Orientals. No missionary or native Christian questions for the moment that the future religion will be Christianity, and this view is shared by many who still espouse Buddhism.

"Without referring at length to our travels through China, I would say a word of the very great progress of the Christian missionaries in Korea. This is perhaps the most striking feature of our entire visit. Competent judges feel that Christianity will be the full accepted religion of Korea within the next ten to fifteen years."

CONVENTION RELATING TO JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN RAILWAY CONNECTION IN MANCHURIA.

TRANSLATED FROM OFFICAL TEXT IN FRENCH.

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Rusia, having resolved to conclude a Convention concerning the connection of the Japanese and the Russian Railways in Manchuria, conformatory to the provisions of Article VIII of the Treaty of Peace signed at Portsmouth on 5th September, 23rd August, 1905, the undersigned, Itchiro Motono, Docteur en Droit, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and le Maitre de la Cour Imperial Alexandre Iswolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, being duly authorised for the purpose by their respective Governments, have agreed and concluded the following articles, under the title of Provisionary.

Regarding those provisions of this convention which concern the South Manchuria Railway Company on the one part and the Chinese Eastern Railway Company on the other, the two Governments engage mutually to take necessary measures to ensure their prompt execut on by the said Companies.

Art. I.—The junction of the sections of the two railways will be made at the boundary line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Southern Manchuria Railway Company shall prolong its line at the gauge adopted by that Company from the Tchantchun station of the said Company to the limit of the Kuanchentze station of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Chinese Eastern Railway shall construct a line of the same gauge in continuation to the Japanese line constructed by the Southern Manchurian Railway in the platform of the Russian Kuanchentze station. The Chinese Eastern Railway shall construct in prolongation of its line, a railway of the gauge of 1 meter 524 (Russian gauge of 5 English feet) from the platform of the Russian Kuanchentze station to the limit of that station, and the Southern Manchurian Railway Company shall construct a line of the same gauge in continuation to the prolongation of the Russian railway constructed by the Chinese Eastern Railway Company to the Japanese Tchantchoun station.

The point of junction of the two sections of the Japanese and Russian railways and the plans of that junction shall be resolved upon in common accord between the two Companies.

Art. II.—The Southern Manchurian Railway Company as well as the Chinese Eastern Railway Company shall establish, besides the junction of their lines, direct communication for passengers and for merchandise, and also all the necessary installations, in order to effect in the shortest time and with the least expense possible, the transport of the merchandise at the terminal stations, made necessary by the difference in the width of the gauges.

Each Company reserves the right to decide on the plans of construction within the limits of its own ground.

Art. III.—Each Company takes charge of all the undertakings mentioned in Art. I. and II. of the present convention which entails on them respectively, and the undertakings shall be executed by the Companies with the least possible delay and as far as possible simultaneously.

Art. IV.—The maintenance of the tracks, of the installations for transmission and transport and all the other accessories upon the ground of each railway shall respectively be taken charge of by the companies.

Art. V.—The traffic between the Southern Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be established conformatory to the following conditions:

The passenger trains of the Southern Manchuria Railway, with passengers, their baggage and other objects transported by those trains proceed on the Japanese track to the Russian station of Kuanchentze, and the passenger trains of the Chinese Eastern Railway, with passengers, their baggage and other objects transported by those trains proceed on the Russian track to the Japanese station of Tchentchoun.

The freight trains of the Southern Manchuria Railway to proceed on the Chinese Eastern line come on the Japanese track to the Russian station of Kuanchentze, where the delivery and transport of the merchandise in the Russian railway are effected, and the freight trains of the Chinese Eastern Railway to proceed on the Southern Manchurian line come by the Russian track to the Japanese station of Tchantchoun, where the delivery and transport of the merchandise to the Japanese railway are effected.

Art. VI.—The time schedule for the movement of trains, having in view the connection of the two railways, shall be arranged in common accord by the managements of the two Railway Companies.

Art. VII.—The passenger fares and freight charges for travelling between the two terminal stations shall be collected: Those going from south to north, conformatory to the tariffs in force on the Southern Manchurian line, and those going from north in south, conformatory to the tariffs in force on the Chinese Eastern line.

The distribution of the fees collected for transport on the lines of the two Companies shall be made in accordance with an agreement to be concluded between the managements of the two Companies.

Art. VIII.—Each Company enjoys the right gratuitously and reciprocally to make use of the connecting line and the installations attached to the service of transport appertaining to the other.

Art. IX.—The two railway Companies shall organise a train service mutually co-ordinating and sufficient to ensure regular passenger and merchandise traffic, and establish regulations and provisions for the service of exploitation, all in conformation to the interests of that service.

Art. X.—All the provisions to be later adopted on the basis of the present Convention and concerning the train service, the transport of merchandise, the signal service, etc., shall be regulated by special arrangement between the two Companies, with due approval of the respective Governments. The mutual use of the organs of transportation, the relation between employees of the two railways as well as the mode of fixing the joint quota to each administration in the distribution of the receipts, shall be regulated subsequently by the similar arrangement.

Art. XI.—In all cases where the management of the two railways cannot agree on points covered by the present Convention or in general upon all the other points concerning their reciprocal relations mentioned in the said Convention, the differences shall be regulated by the decision of the two respective Governments, arrived at in common after the exchange of views between them on the subject.

In proof whereof the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia have signed the present Provisionary Convention and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at St. Petersburg in duplicate on the 13th day of the sixth month of the 40th of Meiji corresponding to 31st May or 13 June 1909.

(Signed) ISWOLKY.
(Signed) I. MOTONO.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

The Additional Articles of the above Convention are as follows:—

1.—The Imperial Japanese Government and the Imperial Russian Government, desiring to establish direct communication of passengers and of merchandise on the different lines of railways, Japanese and Russian, agree to facilitate the conclusion, with the briefest possible delay, of a special arrangement to that end.

2.—The undersigned, Ichiro Motono, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan, and Alexandre Iswolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, having agreed on the adoption of article V. of the Provisionary Convention for railway connection. Until the construction of the Changchun-Kirin line, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that when the said line shall have been constructed, the transfer of passengers coming from the North by the Chinese Eastern Railway and going either in the direction of Kirin or in the direction of Tairen, and the transfer of passengers coming either by the Kirin line or by the South Manchurian line, and going in the direction of the north, shall be done

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at the Japanese station of Changchun. For that end a special arrangement shall be concluded later between the Companies interested.

3.—In view of effecting the work of the railway connection in Manchuria, even before the completion of the works agreed upon in the Provisionary Convention signed this day, the South Manchurian Railway Company shall construct a provisionary station at Kwanchengtsu, and the two Companies shall establish, each on its own side, the necessary installations for the transmission of passengers, packages, baggage and other objects transported by passenger-trains, and transshipment of merchandise between the provisionary Japanese station and the Russian station of Kwanchengtsu.

Done at St. Petersburg in duplicate on the 13th day of the sixth month of the 10th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to 31st May, (June 13th) 1907.

(Signed) A. ISWOLSKY.
(Signed) I. MOTONO.

—*Japan Times.*

JAPANESE AND FOREIGN TRADE-MARKS.

Regarding Dr. Morrison's report about trade-marks in the Chinese markets, the Japanese authorities, according to the *Jiyu Tsushinsha*, say as follow :—

It has been reported in the foreign press that Japanese merchants are doing great mischief in China to foreign traders by imitating their trade-marks, and the cry against the former has become louder since the publication of the report of Dr. Morrison, the *Times'* correspondent at Peking. This report, however, is, we rather think, a one-sided view of the matter. The recent growth of our trade in China proper and Manchuria may have produced some unscrupulous traders who are making dishonest profits by imitating not only foreign but Japanese marks also. But such cases must be exceptional ones; and if they really happen, the dishonest practice is not restricted to Japanese alone, as we often hear of foreigners misappropriating Japanese trade-marks in central and southern China in connection with earthen-ware, glassware, &c. When Chinese consumers wanted only goods marked "Made in England," or "Made in Germany," Dr. Morrison's report might have been true, but the circumstances are now changed. Since the Japanese-Russian War, not only Chinese but even foreign residents welcome goods marked "Made in Japan" or "made in the East," and we are rather inclined to doubt the fairness of Dr. Morrison's report. On our part, it is our opinion that confusion of trade-mark rights is a phenomenon natural in newly opened markets, and it is especially difficult to avoid this in the present state of things in China. Japan, however, did not neglect to pay attention to this, and has been and is trying to suppress such illegal practices by establishing in China trade-mark rights of all nationalities. For this purpose she has bound China in the Additional Treaty of Commerce and Navigation to enact a trade-mark law. Were such law enacted in China, all foreigners would receive equal protection under one and the same law, and there could be no international difficulties about trade-mark law. Japan's intention is honourable. She does not mean in any way to monopolize the Chinese trade, but simply to introduce into that empire an institution which is in force in all civilized countries and to have the rights and interests of all foreigners respected and protected there. Of this there can be no doubt. But the first Chinese legislation as to trade-marks was doomed to postponement for an indefinite time on account of objections from some of the foreign States. Japan listened to the arguments of these States, yielded to them as far as not inconsistent with her interests, and endeavoured to bring about an amicable settlement, but in vain. It may be argued that Japan and European and American countries have still extra-territorial jurisdiction in China, that had China enforced such law, it would not be applicable to foreigners, and that consequently, plagiarism of marks would be practiced with impunity as before. But if an agreement be made by the Powers to respect Chinese registration, perfect protection of trade-mark rights can be vouchsafed. Without advocating the radical method of remedy, the foreign states are raising objections to unimportant particulars, and calling into question the morality of certain traders in China, are quite ignoring the purpose for which such laws are enforced in every country.

Arrangements have been concluded among several Powers providing for the mutual protection of trade-marks in China, promising to apply their own trade-mark laws in Chinese territories upon marks registered in their countries. Japan has not as yet entered into such an agreement with any state, but there can be no objection to it on her part, as it is only an extension of the validity of trade-mark rights, which are protected in her own dominions, to the Chinese Empire. But introduction of a trade-mark law into that empire is a problem that requires prior attention; and if, after the enforcement of such law, there be necessity to provide for mutual protection, it will not be too late to conclude an agreement then. Foreign papers decry also the Japanese law as not competent to protect foreign marks. But it must be adapted to its conditions, and however perfect a law of one country may be, it cannot be copied by another in entirety. In Japan most industrial undertakings are new. Notwithstanding this fact, Japan from the first has given ample protection to trade-marks of prior use. Thus in the first trade-mark regulations (Rules Governing Registration of trade-marks, promulgated in 1884) protection was given to him who first made use of a trade-mark; in the next legislation it was provided that when there were two or more similar trade-marks used by different persons, none of them would be registered; and in the law now in force, marks in use prior to the date on which the law took effect, that is, July 1899, are held unregistrable. The spirit of Japanese legislation is to give protection to trade-marks of prior use, but most of the marks offered for registration being new, she has adopted a system in which the title is given to the first registrant, instead of the first user, as is the case in some countries. The state of things in Japan led her to adopt the former system, and in adopting this system there is no discrimination against foreigners. Under the treaties of peace and commerce and the convention of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, the subjects and citizens of the treaty Powers and any other foreigners residing in Japan, receive the same protection as Japanese subjects regarding their trade-marks. If foreigners do not neglect to assume their rights, the Japanese law gives them sufficient protection, and it is not fair for them to hold the Japanese law responsible for injuries which are only caused by their own negligence. Besides, it is not Japan alone that adopts the "first application" system. Of the principal commercial states in the world, there are eleven countries (Germany, France, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Canada and Brazil) where the same system is in force, against five (Great Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Philippine Islands) where the "prior use" principle is adopted.

To sum up, there is of course necessity to investigate whether or not there are any unscrupulous Japanese merchants trading in China who appropriate trade-marks belonging to others. Suppression of such a dishonest practice is the intention of Japan, and in the sincerity of her desire to introduce into China a system of protection of industrial property for the sake of civilization and the development of commerce, Japan is next to none. This is evident from her policy. If the foreigners understand the true nature of the matter without being led astray by superficial views, they will not hesitate to recognize the probity and impartiality of Japan's attitude.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As training is shortly to be commenced a word of advice to the various owners would perhaps not be amiss. This season will see many more horses at work of a morning than has been seen in the past and I think that in the interest of those who train and keep horses the track should be opened earlier than 5.30 a.m. No owner likes to send his horse on a crowded track, especially if he wishes fast work that morning hence one of the reasons why the track should be open at daylight. There is really no need of any official having to be present at that hour except the assistant clerk of the course, as the number of horses working at a very early hour would no doubt be limited. In Australia, India, Penang, Singapore and many other places the course is open to trainers day and night, and it should be the same here if the Club intend to bring racing to a high standard.

It is quite apparent that it is the general public instead of owners that are being studied simply become the former demur if they happen to miss a good gallop on account of the early hour it was held.

I trust that owners in a body will take this matter up and compel the Club to open the course at daylight which would be to the owners' interest and not to a few interested tipsters.

I might also remind owners that now having horses of more value in work it is absolutely necessary that every opportunity should be embraced to prevent over-crowding and accident.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc. SPORTSMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—After repeated perusal of the letter in your issue of this morning, signed "Sportsman," I am at a loss to arrive at any logical conclusion as to "Sportsman's" intentions in offering his "word of advice to owners." He surely cannot have seriously considered it necessary to inform the owners that it would be in their interests to have the training track opened for use at daylight. Nor can he be serious in advising the owners to compel the Club to do anything in their interests. Had he recommended a petition to the officials, his advice might have been looked upon as fitting the times in which we live. But the temerity of advising compulsion can only be taken as a joke. Owners' interests, forsooth: ridiculous idea. In the Nippon Race Club there is a delightful freedom from any pretence in that matter. Witness the latest official edict that every horse must carry a numbered saddlecloth when working on the course. This is not to help the owners to recognise their own horses, or to further the interests of sport in any way. Either official restriction, pure and simple, or for the benefit of the stop-watch division. Will the next move be to compel the riders to wear a number, convict like?

"Sportsman" refers to what is done in other countries, but in this connection his remarks are not correct, as enclosed courses and training tracks in the places he mentions are not usually open throughout day and night. I have an acquaintance with a great number, and I cannot call to mind one *enclosed* track which is not closed at certain hours, although it is true that such closing is usually to keep off trespassers, and not as a restriction on the training of horses. But comparisons are odious. One of the first questions occurring to a visitor being shewn the Club's property at Negishi under the guidance of one of the officials, would probably be "Why do you not make a decent race course?" Anywhere else but in Japan, the race track itself is the first consideration; afterwards as funds permit, stands and enclosures. In Japan, perhaps naturally, it is the other way round. When a new Race Club is started, first comes the accommodation for gambling: then accommodation for spectators: next, say, stabling, tiffin rooms, offices, &c.: last of all the track itself.

The Nippon Race Club has long been established, and is reputed to be well provided with funds. In fact members of the Executive Committee have been known to complain of the difficulty of disposing, without wasting, of the income of the Club. But still the course remains a bad one, from almost every point of view except the spectacular. It is uneven in surface, wanting in turf, badly drained, and both in gradients and curves (or correctly bends) it approaches the dangerous. Year after year a little "tinkering," but of real improvement hardly anything. And why? Is it because in other countries the track is the first consideration, that here in Japan it must be the last? Or is the track considered good enough. A member of the Permanent Committee once said in my hearing, "We have raced on that course, down that dip, and round those bends, for over thirty years. Why complain now?"

Reverting once more to "Sportsman's" letter, I trust that it will not cause any owner or other ordinary member of the Club to dream of rebellion against vexatious restrictions. The Committee are all powerful, and common or garden members, owners, &c., should accept with becoming meekness petty annoyances less worse befall. Common members might be ordered to wear numbers, like common private soldiers, or convicts, or our race horses.

Yours, &c. RED. AD. AB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It would be interesting to know how "Sportsman," the writer of a letter in the columns of your yesterday's issue upon the subject of the arrangements at the Nippon Race Club, is qualified to offer "words of advice" to owners and to the committee elected by the members to control the Club's affairs.

May I be permitted to remind "Sportsman" who is not, I take it, either a member or an owner, that the Committee of the Club is the only judge of what is best in the interest of the members and owners, having been elected by the said members and owners for that purpose, and that it is not necessarily the wish of the club to follow rules laid down by other racing clubs, either in Australia, Singapore, or elsewhere as to the management of its business? If the Committee does not carry out its duties to the satisfaction of the members, by all means elect a new one, but for goodness' sake let us allow the Committee, when once we have elected it, to deal with questions as they arise on its own judgement, without "words of advice" from unqualified outsiders.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

"A MEMBER."

7th August, 1907.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—"Judge: one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question; an expert."—Standard dictionary.

It is to be presumed that the above quoted defini-

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tion does not convey the meaning of the word "judge" intended by your correspondent "A Member" in reminding "Sportsman" that the Committee of the Nippon Race Club is the only judge of what is best in the interests of members and owners. Probably "A Member" used the word in its legal sense; i.e., "an officer invested with authority." It would be absurd to suggest that members of the Club, elected to serve on the Committee, are thereby invested with wisdom and experience as adjuncts necessary to their position. Taking into consideration the manner in which the election of the Committee is usually engineered in the Nippon Race Club, it is doubtful whether anyone properly conversant with the procedure would claim either that the Committee is elected solely because of the possession individually of the aforesaid qualifications, or by the choice of the bulk of members of the Club. The elections are usually carried by the organised vote of a comparatively small section; the votes of the large majority being wasted by reason of want of coherence. At any annual general meeting of members, a very small number of members present, voting solid, will carry their ticket, and elect the Committee they have agreed upon. That does not necessarily mean that the Committee elected is not the best available: on the contrary, it usually means that the Committee elected will probably work together with more harmony than would otherwise result from the election of a number of members by the casual voting of a meeting. But it is somewhat sarcastic of a member who, if I mistake not, has played a considerable part in the engineering of elections in the past, to tender the advice, if you don't like the way the Committee works, elect another lot next time.

Considering therefore the manner in which the Committee is elected, and also the plenary powers held by them under the unusual rules of the Nippon Race Club, the Committee will do well to give every consideration to the wishes of members, owners or otherwise, expressed during their term of office, as well as at the annual general meetings.

I do not wish to suggest that the individual members of the Committee are wanting in consideration for the wishes of the other members of the Club. Personally I have found them ready and willing to listen to gratuitous advice from an outsider, although it is rather difficult to get them as a body to adopt suggestions which as individuals they admit they consider best in the interests of the Club. They cannot hope to please everybody, nor can they be expected to follow all the advice that is given them by men whose knowledge may exist principally in their own imaginations. But they must expect to be criticised, and as long as criticism is honest and put forward in the interests of the Club, the Committee must not be too prone to take offence thereat.

Yours etc., AN OLD MEMBER.

THE RACE CLUBS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I have perused very carefully various letters lately regarding the race clubs and I cannot yet come to any conclusion as to the proper facts. I do not in the least wish to interfere with their manner of conducting their affairs, but a suggestion will, no doubt, carry these lines a bit further by setting forth my opinion that as the Race Clubs are reaping a good harvest through the pari-mutuel, I presume the general public will quite agree and endorse my opinion that besides the usual winning horse, there should be, as in China and other ports, place betting, thereby giving the unfortunate bettor a chance to recover some of his loss.

I remain, Yours very truly, FAIRPLAY.

A WORD TO KARUIZAWA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Although Karuizawa has arrived at that point of civilization indicated by a Lecture Hall, Tennis Courts and even, it is rumoured, by the adoption of dress coats and decolletée gowns for dinner wear, it cannot yet boast of a local newspaper, or I should not be requesting space for this letter in your columns, which I am writing to prove that its community has still something wanting in the way of good manners.

Kose is popular as an agreeable place for picnics, and its few residents would have no objection to its being used as such, if those visiting it would behave as I presume they have to do at Karuizawa, but in too many cases they do not. About a fortnight ago a party of young Hooligans of both sexes, accompanied by their elders, burst with shrieks and howls into the valley, and conducted themselves in such a way that I was even then on the point of taking up the pen to complain of their behaviour, but on second thoughts, as they were only young people (although quite old enough to know better) I concluded I would let their visit pass unnoticed.

I will, however, now take the opportunity of reminding them that a water-mill is not an indigenous production of the forest, neither is it a mechanical toy provided for their amusement, but being where it is, they may rightly conclude it to be the private property of the proprietor of the valley, and as such, they have no right whatever to use it as a plaything by shutting off and turning on the water, running up and down the shoot, etc. If they must have such a toy to play with, there may possibly be one nearer their homes in Karuizawa with which they can amuse themselves if the owner permit.

Also a female of the party was overheard by my servant, who fortunately understands English, announcing her intention of washing her hands in a spring used for water for my dinner table, and with much presence of mind he immediately wrote "*Private*" on a piece of board and nailed it on the gate (it appeared that even a gate and fence around the spring was not sufficient indication to the individual that it was private property) for he said "I did not wish that foreign woman to wash her hands in my Okusan's drinking water!"

This sort of conduct clearly shows how some—I hope not all—foreigners behave when they invade a village inhabited only by Japanese. In this case, they were in all probability unaware there was a foreigner not only witness of their conduct, but able, if necessary, to expose it. It is this disregard of the common courtesies of life, which they are obliged to observe amongst themselves, that gives foreigners justly such a bad name for rudeness in this country. And not only in Japan, for there appeared last year in the leading Shanghai paper, a letter headed "*Words of Wise Warning*," written after the opening of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway as far as a district called Naziang, about 23 miles from Shanghai, stating that "on the very first Sunday after the opening, sportsmen to the number of four dozen guns, and with twenty dogs, invaded the place, and five minutes afterwards, reports of guns were heard from all sides echoing through the still atmosphere. But while they were seeking their pleasure through different villages, curses were constantly being poured upon them, for many of the sportsmen in their mad desire to find birds, trampled on cabbage and other vegetable gardens, and tore down fences even where there were roads near by. The countrymen were surprised and enraged at the sight, but as they had not courage to make personal complaint, they employed curses instead." The writer went on to say—"If we were placed in their position how would we feel, and what would we do when we saw our property thus damaged? Why we would certainly feel greatly enraged, and would protest with all our might. What these countrymen can do, being incapable of protesting, is to bear in mind a certain amount of hatred, which will readily burst into an outrage if they are driven to extremity. Then all will say—perfectly ignoring the fact that everything must have a cause—that it is a manifestation of anti-foreign feeling, and of a barbarous nature." And the letter ended thus—"In order to prevent the growth of any trouble, and to lessen further unreasonable abuse of other people's property, I beg you to insert this letter."

To return to my subject—it is fortunate for the valley of Kose that it has no reputation for sport, otherwise assuredly the report of guns would often be heard throughout its peaceful shades, and as to our gardens being trampled on, I had ocular and aural proof of that possibility this very morning, when more than a dozen grown-up men and women rushed shrieking, howling, and yelling past my kitchen door, through my back premises and front garden, like a party of escaped lunatics, in spite of a board with "Private Ground" on it, which I had been obliged to put up last year to prevent foreign children from Karuizawa from plucking my flowers.

I would remind these trespassers, and other future visitors to Kose, that we, the residents, whether foreign or Japanese, are civilized people, and quite aware of the common amenities of social life. We do not rush howling into Karuizawa invading peoples' premises without a word of apology (if we did, I think the services of the Karuizawa *Junsa* would soon be called into requisition!) and we expect the same courtesy from the Karuizawa foreigners.

I say "foreigners," for no Japanese would be guilty of such outrageous behaviour. Well did the late Sir Edwin Arnold say that a European might take a lesson in good manners from any Japanese countryman or coolie—provided he had not been contaminated by contact with Europeans!

In Kose, there are in the season many Japanese youths, students, children, coolies, besides residents, but never is a sound heard except the murmur of the streams or the call of birds, excepting when picnic parties from Karuizawa come up, and of their presence we are soon made painfully aware. To these, as Kose is a popular place for picnics, I would suggest, as there is more than a mile of forest to be traversed before reaching it, including a hill steep enough, one would think, to exhaust their vocal powers somewhat, that they might expend their superfluous howlings and shriekings amongst the pine-trees where they would be no nuisance to any one, before they come within earshot of our residences, as it is no pleasure to us to hear their far from sweet voices when raised to the pitch of screams and yells.

I have no desire to disavow the authorship of this letter, therefore I append my initials, which are pretty well known throughout Japan, and remain.

Yours, etc. E. S. P.

August 3rd.

ESPERANTO.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—A couple of years ago I started the teaching of Esperanto in Japan, and had over a thousand pupils. Since that time a few small Esperanto schools have been started in Tokyo, and clubs have also been started in other places, and in general the movement has grown. Last summer I conducted a class of nearly two hundred pupils in Tokyo, and about the middle of August gave a public lecture in Esperanto, interpreted into Japanese, at the rooms of the Educational Society in Tokyo, where I suggested that Japanese travelling abroad should make a trial of the language, making special mention of Vladivostock, as it is so near Japan. Various reports have from time to time appeared in the papers in Europe of parties of people going from England to France, Germany, Belgium, and *vice versa*, and being well received by the people of those countries, and of their having no difficulty whatever in making themselves understood, or in understanding others. Two international Esperanto congresses have also been held, the first at Boulogne-sur-mer and the second at Geneva, where everyone understood everyone else, it is said. This month the international congress is to be held in Cambridge, and it will be interesting to see the results. But having read all these reports, I was anxious to make the trials myself. I had already spoken Esperanto to a few foreigners in Japan and had no difficulty in understanding them, but was curious to see how the experiment would succeed in a foreign country. Having spent the summer in Siberia I have had the pleasure of meeting no less than seven Russian Esperantists, some in Vladivostock and some in the country, and of these seven only one understood or spoke any English. The results surprised me, for I had expected some little difficulty at first owing to some possible slight differences in pronunciation or in syntax, but from the very first moment I have experienced no difficulty at all. The only thing was that at first I could not speak very rapidly, or, I should say, fluently, but after my second conversation I could do so. I did not feel very sure of myself, so I always carried a dictionary in my pocket, but up to the present time I have had to look up only two words. The Esperantists everywhere have treated me most kindly and made my visit a very pleasant one. I have been entertained by them in the city, on board vessels, and at their country houses. It is to be sincerely hoped that the movement will spread, for during the ten days here before finding the Esperantists it was extremely lonely: now I feel perfectly at home.

With apologies for taking up so much of your space, I am, etc.

EDWARD GAUNTLETT.

Okeantskaja, Siberia, Aug. 2nd, 1907.

DR. D. C. GREENE'S LETTER ON CHRISTIANITY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—As far as it goes Dr. Greene's contribution to the controversy now going on in your columns is on the whole extremely clear. But it does not go far enough to settle the real issue between Agnostics and Christians. Nor do I think that Dr. Greene would be authorized by the majority of Missionaries working in this country to make the following admissions: (1) That the spirit of Christianity did not manifest itself for the first time in Christ Nor among the Jewish people. (2) That such worthies as Socrates, Plato, Seneca, Confucius, &c. are *essentially* Christian. (Dr Greene quotes this opinion with approval, I take it, or his reference to it would be irrelevant). (3) That the "Immanent God" has made Himself known to those who have really sought Him even in lands far outside the pale of Christendom. To me, sir, it seems that the position Dr. Greene has taken up is logically untenable. Having gone so far as to sweep aside the huge dogmatic structure that has been built on the supernaturalism which, according to all orthodox Roman Catholics, Greek Church Christians and Protestant sects forms the true basis of the creed called Christianity, he must be prepared to go further and to admit that Christianity's claim to acceptance rests solely on its ethical teaching, and he must admit that that ethical teaching is in no sense inferior to that of some other sytems of ethical thought well known to

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us. When reading such letters as that of Dr. Greene one naturally asks, what has Dr. Greene to teach the Japanese that they do not know? The immense ethical superiority of Christianity is assumed to exist, but it has never been logically demonstrated. In as far as Christ's ethical teaching is embodied in the lives of the people one meets in society every day no fair-minded and impartial judge would says that Christians are superior to non-Christians. Are they more truthful? Are they more forgiving? Are they kinder? Are they more impartial? Are they more earnest in their search for truth when it is hard to find it? Are they more modest? Are they more honest and sincere than Agnostics, Confucianists, Buddhists or Comtists? The world will answer, no. Dr. Greene will say that it is unfair to judge of the theoretical superiority of Christian ethics by the extent to which Christian ideals are carried into practice. That is doubtless so. But if Christianity is not to be tested by its fruits, how can one test it? What Christianity has done in the world has been, it seems to me, equally well done by other ethical agencies. The ancient Romans were as charitable as modern Christians. To quote quite a new book on this subject:—"Philosophers and emperors proclaimed in impassioned language the universal brotherhood of men. Seneca, Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius declared, in almost modern phrases, that all men were their brothers and the whole world their country. Inscriptions of the period, which may be read in Boissier and Dill show that works of charity and mercy were lavishly multiplied." The point I wish, sir, especially, to make is this, that Dr. Greene's account of Christianity as a "spirit," a "movement" and an "experience" is not at all convincing because it lacks distinctiveness. The "spirit" he tells us is found elsewhere in the mind of Socrates and Confucius. The "experience" too he indicates is found elsewhere. The "devout Buddhist lady" evidently had it. The "movement" he describes as world-wide. Dr. Greene's letter takes away from Christianity all its significance. A few extremely broad-Church missionaries may hail this account of their position with satisfaction, but there are, sir, hundreds of missionaries in this country to-day who on perusal of Dr. Greene's letter will say, "If Christianity be no more than this, then I had better cease preaching it at once." So it seems to me that Dr. Greene's admissions go to show that he and his fellow-thinkers have nothing very special to teach intelligent Japanese who are well versed in Confucian and Buddhist ethics.

I do not think that facts bear out what Dr. Greene says about the agreement among missionaries in this country. It is quite impossible for Christians who deny miracles, the Divinity of Christ and the inspiration of the Scriptures and their general authority to agree with those who sincerely believe that the very existence of Christianity depends on its supernaturalism, on the truth of the Church's accepted creed and the dogmas embodied in it. I have no time to go into the matter; but I could give detailed proof of doctrinal differences of a most grave nature among Protestant Missionaries, and why Dr. Greene quietly excludes the members of the gigantic Roman Catholic Church and all the Greek Christians, who would certainly highly disapprove of the rationalization to which he has subjected their creed, I don't know.

When Dr. Greene writes about the "Immanent God," he enters the "land of mist." To define God is beyond Dr. Greene's powers and what the "Immanent God" may mean would require a whole treatise to make clear to anybody who has gone into the philosophy of this subject. Dr. Greene set out with the notion that by giving a very broad definition of Christianity he could do something to reconcile Agnostics and Christians, but this attempt is bound to fail, as Dr. Greene has not gone to the bottom of the subject under discussion. The Agnostic unequivocally denies the original premises of historical Christianity as quite arbitrary and unwarrantable. Dr. Greene's notion that Christianity can flourish and be a power in the world though it may be shown that its systems of theology all rest on an insecure basis is certainly the *ne plus ultra* of human credulity. The whole history of religion proves that no such dream will ever be realized.

I am, sir, yours, &c., AGNOSTIC.

August 3rd, 1907.

CHRISTIANITY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir:—In allowing myself to be diverted from the main point which I have raised in this discussion as to the moral and spiritual superiority of Christianity, to the minor matter of "Truth Seeker's" doubts as to the historicity of Christ, and other matters which scholars of the highest repute have long ago placed beyond the region of controversy, it is only fair to your readers and to myself that I should explain that it is only for "Truth Seeker's" sake that I venture the appearance of trying to reopen a question that competent authority has already satisfactorily settled to all minds that can be satisfied by reasonable evidence.

With reference to the last letter of "Truth Seeker," in which he fails to correct me by imagining that my reference to "Livy" is a mistake for an alleged interpolation in "Tacitus," I have to say that, the name "Livy" should have been *Pliny* the younger who, it will be remembered, in writing to the Emperor Trajan in the first century, makes distinct reference to Christ as a well known historical personage and to Christianity as an aggressive contemporary movement in the Roman Empire. Writing at such a time, there could have been no doubt as to who Christ was and when he lived. The reference of *Josephus* to Christ as the brother of James (Antiq. XXI. I. I.) is not doubted as authentic by any important authority. It seems to me presumption to pursue further a question that the most competent scholarship has already settled, but I would also call the attention of "Truth Seeker" to the letters of *Clement of Rome* who was a contemporary of some of those that had seen Christ, and who all through his scholarly writings (70 A D) clearly recognizes Christ as a historic character about whom he has no doubt. I might go on to speak of Polycarp, too, a disciple of the Apostle John, who died as a martyr for his faith in Christ. As to Huxley's dictum that men have been known to die for fictions of their imagination, I have to aver that while that may have been true of ignorant fanatics, history shows no example of a man like Paul or Polycarp dying for zeal without truth: these men, with great numbers of others, died rather than become living liars by denying what they *knew* to be *facts* and *truths*. If "Truth Seeker" refuses to be convinced by such witnesses as these good men and true, it would be useless for me to prolong the discussion by further references. Take, for instance, the epistles of Paul to the *Romans*, and his *two* to the *Corinthians*: no scholar of authority has ever ventured to impugn the genuineness or authoritativeness of these, and surely the contents of these writings are a sufficient proof of the contemporaneity of Christ to any unprejudiced mind.

I am sorry in my last letter to have inadvertently given the name of "Augustus," instead of "Tiberius," Caesar, as the Roman Emperor under whom Christ suffered crucifixion; but the unfair attempt to use what is so obviously a mistake of the pen, as a proof of my incompetency to express opinion, is clearly unworthy of any "Truth Seeker"; nor can this method of attack in the least change the fact that to historians and scholars of the highest repute, the historicity of Christ is as well established as that of the official under whom Christ was condemned.

Your correspondent's endeavor to draw me away from the essential point of the discussion to an elaborate dissertation on the subject of miracles, savors a little too much of pedantry to be successful; for why should he really want to hear my views upon a subject so exhaustively treated by higher authorities. As a genuine "Truth Seeker" would it not be more reasonable and satisfactory for him to study such books as J. B. Mozley's great work and many others that might be named, where the subject is discussed in a much more satisfactory manner than is possible to the columns of a newspaper. The fact that so many scientists of the first water see nothing in the subject of miracles to weaken their faith in Christ, ought to be enough to made a wise man think before setting himself up against them as out of date.

"Truth Seeker" refers me to some of his favorite authorities on the subject under review, for the correction of my ideas upon religion; but why does he expect me to take the opinion of second rate authorities, in preference to the highest. So far as linguistic and critical scholarship goes, none of those he named can be compared with some of those named in my last letter. If I want an opinion is it not more reasonable to expect a genuine one from a friend than an enemy, especially if the friend is in every sense superior? "Truth Seeker's" attempt to use the names of such unquestioned scholars as *Driver* and *Cheyne* as aids to discredit Christianity, is evidence of a peculiar bias that may well be buried under anonymity. At any rate it will be easy for your readers to see that when "Truth Seeker" remains unconvinced with all the highest authorities upon the subject solidly against him, nothing that I can say may be expected to move him to conviction.

Your correspondent's evident desire to get rid of the personal Christ as the essence of Christianity, shows how helplessly he wriggles on the point of a fact that shatters his whole position. But abler opponents than he, from Celsus and Justinian downwards, have tried in vain to do away with the personal Christ, yet the number of those that live by faith in Christ is greater than ever before in the world's history, and Christ is more than ever the most potent factor in human life. Men may dispute about the facts of history and the accidents and notions of theology, but they cannot deny their own experience. If a man has honestly tried to follow Christ and thereby finds that Christ has uplifted and ennobled his life, no amount of anti-Christian theories or arguments can prove his experience false. After all, unless a man is willing to live Christ, he cannot believe in Christ. "If any man will do my will, he will know of the doctrine," said Jesus. "He that is of the truth heareth my voice," said he again; I find all history but a confirmation of these statements.

"Truth Seeker" apparently fails to see that there would have been no Christianity, had there been no historic Christ. The light is a sufficient proof that the sun is up, without seeing the sun itself. And so the fact of Christianity as everywhere the most ennobling influence known to man, has been and will continue to be, for all reasonable minds, a sufficient and irrefutable proof, not only of the desirableness of the religion itself, but of its historicity. Christianity could no more have come to be without the historic Christ than Mohamedanism could have appeared without the prophet of Mecca. Some of the greatest scientists are content to prove their most far reaching theories by mere hypotheses. Now the hypothesis that, judged by its fruits, Christianity must be essentially good and true as the highest ideal revealed to man, is corroborated by the historic experiences of millions of good people, and even by secular history itself. If a man is not satisfied with this wealth of testimony, is there anything in the shape of evidence that will satisfy him?

Why then should "Truth Seeker" allow himself to wander away from, or ignore, the truth, that if the fruit is good, the tree cannot be evil. How can any theories he may invent or discover as to the historic development of the tree affect the present genuineness of the tree as good for man. Where a man complains that what is good enough for the best men, is not good enough for him, he discredits himself before all reliable witnesses.

I fear that truth will not allow me to admit with "Truth Seeker" that history at any time in any place, shows an ethical system at all equal to Christianity and yet existing independently of Christianity. Greece and Rome certainly did not, nor even the Hebrews, and I know of no modern non-Christian nation whose ethical system is admitted by those whose moral and spiritual character most qualifies them as judges, to be superior or even equal to the Christian system. Indeed one may without egotism make bold to ask where on the face of the earth to-day is there to be found a community fit for the highest that moral and spiritual man has attained unto, that Jesus Christ has not helped to make it so?

Yours, etc., J. INGRAM BRYAN.

August 5th, 1907.

KOBE TRADE-MARK DECISION.

The following decision has been issued by the Court of Cassation in regard to the appeal of Messrs. Carlowitz and Co., 124, Higashi-machi, Kobe, (through their representative. Mr. A. J. McGlew), against the decision of the Patent Bureau in the matter of the annulment of a registered trade mark being used by Haramoto Naraji, 90, Konagawa-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

The appeal is dismissed for the following reasons:—"The appellant insists it has been wrongly interpreted by the Patent Office that the words 'Names of persons, firm, companies or associations in general use, written in the ordinary way' in 6 parag., 2 Art. of Law of Trade Mark do not embrace every and all kinds of name used by persons; that the Patent Bureau was wrong in deciding that these words mean only such names as have been commonly used by third parties as names, and that as the character 'Lee Wo' has not been used by any others except the claimant it cannot be recognised as an ordinary name.

"And appellant further contends that as such names as are referred to in the above paragraph do not need to be in practical use by numerous people—even if used by one person only the name of 'Lee Wo' is recognisable as the firm name by the public—it is quite sufficient to sustain the right to be protected under the clause above referred; because 'George Washington,' 'Yoshitsune,' and 'Benkei' are easily recognised as distinguished names by the public, even though they are names of one person only. However, the Court finds the interpretation made by the Patent Office to be correct because the 6 parag. means only names used commonly and generally by people as explained by the Court below. And it cannot generally be applied to a case where a name is occasionally and sometimes used by one or more. Consequently the argument made by appellant is not admissible under I. parag., Art. 439 Civil Procedure."

The judgment is dated July 17 and signed by Judges Dr. Yoshi Tanabe, J. Kakeshita, T. Shikata, I. Shimizu, S. Tagami, G. Okura and I. Sasakibara.

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JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOLS.

Soon after the almost complete destruction of San Francisco by earthquake and fire, in April, 1906, says Mr. George Kennan in *The Outlook*, the Government of Japan telegraphed to the Government of the United States assurances of its sympathy and condolence, and a little later forwarded to the San Francisco Relief Committee and the American National Red Cross the sum of 492,000 *yen* ($246,000 gold) to be used in relieving the sufferings of the homeless people in the stricken city. Judged by American standards of wealth and charity, the amount thus sent was not so great as to be especially noteworthy; but it exceeded the contributions of all the other foreign peoples of the earth put together, and, in view of the fact that it came from a comparatively poor nation, struggling to meet its financial obligations at the close of a great war, it was not only a generous gift, but a striking evidence of friendliness and good will.*

A few weeks after the receipt of this money, and while the San Francisco Relief Committee was drawing checks against the fund of which it formed a part, Professor Omori, an eminent Japanese scientist—a man who enjoyed in his own country a reputation corresponding to that which the late Professor Langley had in ours—was stoned by hoodlums in the streets of the very city to which Japan had extended a friendly hand of sympathy and help; and on the 8th of July his face was slapped by a labor union man in the California town of Eureka. In May, Professor Nakamura, a member of Professor Omori's party, was personally assaulted by hoodlums in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, and on the 8th of June he was covered with dust and ashes thrown at him by boys in the burnt district where he was making scientific observations. In the months that immediately followed, attacks were made upon Japanese in many parts of San Francisco, and, in one case at least, upon Japanese Christians who were going peaceably to church. So far as I have been able to ascertain, such cases of violence were exceptional and sporadic, rather than general; but if American Christians had been assaulted, and if Alexander Graham Bell and Simon Newcomb had been stoned, slapped, and covered with dust and ashes by Oriental hoodlums in the streets of Sendai, just after we had sent a generous contribution for the relief of sufferers from famine in northern Japan, we should have been surprised, to say the least, and should have regarded the violence as an extraordinary return for American sympathy and help.

On the 11th of last October, less than six months after the San Francisco Relief Committee had accepted with thanks the Japanese contribution of $246,000, the San Francisco Board of Education adopted a resolution directing the principals of all the primary and grammar schools of the city to exclude Japanese pupils, and to segregate them in a so-called "Oriental School," established, originally, for the Chinese, under the provisions of a law enacted thirty-four years ago.

At first sight there would seem to be a certain strangeness and incongruity in this sequence of events. The Japanese send to the San Franciscans $246,000 as a token of helpful friendliness and sympathy, and the San Franciscans reciprocate by stoning eminent Japanese scientists in the streets, by attacking Japanese Christians who are on their way to a Sunday church service, and by excluding Japanese schools from primary and grammar schools which they have attended for years and which are open to Italians, Germans, Scandinavians, Russians, Poles, Armenians, Mexicans, Greeks, Jews, and representatives of nearly all the nationalities of the Old World. What is the reason of this intolerant hatred of the Japanese which not only effaces remembrance of courtesy and kindness, but seems, in some of its manifestations, to overstep the bounds of decency and law? It must be a very strong feeling, and it must rest upon elemental facts and emotions of human nature. It is my purpose, in this article, to give the results of such study as I have been able to make of the Japanese school question on the Pacific Coast.

As the exclusion of Japanese children from the white public schools brought about the clash between the Federal authorities and the San Francisco Board of Education, I shall take up that subject first. It is, in itself, a comparatively trivial episode, but in it are involved all the factors of the Japanese problem, and it may properly serve, therefore, as an introduction to the larger and more important questions of economic competition and race antipathy.

The law under which the San Francisco Board of Education acted, when it barred the Japanese out of primary and grammar schools attended by whites, was enacted March 12, 1872,† and was aimed exclusively at the Chinese. There was no Japanese immigration at that time, and the words "separate schools for children of Mongolian or Chinese descent" were evidently intended to apply only to immigrants from the Asiatic mainland. The "segregation" school established under the provisions of this law was situated in the heart of Chinatown, and was officially known, for many years, as the "Chinese Schools." When Japanese immigrants in considerable numbers began to arrive in San Francisco, their children were not "segregated" in the Chinese Schools, but were admitted, without question or objection, to the schools attended by whites; and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, it was not until 1901, when the labor unions obtained control of the government, that any concerted action was taken against the Japanese, in the schools or out of them. After that time there slowly grew up a feeling of hostility to the Japanese, based partly upon their alleged untrustworthiness, partly on a fear of economic competition, and partly upon a feeling of race antipathy; and the Board of Education began to receive letters from the parents of white scholars, complaining of the enforced association of their children with the children of Japanese immigrants in the public schools. The Board, which was the creation of a labor union administration, sympathized, apparently, with these complaints, but was unable to take action upon them, owing to the fact that the Chinese School was already full, and there was no money available for a second school of segregation.

In the early part of 1905 the Board made an effort to secure an appropriation for the opening and maintenance of a distinctively Japanese school, but, on account, apparently, of the indifference of the municipal administration, which was busily engaged in grafting, this effort had no result. It attracted the attention, however, of the Japanese Consul, and in March, 1905, that officer, learning that the chief objection to Japanese scholars in the primary and grammar schools was their advanced age, suggested to the Japanese newspapers of the city that they advise the voluntary withdrawal of the older pupils. The papers acted on this suggestion, and most of the older pupils did withdraw. I refer to this incident only as a proof that the Japanese were amenable to reason, and were willing to act in a friendly way on a complaint that seemed to be well founded.

On the 7th of May, 1905, a number of trades union leaders founded the "Japanese and Korean Exclusion League," and this organization, by means of its meetings and its literature, soon increased the feeling of hostility to the Japanese, not only in San Francisco, but to some extent in the State. The earthquake and fire of April 18 destroyed the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and drove so many of its residents to Oakland and Alameda that, when the Chinese School was reopened, there was room in it not only for all the Chinese scholars who presented themselves, but also for the Japanese, who at that time were distributed among twenty-three other schools. The Board of Education thereupon changed the name of the Chinese School, called it the "Oriental School," and attempted to segregate in it the Japanese scholars of the city, who for years had been attending primary and grammar schools on terms of perfect equality with children of American and European descent. When this discrimination against Japanese led to an international complication and forced the Federal Government to interfere, the Board of Education attempted to justify its action by pleading, first, that the provisions of the State law of 1872 were mandatory and gave the Board no discretion; and, second, that an overwhelming majority of the so-called Japanese "school-boys" were grown men, who ought not to be allowed to sit beside young girls, in primary schools. In the public and private discussion of the subject that immediately followed the Board of Education, the California delegation in Congress, the San Francisco newspapers, the Exclusion League, and trade union leaders without exception, laid most stress upon the age of Japanese "boys" in the primary schools. Nobody attempted to ascertain the facts, but all declared, without inquiry or investigation, that the association of Japanese men with school-girls of tender years in the intimacy of school life was an intolerable evil which could no longer be endured. President Altmann, of the Board of Education, said: "We do not care to have our little children mixing with adult Japanese." (*San Francisco Chronicle*, December 7.) Senator Perkins declared that there were "not forty Japanese children of school age in San Francisco." (*San Francisco Examiner*, December 7.) Representative Hayes said: "Most of the Japanese pupils are youths from fifteen to twenty-five. It is nothing more than right and just to prohibit their attending school with young children." (*San Francisco Chronicle*, December 4.) The *San Francisco Call* said (December 4): "It is deemed inexpedient that adults should associate with little children in the intimate relations of school life." According to the *San Francisco Newsletter* (December 8): "A city ordinance eliminating all children, of whatever race or color, from the primary schools, when over sixteen, would eliminate ninety-five per cent. of the Japanese." Alfred Roncovieri, Superintendent of Schools, declared that "these so-called Japanese children are, ninety-five per cent. of them, young men. We object to an adult Japanese sitting beside a twelve-year-old girl. If this be prejudice, we are the most prejudiced people in the world." (*San Francisco Examiner*, December 5.) Misled by these confident assertions, the usually accurate and well-informed correspondent of a prominent New York journal said: "It will be news to most Easterners that almost none of the Japanese school-boys are boys. Practically without exception, they are full grown men, between the ages of twenty and thirty. Yet Japan expects them to be allowed to sit side by side, day after day, with American boys, and, more extraordinary yet, girls of tender years" (New York *Sun*, December 13.)

Persons and newspapers hostile to the Japanese, however, did not base their opposition to the presence of the latter in white schools solely upon age. Without investigation or inquiry, they began to attribute to "adult" Japanese "school-boys" a low moral standard and corrupting influence. The Berkeley *Gazette*, for example, asked: "Is there a power lodged anywhere in the universe that may oblige our young children to associate with men, in or out of school, who are not up to our standard of morals?" It might pertinently be asked, perhaps, whether the standard of morals referred to is that of the municipal administration which has excluded the Japanese from the white schools, and whether the record of graft, frauds, assaults, hold-ups, burglaries, rapes, and murders, which has recently given San Francisco unenviable fame, could have been paralleled in Japan at any period of its history.

Taking practically the same view of "adults" in primary schools that is taken by the Berkeley *Gazette*, the conservative Sacramento *Union* said: "We will not consent that our little ones shall suffer infection, in mind, in morals, or in manners, to please anybody." The idea that an American boy might deteriorate mentally, or lose his good manners, as a result of associating with Japanese of any age, strikes an American who has lived in Japan as somewhat ludicrous; but I do not wish to be hypercritical.

Adopting, apparently, the view of the California papers with regard to the character of Japanese scholars, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* inquired: "How would people in the East like to have their little daughters forced to associate in school with grown men, whose morals may be doubtful and whose moral ideas are certainly not American?" The San Francisco *Call* said: "We regard the public schools as part of the home, and we are not willing that our children should meet Asiatics in intimate association. This is 'race prejudice,' and we stand by it. If the Japanese want to fight about trifles, they can be accommodated." The *Call* does not say who is going to accommodate them—the United States or the State of California; but the latter is by no means lacking in self-confidence. P. H. McCarthy, President of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, declared, at a mass-meeting of the Exclusion League, that "States west of the Rockies could whip Japan at a moment's notice." He had perhaps forgotten, in the heat of oratorical excitement, the boasts of Russia in January, 1904.

Now, what conclusion would a disinterested and dispassionate reader draw from the statements, interviews, editorials, and speeches above set forth? Would he not be forced to believe that Japanese scholars swarm in the primary and grammar schools of San Francisco; that they are all males; that ninety-five per cent. of them are full-grown men; that they sit in the class-rooms beside "twelve-year-old girls" and "children of tender years;" that their ethical standard is low, and that their influence, generally, is demoralizing and corrupting? I do not see myself what other conclusion he could draw, when the President of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Schools, the San Francisco newspapers, the Exclusion League, and the California delegation in Congress

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*The foreign contributions to the San Francisco relief fund were as follows:

Canada ...	$144,541.40	Japanese Gov't.....	$100,000
China	30,000.00	" Red Cross	146,000
France.....	18,000.00		
Mexico	13,269.43		
England ...	6,522 58		
Australia...	385.00		
U. S. of Colombia...	200.00		
Russia.....	51.45		
Belgium....	50.00		
Germany...	50.00		
Cuba	5.00		
	$213,074.86		$246,000

Report of San Francisco Relief and Red Cross unds, November 17, 1906, pp. 11, 17, and 43.

† It was amended April 7, 1883; March 30, 1891; March 23, 1893; and March 5, 1903.

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are all in substantial agreement as to the alleged facts. Now what are the real facts?

I talked with the Superintendent of Schools and every member of the Board of Education: I interviewed the Japanese Consul; I obtained and compared statistics from the Board of Education on one side and from the Japanese Association on the other, and availed myself, generally, of every source of information open to me. I found that the situation when the Japanese were excluded from the primary and grammar schools was as follows:

The total number of pupils in the San Francisco public schools was 28,736 (December 8, 1906). Judging from their names, they comprised representatives of almost every nationality in Europe. The Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Roncovieri, was an Italian, and the President of the Board of Education, Mr. Altman, was a Jew—a representative of a race that is still excluded from schools, wholly or partially, in one of the greatest Empires of the Old World. Of the 28,736 school-children in San Francisco on the 8th of last December, there were in primary and grammar schools, just 93 Japanese, or a little more than one to a school building. Of the 93 Japanese nearly one-third were born in the United States, and 28 were girls. Of the 65 boys 34 were under fifteen years of age. Of the 31 who were over fifteen only two had reached the age of twenty, and the average age of the remainder was 17.2. Twenty-five of the them were in grammar schools, so that the number "sitting beside children of tender age" in primary schools was six, as follows:

Dudley Stone Primary	3
Grand Primary	1
Henry Durant Primary	1
Laguna Honda Primary	1
Total	6

Six Japanese over fifteen years of age, attending primary schools, in a total school population of 28,736, would not seem to constitute a very serious menace to American morality, even if they were all depraved, even if it were not possible to seat them at a distance from infant girls; but *are* Japanese schoolboys depraved, or morally objectionable in any way? In an interview with a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, Mr. Altman, President of the Board of Education, admitted that "nothing can be said against the general character and deportment of Japanese scholars." (San Francisco *Chronicle*, December 9.) In reply to a direct and comprehensive question on the subject, Mr. Alfred Roncovieri, Superintendent of Schools, said to me personally: "No complaint of bad conduct, on the part of a Japanese scholar, has ever come to my knowledge." In a private letter now in my possession, one of the oldest and most experienced teachers in the San Francisco public schools says: "The statement that the influence of the Japanese in our schools has a tendency toward immorality is false and absolutely without foundation. From all I have ever heard in conferences with other school men, as well as from my own continuous and careful observation, there has never been the slightest cause for a shadow of suspicion affecting the conduct of one of these Japanese pupils. On the contrary, I have found that they have furnished examples of industry, patience, unobtrusiveness, obedience, and honesty in their work, which have greatly helped many efficient teachers to create the proper moral atmosphere for their class-rooms. Japanese and American children have always been on good terms in my class-rooms, and in others concerning which I was informed. They work side by side without interference or friction, and often a Japanese student would be a great favorite among his American classmates. In all my years of experience there has never come to me, orally or in writing, from the parents whose children have attended my school, one hint of complaint or dissatisfaction concerning the instruction of their children in the same school or in the same rooms with Japanese; nor has there ever been complaint or protest from teachers with regard to this co-education."

Mr. E. C. Moore, Superintendent of Schools in Los Angeles, says, in another private letter: "Replying, to your inquiry as to the status of Japanese pupils in the schools of Los Angeles, I beg to say that during all the time I have been in the office of Superintendent of Schools here I have not heard a single word of protest against them. They are given every opportunity to attend school that American boys and girls have. We find them quiet and industrious in their school work, and such good students that our principals and teachers believe them to have a most helpful influence upon the other pupils with whom they associate. As a California school man, I bitterly regret the action of the San Francisco school authorities. It was wholly unnecessary, in my view, and is, I am glad to say, not representative of public opinion in California."

Judging from my own observation of Japanese schools-boys in Japan, I should say that the more American school-boys associate with them, the better for the latter's moral and manners. I once asked an Englishman, of mature years, who was teaching in a middle-class school in Kyoto why there was so little misconduct in Japanese class-rooms. "I have been through dozens of schools," I said, "of all grades, and have listened to recitations in hundreds of class-rooms; but I have never seen any inattention, whispering, throwing of spit-balls, making of faces, or disorder of any sort. What is the reason?" He looked at me searchingly for a moment, as if to take my measure, and then replied quietly: "The Japanese are born civilized."

"Do you mean to suggest that we Westerners are not born civilized?" I demanded.

"Exactly that," he replied. "We, Englishmen and Americans, are born barbarians. Most of us become civilized, but we elevate ourselves, in youth, by effort and struggle. Japanese boys inherit the results of centuries of civilized training, and they have better control of themselves and are far more amenable to discipline than our boys are. At least that's my explanation of the fact that you have noticed."

When the English teacher made this reply to me, in January, 1906, I little thought that, before the end of the year, I should hear the exclusion of Japanese scholars from the San Francisco schools defended on the ground that they were likely to "infect the minds, morals, and manners" of American children. I should have said that the infection was far more likely to proceed in the opposite direction.

In scholarship the Japanese pupils have everywhere taken high rank. In a letter written on the 26th of December, 1906, to the Electrical Workers' Union of Oakland, the Secretary of the San Francisco Board of Education said: "You are doubtless aware that Japanese pupils, coming to this city partly educated, have been able so successfully to compete with our white children as to win from the latter the class medals that were intended for the children of our taxpayers." In other words, the Japanese, coming to America with an imperfect knowledge of the English language, or with no knowledge of it at all, have been so studious and diligent as to carry off most of the honours; and this is urged as a reason for their exclusion!

Although the ninety-three Japanese scholars in San Francisco were distributed among twenty-three schools, forty-two of them, or nearly one-half, were in two schools, viz., the Redding Primary and the Pacific Heights Grammar. In the former their average age was 9.6 years and in the latter 16.5. Most of the grammar school Japanese were probably older than the majority of their associates; but as the Board of Education could not give me age statistics of the latter in detail, I am unable to say how much older. The difference may have amounted to two or three years at the time of graduation. If, however, this difference was undesirable, and if there was objection to the six Japanese who were more than fifteen years old in the primary schools, the Board of Education had two simple and perfectly effective remedies: viz., first, the opening of a separate school for pupils of all nationalities who were advanced in age and backward in scholarship; and, second, the establishment of an undiscriminating age limit for all scholars in primary and grammar schools. Neither of these remedies would have raised a question of race or nationality, and neither would have given offense. Non-discriminating restriction, however, would not have met the approval of parents who objected to the association of their children with Japanese of any age (if there really were any such parents), nor would it have satisfied the Exclusion League and the labor union leaders, who feared the economic competition of Japanese adults, and who saw in the school question an excellent opportunity to excite feeling against the Japanese as a race, by appealing to the love of parents for their children, and by drawing imaginary pictures of immoral Japanese men "sitting beside twelve-year-old girls." There may possibly be schools, in some part of the world, where teachers allow "men" moral or immoral, to sit beside twelve-year-old girls; but in my tolerably varied experience I have never happened to come across such a school in Europe, Asia, or America. Everywhere and always I have found boys and girls at separate desks or in separate seats. The cry of "Asiatic men sitting beside immature American girls," however, was well calculated to fire the heart of the populace in California, and even to wake up the indifferent East. Tens of thousands of parents in San Francisco, and perhaps hundreds of thousands on the Pacific Coast, were deceived and excited by this unfair presentation of the case, and the Board of Education and the San Francisco newspapers are largely responsible for the state of feeling thus brought about. They declare, with much vehemence, that the President was chiefly to blame for the excitement over the school question, because he "meddled" with a matter that was none of his business; but it seems to me, upon a fair judgment of the case, that a far more potent cause of excitement was the reckless—not to say dishonest—method of dealing with the question which was adopted by the Board of Education, the Exclusion League, and the San Francisco press; the failure to investigate, the suppression of some facts and the exaggeration of others, and, above all, the constant holding up of imaginary pictures of full-grown Japanese men sitting beside American children, and especially "girls of tender years."

The San Francisco papers say: "It is a strange but instructive fact that in the miles and miles of editorials that we have seen in the Eastern papers, not one of the writers has taken the slightest pains to ascertain the facts." But can these journals seriously affirm that *they* have taken any pains to ascertain the facts? I read them carefully for several months, and if I had not had other sources of information, I might have supposed that there were hundreds, if not thousands, of Japanese in the public schools of San Francisco; that most of them were grown men; that there were great numbers of these "adults" sitting beside infant children in the primary schools; and that their morals were doubtful, if not certainly bad. Up to the present time, no paper in San Francisco, so far as I am aware, has ever obtained and published detailed statistics of Japanese scholars in the primary and grammar schools, with the number in each grade, the average and maximum age in each grade, the age by grades as compared with that of American scholars, the number and distribution of adults, and the reports of teachers with regard to the character and deportment of Japanese pupils in general. All of this information might have been obtained, and it would have seemed the most natural thing in the world to get it and publish it so that the people of the city, the State, and the United States might have a few definite and specific facts upon which to base a reasonable judgment. Such, however, is not the course of procedure in a community dominated by labor unions, when the subject in hand relates to an Asiatic race. It would be impossible to make an effective labor union weapon out of the school question if it were once admitted that Japanese scholars are studious, diligent, and moral, and that, in a school population of 28,736, only six Japanese boys above the age of fifteen are enrolled in the primary grade.

RACE HORSES AUCTION.

The following prices were paid at the auction of race-horses on Thursday:—

Celluloid, Bay China Pony	65
Joli-coeur, Spotted China Pony	50
Negishi, Grey China Pony	200
Masaoka, Bay Australian Mare	230
Chikugo, Black Country Bred	100
Chikatsu, Bay do do	170
Chikuzen, do do do	120
Chiyoda, Chestnut Australian Mare	340
Tamagawa, Brown Australian Mare	350
La Giralda, Bay Australian Mare	330
Invicta, Brown do	350
Lorraine, do do	180
Comtoise, do do	250
Le Rappel, Bay do	240
Mikasa, Bay do	330
Tomoye, do do	230
La Vivandiere, Brown do	220
Estocade, do do	320
Bon, Grey China Pony	75
Zenkai, Black Country Bred	190
Atago, Bay do do	140
Country Bred	85
Kariho, Bay Country Bred	60
Sotome, Brown Australian Mare	170
Grey Country Mare	70
Black Country Bred	110
Nigger-Babe Black American Mare	200
Chihaya, Brown Australian Mare	2,400
Chiji, Bay China Pony	460
Royal Kildare, Bay China Pony	45

"Immobility is now the ideal of our lives," remarked the *Telegraph's* correspondent accompanying Prince Scipio Borghese in the Pekin-Paris automobile race on July 16th. He had been spending most of the time at Omsk in sleeping. He fell asleep while walking in the street and lay for a long time unconscious. The travelers were extremely weary upon reaching Omsk. They had not felt it while the necessity for constant vigilance kept their faculties strained, but 34 days continuous fatigue, with an average of not more than four hours' sleep daily, was naturally exhausting. Prince Borghese, who is described as having a frame of iron and nerves of steel, quickly recovered.

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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

MASSACRE AT TANGIER.

London, August 1.

At Tangier three tribes raided Casablanca, resenting the construction of harbour works and tramways. They massacred a number of workmen; it is stated five Frenchmen, two Italians and one Spaniard were killed. A German ship brought the survivors to Tangier.

THE BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The House of Commons has adopted the Navy estimates, rejecting the Radical motion for reduction by 263 votes to 86.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

August 2.

The racing for the Goodwood Cup resulted as follows:—

White Knight	1
Madame de Soubise	2
Malua	3

PRINCE BORGHESE.

Prince Borghese has arrived at St. Petersburg.

DISBANDING THE KOREAN ARMY.

The Japansse have disbanded the Korean Army. Four Koreans have been killed or wounded in riots following the disbandment.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, August 2.

In the course of the debate on the Foreign Office vote, Sir Edward Grey, referring to the Peace Conference at the Hague, said the British Government were reluctant to make the disarmament proposal, which might turn a friendly into a divided conference, but if no definite results had been reached they at least had prevented the subject from dropping.

THE CASABLANCA AFFAIR.

The French cruiser *Galilee* has left Tangier for Casablanca. The townspeople, headed by the tribesmen, have perpetrated murders.

LABOUR VICTORY.

Later.

In the Northwest Staffordshire bye-election to replace Sir A. Billson, M.P., deceased, Stavely, a Liberal Labourite, was elected by a vote of 7736 against 5047 cast for Twyford, the Unionist candidate.

[NOTE.—Sir Alfred Billson did not wear his honours long, for he only received his knighthood in June last. His name will long be remembered for one incident in his numerous election campaigns. In his address he had advocated Home Rule, no restriction in the importation of aliens rigorous temperance reform, and payment of members of Parliament. His opponents rather wickedly parodied it somewhat in this form:—"Mr. Billson's Programme—England for the Irish, London for the Polish Jews, Cold Water for the Working Man, and Three Hundred a year for Himself. Good old Billson!"]

ENDLESS TALK.

At the Hague Conference there is endless talk and nothing is done. The impossibility of reconciling all views prevents progress in every subject.

EVICTED TENANTS.

London, August 3.

The House of Commons has read for the third time the Evicted Tenants Bill by a vote of 228 to 49.

MOROCCO.

It is understood that France proposed to Spain to land a Franco-Spanish force at Casablanca in accordance with the policing powers given by the Algeciras treaty.

CRICKET.

Yorkshire has beaten Leicestershire at Hull by ten wickets.

MEETINGS OF SOVEREIGNS.

The Tsar, accompanied by M. Iswolsky meets the Kaiser, accompanied by Prince Buelow, at Swinemünde to-day.

King Edward, accompanied by Sir Chas. Hardinge meets the Emperor Francis Joseph, accompanied by Baron Aerenthal at Ischl on the 15th of August.

THE CASABLANCA QUESTION.

Later.

The battleships *Suffren*, *Charlemagne*, and *Republique* and the cruisers *Jules Ferry*, *Victor Hugo* and *Desaix* are preparing at Toulon to sail. Three transports are ordered to convey 2,500 troops to Morocco.

The British cruisers *Antrim* and *Gibraltar* are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for peremptory service.

REVIEW OF BRITISH HOME FLEET.

London, August 4.

Their Majesties reviewed the Home Fleet, consisting of 188 vessels, in the Solent. A Swedish squadron participated. The lines covered 24 miles and presented a most impressive spectacle. The weather was fine.

KAISER AND TSAR.

The Tsar and the Kaiser met at Swinemunde and exchanged visits on their respective yachts.

MOROCCO.

Three thousand Algerian troops and a certain regiment quartered in Southern Spain are going to Morocco and will remain there until the new police are installed at the eight ports designated by the Algeciras treaty.

THE AUTO-CAR RACE.

London, August 5.

Prince Borghese has arrived at Konigsburg.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The naval review in the Solent was a superb pageant. The warships were moored in several parallel lines, at the head of one of which was the *Dreadnought*. Their Majesties steered between the lines. The King decorated various Admirals with the Victorian Order, giving Admiral D. S. Bosanquet the Cross of the Order, Admirals F. C. B. Bridgemann and J. R. Jellicoe being made Commanders of the Order. Other officers were made Companions.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The Standard Oil Company, which was convicted last April of receiving rebates, has been fined $2,924,000, the legal maximum.

THE TSAR AND THE KAISER.

London, August 5.

The Tsar and the Kaiser attended a banquet on board the German flagship *Deutschland*. The Tsar presented Prince von Buelow with his portrait set in brilliants. The most elaborate precautions were taken to ensure the safety of the Tsar, who did not land.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

Later.

A train crowded with holiday makers, proceeding on the Angers Poitiers railway was derailed approaching a bridge. It dashed through the parapet, the engine, luggage van and a third class carriage falling into the river. Forty people are missing. Thirteen corpses have been recovered.

STANDARD OIL.

Sentence in the case of the Standard Oil Company has been withheld pending appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

CRICKET.

Sussex has beaten Derbyshire at Brighton by ten wickets; Middlesex has beaten Gloucestershire at Bristol by an innings and 140 runs; Surrey has beaten Essex at Southend-on-Sea by 352 runs; Notts has beaten Northamptonshire at Nottingham by 239 runs; and the match between Kent and Worcestshire at Worcester was drawn.

THE STANDARD OIL CO.

London, August 6.

The judgment against the Standard Oil Co. has created a sensation owing to the stupendous fine, and the severe remarks of the judge, in which he described the officials of the company as counterfeiters and thieves and held out prospects of indictments for conspiracy. Rockefeller was golfing when he heard of the judgment. He received the news without any concern, saying that the appeals would entail plentiful delays.

WEIHAIWEI.

The *Times* Peking correspondent strongly pleads for the retention of Weihaiwei.

PRINCE BORGHESE.

Prince Scipio Borghese has arrived at Berlin.

TURKISH RAID INTO PERSIA.

Reuter' correspondent at Teheran reports that Turkish troops with artillery entered Persia near Urumiah (N. W. Persia) and destroyed the village of Mavaneh, killing eighteen men and sixty women and children, mostly Christians. They also seized the neighbouring Persian camp.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Later.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Elgin announced that a protocol modifying the Sugar Convention had been drafted by the Brussels commission and would be signed on the first of September if accepted by the Powers.

THE SWINEMÜNDE MEETING.

Semi-official statements published in Berlin and St. Petersburg declare that the discussions at Swinemünde covered all questions of moment and testified to the desire of both Powers to preserve the peace of the world. It in no wise modified the existing alliances, while it was recognized that the Russo-Japanese convention and the prospective Anglo-Russian agreement were conducive to the maintenance of the general peace.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

London, August 7.

After posting guards at the Consulate (in Casablanca) the *Galilee* bombarded the Moorish quarter and its surroundings. It is believed that 150 Moors were killed by the bombardment.

ACCIDENT ON A DESTROYER.

Oil fuel ignited on board the destroyer *Spiteful* in the Solent. Two stokers were killed and four injured.

YACHTING.

The *Meteor* won the King's Cup at Cowes.

ROYALTY ON THE "DREADNOUGHT."

Their Majesties, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught took a trip to sea on H.M.S. *Dreadnought* and witnessed practice with the twelve-inch guns and afterwards sub-marine manœuvres above and below the surface.

STANDARD OIL STOCK STEADY.

Standard Oil stock is unaffected by the recent decision against the company. In New York it is believed that two years will elapse before the courts decide the case.

BOMBARDMENT OF CASABLANCA.

Later.

It appears that the French cruiser *Galilee* landed sixty bluejackets at Casablanca at

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the request of the Consul and with the concurrence of the Bashaw. They were proceeding to the Consulate when they were fired on by the Moors, whom they repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The *Galilee* and the *Du Chayla* then bombarded the Moorish quarter and the tribesmen on the beach with melinite.

A HANDSOME GIFT.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has unconditionally donated a hundred thousand pounds sterling to the King's Hospital Fund.

NAVAL CASUALTY.

London, Aug 8.

During night manœuvres off Portland the torpedo-boat destroyer *Quail* collided with the scout *Attentive*. The *Quail* was badly damaged in the bows and will go into dock for repairs.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is understood that Great Britain will withdraw the urgency clause as to the limitation of armaments proposed at the Hague, though Sir Edward Grey declared that the examination of the question was highly desirable.

YACHTING.

Lord Dunraven's *Kariad* won the German Emperor's Cup at Cowes.

THE JAPANESE CRUISER SQUADRON.

Later.

The cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have arrived at San Sebastian. Admiral Ijuin has been received by the Spanish royalties.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Peace Conference has discussed the Belgian proposal to renew the Convention of 1899, prohibiting the dropping of explosives from balloons. The Russian and French delegates opposed the proposition as hindering the progress of the art of war. Lord Reay said the earth and the sea were sufficient for military operations and the air must be left free. The proposal was dropped with absolute unanimity.

CRICKET.

Derbyshire beat Hampshire by an innings and 93 runs; Yorkshire beat Lancashire by 9 wickets; Leicestershire beat Northamptonshire by 1 wicket; Middlesex beat Somerset by an innings and 176 runs; Gloucester beat Essex by 197 runs, Kent against Sussex, Nottingham against Surrey, and Warwick against Worcester played drawn games.

(Received at the Foreign Office.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The strike of telegraph operators at San Francisco has ended and the men returned to their work on the 5th inst.

The Mayor of San Francisco insists that he has not lost his qualification of Mayor by being imprisoned, and the financial officials of the Municipality are doubtful whom to regard as Mayor. They have not paid the salary of the secretary appointed by the new Mayor, and the latter, in order to resolve the situation, has instituted legal proceedings in the State Court to compel the payment. The case will be heard as soon as the Court can arrange.

(Received in Tokyo.)

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto and his party are expected to reach Yokohama by the *Tango Maru* on the 7th or 8th instant. They will proceed to Tokyo on the same day.

MANCHURIA.

With regard to the negotiations with China in matters relating to Manchuria, the salt question has not been settled. The discussion has been suspended and it will be taken up again later on. As to the affair of the Kaiping fishery, China has agreed to the main points of Japan's contention.

JAPANESE IN HAWAII.

In the sequel of the investigations conducted by Mr. Ishii (Chief of the Communications Bureau in the Foreign Office) with reference to the condition of the immigrants in that island, it is an error to say that since the issue of the law vetoing the passage of immigrants from Hawaii to any other part of the United States there has been any reduction of the rate of wages paid to labourers in Hawaii. The veto has produced no effect and the condition of the immigrants continues to be as good as ever. Mr. Ishii is to start for the United States on the 10th instant.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The first section of the Yeh-Han Railway, namely that from Wangchow to Kautang, was opened for traffic from July 18th.

(Official Report.)

SEOUL.

Seoul, 5.10 p.m., August 2.

This morning when the Imperial Decree for disbanding the Army was communicated, the officer commanding the First Battalion of the First Regiment of Korean troops was lying ill in bed. The second in command brought him news of the Decree, whereupon the sick man immediately committed suicide, and the result was that the battalion broke out in revolt. It opened fire on the Japanese military instructors. The First Battalion of the Second Regiment followed this example. Therefore at 9 a.m. a battalion (less one company) of our infantry, 2 companies of engineers and 3 machine guns proceeded to quell the disturbance. At 10.50 a.m. this force captured the barracks of the First Battalion of the Second Regiment, and at 11.50 a.m. captured that of the First Battalion of the First Regiment. Part of the Korean troops carried arms but in most cases they threw away their rifles and fled. The rest of the Korean troops were disbanded quietly. Our losses were Captain Kajiwara and Special Sergeant-Major Kumamoto, killed; Special-Sergeant-Major Fujita, severely wounded; and Lieutant Fujiye and 20 rank and file slightly wounded.

(Received by the "Hochi Shimbun.")

Seoul, 0.30 a.m., August 2.

There appears to have been some secret signal between the First Battalion of the Seoul Regiment and the First Battalion of the First Regiment, for as they were about to proceed to the parade ground, they rushed into the barracks, seized their arms, and fired on the Japanese military instructors and the passers by (Japanese). Thereupon 2 companies of Japanese troops turned out with 4 machine guns, opened upon the barracks of the Second Battalion, and took it at 10.50 a.m. Soon afterwards the two other companies arrived to re inforce them, and the barracks of the First Regiment was then attacked and captured. Major Sakabe commanded the Japanese. (It will be seen that the latter, having 4 companies, made just a battalion—Ed. *J.M.*). The second barracks was taken at 11.50 a.m. The Koreans used hand grenades, and thus inflicted considerable loss on the Japanese.

Later, 1.50 a.m.

A house to house search is about to be made in the town. Further prisoners—officers, rank and file—are being made rapidly.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, July 31.

Secretary Taft has been nominated in Ohio by the Republican committee by 15 against 6 of Mr. Foraker's followers.

It is said that the American Government will purchase the Union Iron Foundry and establish a naval station at San Diego, in California.

A rather amusing rumour is being circulated that four thousand Japanese soldiers at Honolulu are making war preparations.

As the result of the visit of Mr. Newbell, Vice-Secretary of State for the Navy, to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, a conference of Admirals has been held. Subsequently the Admiralty declared that the battleships will proceed to Cuba, but the further movements of the squadron is unknown. Many of the American Admirals opposing the despatch of the fleet to the Pacific say that there is no necessity to do so and that the proposed movement of the warships is regarded as a fruitless policy play by Mr. Metcalf, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It is said that President Roosevelt is opposing the despatch of the squadron to the Pacific.

THE CASABLANCA AFFAIR.

London, August 2

Tangier reports that the anti-European rising at Casablanca is owing to the new Customs control. Eight Europeans have been massacred. The tribes are still threatening the town, whither a French warship is proceeding.

IJUIN INTERVIEWED.

It is reported from Paris that Admiral Ijuin, interviewed with regard to the Franco-Japanese *entente*, said it was bound to help Japan to develope her industrial capacity. A financial Colossus like America which is able to continue building warships *ad infinitum* —(This part of the message is obscure). With reference to Japanese ambitions regarding Indo-China, the Admiral pointed out that the Japanese object to colonization in hot climates.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The voting in Committee on the British proposal for abolishing contraband of war resulted in 25 votes in favour, 5 against (including France, Germany, the United States, and Russia), and 4 abstentions (including Japan and Spain). The proposal, which has now been sent to a committee of examination, is not likely to be carried eventually in view of the importance of the opposing Powers.

The Committee have adopted the Belgian proposal making it unlawful to compel the inhabitants of occupied territory to participate directly or indirectly in military operations against their own country or to demand information regarding operations.

The proposal to make a grant of days of grace for enemy's merchantmen leaving a belligerent port obligatory and for abolishing the right of confiscation has been referred to a committee of examination, together with the question of ineffective blockade.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, August 1.

Secretary Metcalf of the Navy and Postmaster-General Cortelyou, having incurred the President's displeasure, are going to resign. Mr. Metcalf is intimately connected with the railway king, Harriman. Newspapers throughout the country are opposing his naval policy. He is being strongly denounced by all classes of people, who point out that his talk about the cruise

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of the great fleet in the Pacific before the President and admirals had come to any agreement, was intended to flatter the people of his native state, California, and that he has thereby injured the country's interests. By reason of this condemnation, he is unable to maintain his position. As for Mr. Cortelyou, he has shown himself opposed to the nomination of Mr. Taft as presidential candidate, whom the President zealously supports. He has caused estrangement between Mr. Taft and his friends and has also publicly spoken against the nomination recently in Ohio. Having greatly displeased Mr. Roosevelt in this way, it is believed there is no way for him but to resign.

The rumour that the U.S. Government is negotiating with Mexico with the purpose of putting a stop to the inflow of Japanese into America across the Mexican border is absolutely denied by the State Department. Mr. Wade, the Assistant-Secretary of the Department, regrets the rumour as likely to lead to misunderstandings between friendly nations.

The so-called secret Korean delegates arrived to-day in New York. Complaining that they are doomed to assassination, they say that the Emperor of their country has issued an edict ordering their assassination. They are practically dead men now. The police are in duty bound to capture any Japanese coming near them. They have come to rescue Korea from Japan by the help of President Roosevelt. Japan has an eye on the Philippines and is also plotting to undermine England's hold on India.

San Francisco, August 2.

The confidential secretary of President Roosevelt is reported to have said that no alteration has been made as to the plan of the proposed despatch of battleships to the Pacific. The Naval Department is making preparations for the fleet's departure. Of course, the President has given his consent to the despatching of the squadron. The report that Mr. Secretary Metcalf, of the Navy, will resign because of the agitation by the public is quite baseless. The confidential secretary further went on to say that the American Government had received no objection from Japan as to the sending of warships to the Pacific and that nothing was expected from Japan as to the matter. In conclusion, he said that the American squadron was to remove from one sea to another of the American dominions, and that consequently no interference of any foreign country would be tolerated.

The United States Government intends to introduce in the forthcoming session of Congress a bill to increase the pay of officers, soldiers and bluejackets, by ten million dollars. At present the bill is not expected to be passed. It is generally said that the American Government contemplates the raising of a sufficient number of soldiers and bluejackets by the increase of pay.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, August 2.

In the course of the debate on the Foreign Office vote, Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, explained that the Russian agreement was designed to remove all possible causes of quarrel. In the ultimate degree friendship must depend on the public opinion of the two people and not on the Foreign Office. It must decide the extent by which the agreement should strengthen their friendship.

THE TSAR AND KAISER.

St. Petersburg.

Although the meeting of the Kaiser and the Tsar is politically important there is no reason to believe that there will be any modification contemplated of the present policy based on the Franco-Russian alliance and the impending Anglo-Russian agreement and the Russo-Japanese treaty, which both progressing (?) centres on the efforts of Austrian diplomacy to create a new Dreikaiserbund aimed at securing monopoly of influence in the near East.

THE KOREAN MISSION.

The arrival in New York of the Korean delegates created great interest. It is not expected that the mission will succeed. President Roosevelt will only consent to receive the Mission unofficially. The State Department announces that it sees no reason to depart from the policy of non-interference in Korea.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At the Hague Peace Conference, Mr. Choate, American delegate, explained at great length the American proposals for a permanent Court of Arbitration, which should be composed of seventeen judges representing different systems of law, languages and procedure, meeting annually at the Hague. He urged the delegates to show the world that the conference intended that peace not war should in future be the normal condition of civilized nations.

The German, British, and Russian delegates supported the American proposal.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, August 3.

The International Labourers' Union of California has decided to present petitions to President Roosevelt and the American Immigration Bureau asking them not to enforce on Asiatic workmen coming into the United States any treatment different from that extended to Europeans. Mr. Kermibar (?) a prominent fruit trader of Sacramento, California, is now in Washington supporting the petition As to the grounds of the petition, it is explained that if Asiatic labourers are excluded, the foreign trade of America will be checked in its development; peace between America and other countries of the world could not be maintained permanently; and the Japanese, who equal in number the whole of the other foreign labourers in California, should be admitted with a view to relieving the various industrial undertakings which are now in a decaying state.

This year, agricultural work is generally behind and the industrial business men of California are in an embarrassed state owing to the insufficiency of labourers. Under such conditions, the petition of the International Labourers' Union will be endorsed generally.

Preparations are in progress with regard to the despatch of battleships to the Pacific. President Roosevelt will shortly give formal orders for the departure of the fleet.

TSAR AND KAISER.

The sovereigns of Russia and Germany had an interview on August 3rd in the Baltic Sea. Their Majesties were accompanied by their Ministers of State for Foreign Affairs. It is said that the Kaiser advised the Tsar to take a reactionary step in administrative policy and to carry out oppressive measures and tthat he Kaiser indicated his objections to the Anglo-Russian Convention and to Russo-French relations.

KING EDWARD AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

London, August 5.

King Edward inspected the Home Fleet in the Solent. There were 200 warships ranged in lines and manned by 33,000 officers and men. The fleet was brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

OBITUARY.

Admiral Lord Clanwilliam.

TSAR AND KAISER.

The Tsar and the Kaiser have met at Swinemunde. They exchanged visits and engaged in private conversation. It is semi-officially announced at Berlin that the meetings were of purely personal significance.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

It is reported from the Hague that the American proposal for establishing a permanent court of arbitration has been adopted and referred to a committee of examination, 27 States supporting the motion and 12 abstaining. The British and French accepted the proposal, subject to the qualification that the new court will not interfere with the tribunal created in 1899. By a majority of the committee of examination a decision has been taken against the right of belligerents to transform merchantmen into warships on the high seas. The majority included Great Britain, Japan and the United States. The minority included Russia, France and Germany. The Japanese made a strong point, urging that if merchantmen can be converted on the high seas why can not they be reconverted.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

President Roosevelt's secretary states that the sending of battleships to the Pacific is not connected with the recent war talk. The sole object is to give the navy a good practice. "If America ever has another war, which is unthinkable, it will be the navy which will bear the brunt of the work." The New York *World* regrets the movement of the battleships, which, it says, is likely to encourage the worst demagogues to further excesses.

KING AND QUEEN IN THE "DREADNOUGHT."

London, August 6.

The King and Queen and other distinguished persons went on a cruise in the *Dreadnought*. The *Times* correspondent was on board. He comments on the complete absence of vibration, when the vessel was steaming at 20 knots, also on her extreme handiness in evolutions. Her captain maintains that the *Dreadnought* manœuvres like a torpedo boat. Their Majesties witnessed practice with the 12-in. guns. Twelve rounds were fired, and there were 11 hits and 9 bull's eyes. This is believed to be a world's record. Successful evolutions by 8 submarines followed. The King warmly congratulated all concerned.

THE HAGUE.

London, August 7.

The British and German delegates have agreed upon the terms of a resolution with reference to the growth of military expenditure. The resolution does not declare that the question is urgent but merely asserts that it is highly desirable that Governments should resume their study of the subject. The committee of examination accepted the British contention that anchored mines must become innocuous in two hours. Three Powers opposed and eleven supported.

STOESSEL AND PORT ARTHUR.

Major Tesunoda has written to the *Figaro* defending Stoessel's surrender of Port Arthur.

TSAR AND KAISER.

The Tsar and the Kaiser had a final lunch on board the *Standart*. Cordial speeches were made. The Tsar dwelt on the importance of the maintenance of Russo-German relations, which were based upon their

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traditional friendship. The Kaiser echoed those sentiments, adding, "we are all inspired with the wish that you may be destined to successfully complete the task of developing the Russian navy."

An official statement issued at St. Petersburg asserts that arrangements like the Russo-Japanese and Anglo-Russian agreements are calculated to maintain international peace.

CASABLANCA.

In response to a request by the Governor of Casablanca the French landed a force of bluejackets, upon whom the Moorish soldiers opened fire. The French then charged through the town and the warships afterwards bombarded the native quarter, firing 2,500 shells and killing 200 Moors.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

INTERPORT GOLF.

Kobe, 7.35 p.m., August 5.

Kobe won the interport golf match by 7 points to 3. In the singles yesterday Kobe scored 5, against Yokohama's 3. The foursomes to-day resulted in 2 all. The weather was fine but misty.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia 1	Su. Aug. 11
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota 2	Su. Aug. 11
Tacoma	B. T.....	Tremont 3	M. Aug. 12
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar 4	Tu. Aug. 13
Europe	M. M.....	Polynesien 5	W. Aug. 14
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru 6	Th. Aug. 15
Vancouver...	C. P. R. ..	Em. of China	Su. Aug. 18
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Shawmut	M. Aug. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Aki Maru 7	Th. Aug. 22
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	F. Aug. 23
Europe	N. L. D...	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Aug. 24
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	Su. Sept. 1
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Th. Sept. 5

1 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
3 Left Tacoma on the 27th ult.
4 Left Vancouver on the 25th ult.
5 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
7 Left Seattle on the 6th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Kokura Maru	Sa. Aug. 10
Europe	M. M. ..	Salazie	Sa. Aug. 10
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Tu. Aug. 13
Europe	P. & O....	Sunda	Tu. Aug. 13
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	Tu. Aug. 13
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	Tu. Aug. 13
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Tu. Aug. 13
Europe	N. D. L...	P. R. Luitpold	Sa. Aug. 17
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	Sa. Aug. 17
Hongkong...	P. & A...	Alesia	Sa. Aug. 17
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su. Aug. 18
Tacoma	B. T.....	Shawmut	Tu. Aug. 20
Tacoma	B. & S....	Tencer	Tu. Aug. 20
Europe	N. Y. K...	Bingo Maru	W. Aug. 21
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Tosa Maru	W. Aug. 21
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Kumano Maru	Sa. Aug. 24
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	Sa. Aug. 24
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	Nippon Maru	Tu. Sept. 3
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Th. Sept. 5

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Manchu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,284, T. Ohta, 1st Aug.,—Portland, Oregon, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,385, J. Sone, 2nd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Arratoon Apcar, British steamer, 2,931, A. Stewart, 2nd Aug.,—Calcutta via ports, and Shanghai, General.—Cornes & Co.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, von Senden, 2nd Aug.,—Sydney via ports, and Hongkong, 27th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,214, R. Swain, 2nd Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, H. Yada, 3rd Aug.,—Fusan via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Austria, Austrian steamor, 4,879, A. Bilaffer, 3rd Aug.,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 30th July, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 4th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Kolik, Russian steamer, 684, Bitte, 4th Aug.,—Cardiff via Nagasaki, Stores.—Smith, Baker & Co.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,462, P. H. Going, 4th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 18th July, Mails & General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Persia, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 4th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,906, F. E. Cope, 5th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 5th Aug.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Haase, 4th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 31sst July, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 6th Aug.,—Iquique and Callao, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Bencleuch, British steamer, 2,679, A. Reid, 6th Aug.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 4th Aug., General.—Cornes & Co.

Taito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,246, T. Akashi, 5th Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 6th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Degurchi, 7th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, T. Tsuchiya, 7th Aug.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 7th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 7th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 7th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 8th Aug.,—Macassar via ports, and Shanghai.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Sunda, British steamer, 2,897, G. M. Montford, 8th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kuwachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Petersou, 8th Aug.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 7th Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Aberlour, British steamer, 2,681, P. K. Barnet, 2nd Aug.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Cornes & Co.

Arratoon Apcar, British steamer, 2,931, A. Stewart, 2nd Aug.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 3rd Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Zieten, German steamer, 5,052, T. Proesch, 3rd Aug.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, 3rd Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer 2,,580, T. Tibballs, 4th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Waldmar, German steamer, 1,737, von Seuden, 4th Aug.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Nitto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,385, J. Sone, 5th Aug.,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jinsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,433, H. Yada, 5th Aug.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Austria, Austrian steamer, 4,879, A. Bilaffer, 6th Aug.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 6th Aug.,—Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,331, K. Kori, 6th Aug.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 7th Aug.,—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Titiyuan, British steamer, 1,459, L. Dawson, 7th Aug.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Geo. Anderson, 7th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, F. [redacted] Cope, 7th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Persia, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 7th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldmann, 7th Aug.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,284, T. Ohta, 7th Aug.,—M[redacted] Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, A. Keith, 8th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 8th Aug.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, K. Tsuchiya, 7th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 8th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 8th Aug.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Waldemar*, from Sydney via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jeffrey, Dr. and Mrs. Kraemer, Mr. Horstmann, Mrs. F. Darragh, Mr. J. W. Anderson, and Mr. Ch. R. Scott, in cabin.

Per Japaeese steamer *America Maru*, from San

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Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. I. Sakato, Mr. I. Ichioka, Mr. Brooke Rose, Miss M. A. Porter, Miss A. Porter, Baron and Baroness von Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. von Kunowski, Miss Elfrieda Lehmkuhl, Mr. Heinrich Lehmkuhl, Mr. Otto Kruger, Capt. Baron von Solemacher, Mr. J. G. Kniesche, and Mr. Geo. Hesse, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. Frank C. Gearhart, Mr. Louis A. Henderson, Mr. Louis I. Schell, Mr. F. Ford Hickman, Mrs. Augusta Beaumont, Mr. Ygnacia Yeaza, Mr. Ralph K. Buckland, Mrs. Mary K. Strausz and son, Mrs. G. A. Preston, Miss F. Hackett, Ponciano Reyes, Mr. Wm. A. Brown, Mr. N. A. Nelson, Mr. J. B. Nelson, Mrs. A. S. Lanier, Mr. Geo S. Clark, and Mr. F. M. Woodward, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Pauline Hoffman, Miss Irene Kline, and Mr. Otto Lagerfeld, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Persia*, from Hongkong via, ports:—Mr. W. A. Westphal, Mr. H. Brenckhahn, Mr. H. S. Oppe, Mr. L. Osborn, Mr. Dawson Hooper, Mr. P. L. Reed, Mr. W. Mullins, Capt. Carew, Mr. J. B. Earl, Mrs. J. B. Earl, Mr. W. R. Staats, and Mrs. W. R. Staats and amah, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Capt. W. Green, Mr. T. S. Watts, Mr. F. Scheibler, Mr. N. H. Kennedy, Mr. A. B. Giles, and Mr. Otto von Arend, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Capt. and Mrs. King, Mr. A. M. Clothier, Mr. N. W. Slade, Miss Singeisen, Mr. Singeisen, Mr. and Mrs. Bremner, Miss Stewart, Mr. R. E. Kadorie, Mr. and Mrs. Oh Kee Chuan, Mr. A. W. Reid, Miss Ogeluy, Mr. R. W. Heidorn, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Levy, Miss Nathan, Mr. P. Lacon, Mr. G. Davis, Mr. J. Gimell, Mr. H. Newhauer, Mrs. Davis, 2 children and governess, Mr. F. E. Colchester, Mr. G. G. Brady, Mrs. Lovell, Miss Lovell, Mrs. Mollison, Mr. O. H. Knight, Mr. J. W. Jones, Mr. E. F. McWilliams, Mr. K. F. Alpin, Mr. J. Willoughby, and Mr. Kellogg, in cabin; 3 in steerage. In Transit:—Miss Adams, Miss E. Ashmore, Mr. C. L. Stone, Lieut. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Ellis, Mr. Durham, Mr. Grover, Mr. J. A. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Aduon and child, Mr. Chan Chog, Mr. Chen Chenk, Mr. H. N. Cox, Mr. Ho Ying, Mr. C. W. Orme, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Barre, Mr. Chaohou T. Chu, Miss Vaughan, Mr. J. B. Garrick, Capt. von Rotkirch Panton, Bishop Graves, Bishop H. L. Roots, Mrs. Adams, infant and amah, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Knight, in cabin; 53 Chinese, and 1 European, in intermediate; 616 Chinese, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Capt. Takarabe, Mr. D. Kondo, Capt. Kato, Mr. G. Arisaka, Mr. Matsui, Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. Matsuura, Mr. Tokuda, Mr. N. M. Thomas, Mr. T. F. Carter, Mr. H. R. Bates, Mr. F. F. Savage, Mrs. E. C. Runyan, Miss E. Runyan, Master Runyan, Mr. J. R. Fujate, Rev. T. A. Becker, and Mr. R. Newhausen, in cabin; Mr. H. Sudzuki, in second class; 37 Japanese, 2 Europeans, and 6 Chinese, in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Zieten*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. P. Ternes, Mr. Seki, Mr. E. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. W. Skrimshire, Mr. Guy Magee, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. A. Kahn, Dr. M. Miyoshi, Mr. T. Sakasai, Lieut. von Teutz, Lieut. von der Decken, Mr. Harry Assmus, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Michel, Mr. R. S. Wright, Mr. N. N. Hathiramain, Mr. J. Lokaldas, Dr. K. Katayama, Mr. K. Yoshioka, Mr. Andrea Baow, Mr. J. B. Sung, Mr. Mar Lam Kai, Mr. Ching Duk Chee, Mr. Ting Oi Fu, Mr. Fritz Pferdekaemper, and Mr. N. Graydon, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Augusta Beaumont, Baron von Bethune, Baroness von Bethune, Mr. Wm. A. Brown, Mr. Ralph K. S[illegible], Mr. Ge[illegible] Clark, Capt. Cary I. Crockett, Mrs. [illegible], Mr. Frank C. Gearhart, Mr. Louis A. Henderson, Mr. Geo. Hesse, Mr. E. Ford Hickman, Mrs. [illegible] Hoffman, Miss Irene Kline, Mr. J. G. Kniesche, Mr. Otto Kruger, Mrs. von Kunowski, Mr. von Kunowski, Mrs. A. S. Lanier, Mr. Heinrich Lehmkuhl, Miss Elfrieda Lehmkuhl, Mr. J. B. Nelson, Mr. N. Alan Nelson, Miss A. Porter, Miss M. A. Porter, Mrs. G. A. Preston, Mr. Ponciano Reyes, Mr. Louis I. Schell, Capt. Baron von Solemacher, Mrs. M. H. Strausz, Master Fenton Strausz, Mr. F. M. Woodard, Mr. Ygnacio Yeaza, Mrs. W. R. Anderson and infant, Master W. A. Anderson and nurse, Capt. C. L. Beckurts, U.S.A., Mrs. C. L. Beckurts, Miss Beckurts, Mrs. H. D. Garden, Mr. J. H. Gibson, Capt. J. F. Gohn, U.S.A., Mrs J. F. Gohn, Miss A. Hodgins, Miss C. Hodgins, Miss Margaret A. Jacks, Mrs. Chas. Jacoby, Miss Inna Jacoby, Miss Marie Kellee, Mrs. Wm. Longworth, Mr. J. E. Schubert, and Mr. S. Sakuragi, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Persia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. von Arend, Mrs. I. M. Bing, Mr. Martin R. Cruz, Miss B. Donovan, Mrs. Jas. L. Frankin, Mr. A. B. Giles, Capt. W. Green, Mr. T. Gribayedoff, Mrs. K. Ishikawa, Mrs. C. J. Jessawalla, Mr. D. C. Jessawalla, Mr. J. C. Jessawalla, Mr. N. K. Kennedy, Miss Kiesel, Mr. N. B. Knox, Mrs. N. B. Knox, Mrs. C. F. Knox, Miss Park, Mr. C. W. Penoyer, Mrs. C. W. Penoyer, Mr. F. Scheibler, Mr. F. D. Smith, Mrs. F. D. Smith and Mr. S. T. Watts, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Sado Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. Wm. Mullin, Capt. F. L. Benett, Mr. C. Kikkawa, Mr. Molmod, Mr. K. Motohara, Engineer T. Tanaka, Mrs. N. Ogawa and family, Mr. T. Hayashi, Mr. S. Osawa, Lieut. Com. K. Fukuhara, Mr. T. Okuda, Mr. and Mrs. Routh, Mr. A. Benett, Mrs. K. C. H. Newman, Miss C. Shearer, Lieut. M. Furuya, Mr. R. Kuwada, Mr. S. Hirooka, Surgeon Inspector J. Ishihara, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Craft on, in cabin; Mr. I. Murata, Mr. R. Taketa, Mr. M. Inoko, Mr. M. Ishiwatari, Mr. K. Kabamasa, Dr. K. Uyeda, Mr. Y. Shimamine, Mr. S. Kawashima, Mr. M. Okawara, Mr. K. Takenouchi, Mr. S. Minagawa, Mr. K. Takata, Mr. S. Ishihara and family, Mr. V. V. Narayana, Mr. K. Iida, Mr. and Mrs. I. Ura, in second class; 12 Chinese, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Kiga Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Miss Rutherford, Mr. H. G. Mordy and infant, Mr. Shearer, Mr. Tsa Yak Tsai, Miss L. A. Sevenson, Miss Chang Mei Sing, Mr. T. Koyama, Mr. J. T. Morton, Mr. F. Tettamanti, Mr. M. Hasegawa, Mr O. Yamaoka, Mr. S. Ikeda, Mr. T. Hayashi, Mr. I. Yamaguchi, Mr. S. Sawada, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mr. K. Kawane, Mr. F. Omori, Miss E. Wallace, Mr. T. Tanaka, Mr. T. Ichige, Mr. S. Okuye, Mr. I. Tsukui, and Mrs. C. Tawa, in cabin; Mr. Lorksum, Mr. Frank Ling, Mr. G. G. Y. John, Mr. S. Nagawo, Mr. R. Mori, Mrs. T. Yendo, Mr. T. Tokunaga, Mr. J. Mayuzumi, and Mr. T. Okajima, in intermediate.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. Adams and child, Miss Adams, Mr. Adreon, Mrs. Andreon and child, Miss F. Ashmore, Mr. Barre, Mrs. Barre, Mr. L. Baumont, Mr. D. W. Bell, Mr. [illegible] Y. Bevan, Mrs. Henri Blum, Miss Margaret Blum, Master Paul Blum, Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mr. Choy Chan, Mr. Chunk Chu, Mr. C. H. Chu, Mr. E. J. Connabie, Mr. H. A. Cox, Mr. E. De Vries, Mr. E. W. G. Dickinson, Mr. Durham, Miss Ekstrand, Mr. H. D. Ellis, Mrs. H. D. Ellis, Capt. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mr. R. Forrest, Mr. A. B. Garriock, Mr. O. Gartner, Bishop Graves, Mr. Grover, Mr. H. H. Guy, Mr. J. A. Kirbey, Mr. A. Kitagaki, Mr. W. Duncan Knight, Mrs. W. Duncan Knight, Miss Latimore, Mr. R. G. Lovell, Mrs. R. G. Lovell, Miss Lovell, Mr. W. G. Lovell, Rev. E. C. Moore, Mr. G. M. Morell, Mr. C. J. Morse, Mr. Martin Nathan, Mrs. Martin Nathan, Miss Nathan, Mr. C. A. Orme, Mr. H. E. Pollock, Mrs. H. E. Pollock, Mr. A. C. Ritchie, Mrs. A. C. Ritchie, Bishop Roots, Mr. C. R. Scott, Mr. Y. Shiota, Mr. C. L. Stone, Mr. J. A. St. Julien, Mr. Chas. Tani, Mr. C. Tredwen, Miss Vaughan, Count Vay de Vaya, Capt. Von Rotkirch-Panten, Dr. Voss, Miss Voss, Mr. W. F. Wenyon, Lieut. Whyte, Mr. J. Wilson, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mrs. J. R. Wood, Miss Wood, Master Wood and Mr. Ho Ying in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong ...	701	—	—	377	—	1,078
Foochow ...	75	—	—	50	—	125
Shanghai ...	497	2,081	1,585	172	—	4,335
Nagasaki ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe ...	258	—	—	—	—	258
Yokohama ...	1,057	772	419	21	—	2,299
Total ...	2,588	2,853	2,034	620	—	8,095

SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	Paterson.	San F'cisco.	Montreal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	160	—	—	—	—	160
Shanghai ...	510	—	—	—	—	510
Yokohama ...	1,643	40	25	—	—	1,708
Total ...	2,313	40	25	—	—	2,378

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, August 9.

Some enquiry for yarns. Business in shirtings is brisk.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling ...	37.50 to 42.25
Indian Broach ...	30.50 to 31.00
Chinese (Old crop) ...	—
Chinese (New crop) ...	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN. PER BALE

Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed ...	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS PER PIECE.

White Shirtings — 40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in. ...	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ...	V.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium ...	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best ...	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches ...	8.00 to 126.0
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches ...	3.15 to 4.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in. ...	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch. ...	2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches ...	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, [illegible] yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette ...	1.25
Cashmere ...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels ...	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in. ...	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in. ...	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium ...	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best ...	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches ...	—
Cloths—Army Cloth ...	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other ...	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb ...	0.60 to 0.70
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb ...	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " " ...	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " " ...	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb ...	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " " ...	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " " ...	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

London telegrams report that prices have gradually fallen. The average difference in prices between Europe and Japan is about *sen* 40, the stocks in Japan having been purchased before the present fall abroad. The market is very dull.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ...	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate ...	5.00 to 5.50
do Sheet ...	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1⅝")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G. ...	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W. ...	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" ...	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

The market is generally steady owing to small stocks.

Chester ...	V.3.71 to 3.74
Victory ...	3.51 [illegible] 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra ...	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu ...	2.83 to 3.48
Nippon ...	2.63 to 3.50
Ogura Hokuyetsu ...	2.65 to 3.30
Tozai ...	3.00 to 3.20

SUGAR.

The market is firm for all qualities. Complaints are generally made as to the quality of the Java product.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ...	V. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila ...	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China ...	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang ...	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German) ...	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Moderate enquiries have been made, but there is no change in prices.

Calcutta first ...	Yen. 260
" second ...	250
Java, first ...	300
" second ...	290
Madras, first ...	160
" second ...	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand ...	195
Artificial "Kenshin" ...	190

COPPER.

According to a London telegram dated Aug. 7th there is a further fall in prices. The present quotation is £80.15.0. No effect is noticeable in Japan, however.

Refined per 100 kin ...	Yen 69.00
Bessemer ...	63.00
Electric refined ...	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The market is weak.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb. ...	Yen 2.50
Carbolic acid cryst " ...	0.38
Glycerine " ...	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin* ...	7.20
Nitrate Soda " ...	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb. ...	0.57
Quinine sulphate " ...	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb. ...	5.10
Iodoform lb. ...	6.00
Iode Kali lb. ...	3.58
Antehelbrine oz. ...	0.58

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has become brisk and prices have

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advanced considerably. Enquiries from Europe have been repeated.

It is reported by the Japanese Consul-General in New York that in sympathy with Yokohama the market in America is firm. The workmen in one of the districts in Pennsylvania, have struck, and factory owners hesitate to lay in new stocks.

On Aug. 7th, stocks were: filatures 10,473 bales; Re-reels, 1,415 bales; Orikaishi 1,332 bales; and Sundry, 12 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,350 to 1,350
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,340 to 1,350
Filature—Yojima Class, Coarse	1,300 to 1,320
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,210 to 1,220
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,360 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,340 to 1,360
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,200 to 1,210
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,340 to 1,350
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	1,200 to 1,210
Re-reels—Extra	1,250 to 1,260
Re-reels—No. 1	1,230 to 1,240
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,220 to 1,230
Re-reels—No. 2	1,210 to 1,220
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	1,200 to 1,210
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½N.	1,180 to 1,190
Kakedas—No. 2	1,170 to 1,180
Kakedas—No. 2½...	1,160 to 1,170

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Aug.	Present delivery. *yen.*	August delivery. *yen.*	September delivery. *yen.*	October delivery. *yen.*
2nd	1,198	1,205	1,209	1,200
3rd	1,228	1,228	1,228	1,227
5th	1,226	—	1,221	1,224
6th	1,223	—	—	—
7th	1,213	—	—	—
8th	1,212	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

No special business was done throughout the week owing to the steady attitude adopted by sellers and the low prices offered by buyers. Stocks are still scarce.

On August 8th, the stock was: Noshi, 3,746 bales; Kibiso, 6,137 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 82 bales; and sundry 667 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best	— to —
Reeel—Good	— to —
Reeel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

No change to be noted.

Up to the evening of Aug. 7th, 8,515,100 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 298,200 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... ¥.	60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine...	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	30 to 33
Good Common	26 to 32
Common...	24 to 27

HABUTAE.

Moderate buying is going on. Business in Fuku; is reported to be active and prices went up slightly.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	11.15	10.90
22½	11.00	10.35	10.25
27	10.80	10.60	10.25
36	10.70	10.25	10.10

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	11.05	10.50	10.20	10.60	10.60
27"	10.70	10.40	10.35	10.30	10.20
36"	10.40	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	11.20	10.95	—
22½"	11.10	10.35	10.25	—
27"	11.80	10.55	10.25	—
36"	11.70	10.25	10.10	

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

RICE.

There is no notable change. The market has a downward tendency owing to the favourable weather. The yeild of rice this year is generally expected to be abundant.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	801,509
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	109,264

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
August	—
September	17.80
October	16.48

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior.....	Yen 18.40
Medium	17.40
Common	16.10
Average	17.30

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
August	17 97	August	—
September ...	17.96	September ..	—
October	17 94	October.....	—

STOCK EXCHANGE

The market is very steady and little business has been done.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama August 9

London silver and China sterling quotations are both unchanged and local rates appear to be steady at the advance.

London—Bank T.T	2/0 3/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/16
— — 4 months' sight.....	[illegible]
— Private 4 months' sight	2/8 [illegible]
— — 6 months' sight	2 1 [illegible]
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	262
— — 6 months' sight	263½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	110⅜
— Private 10 days, sight do	108⅛
Shanghai—Bank sight	66⅜
— Private 10 days' sight.....	67⅜
India—Bank sight	2 2
— Private 30 days' sight	2 4⅛
America Bank sight.....	49 5/16 @ 3/16
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	51 @ 1/16
Germany Bank sight	20 8/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2 4
Bar Silver (London	32 3/16

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The Japan Weekly Mail:

帝國新聞 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1907.

DEATH.

At Genoa, en route to England, on 14th, August 1907, GEORGE WILLIAM, only beloved son of Mr. Geo Clifford Hadden of 242 Yokohama, aged, one year and seven months. (Received by wire).

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A SUSPICIOUS case of plague was reported at 3 p.m. on Aug. 12th in South Otamachi, Yokohama.

A NIKKO telegram says that on the night of August 10th, a landslide occurred on Mount Nikwo.

GERMAN shipyards last year built ships with a tonnage of 395,000. In 1905 the tonnage of new ships built in Germany was 307,000.

A DEAD woman, about thirty years of age, who is supposed to have been murdered, was found in the River Sagami near the village of Taya. On Aug. 12th, a Public Procurator and Dr. Tokuda of the Yokohama District Court proceeded to the district to investigate the affair.

MR. Y. MIYAGI, the proprietor of the *Jitsugyo Shimbun*, Tokyo, and three of his staff, were arrested on Aug. 12th on an alleged charge of blackmailing.

THE British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald left Tokyo on Aug. 14th for Chuzenji where they will stay for some days. The French Ambassador has also left for Nikko.

MARQUIS ITO, Resident-General in Korea, who arrived at Shimonoseki on Aug. 14th will arrive at his villa in Oiso to-day. His Excellency will stay at Oiso for a few days.

ACCORDING to a London telegram dated Aug. 8th, the discount on the South Manchurian Railway Company loan has fallen by $^{1}/_{16}$ per cent making it now $^{11}/_{16}$ per cent.

A FREIGHT train, on the morning of Aug. 9th, was derailed and overturned at the Yokogawa station, Nagano prefecture. Two conductors were killed and one was injured.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at 4.50 a.m. on Aug. 14th in Akita prefecture, the duration being two minutes. Some buildings, including warehouses, were more or less damaged.

THE Department of Communications will issue six *sen* postage stamps on Aug. 20th. The design of the new stamp resembles the three-*sen* stamp, and the colour will be a deep yellow.

R. FUJII, the seventh son of a merchant of Koishikawa, Tokyo, a student of the English Language School, has committed suicide by throwing himself into the crater of Asama Volcano.

DR. LADD, honorary professor of Yale University, now in Japan, has been decorated with the Second Order of the Rising Sun, in recognition of meritorious services to Japanese education.

ON the morning of Aug. 9th, fire broke out in the Edamitsu Iron Foundry, Fukuoka Prefecture. A warehouse and servants' quarter were destroyed. The damage is estimated at a hundred thousand *yen*.

M. KISHIMOTO (15), an employee of a merchant in Nishimoto-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, was found on the morning of Aug. 8th in the Okawa Canal at Kiyosumi-cho, strangled to death. Details are not yet known.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DUCE with his wife and family will be leaving Japan for England on the *Prinz Eitel Frederich* at the end of this month after ten years service as the Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army in Japan.

THE fifth and final payments of the conversion loan were received by the London and Paris branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank on Aug. 12th, the amounts being £2,242,500 and francs 56,623,125 respectively.

ACCORDING to Mr. Obata, Japanese Consul at Chefoo, the Chinese Government considers Yokohama to be infected with plague and decided on August 7 to carry out disinfecting measures on all vessels coming from this port.

A THUNDER storm was experienced in Shidzuoka on Aug. 7th. The 8th factory of the Fuji Paper Mill was damaged by lightning and two workmen were killed. Inundations occurred in the villages along the River Urui and traffic on the Tokaido Railway between Yoshiwara and Omiya was temporarily stopped.

THE *Daily Mail* claims to have authoritative information that Sir Thomas Lipton has not challenged for the America's Cup and does not intend to challenge for it at present. He knows nothing of any challenge being issued.

THE Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd., launched on August 14th, at 8.30 a.m. the gunboat *Chu Kuan*, which they have built for His Excellency the Viceroy of Hu-kwang. She is 750 tons in displacement and has a speed of 15 knots.

THE bronze statue of the late Count Mutsu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the compound of the Foreign Office, having been completed, will be unveiled on Aug. 24th. The day will be the tenth anniversary of the Count's death.

THE death was announced on Aug. 13th of Viscount Kukuba. He was seventy-seven years of age. On the previous day, he was promoted to the Second Senior Rank and decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

SIX sub-lieutenants of the Chinese Navy, who have been serving as midshipmen on board the British Squadron in these waters, left Shanghai by the P. & O. *Simla* on August 9th for England to continue their naval training in the British Navy.

ACCORDING to a New York telegram received in Osaka on Aug. 14th, the general commercial aspect in America was fluctuating as the result of the panic on the stock exchanges. There was no new business and prices were going down.

Two carriages on the Tokyo Electric Railway collided at 6.40 a.m. on Saturday at Iida-machi, in Tokyo. Both were smashed and thirty of the passengers were more or less injured. Negligence on the part of a conductor is reported to have been the cause.

A TELEGRAM to the *Shogyo* says that a British gentleman among the passengers on a steamer at Nagasaki was attacked by cholera, and subsequently died. The ship arrived at Kobe on Aug. 14th and was at once removed to the quarantine station.

AT 2 a.m. on Aug. 12th, two men stabbed a policeman named Mr. Matsumoto at Yamagihara-machi, Asakusa, Tokyo with a short sword, while the latter was about to examine them. The policeman was removed to the Meiji Hospital. He is in a serious condition.

MR. T. Ishii, president of the Yokohama District Court, who was recently appointed to the Formosa Supreme Court, will shortly leave for his new post. Officials and leading citizens of Yokohama gave him a farewell dinner at the Social Club on the evening of Aug 14.

ON the morning of August 11th, Sada Kubo (20) wife of a tailor, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal near the Tsuru no-hashi, Yokohama, She was saved by two *sendoes* on a junk near by. Poverty is reported to have been the cause.

Y. OSHIO, residing at West Tobe, in Yokohama, who was undergoing preliminary examination in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having attempted to obtain a large amount of money from a Russian named Dmitri Chihai (whose m others, a Japanese) was committed for trial on Aug. 14th

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KOREA.

Friday, August 9.

The news that Prince Yong has been nominated Crown Prince is confirmed and the Imperial rescript nominating him has been published. For this nomination the reason assigned by newspaper reporters is that it was thought expedient to avert intrigues on the part of the other two claimants to the Throne. But that seems to be putting the saddle on the wrong horse. One would be rather disposed to say that the nomination has been decreed in deference to the intrigues of Lady Om. The Imperial rescript announcing the nomination contains an interesting, clause, namely that Prince Yong is at an age suitable for receiving an enlightened education. This is taken to mean that the boy will be sent to Japan to receive his education.

It will be remembered that some time ago a statement went the round of the newspapers in the sense that the ex-Emperor of Korea had a large sum of money lodged in a Shanghai bank in the name of a refugee. This story is now repeated, with the exception that Yi Keunthaik, formerly Chief Palace Accountant, is the nominal depositor. The amount is said to be 510,000 marks and is lodged in a German bank. Both the ex-Accountant-General and the ex-Emperor are reported to have admitted the fact. It is a matter of small importance except as illustrating the arrangements made by the Palace for oiling the wheels of the very complicated machinery that was constantly at work inside and outside Seoul under the old *regime*. Another financial transaction of the ex-Emperor was the purchase of the former Legation of France, now the Consulate-General. This building inconveniently overlooks the Palace and nothing could have been more natural than the latter's desire to acquire it. But the secrecy of the transaction is regarded as curious. It only came to light a few days ago when the French Consul-General applied for payment of the 200,000 *yen* still remaining due out of the total price, namely 420,000 *yen*. This residue will be immediately paid by the Household Department. The incident combined with the Shanghai bank affairs shows what a a large command of money the privy purse had.

There are indications of minor disturbances at various places in southern Korea. Kunju, Wonju and Andon have already been the scenes of some rioting and it is anticipated that similar events will occur in other parts of the south. The Japanese were certainly well advised in sending a brigade of troops to this part of the Peninsula. The *Asahi Shimbun*, alluding to these facts, says that the Japanese authorities have decided on a change of policy. Hitherto the system pursued in dealing with an emeute has been to refrain as far as possible from using arms and to fire upon rioters only when they assume the offensive with obviously murderous intent. But henceforth all bodies of men moving with arms in hand and all persons engaging in pillage will be treated as open rebels, and for that purpose the Japanese troops sent to quell disturbances will be furnished with machine guns and accompanied by a certain porportion of sappers. It is evidently necessary that a strong hand should be used to restore order in the Peninsula.

All the mining properties of the Imperial Household have now been definitely handed over to the possession of the State. There was some confusion, as our readers are aware, about this matter, 23 of these properties having been transferred and retransferred in deference to a point of legal technicality. Now, however, not 23 only but all such properties have been made over. This will not affect concessions already granted for the working of these mines. Such concessions will be duly recognised as granted under the Mining Law, and all applications for concessions, hitherto received by the Household, will be treated as though they had been presented in due accordance with the terms of the Law.

With regard to the no-man's-land on the north-west frontier of Korea, namely Chientao, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* affirms that negotiations had been carried on for a considerable time with China by Japan concerning to the proprietorship of this region. This negotiation probably assumed a definite character at the time when, some months ago, a party of Japanese surveying the frontier were attacked and murdered by bandits. At all events China is said to have finally agreed that the territory should be recognised as part of Korea, and Japan will now take due steps to give effect to this recognition and to rescue the region from its hitherto state of no administration. A few days ago rumour said that a party of Japanese troops were about to be despatched thither, and that news now acquires probability in the light of our contemporary's statement. Chien-tao is about as large as Shikoku. It borders the territories of China, Russia and Korea and it is said to be capable of great development.

The question of supplying funds for the development of Korea is beginning to attract attention in Japan. There will undoubtedly be a large sum needed, and as Korea's borrowing powers remain virtually unexploited, she has a considerable margin of security. But the idea seems to be that reliance will be placed less upon foreign loans than upon Japan's direct assistance, and that consequently a supplementary budget of some dimensions will be presented to the next Diet. Marquis Ito is said to be resolved to stake his position on the success of this measure, and as he will certainly carry with him the support of practically all Japanese statesmen, the attitude of the Diet becomes the only problematical feature of the situation. The endorsement of the *Seiyu kai* may be confidently relied on, and as for the Progressists, it will certainly be difficult for them to turn their backs upon their record of positive policy by now refusing to sanction these expenditures. But the Progressists in their present divided condition are a factor difficult to reckon with. We may mention here that the breach between the followers of Mr. Oishi and Mr. Inukai is spoken of as likely to be healed soon, but it exists in the meanwhile, and it has hitherto so obstinately defied all attempts at reconciliation that only the accomplished fact will convince the public. Hence the final attitude of the Progressists must remain doubtful. They are said to have been busily endeavouring of late to effect a junction with the Daido Club, but the latter remains indifferent to these advances and seems disposed still to flaunt the flag of neutrality. Evidently this problem of financing Korea in her new career is to be a burning question of the immediate future. One thing is certain, namely, that any programme advocated by Marquis Ito will certainly be sound from a financial point of view.

Saturday, August 10.

There continues to be some talk about the deposit of Korean Court funds in a Shanghai bank and about the purchase of the former French Legation in Seoul, but really, except as matters of transient interest, we do not see that these things greatly concern the public.

The transfer to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of all the mines hitherto owned by the Household Department is evidently regarded as a step of much importance. The reasons of this view are that, in the first place, the Household is deprived of a source of revenue which has hitherto been devoted mainly to secret purposes and has helped to render the Throne independent of the nation. In the second place, these mines are a valuable asset, which has hitherto been only partially developed, but which it will now be the business of the State to exploit in accordance with law and for the advantage of the national treasury. The urgent need of the time is money, if any drastic measures are to be taken for the development of Korean resources. At present the financial methods in Korea suggest that the Empire is a sort of Imperial estate the greater part of whose profits go into the pocket of the Sovereign. This is to a great extent a matter of conjecture, for no one outside the inner circle of the Court seems to know exactly what the contents of the privy purse are year by year, but the general belief is that the Throne has an income of not less than 4 or 5 millions annually, which is obviously out of all due proportion to the amount of the State revenue. The question of the hour therefore is, on the one hand, to divert from the Throne all unnecessary sources of income, and, on the other, to amend the system of taxation, so that not only shall its proceeds be larger but also its incidence juster. It is thought that a little skilful manipulation would increase the public revenue by from 6 to 7 million *yen*, and if to this be added 1½ millions saved by disbanding the army, a fund is obtained which should go far towards meeting outlays incidental to any programme of progress elaborated under the new system.

With regard to the appointment of Japanese subjects to official positions in Korea, we judge from the gradual developments of the situation that most of the secondary posts will be filled by Japanese. In the term "secondary posts" are to be included Vice-Ministers of Departments, Heads of Bureaux, Provincial Inspectors, and local Heads of Police. There will also be a large proportion of Japanese subjects in the Judiciary. All this means that the practical work of administration will be taken out of Korean control. The portfolios of State and all the other nominally principal posts will remain in Korean hands, a reservation which shows that Marquis Ito wisely desires to foster the interest taken by the Koreans in the administration of their own affairs. There is one point, in connection with the steps taken thus far, which provokes some criticism in Japan. It is that the Heads of Bureaux in the Residency General continue to occupy their old posts in conjunction with the new to which they are now appointed. But since the Bureaux in the Residency General were created for the purpose of supervising and assisting the various sections of the Korean administration, it is an evident anomaly that the head of a bureau should himself become the active director of the administrative section which his bureau exists to supervise. This state of affairs will doubtless be corrected simultaneously with the reorganisation of the Residency General. Marquis Ito is believed to be carrying in his pocket to Japan a scheme of reconstructing the Residency

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General. He is expected to reach Oiso on the 13th inst.

Of course there have been great ceremonies in connection with the departure of the Resident General from Seoul. His Excellency appears to have had the honour of being entertained alone by the ex-Emperor on the 9th inst. On the same evening he was banquetted by the Prime Minister, and on the 10th inst there was to be a grand ceremony of congratulation and farewell by the Japanese residents of the Korean capital.

There continue to be petty disturbances in the provinces as is probably inevitable for some time to come. These disbanded soldiers will be an element of unrest until they settle down to some legitimate employment.

According to a telegram received by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, the career of the Hague delegates has been brought to an ignominious close so far as their own country is concerned. The High Court in Seoul has tried them in their absence, and condemned one to death and the two others to imprisonment for life. We wait confirmation of this before crediting it. For if the delegates were accredited by the then reigning Sovereign, they can not be justly held guilty towards the law, and if they were not so accredited, his Majesty's guilt towards Japan becomes problematical. If there was any way of punishing the delegates for the falsehoods they appear to have circulated, that would be another matter.

Sunday, August 11.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a long telegram from Seoul with reference to administrative reorganisations and reconstructions under the new regime in Korea. A good deal of what our contemporary's correspondent says is conjectural and need not be repeated here. The gist of the matter is that the staff of the Residency-General will be largely reduced, many of its present officials passing into the service of Korea and therefore abandoning their old posts. In a word, the present advisory board and its subordinate machinery will become an executive institution, receiving its emoluments from the Power which it serves direct. It is expected that an economy of a million *yen* annually will thus be effected in the Residency General's budget. Of course there will be extensive changes in the manner of collecting taxes and of administering justice. In short the task which lies before Marquis Ito is nothing more or less than the remodelling of an Empire. Education is evidently to receive much attention. The elementary schools, now numbering fifty, will be increased by thirty, the normal schools will be enlarged, girls' schools will be established and another Japanese language-school will be added to the other three already in existence. These educational changes will involve an expenditure of 500,000 *yen* which of course is only a part of the money that will be needed. At present the idea seems to be that 5 million *yen* which remain out of the loan of 10 millions contracted last year from the First Bank should be drafted into the general revenue, but necessarily there will be a readjustment of the taxation system. In connection with this subject our contemporary's correspondent makes an interesting statement. He says that the sum taken from the tax-payers every year by the provincial collectors totals 50 million *yen* but that only 30 millions of that aggregate find their way to the capital, the remaining 20 millions clinging to the hands of the collectors. Under the system of collecting which the Residency General is expected to organise this huge leakage will be stopped, and in that event ample funds will be available without any increase of the rates of taxation. But the above figure of 30 millions which are said to reach the central treasury is nearly three times as large as the sum hitherto supposed to be available for general State expenditure. Does the difference represent the amount absorbed by the Imperial Household or is there some other great leakage? At any rate it is obvious that if the Koreans, numbering as they do some 11 millions, are charged only 10 million *yen* annually for their national support, they are the most lightly taxed people in the world.

One great problem which will have to be solved relates to judicial affairs. Will the present Residency Courts be retained for the purpose of trying cases in which Japanese subjects are concerned, or will they be abolished in view of the facts that the Korean judiciary will be officered mainly by Japanese subjects and that Korean laws will be remodelled on Japanese lines? The probability is that no drastic measure will be immediately taken in this field. Such questions require time to solve. It is curious, however, that at this early stage of her modern career Japan should be already required to apply to another nation theories which she had so much difficulty in dealing with in her own case.

The following appointments have been actually made:—Mr. Tsurubara, to be Vice-Minister of the Household; Mr. Kiuchi, to be Vice-Minister of Home Affairs; Mr. Oka, to be Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Tawara to be Vice-Minister of Education. Mr. Matsui, hitherto Resident at Fusan, becomes Head of the Police Bureau in the Home Department. It will be observed that the posts of Vice-Minister of Finance and of Justice are still vacant, but it is tolerably certain that Mr. Megata will be appointed to the former and that some eminent Japanese jurisconsult will fill the latter. There is not likely to be any appointment of a Japanese to the War Department, as the Korean army has been reduced to one battalion.

The funeral of Captain Kajiwara and Special Sergeant-Major Kumamoto took place in Seoul on the 10th inst., was attended by the Resident General and by a representative of the members of the Cabinet, by General Hasegawa and by about a thousand men of all ranks.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that it has been definitely decided to send Prince Yong to Japan as a student; that Pak Yongho will probably be soon pardoned, and that Korea is about to establish an administrative bureau in Chientao.

Monday, August 12.

The Korean garrison of Kanghwa, numbering apparently some 60 men, mutinied on the 8th inst. and attacked the local Japanese police station, from which only one of the four inmates succeeded in escaping and carrying the news to Chemulpo. This island lies off the mouth of the Han River and it became familiar to the general public in connection with the first episode of the Russo-Japanese war, though it had already been known as a place where a Japanese surveying vessel had been fired on by the Koreans in 1876, which incident led to the first treaty between Japan and Korea. Immediately on receipt of the news at Chemulpo, a detachment of troops, 40 strong, proceeded to the island and effected a landing in the face of a heavy fire which caused 10 casualties, 5 of them fatal. The mutineers retired to the principal town of the island where they have entrenched themselves and the Japanese troops had to be reinforced. This was done on the 10th inst. and it was expected that the attack on the town would take place on the morning of the 12th. The mutineers have been joined by a number of unquiet spirits so that they now aggregate 300. The force sent by the Japanese appears to be from two to three companies.

The mutiny at Wonju, in the Seoul district, has not yet been quelled. The mutineers at this place are said to number about 1,000. They consist for the most part of disbanded troops. There is also trouble at Kangneung in the Gensan region.

The Japanese residents of Seoul gave a farewell entertainment to Marquis Ito on the 10th inst. Among the guests was the Korean Prime Minister, who is reported to have spoken in appreciative terms of the new Convention as an instrument for securing to Korea the practical guidance of the Japanese on her path of progress. He trusted that there would be no hesitation in applying the provisions of the Convention, and he promised that there would be none on the Korean side in following the advice given. Marquis Ito appears to have been unusually reticent. He confined himself to declaring that his most earnest and sincere efforts should be devoted to furthering the interests of the two countries. In his farewell audiences with the Emperor and the ex-Emperor, however, the Marquis is reported to have been very outspoken. He conjured the former to keep things in *statu quo* until his return from Japan, as any departure from existing conditions might lead to irremediable trouble. As for the ex-Emperor, the Resident General is said to have warned him in very unequivocal language that his abstention from all interference in administrative affairs was absolutely essential, and that any departure from that rule would certainly involve great embarrassment.

It need scarcely be said that the Marquis had a great send-off when he left Seoul at 2 p.m. on the 11th. He was accompanied as far as Chemulpo by the Korean Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, and at 10 a.m. on the 12th he was to have embarked on the *Kasagi*, which programme would mean his return to Japan on the 14th. It is expected that his Excellency will limit his stay in Tokyo to the time necessary for repairing to the Palace, and that the conferences about Korean affairs will take place mainly at his Oiso villa.

The *Asahi Shimbun* gives a very minute account of some of the incidents connected with the new Convention. It appears from this account that when the Japanese negotiators asked originally for power to nominate Japanese subjects to official positions in Korea, they did not contemplate any restriction whatever. The Korean negotiators, however, insisted with much urgency that Cabinet portfolios and provincial governorships should be excluded from the category of such offices. Marquis Ito was unwilling to make this concession, but, on the other hand, his Excellency found the Koreans not less obdurate in objecting to the disbandment of the army, which also was amongst the conditions imposed by the Resident General. Finally a compromise was effected, the Koreans yielding on the subject of the army and the Japanese yielding on that of the restrictions. It would seem, if this account be trustworthy, that the

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Koreans showed much adroitness. Their unsolicited action in insisting upon the abdication of the Emperor and in offering this important measure as in some sort a reparation for the Hague affair, created between them and the Japanese an atmosphere of sincerity, if not even sympathy, which rendered it difficult for the Resident General to be altogether peremptory. It will probably be agreed, however, that if Korea is to be left in possession of any hope of recovering her autonomy it is well that the highest offices of State should be reserved for her own subjects.

Tuesday, August 13.

With regard to the mutiny among the soldiers on the island of Kanghwa, the statement made in our last issue that reinforcements would have to be awaited before the entrenched position of the mutineers was attacked, is contradicted by later news. It appears that the company under Captain Ogura assaulted and captured the position on the morning of the 11th, and that nothing remained for the reinforcements under Major Akashi, which arrived on the afternoon of the same day, except to assist in hunting down the rioters. It will be remembered that this affair commenced with an attack on the Japanese police station where four constables were stationed, one being accompanied by his wife. Happily four of the inmates, including the woman, Mrs. Kashima, managed to escape, but one policeman called Yamanouchi, was seized by the rioters and put to a shocking death. Mr. and Mrs. Kashima had a terrible experience, for while they were lying hid under the verandah of the station, the rioters are said to have repeatedly thrust their swords through the floor of the verandah in search of victims. Subsequently the Japanese post-office was attacked and wrecked, but the inmates had fled, warned by the affair at the police station. The local headman was also assassinated on suspicion of being a partisan of the Il Chinghoi. The mutineers made all preparations to repel a Japanese landing. They entrenched themselves in a position about 150 meters from the landing place, and when Captain Ogura's party arrived in a steam-launch tugging a junk on the afternoon of the 10th instant, the insurgents waited until the Japanese had come within easy range of the shore when they opened a hot fire, killing five and wounding four. The Japanese nevertheless succeeded in effecting a landing but, owing to the approach of night, were unable to do more than occupy a commanding position where they posted machine guns and took other necessary precautions. As the rioters numbered fully 600, it was expected that the capture of the town would be a heavy task, but this forecast was quite curiously falsified, for in the sequel the town may be said to have been captured by four men. These constituted a reconnoitering party sent out by Captain Ogura at daylight on the 11th. Meeting no resistance they pushed on to within short range of the town and then raised a loud shout as though they were on the point of charging. The insurgents believing that they had the whole Japanese force before them, fell into a panic and fled incontinently, so that four men may be said to have captured a position garrisoned by 600. This does not quite equal the experience of an English subaltern officer some years ago in the Malay Peninsula, but it runs that record very close. According to telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpo* the number of Korean soldiers actually engaged in this affair did not exceed 60, but they were joined by a large element of the Christian converts, who indeed are said to be the instigators of the affair. The *Asahi's* intelligence, however, does not confirm these figures. It alleges that, judging from the number of arms seized (1,000 stand) by the Japanese, there must have been at least 600 Korean soldiers, of whom some thirty were killed and the rest are hiding in the western part of the island. We are disposed to think that the *Asahi's* statement is the more correct as the island of Kanghwa is one of the most important stategical positions in the peninsula and has usually been garrisoned by a force of 1,000 men.

The mutineers at Wonju, about whom Reuter's agent sent a somewhat sensational telegram, made but a poor showing after all. The sum total of their achievements was the murder of a Japanese—the younger brother of the local post-master—who, being confined to bed by illness, could not fly, and the assassination of two other peaceful Japanese at a place called Ansong. When, however, on the afternoon of the 10th inst., two companies of Japanese troops under the command of Major Shimobayashi arrived, they found that the mutineers had already fled in the direction of Chunchon, taking with them their rifles and uniforms. It is possible, however, that these men may still give trouble, as the Japanese seized correspondence which has passed between the officer in command at Wonju and his colleague at Audong, proposing a concerted movement against Seoul and the wrecking of the railway. This project has of course proved futile, but the troops of the two places may still succeed in offering united resistance.

From Kangneung also comes news that mutinous Korean soldiers have murdered the Japanese local postmaster and that a party of blue-jackets has been landed from the *Katsuragi* to quell them. Again at Yongchon there is said to be an insurrection on the part of men calling themselves *Wipyong*. They contemplate the smashing of the railway and the destruction of the Japanese post office.

One thing quite evident is that the Japanese were well advised when they brought a brigade from Kokura before proceeding to disband the Korean army. But for the presence and immediate availability of these reinforcements, a very unpleasant state of affairs would have to be now recorded in southern Korea. One is tempted to recall the evil experiences at Alexandria and Casablanca in this context.

It is now denied that any agreement exists between Japan and Korea for reserving the portfolios to Korean subjects. Such an agreement was reported to have resulted from a concession made by the Japanese in consideration of Korea agreeing to the disbandment of her army, but this is said to be incorrect. There is no agreement whatever which makes any such reservation. If portfolios have not yet been given to Japanese subjects in the sequel of the Convention, it is because the Resident General has been influenced by consideration of expediency and by the ability shown by the present Ministers of State.

According to the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* there is a difference of opinion among Japanese statesmen as to the form of government which the present situation of affairs requires in Korea. It is stated that military rule is advocated in some quarters, on the ground that nothing short of this will preserve order in districts where strong anti-Japanese feeling prevails. But Marquis Ito is reported to be strongly opposed to resorting to this extreme measure if it can possibly be avoided. The Resident-General does not deny that there is a call for adding another Division to the military force Japan now has in Korea, and, on the recommendation of General Hasegawa, this measure is said to have been determined on. But as to the general character of the administration, Marquis Ito insists that it must be more civil than military. His opinion is that it will take 5 years to establish a thoroughly efficient new civil service and reorganize the whole system of government. It goes without saying that one of the first steps will be the reassessment of the land tax. This measure, it is estimated, will add 10 million *yen* to the revenue of the country. Other taxes will be readjusted and the large sums which have hitherto been placed at the disposal of the Emperor will henceforth be added to the revenue of the state. It is said that the Residency-General will still be retained and will occupy a prominent position in the new government, but that in other particulars the administration will be entirely reconstructed and that investigations on an extensive scale are now being carried on with this end in view.

Wednesday, August 14.

Various particulars are given of the emeute at Kanghwa but they do not add anything special to previous intelligence, except that the civilian section of the rioters acted under threats from the military mutineers, and that while the Chakang-hoi were the chief instigators of the affair, an American missionary is also said to have been one of the fomenters. This last item will probably prove to be incorrect. After the rioters were put to flight the Japanese seem to have adopted very drastic measures. They blew up two powder magazines and burned an arms store as well as certain houses in which arms had been concealed. The leader of the disturbance, who is described as the local chief of the Chakang-hoi, has been seized and the Japanese force, with the exception of one company and some sappers, has been withdrawn. The number of casualties on the Korean side is said to have been 50. Several of the fugitive soldiers have made their escape to the mainland and are said to be inciting the people to fresh disturbances. Detachments of Japanese troops have been sent against them. As for the trouble at Wonju it appears to have been entirely quelled, but with regard to that at Kangneung there is as yet no definite news. Meanwhile the process of disbanding the remaining sections of the Korean Army throughout the provinces is proceeding without much trouble, though it is by no means certain that the example set in Seoul and Kanghwa may not be followed at other places. Andong especially is spoken of as likely to see some trouble.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent wires what professes to be the gist of a supplementary agreement said to have been concluded at the time of the negotiation of the Convention. But the alleged contents seem in some cases superfluous and in others improbable, so we refrain from publishing them.

Rumours were persistently circulated a few days ago that an arrangement had been come to between Mr. Kiuchi, Chief of the Agricultural and Commercial Bureau in the Residency-General, on the one hand, and the Iwasaki family on the other, in accordance with which the latter was to receive a concession for the working of all the mines which had just been transferred from the

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Household to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. This story was told with every semblance of mystery and had for evident intention the creation of a big scandal. Regarding it as altogether apocryphal, we made no allusion to it in these columns, but we may now say that it has been explicitly contradicted. No communication whatever has passed between Mr. Kiuchi and the Iwasaki family on this subject, and among the six applications hitherto received for concessions in connection with these mines, there has not been one from the Iwasaki family nor is there likely to be one. Up to the present the applicants and the number of mines for which they have applied are as follow:—The Mitsui Bussan 5; Fujita 4; Kimura 10; a foreigner whose transliterated name we cannot recognise 1; Mr. Howie (?) 1; and Chinda 5.

Thursday, August 15.

Marquis Ito arrived at Moji on the 14th inst. at 9 a.m. and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm. From the time of approaching the Strait the *Kasagi* was completely surrounded by boats discharging rockets and making other demonstrations. From Bakan 36 steam launches put out having a welcome party on board with Prince Mori at their head. The Marquis on landing repaired at once to the Shumpam-ro, the celebrated inn where, twelve years ago, he negotiated the treaty of peace with Li Hung-chang. Speaking to newspaper representatives, the Marquis denounced as a baseless falsehood the recently circulated rumour that he was about to resign the Residency General. His Excellency declared that he was not the man to show so little sense of responsibility as to abandon a great work when it had been carried barely half way to consummation. He expected that a month would suffice to complete his business in Japan and so soon as it was completed he would return to Korea. The first important task to be performed was the reorganisation of the central administration, after which that of the provincial administrations would follow in due sequence. The State revenue for Korea for this year was 13 million *yen*, but it was believed that a much larger sum was actually collected, the difference going to enrich the collectors. By disbanding the army, which, so far from being an instrument for preserving the peace was really an incentive to disorder, a sum of 1,200,000 *yen* would be economized yearly, but it was evident that the public revenue could not prove sufficient for the purposes of the time and, one of the Marquis' objects in coming to Japan was to discuss whether the necessary funds should be raised by loan or whether the Japanese treasury would assist. The amount required would not be large in any circumstances. With regard to separating the two Emperors, the thing was certainly desirable but it could not be effected in a moment. The moving of an ex-Emperor to a new residence was not a simple matter like the transfer of a cottager's abode, and probably six months would be needed to make preparations. There had been much talk of the ex-Emperor of Korea coming to Japan. Doubtless he would come if he were asked to do so, but such a step would merely entail much trouble for both sides and could not be productive of any commensurate results. On the eve of his departure from Seoul the Marquis had an audience of two hours' duration with the Emperor and had urged that the Crown Prince, Wong, should be sent for educational purposes to Japan. This would doubtless be done next year. The Prince is now a child of 11 years, just learning to read and to write. A foreign lady lives in the house as his instructor and teaches him English. Referring to the refugees, the Marquis said that they were not men under any heavy sentence, but had merely the name of insurgents, and he had therefore been easily able to arrange for their return to their country. As for Pak Yongho, his long residence in Japan seemed to have rendered him unfamiliar with the conditions really existing in Korea and to this fact was probably attributable the fiasco he had made. Whether he would be pardoned or punished, the Resident-General did not know; he had not had any connection whatever with Pak. His Excellency showed some warmth when questioned as to the probability of a customs union between Korea and Japan. He said that the existing treaties would have to be revised before such a thing could be contemplated, and altogether his demeanour and words suggested a complete absence of any desire to further such a project.

We have collated the above from the accounts published by the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Asahi Shimbun*. In the *Mainichi Dempo* we find an epitome of an interview with Mr. Megata on the subject of Korean finance. He makes some very interesting statements. In the first place, he contradicts the recently circulated rumours that a very large sum would be required for carrying out the programme of reform in Korea. That is a mistake. It is true that the State revenue at present does not greatly exceed some 10 million *yen* annually, but when the various financial measures already inaugurated or about to be inaugurated were complete, considerable additions to the revenue would result. Meanwhile Korea herself was growing rich. The exports, for example, which last year had totalled only 8 million *yen*, showed a figure of 7½ millions for the first half of the current year, which meant an addition of about 1¼ millions to the Customs Returns. Improvements in means of communication, which were now being vigorously pushed forward mean that quantities of rice, barley, tobacco and other commodities which hitherto could not find a favourable market owing to the costliness of transport, will now be able to reach Japan and to be sold there at reasonable figures. Then again there is great promise in connection with the growing of cotton. It seems quite probable that the crop of this staple will aggregate 30 millions of *yen* before three years have passed. The gradual establishment of over-sea services is also a powerful factor of prosperity. Thus Chinampo, which had previously exported nothing whatever, now sends large quantities of rice to Tairen, and at Kunsan the farmers, having been brought within reach of good markets, are obtaining prices never before dreamed of. The same remarks apply to the northern regions of the Peninsula. In fact Mr. Megata takes a most rosy view, and is persuaded that the encouragement of economic undertakings is quite as important as administrative reforms.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that the growing of ginseng is to be transferred from the control of the Court to that of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Red ginseng is a specialty of Korea and its production has hitherto been monopolized by the Household, which derives from it a revenue of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 *yen* annually. This will now become one of the State's assets. In reporting this fact our contemporary's correspondent takes occasion to combat the idea that the policy of the new regime in Korea is to denude the Court of its main sources of revenue—an idea not unnaturally suggested by the transfer, first, of all the Household's mining property and now of the ginseng farm. The fact is that the working of these monopolies by the Court opens the door to all kinds of abuses, and was one of the main factors in producing the extremely corrupt conditions which have hitherto surrounded the Throne. It is useless to talk of Palace reform so long as such sources of contamination are active. As a matter of fact, the privy purse receives every year from the Treasury a fixed allowance of 1,300,000 *yen* to meet ordinary expenditures, and special grants are made on account of extraordinary. There ought not to be any lack of money under these conditions.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN JAPAN.

There has been sitting for some days in Tokyo a council composed of the principal instructors of high schools throughout the Empire. These gentlemen were summoned to the capital expressly for the purposes of debating and explaining the marked loss of proficiency in foreign languages which has been noticed as a feature of high school graduates in recent years. The instructors showed considerable divergence of view, some holding that there had been no decedence in this respect and others admitting that there had. Representatives of the University were then summoned and, on being questioned, they offered most unequivocal testimony, namely, that the vast bulk of the students entering the University from high schools have such a defective knowledge of any foreign language that they can neither understand a foreign teacher when he lectures to them nor write an intelligible thesis in any foreign tongue. To this it was retorted on behalf of the high schools that the University's practice was at variance with its professions since it granted graduation certificates to these students despite their alleged deficiency. The representatives of the University replied that, if they were strictly guided by the competence of the students in foreign languages, not more than four or five would graduate in each batch, and the University might almost as well close its doors. This discussion settled nothing except the fact of the students' great incompetence. It left untouched the question that Japanese students of foreign languages now-a-days study, not to acquire real proficiency in the language, but to learn how to pass an examination in it. Probably the outcome of the conference will be to reduce the number of students in each high-school class and to increase the time devoted to their instruction in foreign languages. For our own part we can only repeat our frequent expression of profound sympathy with Japanese students to whom is set the almost impossible task of learning a foreign language from a teacher who himself is not proficient in it. Speaking of English alone, our own limited experience shows that there are not a few Japanese teachers in middle and high schools who possess such an accurate knowledge of the language that one marvels at their remaining content with the comparatively petty emoluments of a school teacher in Japan. But on the other hand we have come across at least as many who instead of being teachers ought to be students. There is no money to remedy this state of affairs.

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MANCHURIA.

Saturday, August 10.

The Hunghutsz are making themselves unpleasantly conspicuous in the neighbourhood of Haicheng. The millet, now several feet high, offers splendid cover to these marauders, and it has been considered necessary that five Japanese guards with loaded rifles shall travel on each train.

As a matter of fact, the only problems pending between China and Japan that have hitherto been settled by the Mukden Conference are the fishery question and the matter of the mines along the Mukden-Antung Railway. In this context the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* repeats the explanation that the delay is not due to any wilfully obstructive tactics on the part of the Chinese Viceroy and the Governor, but that it is attributable to the sinister influence of the rights recovery party in Peking. Our contemporary believes, however, that there is no ground for pessimism, inasmuch as Viceroy Yuan's influence is still paramount and will certainly be exercised in the cause of liberality and amity.

The last reports put a new complexion upon the loan which Viceroy Hsu was recently stated to be about to contract abroad. It was originally alleged that the amount of the loan was to be 40 million *yen* and that it would be borrowed from Russia in reality though from a Belgian syndicate nominally. But the new version is that the amount is only 10 millions, and that the Department of Finance in Peking desires to have the money obtained in England.

The task of clearing away the steamers sunk by the Japanese at the entrance to Port Arthur is proving very difficult. Port Arthur is now the centre of the military administration of the leased territory of Manchuria and is consequently a place of considerable importance and prosperity. But its harbour is virtually inaccessible owing to the existence of these obstacles. Their removal was originally undertaken by Japanese contractors who expected to be able to make something by refloating the steamers. But this enterprise proved a total failure and the authorities had to take the task into their own hands. The work is now resolutely pushed on, but what with climatic interruptions and the long delays that succeed blasting operations, it is not thought probable that the entrance will be fully cleared before the end of this year.

Monday, August 12.

Although Southern Manchuria has received a deluge of rain such that heavy floods prevail and railway communication has been interrupted, the northern section, namely, the Harbin vicinity, is said to be suffering severely from a long continued drought so that the crops present a stunted and half withered appearance. Meanwhile Korea has apparently escaped the threatened failure of the crops.

The bandits in the neighbourhood of Kilin have succeeded in seizing two Japanese, whom they are holding for a ransom of ten thousand *yen*.

From a speech recently delivered by Baron Goto at Antung we gather that the reconstruction of the Mukden-Antung line will be slightly deferred. The Japanese in Antung are naturally anxious to have this line constructed without a day's delay and are insisting that the welfare of their colony depends mainly on the work. Baron Goto, however, took a good deal of trouble to allay any such apprehension. His own observations showed him that the Antung colonists have every reason to be confident about their future, and he conjured them to remember that the interests of the Empire must be set above mere local considerations. Not the least interesting part of his speech was a statement which showed indirectly that, instead of reconstructing the present military road between Antung and Mukden, a route will be chosen trending northeast along the Yalu to Saimatsui and turning thence northwest to Mukden. This latter route is in fact that taken by General Kawamura's army before the battle of Mukden.

This new railway route would have the advantage of approximating the railway system to Chientao, which promises to become a region of considerable importance. Latest news would seem to indicate that in the sequel of negotiations between Tokyo and Peking the latter has agreed to recognise Chientao as Korean territory, and the Japanese have despatched a force of gendarmes and police thither.

With regard to the question of timber-felling in the Yalu Valley, Mr. Abe and Mr. Na Tung appear to have failed in coming to an agreement. The points in dispute are the extent of the area for carrying on the work and the period of the enterprise. China's new terms are said to be much more liberal in these respects than were the terms proposed by Viceroy Yuan at Tientsin, but she is still so far from implementing the verbal promises made by her diplomats in December, 1905, that the sincerity of her desire to effect a compromise is considered doubtful. In these circumstances the Japanese are not unlikely to let the matter rest as it is. It is not they who will suffer from the failure to come to an agreement.

The duties collected by the new Custom House at Tairen during July, the first month of its existence, amounted to only 20,000 *yen*. This would seem to indicate that the port has not a very encouraging future before it, but it is to be noted that during the same period Newchwang was in a similar state of stagnation, and that consequently temporary tradal depression rather than special local conditions is responsible.

Tuesday, August 13.

It is reported that the Chinese Government, in deference to the advice of Sir Robert Hart, has issued instructions in the sense that exports of grain from the Japanese leased territory to Chinese ports or *vice versa* shall in future be unlawful. This intimation is said to have been conveyed by the Inspector of Customs at Tairen, but as it is obviously a discrimination against the Japanese, the Mikado's Government will certainly not submit tamely. If this news prove correct, it will be another evidence that China does not consider herself bound by any considerations of gratitude towards the Japanese for having preserved to her the Three Eastern Provinces. Even apart from this, we should deem it China's wisest policy to cement the closest possible friendship with Japan instead of engaging in a programme of pin-pricks such as has been followed more or less uniformly ever since the conclusion of the Peking treaty in 1905.

Wednesday, August 14.

The *Asahi* has telegrams which enable us to form a tolerably clear judgment of the interval which divides the Japanese and Chinese negotiators in the matter of the Yalu timber industry. From these telegrams we learn that the original Chinese proposals put forward by Viceroy Yuan at Tientsin and dismissed by the Japanese as untenable, were, first, that the district affected should be that included within the main stream of the Yalu river and five of its affluents; secondly, that the period should be 17 years; and thirdly, that 20 per cent. of the net profits should be paid over to China as a preferential claim. These proposals have now been modified by China in the sense that the area of exploitation is extended to that included within ten affluents of the Yalu, that the period is increased to 27 years, and that China's preferential claim is reduced to 15 per cent. On the other hand what the Japanese ask is that the whole valley of the Yalu river from end to end should be regarded as the area affected; that the period should be unlimited; and that no preferential claim should be recognised, the total profits being divided equally. It appears to us that Japan's interpretation of the Peking Treaty is more in accordance with its spirit than is the Chinese view. At any rate it is plain that a considerable gulf divides the two parties and that a bridge across it may be difficult to find.

Thursday, August 15.

We stated in a previous issue that the Viceroy of Manchuria had addressed to the Governor General of Kwantung an official document announcing that it would henceforth be illegal to export grain from any part of the leased territory of Kwantung to Chinese ports or to import grain from the latter to the former. A curious feature of this intelligence was that the notice had been sent, not through the orthodox channel, namely, the Waiwupu and the Japanese Legation in Peking, but direct from Viceroy Hsu to Governor-General Oshima. Japanese journals conjecture that this method was chosen in order to prevent the question from becoming a diplomatic episode. If the Japanese Governor-General tamely bowed to the veto, well and good; but if not, the problem would remain provincial instead of becoming international. That may or may not have been the idea underlying China's action, but at any rate it is quite plain that such a notice amounted to a public declaration in the sense that Kwantung is foreign territory. On no other hypothesis could China claim the right to apply to Kwantung the article of the treaties authorising such a veto on the import and export of grain. Is it to be supposed, however, that she regards Kwantung as no longer a part of her own dominions? That is scarcely conceivable. Of course the effect of the veto would be to divert all the over-sea trade in cereals to Newchwang, and in fact some publicists suggest that that is really the underlying purpose. But nothing is less likely than that the Japanese Government will quietly submit to anything of the kind. It is alleged that emphatic instructions have been sent to the Governor General of Kwantung and to the Japanese Legation in Peking directing that China's demand should be unhesitatingly rejected.

"The Navy" for August contains portraits of H.I.H. Princess Yasuko Arisugawa and of Mr. Kimura (inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy that bears his name) and Dr. Shimose, the inventor of Shimose gunpowder. There are also photographs illustrating the recent cruise of the Japanese training squadron, the Jamestown Exposition, etc.

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CHINA.

Saturday, August 10.

The Chinese capital has not yet assumed a definite attitude towards Viceroy Yuan's proposals, so far as can be judged from the telegrams. The resignation of Tieh Liang, Minister of War, was at first attributed solely to his impeachment by Viceroy Yuan, but it now appears that in part, at all events, the occurrence is due to a question of financing the Army Department's outlays. Prince Ching is said to be desirous of retiring from office on account of age and infirmity, but he is constrained to remain in deference to the wishes of Yuan, who desires that this renowned statesman should remain the pivot of the Cabinet. The great majority of the men in authority seem disposed to endorse Yuan's ideas as to the centralization of power, but Viceroy Chang Chih-tung throws the weight of his great influence into the other scale.

No light is yet seen in the negotiations with regard to the Yalu timber-felling enterprise. The Japanese Plenipotentiary is said to have discussed the question for three hours at the Wai-wu-pu on the 8th inst. without getting in sight of any result.

There is talk of the restoration of Kiaochow to China by Germany. The reason assigned is that the place is comparatively isolated for purposes of trade and manufacture and can never be made a really important commercial mart. The argument is that instead of struggling to attain the impossible in this respect, it would be wiser to abandon the original programme and to replace it by a scheme of railway extension, namely, to push the German line right through Shantung and into Shansi, making the ancient capital Hsian its terminus.

It is stated that the Chinese authorities in Manchuria have decided that no Japanese subjects shall be permitted to reside for a longer period than 10 days at any place which has not definitely been opened by treaty.

All questions pending between Japan and China in Manchuria are said to have been settled except the salt problem, about which Viceroy Hsu shows himself resolutely unyielding.

Monday, August 12.

News from Peking continues to indicate that Viceroy Yuan's reform programme is steadily finding favour. According to this intelligence, it has been decided to abolish the present Council of State and Cabinet, and to replace them by a Cabinet modelled on Western lines, as well as by a privy council which shall form a species of senate. There will be a Minister of the right and a Minister of the left, as used to be the case in Japan, and the Viceroys and provincial Governors will have a share in the central administration. All this is very vague, but it seems to be the sum of public knowledge at present. Certain Japanese papers, commenting on the programme, speak in rather a slighting tone. Their criticisms are based mainly on two points; namely, that there is no really pivotal power in China, and that the proposed reorganisation will simply be a regrouping of old officials under new titles. Both comments are very obvious but not very profound. For had there been a real pivot of power, all this tumult about reform would not be witnessed, and if their former occupants are to be excluded from the future offices of State merely on the ground of antiquity, no reform whatever is possible.

It is not unlikely that the report received two or three days ago as to Germany's intention of abandoning Kiaochow had its origin in a very liberal inference drawn by a telegraphic correspondent from a comparatively trifling event, namely, that the Emperor of Germany, at a recent audience granted to the Chinese Minister in Berlin, spoke of a railway concession from Tientsin to Chingkiang. The Minister is said to have communicated the fact to his Government and the necessary *pourparlers* are believed to be imminent. This story may be just as apocryphal as the other. The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a telegram saying that the Chinese Government cabled to its Representative in Berlin with reference to the Kiaochow rumour, and received a reply denying the truth of the statement *in toto*.

Tuesday, August 13.

It seems not improbable that the Peking correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* is right when he predicts that in the pending struggle on the political stage of the Chinese capital the two principal figures will be Viceroy Yuan and Viceroy Chang. The latter has been summoned to Peking, nominally for the purpose of receiving a high academical degree, but in reality with the object of ascertaining at first hand his views with regard to Yuan's memorial. It appears to be thought certain that Yuan is the stronger of the two men and that his views command wider support, but the aged Viceroy Chang has occupied such a large space in the moral vista of his countrymen for the past 25 years that he must always be reckoned with as a great power. Among the secondary lights in Peking there is said to be a plain disposition to remain more or less obscure until Viceroy Chang's attitude is definitely declared. If he be found an advocate of progress on more deliberate lines than those recommended by Viceroy Yuan, he will certainly not want for followers, *festina lente* having been from time immemorial a favourite motto in China. Foreign onlookers in Peking do not expect the situation to resolve itself into anything very signal. The upshot will probably be one of those half measures which accomplish little and promise less. The Throne's immediate object, as may easily be appreciated, is to break down the barriers between Manchu and Chinese. Whatever features of Yuan's proposal lend themselves to that end will have the Court's endorsement, but even here there are not a few high officials vitally interested in preserving the *status quo*. The sum of the matter is that no one is rash enough to predict the outcome. What may be taken for certain is that Viceroy Yuan has deliberately selected this occasion for pushing his programme, and his whole career suggests that he is not likely to have made a mistake. He will not accomplish everything that he aims at but our belief is that he will achieve a good deal.

Wednesday, August 14.

The repeated refusals of his Excellency Tsen Chun-hsuan to take up the duties of Viceroy of the Two Kwang have at last been successful, and his successor has been found in Mr. Chang, hitherto Governor of Honan.

With regard to the much talked of administrative reforms in the Central Government, it is stated that Mr. Tang Fang has memorialized the Throne in the sense that the most effective preliminary step towards abolishing the partition between Manchu and Chinese would be to remove from Peking the Eight Banner Corps, which from time immemorial have been the great emblem of Manchurian authority in the Chinese capital.

The Imperial tutor, Mr. Chou, head of the Hanlin College, is said to have presented a memorial of the most radically conservative character. He urges that all students studying in foreign countries should be recalled; that no more should be sent; that the special system of examination preliminary to granting official appointments to these students should be abolished; that all the schools organised throughout China for imparting instruction in foreign literature and science should be closed, and that the old system of Chinese classical education should be restored.

The arrival of Viceroy Chang in Peking is expected to take place early in September. It is noticable that the Japanese press, which has hitherto included a considerable element of optimism with regard to China's administrative reconstruction, is now almost completely pessimistic. Amongst the four important newspapers which discuss the matter this morning there is not one that looks for any substantial outcome of the pending discussion. Their fundamental view seems to be that so long as China is moved by impulses from without only and so long as she does not develop any genuine desire for reform from within, her case is hopeless. The struggle which will culminate on the arrival of Viceroy Chang in the capital is expected by these critics to prove nothing more than a renewal of the old contentions between the Manchus and the Chinese.

Thursday, August 15.

Rumours continue to arrive of disturbance in political circles in Peking. The latest story is that Prince Ching will retire in favour of Prince Chun, who will become Prime Minister in the reorganised Government, Viceroys Chang and Yuan becoming Ministers of the Left and Right respectively. There are renewed assertions that the Empress Dowager will finally retire from the administration of affairs next year and that preparations to that end are now in progress. The talk of antagonism between Viceroy Chang and Viceroy Yuan grows louder, and it is thought possible that the former, on arriving at Peking, may be inveigled in the camp of the ultra-conservatives.

The $60,000 worth of contraband arms and ammunition seized the other day by the Tientsin Customs seems, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, to have been part to a consignment of alleged foreign owners. A portion of the consignment of arms had the regular invoices and authorized purchasers, whilst the portion that had no mention in the invoices was declared contraband. The Consul of the foreign nationality concerned has now persuaded Viceroy Yuan to allow all the contraband to be returned to its original port of export.

H. E. Yang Chü, the Chinese Minister in Japan, has wired to the Peking Government that the students in Japan are loyal and faithful to the Throne and need not be feared as rebels.

H. E. Hsü Shih-ch'ang, Viceroy of Manchuria, is said to have reported to the Throne to the effect that the Hunghutse, who infest Manchuria, have lately combined with anti-monarchists for the purpose of starting a revolution in that province.

The Chinese Ministry of Education has notified the Literary Chancellors of various provinces of the Empire that students returned from abroad and attired in foreign clothes, etc., are to be required to resume their native costumes, and that they are not to be received by the authorities, if dressed like foreigners.

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FINANCIAL.

A prominent feature of the Tokyo share market during the past three or four days has been the appreciation of the shares of the Tokyo Railway Company. Until this appreciation set in the shares of the company had been at an abnormally low figure as compared with quotations for other stocks. The *Shogyo Shimpo*, in its issue of the 8th inst., pointed out that such an enterprise as the Tokyo trams, being virtually beyond the reach of all vicissitudes and commanding a revenue which may be regarded as not only permanent but as certain to increase, ought to stand on a plain higher than that occupied by any other investment. This was not the case, however, for while the shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which are classed in the next rank with regard to the gilt on their edges, were selling at 102 *yen*, the scrip of the Tokyo Railway commanded only 72 *yen*, whereas, according to the ratio of the dividends, it ought to have stood at 76½. This exceptional depression was generally attributed to the fact that at the close of February and the beginning of March several of the directors of the Tokyo Tetsudo had bought at very high figures for a rise which never took place, and these speculators, having been caught in the general slump, were obliged to hold over a large block of shares which would have to be thrust upon the market sooner or later. So long as that contingency threatened, investors and speculators alike held aloof from the shares of the Company, but evidently such timidity was quite excessive, for the number of shares held by a few of the directors could not be more than a petty fraction of the transactions effected in any given month. Accordingly when real cause arose the public laid aside its timid mood. That cause was the discovery that the Company is now assured as to the success of the application to extend its lines to every suburb of the city. This means the building of 18 new roads and 5 connecting lines, and the practical result will be to place in the hands of the Company the whole carrying work of the capital. In addition to this there is the project of night transport in the matter of goods, and also that of electric lighting. The latter, it is expected, will receive official sanction before the close of the present month. Thus from every point of view the prospects of this company are exceptional, and that its dividend will long remain at only 9 per cent. can not be imagined. The last few days have seen its stock appreciate while the quotations for other shares have remained almost stationery and in many cases have declined. How far this appreciation will continue in the place of the special apprehension above alluded to there is of course no possibility of predicting. The *Shogyo Shimpo* appears to think that it is a dishonest act on the part of the directors of a company to speculate in its shares, but our contemporary will find very few people to endorse such a statement. This thing is done all the world over and is of daily occurrence in Japan itself.

Japanese newspapers say that the autumn crop of silk promises to be quite as good as the spring crop was. The weather has been eminently favourable and, according to present appearances, the yield will be fully 20 per cent. above the average. As an exceptional number of eggs have been hatched, some fears were entertained with regard to the sufficiency of the mulberry leaves, but the culture of the mulberry has received much attention of late years, and this fear is said to be baseless.

The news of renewed depression on the New York Stock Exchange is supposed to have slightly affected quotations in Tokyo on the 10th instant, but in nearly every case the decline was too small to be worth special notice. Cotton Spinning enterprises suffered a little and there was a general absence of buoyancy, but, as Tokyo papers justly observe, Japanese speculators and investors must be in a very timid frame of mind if they allow themselves to be influenced by the state of the New York market.

We read in the *Nippon* that a serious difficulty has occurred in the prosecution of the plans of the Anglo-Japanese Electric Power Company. This Company has a capital of 30 million *yen* subscribed in equal proportions by the two countries concerned. Roughly speaking, its plan is to divert a large part of the water of the Oigawa into the Hayakawa, and then to utilize the latter stream for creating power to supply the electric needs of the Tokaido district, including, of course, Tokyo. The normal volume of water flowing in the bed of the Oigawa is 828 cubic feet, and of this quantity 500 cubic feet will be left for purposes of irrigation and the remainder utilized to create electric power. This enterprise has been pushed with much energy and work is being vigorously carried forward under the direction of American and Japanese engineers. But suddenly the people living along the course of the two rivers affected have raised strong objections; those who belong to the Oigawa watershed claiming that, if so much of the river's water be diverted, its capacity for irrigation purposes will be inconveniently entrenched upon, and those of the Hayakawa protesting against such a large increase in the river's volume. Our contemporary states these facts with all show of assurance and writes as though the Home Department had not yet granted the necessary permission to the company. But inasmuch as we learn independently that the work has been already commenced, it is not conceivable either that the Home Department's permission is still lacking or that the consent of the local inhabitants has not already been obtained. The obvious importance of the matter need not be insisted on. This project is understood to be by far the most promising of all the water-power schemes now on the tapis, and its defeat would be a decided set-back to industrial progress.

There are somewhat conflicting accounts about the electric lighting scheme of the Tokyo Railway Company. All the metropolitan papers with one exception say that the permission of the Communications Department will now be very quickly granted and that a supply of cheap and good electric light will thus be brought within reach of the city. The exception is the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which speaks of considerable investigation being still required, inasmuch as any addition to the net work of wires already overhanging the city might create a serious danger.

We read in the *Nippon* that the expenditure on the South Manchuria Railway during a period of three years commencing from September, 1906, is to be one hundred million *yen*, which, added to the Government's capital of 100 millions, will bring the total capital of the line to 200 millions. The expenditure of 100 millions is detailed as follows:—

	Yen.
Re-laying of Tairen-Changchun Road and equipment of the same	28,000,000
Making of Tairen Harbour	5,000,000
Doubling the Tairen-Sukiatun Road	9,600,000
Purchase of land, building of Warehouses, &c.	8,000,000
Contracting for selling of goods	2,000,000
Antung-Mukden Line, Construction	22,000,000
Water carriage	10,000,000
Reserve	11,400,000
Total	100,000,000

Against this sum the company has now in hand 2 millions subscribed in Japan and 37 millions obtained by the recent loan. This money is being applied to the most urgent works.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange presented an appearance of unprecedented inactivity on the 12th inst. Ten minutes each sufficed to transact all the business offering in the forenoon and afternoon session, and though there was nothing in the nature of a heavy decline of prices, neither was there the slightest symptom of buoyancy.

For a considerable time there has been under discussion a question relating to the taxation of land used for purposes of electric railways in Japan. No tax was levied in some districts, whereas in others, including Tokyo, such land was held to be subject to the usual rates. It has now been decided that all tracks of electric railways shall be classed as public roads and shall consequently be exempt from taxation.

The *Mainichi Dempo* thinks that the comparatively unfavourable reception given in London to the stock of the South Manchurian Railway was due mainly to doubts as to the future of this railway. The foreign public, our contemporary believes, queries whether, in spite of the treaty to the contrary, the strategical uses of the line may not bulk largely in the vision of the Japanese Government, and whether the extension of the Extra-mural Chinese railway may not divert a considerable portion of the Manchurian line's traffic. The *Mainichi* therefore considers that the second part of the loan can not be obtained abroad. We ourselves can not endorse this view. What the British public looked to above everything was the guarantee of the Japanese Government, and it is doubtful whether as much as one investor in every thousand troubled himself about the commercial prospects of the road. Unquestionably if Japan could have put off the loan until next year, it would have obtained a better reception, for there prevails in Europe an impression that, financially speaking, she is biting off more than she can swallow. Time alone is needed to efface this impression and to bring the foreign money market into a more accommodating condition.

The news of the panic on the New York Stock Exchange seems to be responsible for a depreciation which took place on the Tokyo Exchange from the afternoon of the 14th inst. There was a drop all round, though it did not reach serious dimensions except in the case of the Tokyo Stock Exchange shares, which fell nine points in one session. There is evidently no solid reason why a temporary depression of stocks in America should produce such an effect in Tokyo, but even remote causes become influential when men are in a mood of timidity. In Tokyo things had been for some days in a state of suspense, and when the above news arrived from the West,

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people tumbled over each other to unload their shares. This continued on the morning of the 15th, the best stocks suffering as well as the inferior.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

There is a curious telegram from America this morning. It reports that owing to Japanese opposition the proposed convention for the exclusion of Japanese labourers from the United States on the one hand and that of American labourers from Japanese territory on the other hand, has fallen through, a result which is said to have greatly angered the President. The inexplicable feature of this intelligence is its extreme tardiness. Long ago, when the San Francisco question threatened to become acute, the Japanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs openly declared that Japan could not possibly be a consenting party to such a compact, in view of its flagrantly one-sided character. We can not suppose that in the face of such a declaration serious negotiations have been conducted on that basis, and we are therefore disposed to regard the telegram as untrustworthy.

There appears to be much discussion in the United States about the propriety of sending a large battleship squadron to the Pacific. This is a question which offers much room for discussion, and the result is that the outside world has become quite bewildered as to what the real view of the American nation may be. Meanwhile the anti-Japanese agitators continue their campaign in California. They have held a meeting in San Francisco and, in spite of an emphatic declaration from a delegate of the fruit-growers that this important industry would perish if the supply of Japanese labour were cut off, the meeting passed a resolution calling for the strict exclusion of the Japanese.

There is a wonderful story current which apparently finds some credence in London and has been instrumental in depressing the quotations for Japanese stocks. It is that the Japanese financial agent has proceeded to Berlin for the purpose of floating a loan of 50 million *yen* which is to be the first instalment of the sum paid to the United States for the transfer of the Philippines to Japan. We in the Far East occasionally receive rude reminders of this kind as to the vast moral interval that separates Japan and Europe.

IS SOCIALISM NEEDED IN JAPAN.

In a recent issue of the *Hochi Shimbun* Mr. Bebel's views on the needs of modern Japan are discussed in a very discerning and philosophic manner. One of the correspondents of the *Hochi* in an interview with Mr. Bebel asked him for his opinion on the progress of modern Japan. The gist of his reply was that Japan was beginning to suffer from plutocracy; that capitalists are gradually assuming the pre-eminence here which they command in Europe and America, hence the antidote, socialism, is required in this country. The *Hochi Shimbun* admires the way in which the great leader of the German Socialists perpetually exposes the weaknesses of the Kaiser's world policy. Such opposition as is offered by the Labour Party in the Reichstag to the many ambitious schemes of the Kaiser is not to be condemned as totally out of place and uncalled for. Yet thoughtful persons cannot but perceive that Germany's power to-day would never have been what it is had the German nation as a whole followed the lead of Mr. Bebel and his party. The Socialists object to an armed peace. They wish to see arms laid aside altogether. Did Militarism cease to prevail, say they, the power of the capitalists would be so reduced as to be no longer formidable. As things are now in every country the real power is in the hands of those who supply the sinews of war. Society to-day lives under the grinding despotism of the plutocrats. It is they that have rendered Socialism necessary. Socialism owes its existence to the sins of capitalists. (*Shakai shugi wa shihonka no umishi saiaku no kekkwa nari*). As long as the evils attendant on plutocracy exist, socialism will be needed to remedy them. And it is foolish to imagine that any Government in the world can stamp out Socialism. The attempt to suppress it is a mistake. The *Hochi* admits that in Europe and America Socialism may constitute a necessary check on plutocracy; but it is strongly of opinion that in Japan Socialism is not needed and is apt to do harm by stirring up the lower classes, teaching them to regard capitalists as their enemies and filling their minds with imaginary grievances. There is certainly no plutocracy here, says the *Hochi*; neither is there any militarism. We are a peace-loving people and not inclined to take up arms unless under great provocation in defence of undeniable rights.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The *Seiyu Kai*, as is perfectly natural, are throwing their caps into the air figuratively over the Korean affair, which they regard as a memorable feat of their founder and real leader, Marquis Ito. It is scarcely to be supposed that any political party would be so short-sighted as to refrain from utilizing such an incident for its own purposes, and we are therefore a little surprised to find the *Mainichi Dempo* devoting a great deal of space to an analysis of the *Seiyukai's* motives. This analysis indicates that the highly satisfactory settlement of the Korean problem is being used as an instrument for correcting the somewhat embarrassing situation that arose during the last session of the Diet, when the Progressists and the Daido Club combined to oppose the Government's bill for the reform of local administration. The Katsura Cabinet was supposed rightly or wrongly to be responsible for that commotion, and as the stability of the Cabinet was certainly somewhat shaken, the *Seiyu kai* are now described as endeavouring to fill up the hole then made in their prestige by thrusting into it the Korean success. After all, that is only another way of saying that the *Seiyu kai* are flaunting their laurels, which is a common habit of human nature. It can not be doubted that recent incidents have greatly strengthened the present Cabinet. Nothing succeeds like success, and Marquis Saionji and Viscount Hayashi have quite a series of successes standing to their credit, from the settlement of the questions between Japan and Russia to the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese *Entente*, the negotiation of a similar instrument with Russia and now the great *coup* in Korea.

It seems to have been premature to allege that the warring elements in the Progressists' ranks have been reconciled. Proposals for a reconciliation have been formulated, but their final discussion has been deferred until the conclusion of the elections for the local assemblies, which elections take place during the present month.

KARUIZAWA.

The atmospheric depressions reported during the past few weeks have made themselves felt in Karuizawa. Since the 4th inst. there has not been one thoroughly settled day. The Tennis Tournament, which was to have commenced on the 5th, did not begin till the afternoon of the 8th, and has since been repeatedly interrupted by rain. The concert fixed for the evening of the 6th had to be postponed on account of the steady downpour that day. In contradistinction to the maxim that hay must be made when the sun shines, the gang of thieves that has made its appearance in this popular summer resort has been utilizing the rainy nights for breaking into house after house. The residences of Messrs. Mann, Erskine, Gubbins, and Andrews, those of Captain Steele and Baron Suematsu have all been visited in turn. Some money and a few valuable articles, including the Church communion plate, have been carried off. The police force has been increased and detectives are being employed. So far all the robberies have been confined to the northern end of the village, that is, to the neighbourhood of the Rev. J. Chappell's residence. So it is surmised that the burglars have a rendezvous somewhere in the hills at the back of that part of the village. The hills are being explored by emissaries of the police and the capture of the offenders before many days are past is confidently expected by the local authorities. In the meantime some of the residents are providing themselves with revolvers.

There seems little doubt that the burglaries at Karuizawa are the work of expert cracksmen, hailing most probably from the capital. Karuizawa is not the only health resort where these gentlemen have operated this summer. Residents of Kamakura are loud in their complaints and tell tales of the most audacious thefts, while other places where foreigners congregate during the hot weather have also received attention at the hands of these most unwelcome visitors.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S NEW PREMISES.

An interesting gathering of foreign and Japanese residents in Kobe, took place at 95, Yedo Machi, the new premises of the Japan Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society on Tuesday, August 6th, the occasion being the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the building to be known at the Bible House. Mr. F. Parrott, the Society's agent in Japan, opened the proceedings with a brief account of the history and work of the Society, which is one of the oldest of the religious societies of Great Britain. He referred to the fact that the object of the Society at its inception remained its object to-day, namely, the translation and circulation of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and that to-day one of the results of world wide effort was the translation of the Bible, or parts of it, in four hundred different languages.

After short prayers by Rev. J. W. Platt and Rev. H. Yoshikawa, documents, specimens of the Society's publications, etc., were placed in the stone, which was then sealed and placed in position. Mrs. W. Duncan Knight of Ropkyns, Horsham, England, performed the ceremoney of declaring the stone due and truly laid.

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THE RUSSO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

It is stated that this important international agreement was brought to a conclusion so far as the negotiators were concerned, in the middle of July, and that instructions to sign were conveyed to Mr. Motono from Tokyo on the 27th of that month. Thus had not Russian convenience been in question the *Entente* might have been published at the end of July, whereas it has only just seen the light. Tokyo journals say that there are two documents, only one of which will be given to the public. As for the gist of this one, the document is now before our readers, but with regard to the non-published protocol the general belief, as expressed in journalistic columns, is that while Russia recognises Japan's position in Korea, Japan in turn recognises outer Mongolia as within the sphere of Russian influence.

In connection with the negotiation of this important agreement the Russian Government has conferred a high order on Viscount Hayashi and Mr. Motono, and the Japanese Government has conferred the First Class of the Rising Sun on Mr. Iswolsky and Mr. Bagmatieff.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *doyo* season came to an end on the 8th inst., and thus, according to Japanese reckoning, autumn commenced on the 9th. There continues to be considerable atmospheric disturbance. The centre of depression which declared itself on the 6th inst. on the west of the main island passed by Sado on the 8th and travelled into the Sea of Japan. On the other hand the centre of depression which had appeared in the Yellow Sea, headed towards the south of Korea and affected mainly the Shimonoseki and Hokkaido regions. Neither of these phenomena proved serious. But a third centre of depression has now developed in the neighbourhood of Luzon, and its course and destination are still uncertain. Inasmuch, however, as the Meteorological Bureau has not deemed it necessary to issue any warnings, it may be assumed that nothing of a grave nature is apprehended. On the whole the temperature of the *doyo* season has been considerably below the average, and it is therefore anticipated that the heat of the *sansho*, which opened on the 9th inst., will be severe.

It is alleged by Tokyo newspapers that the United States Government recently submitted a proposal to Japan. The gist of it was, first, that America should agree to the abolition of consular jurisdiction in Korea; secondly, that she should consent to the formation of a customs union between Japan and Korea; and thirdly that the right of naturalization as American citizens should be given to Japanese subjects. In return for these concessions she asked for a convention entirely excluding Japanese labourers from United States territory. Japan, according to these authorities, declined to accept this programme on the ground that is was untimely. We give this rumour for what it may be worth—probably not very much.

The repairs of the battle-ship *Mikasa* have been carried so far that she is expected to leave Sasebo at the end of next month, for the purpose of proceeding to Kure where she will receive her armament. The *Mikasa* was floated in September of last year, and it thus appears that the repairs of her hull will have occupied about a year, a time nearly sufficient for constructing a line-of-battleship *de novo*.

Great progress is said to be making in the building of the first-class cruiser *Ibuki* at Kure. Her launch is spoken of as likely to take place at the close of this year.

Probably very few of our readers remember a commotion which occurred in the business-world of Tokyo thirteen years ago, owing to the discovery that the iron pipes supplied by a large firm of Japanese and foreign contractors for the purposes of the city water-works were defective. Quite a number of more or less prominent businessmen, including Mr. Amenomiya Keijiro, were thrown into prison and there was much excitement. The accused persons were ultimately acquitted, and a compromise was effected of a nature which finally proved highly advantageous to the contractors. The whole matter seems likely to be now threshed out again. It appears that the informant through whose instrumentality the defects of the pipes came to light was Mr. Morita, then an employee of the contracting company. He claims to have been promised a sum of 26,000 *yen* by way of reward for the information given by him, but this money has never been paid, and he has consequently instituted proceedings against Mr. Umegawa, Chief Accountant of the Municipality, by whom the pledge was originally given. The case is exciting much interest.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* from St. Petersburg says that a Japanese major, attached to the Head-quarters Staff, was recently arrested by the Russian local authorities on his way from Nijni-Novgorod to Kazan. Suspicion had been attracted to him by the fact that he received a telegram in *romaji* which was supposed to be cipher. After his arrest, documents relating to the recent war and some surveying instruments were found in his baggage, which things of course tended to confirm the suspicion. He appears to have been treated with all courtesy, and a telegram having been sent to St. Petersburg for instructions, his immediate release was ordered from the Russian capital.

It is a curious fact that while the Americans and other Western nationalities are struggling to deprive themselves of the advantages of Chinese labour, the Japanese are taking measures to utilize it. Last April a number of Chinese were employed in the construction of the Government railways in Kyushu, with such good results that a fresh batch of 290 have just been imported and 800 more are expected to follow soon. It is stated that the wages given to these men are only 10 *yen* a month, but that they are thoroughly satisfied not only with this scale of pay but also with the treatment accorded to them.

Nothing has been heard from the island of Saghalien for some time, but we now learn that the task of the Boundary Commission can not be finished this year. The commissioners have been working hard, but owing to the almost impossible nature of the ground over which their surveys have had to be conducted, progress has been necessarily slow. We gather that the boundary line has been fixed from the central point eastward, but that only a fraction of the westerly part can be finished this year.

It is stated that fishing operations have been extraordinarily successful on the west coast of Saghalien this year. Last season the take of herrings was only 160,000 *koku*, but this year it has amounted to 220,000, and as the market price has ruled at *yen* 1,700 per 100 *koku*, the total receipts under this heading have been 3,740,000 *yen*. Add to this the proceeds of other fisheries on the same coast and we get an aggregate of 4 million *yen*. It will be remembered that the number of Japanese subjects who tendered for and obtained licences for fishery on the west coast was 40.

An important Council of State was held at the Palace on the 13th inst. in the presence of the Emperor. Tokyo newspapers are unanimous in saying that the principal subject discussed was the Russo-Japanese *Entente* and that it was fully approved by the council. But there is a difference of opinion as to the time when this important document will be promulgated. Some say that its publication will be slightly deferred in deference to Russian convenience; others that nothing stops the way except the promulgation of the new Treaty of Commerce and the Fishery Convention, and yet others fix the 17th as the date. At all events there is an evidently unanimous conviction that the *Entente* has been concluded. We ourselves learn that the text of the *Entente* will be published to-day.

A correspondent writes:—"I notice in your issue of this morning a short notice stating that you will have to hold over letters from 'Truth-Seeker' 'J. Ingram Bryan' etc. Can't you hold them over for ever? Have you nothing more interesting to print in your paper than these windy and acrimonious discussions that interest no one?" That is just the point. Do they interest no one? We have most emphatic doubts on that subject. Our correspondent, who, from another comment made in his letter, is evidently a close observer of current events, may perhaps recall the fact that this problem of what does interest folks and what does not interest them has not now presented itself for the first time. We have often had to consider it, and our conviction is, after long experience and much thought, that if religious questions have no attractions for the readers of a secular journal, the fault lies with the readers. At all events this is a matter which concerns more than one section of the community. Our complaining correspondent has a right to utter his protest, but he will not, we are sure, arrogate any title to be arbiter as to what his neighbours may or may not affect, and we can not wish him anything more embarrassing than to be subjected to the necessity of exercising the discrimination which he would impose on us.

Negotiations are said to be going on between the Russian Volunteer fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha with reference to the Tsuruga-Vladivostock service. It appears that the former company having raised its rates for passengers and goods, the greater part of the trade fell into the hands of the Shosen Kaisha, which is said to have reaped a very fine profit since its steamers began to ply on this route since last April. Neither company desires to compete with the other and therefore a pooling arrangement is likely to be effected.

It is stated that the Aoyama parade-ground has been definitely fixed as the site for the International Exhibition of 1912. There had been keen competition among the various districts of Tokyo, but none could offer an area so suitable as that available at Aoyama. Shinjuku will be a collateral gainer by the arrangement, for the Army Department proposes to transfer its parade ground thither. The vacant ground

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at Aoyama measures over 80 acres, but it is doubtful whether that will prove sufficient for the purpose, and there is talk of including a portion of the Shinjuku Detached Palace. At one time some idea is said to have been entertained of spreading the Exhibition over several different sites in the city, but happily that idea has been abandoned. We may add that the choice of Baron Kaneko to be Vice-President of the Exhibition seems to be universally welcomed.

It is stated that the Railway Bureau has decided to commence the work of electric railway construction between Shinjuku and Ueno, as the first section, which will subsequently be extended to Kodzu and places further south. The idea is not to lay any new rails, but simply to utilize those already existing. The arrangement would then be that all passengers would be carried by the electric cars and all baggage by the ordinary railway.

The returns of traffic on the Government lines throughout the Empire for the fiscal year ended the 31st of March, 1907, show a gross revenue of 16,687,452 *yen*, which figure exceeds the estimate by 1,205,905 *yen*, and is 4,261,300 *yen* greater than the revenue for the preceding year.

The news is confirmed that the committee of the International Exhibition in 1912 have finally fixed on the Aoyama parade-ground as the site for the fair. They consider it necessary, however, to obtain the use of the Shinjuku Park and they are now in treaty with that object. The park would be an ideal site for the fine arts section of the Exhibition and also for the refreshment rooms. In fact it would make all the difference in the world in the attractiveness of the Exhibition's externals. In that respect Ueno has a great advantage over any other immediately available site in Tokyo.

While Japan is girding against the exclusion of her own labourers from the United States and elsewhere, fate with its usual irony has contrived that she herself should be confronted by a precisely analogous problem in the matter of Chinese labour. We mentioned in a recent issue that a large number of Chinese labourers had been imported into Kyushu for work on the Government railways, their monthly wage being only 10 *yen* and their capability conspicuous. This would suggest that the men were in Government employ, but such is not the case: they are employed by the contractor who has undertaken to build the line. What will be the official attitude towards this innovation? Everybody is familiar with Imperial Ordinance 352 issued in the year 1899, which practically vetoes the employment of foreign labourers outside the limits defined by the old treaties, unless previous sanction has been obtained from the Governor of the prefecture concerned. It appears that no such sanction has been obtained from the Governor of Kagoshima, and there will devolve upon him the duty of solving a somewhat difficult problem. He cannot consent in the face of Ordinance 352, and if he withholds his sanction, the world will inevitably say that Japan herself is doing to others precisely what she complains of them doing to her. Thus far only two of the leading papers of Tokyo have discussed the matter. One is the *Mainichi Dempo*, which, although it does not speak in very emphatic terms, must nevertheless be construed as objecting to the influx of Chinese coolies for precisely the same reasons which prompt the opposition offered by the labour party in America. The other is the *Asahi*, which takes the broad and liberal view that this innovation is not to be objected to. There have been numerous instances in Japan itself as well as in other countries of consternation caused amongst the labouring class by innovations which threatened to deprive them of work, but in every instance such fears have proved groundless. What contributes to the prosperity of the community in general must be welcomed without reference to its immediate effects upon any one section of it.

PAPER-MANUFACTURE AND PRINTING IN JAPAN.

In the *Taikeiyō* appears a very instructive article on the above topic from the pen of Mr. Tokunō Tsūshō, Head of the Imperial Printing Bureau. The title of the article is "The Reasons for the Lack of Progress in Paper-manufacture and Printing in Japan." In order to give an idea of the extent of the business carried on by the Bureau, Mr. Tokuno first furnishes a table showing the number of people employed. Total number of employees 4,243; divided as follows:—High Class Officials (*Kōtōkwan*), 11; *Hanninkwan*, 58; (Technical Experts, 26; and Business Officers, 32); Experts in Handicrafts, 283; Ordinary male hired workmen, 170; Ordinary hired women, 85; Artisans 3,370 (males, 1,822, females, 1,548); men engaged on piecework, 274; (these workmen are paid by the job).

Among our employees, says Mr. Tokunō, we have people who know nothing at all of the business they are hired to carry on. We take graduates of the Primary Schools and train them if they are willing to learn. Many lads begin at the very beginning and work themselves up to high posts. We are not at all strict about keeping them in our employ nor in making them stick to one special branch of the business of the Bureau. I have found by experience that to force a lad to do something he dislikes is a mistake, as he does not try his best. We allow a good deal of shifting from one department to another, and we do not try to keep those who wish to leave us. Among those occupying high posts in the Bureau either in its business branches or in the mechanical departments there are graduates of universities and the Tōkyō High Industrial School.

Among the women employed some carry on business; others follow handicrafts. Our experience goes to show that women succeed very well in both. In order by degrees to draft more women into our employ, we have recently started a Probationers' Class which is attended by some 15 or 16 graduates of High Class Female Schools or the High Normal School. These girls are to be put through a regular course extending over 5 years. During the first two years they are to be taught book-keeping, letter-writing, and the like, and during the last three years they will be taught how to read and understand foreign magazines and books bearing on the lines of business to which they will devote their lives. After graduation they will be appointed to places of trust as superintendents of female workers. Our principle is never to allow women, however proficient, to control men or boys. Women know how to manage people of their own sex, but they don't understand men and it never answers to entrust them with authority over men.

Among all Japan's industries printing is undoubtedly the most backward. One of the chief reasons for this is the poorness of the paper that is made in this country. And when we come to ask why better paper is not manufactured, the reply is that there is no demand for it. The paper used for our newspapers and magazines compared with that used in Europe and America is very bad. The prices of journals and magazines have to be kept so low that the employment of better paper is at present out of the question. Japanese readers are quite satisfied with the poor paper and the bad printing which one sees everywhere to-day. It is not a question of our ability to manufacture good paper and print books in a superior way. If there were a demand for it, we could do that to-morrow. But no industry can develop properly unless there is a demand for high-class goods.

To cite another example of our contentment with inferior things, is it not a fact that we use a very poor class of paper known as *hanshi* for writing letters, receipts, accounts and for wrapping up parcels, and what not? From one point of view this seems to be charmingly simple and economical, but it is fatal to progress in paper-manufacture. In the West different kinds of paper are used for different things, and so there exists a demand for almost every sort of paper. It is somewhat peculiar that we Japanese should be so contented with one kind of paper while in other things we demand great variety. Take woven goods, for instance. There is a use for endless varieties. Materials for coats, girdles, trousers, are all different. Weaving as an industry has made rapid strides in the Meiji era and the woven goods exported every year run into many million *yen*. But the paper industry is practically at a standstill. We only export about 500,000 *yen* worth a year.

Paper manufacture in this country began some six or seven hundred years ago. The Koreans were our teachers in this industry. The art has not developed much since its first introduction. The raw material used is called *mitsumata* (*Edgeworthia papyrifera*). This is placed in a solution consisting of the sap of a shrub, called *neri*, mixed with water. The mixture used for making paper is prepared by farmers in the winter time when they have not much to do. The stuff can't be made in summer. It does best when buried in the gardens during the cold weather. The preparation of the paper-making material being thus of the nature of a godsend for the farmers at a slack time of the year, it is done very cheaply, and, recognizing this, those who use this material have always been unwilling to employ any other kind of material or to have resort to machinery.

Among our many industries none has in past years attracted less attention than paper-making and printing. When last year I came back from a trip to America, the chief object of which was the study of the methods of paper-making and printing followed there, hardly anybody here was interested enough in the matter to put any questions to me on the conclusions I had reached. But within the past few months I have seen signs of the awakening of interest in this subject. Our Bureau has been visited by journalists and others in quest of information as to what we are doing. According to statistics given in our Year Book, the amount of money spent on paper every year in this country is 20 million *yen*. So that there is no reason why this industry should be treated with so much indifference. The general ignorance on the subject of paper and printing is astonishing. Very few Japanese know anything about English paper or American paper, or the uses to which the different classes of paper are put abroad. The fact is that the printing industry, like some other industries, is suffering from the backward state of Japanese society generally.

Turning to foreign countries, America stands first as the producer of machine made paper, and England and France are unrivalled in turning out the finest kind of hand-made paper. The material used in the West is principally hemp and kindred stuff, straw and rags. We learnt how to make what is called *karakami* out of straw from China. Our paper-making industry, though ahead of that of China and Korea, is altogether eclipsed by the achievements of Western countries in this line. Some people have an idea that there is an insufficiency of raw material here for making paper, but this is not the case. There is neither lack of material nor lack of technical knowledge for turning out first-class paper of all sorts and for printing as well as they print in the West, if society could be educated up to the proper level. But for this condition of success we may have to wait for some years.

Mr Tokuno's father held the post of Director of the Imperial Printing Bureau before him. Mr. Tokuno is rightly considered to be one of the greatest Japanese authorities on printing and paper-making. W. D.

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THE FOREIGN MERCHANT IN JAPAN.

RECENTLY a letter on the above topic appeared in *The Times* from the latter's Tokyo correspondent. It was not in any sense a jocular letter, yet it has incidentally been the means of affording some amusement. For on the mind of any one who, having read the letter, read also the *Japan Gazette's* comments on it, there must have resulted an emotion of pleasant mirth. The *Gazette* charges the correspondent with having "no hesitation in befouling his own race as represented in Japan;" with imputations which are "merely an evidence of his own renegade prejudice," and with being, in short, "an ill bird." This is a very wholesale indictment and when we come to look for its warrant in the letter so vehemently denounced, we are not a little perplexed. For, instead of "befouling his own race," *The Times'* correspondent gives them almost unqualified praise. He says that the foreign middleman rendered "excellent services" for "he took on his own shoulders the entire risks of the business while conceding to the Japanese an equitable share of the profits." Not here can the "befouling" process be detected. Then the correspondent of the London journal, after describing the peculiar system that came to be adopted in business transactions, and after explicitly admitting its necessity, says that, "on the whole, this system was honestly pursued by foreign local merchants." And finally he speaks of the foreign middleman as "having founded the trade and done so much to develop it." Not here either can the "befouling" process be detected, or the "renegade prejudice" be found. In fact, the *Japan Gazette's* criticisms are so baseless as to be comical —a clumsy replica of the CODLIN-SHORT manœuvre. That such an indictment should be served up for the delectation of sober, level-headed business-men is quaint. The *Japan Herald* also attacks *The Times* correspondent, but has too much honesty and discernment to follow the *Gazette's* tricks of emotional invention. Yet the *Japan Herald* surprises us in another way. It girds at the statement that, in the early years, the foreign merchants owned no responsibility towards the laws of the land, and it professes to think that in making this statement *The Times'* correspondent "conjures up a state of lawlessness among the foreign communities before they came under Japanese jurisdiction." Is that meant seriously, we wonder. The editor of the *Japan Herald* is, we believe, a comparatively new-comer to Japan, yet, as a publicist, he can scarcely be so ill-informed as to imagine that the irksomeness of extraterritorial jurisdiction was in any sense due to lawlessness on the part of those that enjoyed it. Nevertheless he seems to take that ground, and he most unequivocally denies that the extraterritorial system was "based on an assumption of superiority." Is it gravely supposed that any honest man can venture to deny the existence of that assumption of superiority in former times and even its continued existence to-day? Of course not. The Occidental has always appraised himself at a much higher value than that assigned by him to the Oriental, and it is that appraisement which lies at the root of the discrimination he has always exercised in his own favour in the East. That is historical, if there be such a thing as history. We know of what we speak, and we speak from many years of intimate intercourse with the Japanese when we say that the assumption of racial superiority displayed originally by foreigners in Japan—as it was displayed in China, in India and every where else throughout the Orient—was felt bitterly by the Japanese, though they had too much wisdom and self-restraint to parade their feelings. Further, we ask our local contemporary in all seriousness whether it really doubts that the foreign settlements of former days, with all their comparative display of luxury and opulence, could fail to suggest to Japanese observers that the foreign middleman earned a lion's share of the profit derived from the trade, and could fail to inspire a desire to supplant him. We do not say that this was the only factor operating to educate such a desire, but we do say that it was one of those factors, and we speak from clear observation made at the time. There is no fault in these matters to be laid at the door of the foreign resident. He followed his own customs and lived up to his own standards, but in writing history it is necessary to look at a case from both sides, and not to infer that what might have passed unnoticed in America or Europe did not attract any attention in Japan. How quickly the annals are forgotten, to be sure! To us who lived all through the hot noonday of these incidents, it appears incredible that their impression upon the mind of a modern publicist should be so partial and so evanescent as seems to be the case with the *Japan Herald*, nor can we imagine that any journalist, undertaking to discuss the modern history of Japan's foreign commerce, should venture to dismiss as "nonsense" the idea that "dissatisfaction with foreign methods" constituted any incentive to the desire of the Japanese to get the business into their own hands. The correspondent of *The Times* is careful to point out that these "methods" were not of the foreigner's deliberate choice, being in fact dictated to him by the circumstances of the situation, but wherever the responsibility rested, the moral effect produced was the same. We venture to suggest that our contemporary should consult some of the old magnates of Japan's foreign trade. They are less indisposed to speak frankly to-day than they were ten years ago, and it is comparatively easy to obtain an insight into their point of view.

Kobe has concluded an agreement with the Mitsui Bank for borrowing a million *yen* which is a portion of the expenditure needed for harbour improvement. The interest of the loan is 6 per cent. per annum, and the whole sum will be paid back within about eighteen months.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of its establishment, the Hakubunkan on June 15th issued a most valuable reprint of Essays, Translations, Pamphlets and Booklets published in the early years of the Meiji era. It seems to us that the selection made could hardly be improved on. The writings which contributed most to starting Japan on the course she is now following so earnestly have been collected in this book, which is issued as an extra number to the *Taiyō*. It is over 500 pages in length, each page being the size of those of the *Taiyō*. The volume opens with quotations from Mr. Fukuzawa's *Gakumon no Susume*. This book was written by Mr. Fukuzawa in his leisure hours. It is divided into 17 chapters as it stands now. But it came out in parts at first, the first part being published in Feb., 1872, and the last in Nov., 1881. This book has had an enormous circulation. In a preface to the work, which appeared in 1885, Mr. Fukuzawa stated that the total number of copies in circulation up to that time was 700,000 and since that time, that is, during the past 22 years, edition after edition has been coming out. When we remember what Japanese public opinion was when this book first appeared, we are astonished at the boldness of the great Mita pioneer of Western civilisation. It is well known that Mr. Fukuzawa endangered his life by his outspokenness, but for this he cared not one straw. It is calculated that at least one person out of every 160 inhabitants of Japan at the time this book was written perused its contents, and it is known that by some it was regarded as the Bible of the new creed it proclaimed. The *Taiyō* extra number we are now reviewing gives the first five chapters of *Gakumon no Susume* as a specimen of the tone of the whole. In the introduction to his treatise on knowledge, Mr. Fukuzawa contrasts the old narrow-minded and one-sided views of Chinese and Japanese scholars on learning and research with the spirit, the methods and the objects of enlightened Western scientists, demonstrating most clearly that Japan's stagnancy during the Tokugawa era was largely owing to the very limited field of investigation traversed by her chief writers. Mr. Fukuzawa showed that Japan had studied nature to no purpose up to that time owing to her ignorance of certain great facts which were perfectly familiar to educated men in Europe and America. Thus did he preach a sermon on the "more excellent way" of investigating nature's laws, on the one hand, and of embodying in political institutions principles that had been evolved after hundreds of experiments in the art of governing men, on the other. In Chap. II of this work Mr. Fukuzawa proclaims the equality of all men; in Chap. III he shows that all independent countries rank alike and can claim in all things to be treated as equals. He then proceeds to argue that national independence is always the result of the existence of a strong spirit of personal independence. There were in the Tokugawa era influences which tended to destroy that spirit of self-reliance which characterizes the units that go to form powerful nations in the West. Against these influences Mr. Fukuzawa tilted with all the vigour of some doughty knight of the days of chivalry. Chap. IV, on "The Duty of Scholars" is one of the most interesting parts of the whole book. In that chapter Mr. Fukuzawa appeals in a very powerful manner to the patriotism of learned men. At that time the whole nation was blind and ignorant and was quite unable to understand the nature of the dangers to which Japan had exposed herself when she opened the country to the Western world. Mr. Fukuzawa tells us what is of considerable interest to-day, namely, that there were not a few leading men at that time who seriously doubted Japan's ability to maintain her political independence against the hostile Powers with which she was confronted. These men said that Japan's fate would be decided within the next three decades. They seem to have foreseen the great struggle through which the nation has had to pass. How she would stand the ordeal they did not venture to predict confidently.

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Much depended in those days on a great national awakening to the needs of the country. This Mr. Fukuzawa and his fellow-thinkers succeeded in bringing about. It was largely owing to Mr. Fukuzawa's doctrines and to those proclaimed by the coterie of writers quoted from in the volume before us that the distinction between the *bushi*, the professional warrior, and the peasant and townsman was for ever obliterated and Japan succeeded in putting into the field a plebeian army which astonished the world. When perusing these literary productions of the early days of the Meiji era in the light of all that has happened since, we see how intimately thought and action are related to each other and how true is the saying that the world is ruled by ideas.

In the Collection of the writings of the noted Authors of the Meiji Era (*Meiji Meicho-shū*) before us specimens from 15 different writers are given. We append a list of the works quoted from or given *in extenso*. (1) *Gakumon no Susume*, By Mr. Fukuzawa; (2) *Hyaku-ichi Shinron* (百一新論), by Baron Nishi Shū; (3) *Nihon Keizairon*, by Dr. Taguchi; (4) *Jinken Shinsetsu* (New Theories on Man's Rights,) by Dr. Katō Hiroyuki; (5) *Minyaku Yakkai* (A translation and exposition of Rousseau's *Du Contrat Social*,) by Mr. Nakae Tokusuke*; (6) *Ōhōron* (王法論), by Viscount Torio; (7) *Rinri Shinsetsu* (New Ethical Theories) by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō; (8) *Tempu jinkenron* (On Man's Natural Rights) by Mr. Baba Tatsui; (9) *Bummei Tōzenshi* (文明東漸史), a History of the Gradual Spread of Western Civilisation in the Far East, by Mr. Fujita Shigekichi; (10) *Kyuko* (教苑) *Shokubutsu*.

By Dr. Itō Keisuke; (11) *Shōsetsu Shinzui* (The Real Nature of Fiction) by Dr. Tsubouchi Shōzō†; (12) *Shakai Kairyō to Yasokyō to no Kwankei* (The Connection between Christianity and the Reform of Society) by Dr. Toyama: (13) *Nihon Dōtokuron* (Japanese Morality) by Mr. Nishimura Shigeki; (14) *Shin Nihon no Seinen* (The Young Men of New Japan) by Mr. Tokutomi Yuichiro; (15) *Kangaku Fukaihiron* (Against the Abolition of Chinese Learning); and *Shisō wo Kwanri suru yō wo kōzu* (An Exposition of the Essential Conditions that Control Thought,) By Dr. Nakamura Masanao. Into the contents of these interesting and scholarly essays it is impossible for us to go here. Suffice it to say that every one of the treatises selected for republication by the Hakubunkan created quite a stir in the literary world when they appeared, though now, so rapid has been the advance of thought, some of them are almost forgotten.

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In the *Kyōikukai* we find an article entitled *Education During the Past Ten Years*, contributed by Mr. Nakagawa Kojuro, the Private Secretary of the Minister-President, Marquis Saionji, which states in a very unreserved way what the writer conceives to have been the great defect in the policy of the Department of Education in recent years. This is no other than neglect to push forward industrial, agricultural and general business education. We give in an abbreviated form below the chief points laid stress on by Mr. Nakagawa. The present educational system was established by the late Viscount Mori Arinori about twenty-one years ago. It had for its chief objects the application of a kind of levelling process whereby the distinction between the military class and other classes was to be abolished. Military discipline was introduced in the schools, and scholars were taught that it was their duty to prepare themselves physically for any arduous exertions which they might be called upon to put forth later on. Submission to authority, endurance, valour—these were the virtues that were enjoined on all pupils. But Viscount Mori's system of education was based on the methods followed in Western countries, and as such it encountered the violent opposition of the whole of the conservative party among scholars. But so strong was Viscount Mori's personality that during his lifetime he was able to carry things pretty much his own way. His successor, the late Viscount Inoue, however, was not sufficiently powerful to overcome the opposition of certain University professors to some parts of the new system of education. Owing to this opposition, Mori's system was modified in several particulars. Viscount Mori's system of education was founded on an inquiry made into the management of Middle Schools by a Committee consisting of Messrs. Hamao, Kikuchi Dairoku, Takamine, Kinoshita and Kanō Jigorō. In the report sent in by this Committee it was stated that in their opinion the curriculum in the Middle Schools could not be profitably altered without radical changes in Primary Schools, High Schools and Universities. It therefore recommended that the proposed reform of Japan's school system be extended so as to cover all State schools. The Committee was of opinion that in all the schools the courses were too long, the subjects taught too many and that the teaching was too exclusively theoretical. Since the courses in the lower schools were all determined by the rules of the Tōkyō Imperial University, it was proposed to radically alter the Constitution of that establishment. The Committee recommended, and Viscount Mori approved of the plan, that the Imperial University should be devoted to learned research of a purely academic and theoretical kind; and that the practical work and the teaching now done by the separate departments should be carried on in high technical schools or in a new university. Certain alterations in the status of middle schools were proposed. But the whole scheme met with violent opposition from the Imperial University Faculty, which has always resented outside interference with the affairs of the institution. The University professors were of opinion that no radical change of system was needed, that it would suffice if a better class of teachers were employed in the Middle Schools. Hence it followed that only that part of Viscount Mori's proposed educational scheme which did not radically affect the University was carried through. During the past 10 years many attempts have been made to place all business schools—industrial, commercial and agricultural—under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, it being felt that the prospects of the proper development of such schools by the Department of Education are practically nil. The Mombushō has done next to nothing towards the increase and proper equipment of such schools. It treats the subject with utter indifference. (*Kono imi ni okeru jitsugyō kyōiku wa jū-nenrai no Monbushō ni oite mattaku dogwai ni okarete otta yō de aru*). There is no more pressing need in this country than the establishment of a large number of business schools, but the present Department of Education does not even go the length of granting money freely to such schools as are in existence. It is hardly to be wondered at if there is an agitation in favour of removing all business schools from the control of a Department which does so little to meet the demands of the age.

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In the *Bunshō Sekai*, Mr. T. Shiotani, one of the examiners of candidates for judgeships and procuratorships, draws attention to the rapid manner in which the style of composing in Japanese is undergoing change. What he says is this. The year before last the papers sent in by candidates were written in every conceivable kind of style. Some adopted the lecture note style; others tried to give a legal air to their writing by heading their remarks with the three words *genin*, *michi-yuki* and *kekkwa* (source, course and result.) In some cases under high-sounding headings there was very little matter. Some of the papers read like translations, others as imitations of pure Chinese style; others were written in ancient classical Japanese and others, again, were a mixture of the written and colloquial styles. But last year almost all the papers were composed in the Chinese style and the whole tone of the essays sent in had changed from the championship of rights to the enunciation of loyalty, filial piety, benevolence and integrity. Whence this change? Some may think that it arose from the knowledge that I am an admirer of the Chinese style. But the fact is that I am only one among many examiners and hence attempts to gratify me would consequently be almost sure to miss their aim. It would seem that there is a feeling among a section of writers that the Chinese style alone furnishes a safe model for composition. But the truth is that there are great variations in this style. That of the 唐, Tō and 宋, Sō periods, which was affected by the candidates for law posts last year is quite unsuited to the exigencies of the present day. In a book which I have published called *Kwambun Ruibetsu* (Chinese Styles Classified), in use as a text-book in certain High Schools, I have pointed out that as models for imitation to-day the books written in the 元, Gen, 明, Min and 清, Shin periods are more suitable than those published during other eras; though it is a fact that even these are written in somewhat too lofty a style.

Many of the examination essays sent in failed to get high marks owing to the utter lack of sequence of thought and failure to make it clear what were the special views of the writers. Many candidates seemed to imagine that the multiplication of ornate phrases which had no special connection with the subject discussed would certainly impress the examiners favourably, but this was not the case. The best marks were given to the candidates who in language that could be comprehended by anybody stated their opinions in a lucid manner. In China candidates for examination are expected to be well versed in antithesis and the use of antithetical terms skilfully is considered a proof of literary efficiency. But in this country few examiners attach any great importance to the art of marshalling a number of antithetical phrases.

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The *Mita Shōgyōkai* publishes an address delivered by Mr. Yamaoka Onkō before the Keisai Gakkai on the position occupied by Japanese in America. Mr. Yamaoka is a well-to-do farmer who has spent four years in America and who was sent to Tōkyō by his fellow-countrymen in California to represent their case to the public here in Japan. He gives a history of the state of feeling in America in reference to the Japanese settled there. This we epitomize below.

(1) *The first symptoms of Anti-Japanese feelings.*—About a quarter of a century ago a number of Japanese commenced to settle in San Francisco. These were mostly aimless students, sailors, and the like. Their behaviour was bad and since they were the only Japanese whom the Americans knew at that time, they undoubtedly gave the nation a bad name. Among respectable American citizens there was a feeling that Japanese were people to be avoided. They made no distinctions. If a good-class American were sitting at a table in a restaurant when a Japanese entered and seated himself near, he would move off to another seat. Politicians made capital out of the anti-Japanese sentiment that they knew to exist. They classed us with other Oriental nations, and they were wont to say to their supporters: "These Japanese are morally and physically bad. There are few diseases to which they are not subject. The cholera and the pest prevail in the country from which they come. Moreover, they are idolaters. It is our duty to the men who founded this State to keep it from the contamination which the Japanese bring. More than this, they only come here for money. That made, off they skip to their own country. The United States receives no permanent benefit from such people." This attitude to the Japanese began to be assumed some twenty years ago; but last year hostility to us suddenly increased and the situation attracted the serious attention of the outside world.

(2) *The real cause of the adoption of a Japanese expulsion policy.*—Three years ago there were some 700,000 Japanese engaged in the sugar plantations and factories of Hawaii. These coolies had been contracted for at low rates of payment and were treated like slaves. So when Hawaii became part of the United States, the Hawaiian employers could no longer retain the

* This is written in the pure Chinese style, with *Kayori-ten*. The work has had a wide circulation.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† A very philosophical and exhaustive treatise.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.

‡ This speech caused a good deal of stir when it was first published. As oratory, Japanese scholars say it was the finest address ever listened to in the Meiji era.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

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services of these labourers against their will; and, attracted by higher wages, they streamed off to San Francisco. Various measures were adopted by Hawaiian capitalists to stop this, but they all practically failed. Our Foreign Office, in response to an appeal from America, forbade the immigration of Hawaiian Japanese, but the prohibition was ignored by those who wished to go to the States, and by one device or another they managed to enter the forbidden territory. This so annoyed the Hawaiian capitalists that for several years past they have been moving heaven and earth in California to stir up anti-Japanese feeling and to bring about anti-Japanese legislation. The opening of a separate school for Japanese last year was the result of their agitation. That led to protests from our country and to a dispute between the Washington Government and the Californian authorities. Things have been temporarily patched up, but a permanent settlement is not yet within sight.

(3) *Persecuting Legislative Measures.*—Three Bills affecting Japanese were brought before the Californian Legislative Assembly last March, one forbidding intermarriage with Japanese,* another prohibiting the ownership of land by Japanese and Koreans, and a third interdicting the lease of immovable property to Japanese for a longer period than one year. Owing to the intervention of President Roosevelt, the final passing of these measures by both Houses of the Californian State Assembly has been postponed. But of their willingness to pass them there can be no doubt. They will come up for consideration again this fall.

(4) *An Offensive Treaty.*—It is reported that negotiations have been going on between our Government and the United States in reference to the drawing up of a Treaty forbidding labour emigration in both countries. This of course would be most unfair to Japan, as there are no American workmen in this country. It is to be hoped that our Government will in whatever treaty they may make give due weight to the fact that there are some 100,000 Japanese in the States. Most of these have accumulated property of one kind or another there; for they have come to see that wandering about from State to State as they used to do gives them a bad name. These Japanese residents certainly can demand the same treatment as is accorded to European immigrants, many of whom are very inferior.

(5) *The trouble between Japanese and Americans is not caused by labour competition.*—Between America and Japan there exists what is politely called "A Reciprocal Treaty." Where the reciprocity comes in it is hard to see. Americans may settle here in any numbers, but our Government has been given to understand that Japanese labourers are not wanted in America, and for the past seven years our Foreign Office has only been issuing permits to students, traders, and business investigators, carefully excluding ordinary labourers. According to American statistics, Japanese emigrants last year amounted to 17,000. They were classified as students, traders and officials—a queer classification, forsooth, which includes General Kuroki among emigrants (*Kondo yukareta Kuroki Taisho mo, yahari imin no ichinin de gozaimasu*). While labourers from Europe are swarming into the country, Japanese labourers are persistently kept out. From Italy alone 270,000 entered the States last year. Under these circumstances it is ridiculous to talk about labour competition between Japanese and Americans. It does not exist. Some of our newspapers were altogether at sea about the cause of the San Francisco disturbances. Japanese labour there has never had any chance. It has been successfully excluded by the Workmen's Union. One of the rules of this body is that if a single Japanese labourer is employed in San Francisco, the members of the Union are to go on strike. So formidable is the opposition to Japanese labour there that the workmen from this country who succeed in entering the port at once go off to the interior and find employment in orchards or on farms. If they don't do so, they run the risk of being stoned. There are in San Francisco from six to eight thousand Japanese. These consist of school-boys, waiters, cooks and the like, and there are next to no coolies among them or workmen of any kind.

(6) *The real origin of the San Francisco Restaurant Incident.*—There are many explanations of this incident, but I think there is little doubt that the disturbance was caused by the members of the Anti-Japanese League. The members of this Alliance number 20,000. The subscription is only 10 *sen* a year. The Alliance forbids its members to take a meal at a Japanese restaurant, and it is said one of their number transgressed this rule and was discovered and that hence a disturbance occurred. . . . After the earthquake many silly Americans were annoyed by the easy way in which the Japanese took the whole affair. Born in a country where earthquakes and fires are always taking place, Japanese shopkeepers, instead of going around uttering fruitless lamentations, at once opened shops in tents and went on with their business. This proceeding some took for indifference to the sufferings of others, while there were not wanting others who interpreted it as a desire to make profit out of calamities. Such incidents as these were used by the workmen for stirring up anti-Japanese feeling.

The Japanese residing in America attach enormous importance to the question of their rights and the position of labourers. If these questions are settled in an unsatisfactory manner, Japanese emigration will receive a blow the effects of which will be felt the world over. If America succeeds in shutting her doors against our labourers, other countries will follow her example and so our expansion as a nation will be seriously interrupted.

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The *Asahi Shimbun* has repeatedly published articles showing up what it deems to be serious abuses connected with the nationalization of the railways. It maintains that the Government obtained the consent of the Diet to nationalization on the strength of certain promises and forecasts, but that the promises have not been fulfilled and the estimates as to the money required for carrying out the scheme have turned out to be quite inaccurate. In its issue of the 3rd inst. the *Asahi* again discusses this question. It says that in the first Bill brought before the Diet referring to the purchase of railways there was an estimate of the money required for working the lines and a forecast of the profits likely to accrue within the space of 40 years. It was stated in that Bill that for the first three years no money would be needed for the improvement of the lines; and that in the fourth year only a sum of 260,000 *yen* would be required. But this estimate now turns out to be far wide of the mark. The Diet has already been asked for a sum of over 8 million *yen* for improvements and a sum of 7 million *yen* for other purposes. It was originally calculated that the railways would begin by paying 8 per cent. on all the capital laid out on them, and would soon run up to 13 per cent. But this also is likely to prove to be too sanguine an estimate. The Government finds that its original railway scheme needs radical alteration and that for some years to come heavy outlays will be involved. The expectation that great profits will be derived from newly opened lines and that there will be an immense saving by working the lines from one central office is by no means sure of realization. It is now estimated that during the next 11 years 330 million *yen* will be required for improvements and new construction. This is the Government's estimate to-day, but there is no guarantee that it will keep to it. Some 30 million *yen* a year may prove too small a sum to cover the outlay it deems necessary. The country's railways must go on developing. The demand for new lines will certainly grow. The Government hardly realizes what its big monopoly means. We can take a lesson in this from other countries. This 300 million *yen*, which we think so much of is spent in one year in America on improvements and new lines. But this only suffices when the expenditure is very ordinary. There are years when America spends 1,600 million *yen* on these objects; and even so the railways in that country are still quite inadequate to meet the demands of the public. Every autumn the stations are full of corn piled up mountains high waiting to be forwarded. Consequently American capitalists have decided to lay out still larger sums on improvements and on new lines. Our country is small and our produce limited, so that American outlay appears gigantic to us. But the proper development of the railways demands an expenditure that our Government is not in a position to provide for under present circumstances. The land tax may be increased, but this will not furnish all the money required for this and other objects. The issue of further big loans would be attended with serious difficulty. What course, then, should the Government follow? They can not restore the purchased railways to their original owners. But what they could do and what we recommend them to do is to go into partnership with private capitalists. Let them create a new big company that shall be semi-official and semi-private and let all the railways in the country be run by it. In this country private companies can always run railways more economically than the Government. It is absolutely essential that the railway policy of the Government should be radically altered (*Seifu no Tetsudō-seisaku wo kompon yori kaishu suru no hitsuyō ari*).

* * *

The first 20 pages of the August *Taiyō* are devoted to a history of Japanese diplomacy during the Meiji era. According to the opinion of the writer diplomacy in Japan has until very recently been constantly shackled by all sorts of needless restrictions. To-day it is free and it is beginning to achieve results which were impossible under the old regime. At the beginning of the Meiji era, says the *Taiyō*, foreign affairs were managed at first just as they were under the Bakufu. The first name given to what we now know as the Foreign Office was Gwaikoku Jimu Kakari. This was soon altered to Gwaikoku Jimu Kyoku. The head of this Bureau was first called *Sōsai* and afterwards *Toku*. The name of the office was subsequently changed to Gwaikokukwan, the head of which was called *Gwaikokukwan Chiji*; the next in office bearing the title of *Fuku-Chiji*. The present Foreign Office (Gwaimushō) was established in the 2nd year of Meiji, Fukujima, being the first Foreign Minister (Gwaimukyō). The history of the development of the Japanese Foreign Office is traced though successive stages by the *Taiyō*. Okubo's views were the predominating factor in the early years of the present era. Then came the influence of Count Terajima, who strenuously opposed undue haste in the path of progress. He held office for six years, during which time, besides Treaty Revision, numerous important questions were under discussion. The Count disapproved of all radical measures. In Treaty Revision he only proposed beginning with the recovery of Tariff autonomy. The period which followed under the leadership of Count Inoue was marked by the advocacy of the Europeanization of Japan and the Japanese. This Count Inoue deemed the best way of inducing the Powers to agree to Treaty Revision. Foreign dress, foreign dancing, fancy dress balls, foreign fashions of all sorts were lauded, and for a time they caught the fancy of the public. But Count Inoue's conciliatory policy failed to bring about the desired end, and it was succeeded by what is known as the "Stalwart Policy" of Count Okuma. But the Count's proposal to have mixed Courts in this country met with the most violent opposition and he barely escaped assassination. He was succeeded by Viscount Aoki, who held office from December, 1889, to May, 1891. He was too much of a specialist and too academic to effect much. He gave place to one of the strongest Foreign Ministers Japan has had, the late Count Mutsu, who did more to make the Foreign Office what it is to-day than any of his predecessors. His powerful personality and thorough knowledge of affairs bore fruit in every bureau of the Department and his fame spread to every country with which we had relations. In recent years our Foreign Office has begun to figure big in international affairs and our diplomatic victories will prove to be as far reaching in their effects as the success of our arms.

* Mr. Yamaoka points out that even should such a Law be passed it would not prevent intermarriages, as they can be effected on the ocean 5 or 6 miles out at sea, when they become quite valid.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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A SYNCRETIC GOSPEL.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

As we grow older, we learn to use spectacles to correct and supplement the deficiencies of our natural eyesight; and experience tells us how extremely useful they are. The writer has learned to look at most things through glasses, and he is of the opinion that if any one will put on a pair of Christian spectacles and look through them at what he will find in this article, he will probably see that the conclusions drawn are not so far-fetched as they will at first sight appear to be.

The difference between the Hinayâna and Mahâyâna Schools of Buddhism was much the same as that between the Judaizing Christians and the Gentile believers in the Apostolic Days, the mental and spiritual outloook of the former school being far more limited and circumscribed than that of the latter. The divergency existed from the beginning. A week after the death of Sakyamuni, while the official element of the Buddhist Church was holding a Council inside a cave at Râjagriha, a party of Remonstrants were holding a caucus outside. At the second Buddhist Council at Vaisali, summoned to reconcile growing divergencies of faith and practice, there was a split in the community, and the defeated Vrijiputrakas, or "sons of Vrij," trekked into Kashmir to obtain the freedom which their victorious brethren were not disposed to grant them. Not long after came Alexander's conquests, and for the next few centuries Kashmir and the whole of N.W. India came under Greek influence. This increased the difference between the two schools of Buddhism. Hinayana remained in India, surrounded by Hindoo influences, and became patriotic and peninsular. The Mahâyâna enjoyed the full sunlight of Greek civilization and as they became cosmopolitan lost something of fervid nationalism.

Shortly before the Christian era, tribes of Scythians, the fore-runners of the barbarians who later on swept over Europe, swooped down on the N.W. of India and there founded a kingdom with Peshawur as its capital, which extended from Ujjain (Oudh) in Central India to the shores of the Caspian Sea. The conquerors go by various names. The Chinese call them *Yuetchi*, to the Greeks they were *Scythians* or *Sakae*, and they claimed kinship with the tribe of the Sakyas that dwelt alone among the foothills of the Himalayas. The Sakyas were not pure Indians, they had been driven out from their ancestral home some centuries before, and had made themselves a new home to which they had assimilated themselves wonderfully. The sage Gotama belonged to them.

The Scythians were ambitious: they desired to conquer India, but their progress beyond Ujjain was blocked by the mass of the Hindoo people, intensely patriotic, who would have nothing to do with the Scythian pretender to the suzerainty of India. They wanted also to extend their dominions westwards, but again their way was blocked. They overthrew the Kingdom of the Parthians, to find themselves confronted by two Empires—the Empire of Rome at the height of its glory and the Christian Church in its youthful vigour. On the East, too, was China, under the Han dynasty, at the zenith of its glory.

The Scythian Kings knew the value of religion as a political force, and they seem to have exploited it for all it was worth. There are extant the coins of these Sovereigns, they show them to us as having been the worshippers of the Hindoo Siva, the Persian Sun-god, the Buddha. They were evidently syncretists in religion, they wanted to combine and bring together religious material from every quarter of their dominion. Buddhism was to them the best instrument for this purpose, and the comprehensive system evolved at this time received its name of the *Mahâyâna*, the Big Vehicle, the Omnibus, wherein all, of all nations and ages, may ride, by the recognition of a few broad fundamental tenets. The *Mahayana* thus because the oriental counter blast to "Catholic."

Facing eastward, the Scythians, or Sakai, wanted to show to India that the Sakyamuni of whom they spoke, and whom they engraved on their gold and silver coins, was the same person as the Gotama whom the Hinayana had all along been worshipping and who had the gods of the Hindoo pantheon as his attendants and servitors. Facing westward they wanted to show to Syrians and Greeks that the Being whom they worshipped was the same as He whose Life and Death in Palestine had of late so moved the world, whilst, in idea, the same as the Sun god of the Persians, and the Mithras of the Oriental mystic. How they set about their task, and how far they succeeded, the book of which I give an analysis will, I trust, show to my readers.

In the year A.D. 61, so Chinese Chronicles tell us, the Emperor Ming-ti had a vision which his wise men told him meant that a great sage had been recently born into the world; and the Emperor in consequence sent an Embassy to make inquiries. It was not the first Embassy of the kind. The Chinese had already sent one which reached the Persian Gulf, and the Scythian kings, between the two grindstones of China and Rome, were much interested in one who should be born as a *Chakra Vartin*, or "world ruler." The ambassadors came to Peshawur, the capital of the Scythian Kings, and the Scythians instead of telling them that their sage Sakyamuni had been born some centuries before, and so hardly came within the scope of the message, sent the ambassadors back to China with a white horse laden with M.SS. and images of the Buddha, and thus by a bit of sharp practice got first on the field. Of the books thus taken, one is the Sutra of the Forty Two Sections of which there have been several English translations, and the book of which I am here giving a analytical summary is said to have been another. For the truth of the latter statement I will not vouch. But certainly during the second century of the Christian era, there were many of these Syncretic Gospels not only in India and China but also in that part of Christendom which lay outside the pale of the Catholic Church.

II.

The Book is entitled *Abhinishkramana Sutra*, and is No 680 in Dr. Nanjio's Catalogue. It has a volume of the Sacred Books of the East to itself, translated by the Rev. S. Beal, who published an earlier translation in an abridged form, with the title of the Romantic History of Buddha (London, Trübner & Co. 1875). It is from this latter work that I have gathered my information.

The introductory Chapter is evidently a later addition. It begins with an invocation to *Vairocana Buddha* the Infinitely Wise (the Nara Daibutsu), a deity who did not, I believe, come into Buddhism before the third century of our era, and it is addressed to Maudgalyayana, a disciple whom it is quite a relief to call by his simpler Japanese name of Mokuren. But Mokuren is suddenly dropped, and Ananda substituted in his place, after which there is no more mention of Vairocana, thus making it quite clear that the introduction is no part of the original text.

In the second section Sakyamuni relates his own previous history. In the remote past, when Vairocana was on Earth as a Buddha, he had conceived the desire of becoming one too. Since that time there had been numerous Buddhas, and thousands of years had elapsed, but Sakyamuni in some form or other had always contrived to be the disciple of all the previous Buddhas, and had thus amassed a large amount of spiritual knowledge and power. In course of time he became a distinguished disciple, and during his last three or four incarnations prophecies had been uttered respecting him, all announcing with ever increasing clearness the time when he too should become a Saviour. We might call this section, the Messianic prophecies of Buddhism. Whether it forms part of the original work is doubtful.

The third section gives us the history of mankind upon Earth. We are told that when the earth was first firmly established, there lived a wealthy lord named Samurata to whom mankind gave the title of king, beseeching him to exercise his authority in punishing the wicked and rewarding the good, and promising to pay him the first fruits of their produce. He does so, establishes a royal race known as *kshattriyas*, the great rivals of the sacerdotal *Brahmans*, and after many generations, a list of his descendants is given. They rule in Benares, Ayodhya, Kapila, Hastinapura, Taxila, Kanauj, Rajagriha, &c. The writer makes it quite clear that his purpose is to exalt the *kshattriyas*, the samurai of India, at the expense of the Brahman caste. Gotama's original mission to the poor and outcast has been displaced by political considerations.

Then suddenly the writer branches off to trace the origin of Sakyamuni's family back to some source outside of India. He tells us of a *fish king*, whose descendants had fallen from their high estate. The last of his successors remains childless to an advanced age, but being a great Saint, when he is at the point of death there are born, from two drops of his blood, a boy and a girl, Ikshvâku and Subhadrâ, who, like Abraham and Sarah, marry and have one son, the "long-lived Jânta." Then is repeated the episode of Sara and Hagar. Subhadrâ becomes jealous of the sons of certain rivals in her husband's affections. Ikshvaku does not wish to send the lads away but consents to do so for the sake of peace. The lads set out to find a new home, and eventually settle on the lower parts of the Himalayas, where they dwell apart, and are known as Sakyas. In due time the headship of the Sakya race descends to *Suddhodana*, king of Kapitavastu, who has two wives, *Maya*, the eldest of a large family of sisters and *Mahapoajapati*, the youngest.

We have to remind ourselves that the Scythian Empire of which I have spoken, contained in it many nationalities beside the Indian, that a part of it bordered on the home of the Semitic races, that other tribes besides the Hebrews and the Ishmaelites traced their descent from Abraham, and that the framers of the eclectic and syncretic Mahayana had many materials which it was well to use up in making their commodious vehicle.

We are now taken back to the Celestial Regions, to the Tushita Heaven, where Sakyamuni as the Bodhisatwa Mahasatwa, after having served the Buddha Kasyapa, is living under the name of Prabhapala. All the prophecies have now been fulfilled, the time for man's salvation has arrived, and Prabhapala is about to die in Heaven in order to be born on earth. Where shall Prabhapala be born? The matter is discussed in a dialogue between him and a Deva named Kin Thwan. The claims of Rajagriha are rejected. the predigree of the ruling house is not a pure one: Benares is the seat of the four heretical schools of Brahmans: the rulers of Kosala are of impure birth, besides, they are poor: a long list of cities is given, but there is only one place in which there is a pure *Kshattriya* family though not necessarily of pure Indian origin. "An ancient family, descended in direct line from successive Chakravarti Rajas, related to Ikshvaku, in the far distance of antiquity: they live at Kapilavastu, of the race of the Sakyas; the king's name Suddhodana, son of Sinhahanu, celebrated among men and devas: perhaps you will condescend to be born in that family."

When Prabhapala is ready to become incarnate, Queen Maya spontaneously prepares herself for the honour by a vow. "I wish from the present night to undertake the eight special rules of self-discipline, to wit, not to kill anything that lives; not to defraud any one; to have no sexual pleasures; not to lie; not to prevaricate; not to calumniate; to have no irreligious conversation; and moreover to pray that I may not covet or be angry, or hold foolish doubts, so as to avoid all heretical teaching, and adopt all that is true and right. I now bind myself to observe these rules, and I desire to produce in myself a loving heart towards all living creatures." This vow she declares to her husband, who gives his consent, and immediately afterwards Prabhapala descends from Heaven, and enters her womb. Care is taken to point out that Suddhodana has nothing to do with the parentage of the child.

There is joy in Heaven and Earth when the fact of the pure conception becomes known. Even the lost in hell feel the joy. Suddhodana and Maya have no carnal intercourse from this hour on.

The birth takes place at Lumbini, at the special request of Suprabuddha, Queen Maya taking a

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special journey for the purpose, in order to bear her child in the home of her ancestors.

It is a painless parturition. The child is born with powers of mind and body fully developed, and the joy at his birth is greater and more universal than the joy at his conception.

When all the rejoicings, celestial and terrestrial, are over he is taken back to Kapilavastu, welcomed by Sakya princes and named *Siddhartha*, "perfect prosperity."

Then follows an account of Buddha's Life, which is singularly like the account of the Life of Christ, as we have it in the Gospels, with extra matter thrown in to suit the story to the necessities of the case. This need not astonish us. Mingti's embassy did not take place until A. D. 61, and long before that the Gospel history must have reached Afghanistan, by the crowded trade routes which connected India and China with the Roman Empire, both by land and sea The distance from Palestine to Afghanistan, or, say, to Balkh, is less than that from Palestine to Britain, and the trade along the route from Balkh to Alexandria passed through Capernaum. There was very little trade between Palestine and Britain, and yet the Gospel was there before A.D. 60. The writer skilfully uses pre-existent Buddhist material for his purpose, but always with the addition of some Christian element which amplifies it. The primitive Buddhist story is simple, so is the corresponding Christian one: our writer's stories are always much more elaborate than either. It is not therefore Christianity which has taken from Buddhism, it is the Mahayana which has taken the primitive elements of both, and combined them for its own use.

To particularize: Brahman priests are ordered to search the Scriptures to find the horoscope of the new-born child. An aged Sage, Asita, comes from a great distance, makes offerings to the child, and pronounces over him a song which is strikingly like the "Nunc Dimittis." (Neither the gifts nor the song are to be found in the primitive Buddhist story as found in the Cullavagga.) At twelve years of age the young Prince astonishes his teachers by the wisdom of his answers. (Again the story is much expanded.)

At the age of eighteen commences his enlightenment. He is out hunting and his cousin kills a goose, the sight of the dead bird filling the prince with horror. He has a quarrel with his cousin over the bird, and thus learns the wickedness of the human heart, and a ploughing-match that he witnesses makes him familiar with the toils of men, and the destruction of life, which necessarily accompanies much of their labour. He resolves to be the benefactor of his race, and his father, who has other views for his son, is alarmed by what he sees.

The king then tries to divert his son's thoughts. A wife is provided, of pure Sakya race, whom the Prince wins after a contest which would remind a Hindoo reader of a similar contest which afterwards found is way into the great Indian epic, the Mahabharata. Other wives are added, and the Prince in a secluded palace, shut off from the world, spends his time in wanton pleasures.

In the meanwhile, the Devas looking down upon earth, see Siddhartha spending a life of luxury and ease, and determine that he must be aroused to a sense of his mission. The women of the harem are inspired to sing of Nirvana rather than of earthly joys, and a series of excursions outside the palace are supernaturally contrived whereby the prince is introduced to death, sickness and old age on the one hand, and the ascetic life on the other. The intervention of the Devas is quite successful. Religious aspirations have been re-awakened in Siddhartha's heart, and Suddhodana is obliged to multiply his precautions for his son's safe-keeping.

At length the desire for the religious life becomes so great that Siddhartha can stand it no longer. In the dead of night, on his horse Kantaka, and accompanied only by his old servant Chandaka, he escapes from the palace, and goes for the mountains. Here he assumes the robes of a mendicant, and dismisses Chandaka to return and break the news at home. The evil spirit, however, resists him on his way, at the very beginning of his undertaking.

Siddhartha, left alone, meets a certain number of Rishis, with whom he has a series of conversations which well bring out the import of Mahayana. (ch. XX. § 2).

(*a*) The Rishis, watching Sakyamuni's conduct are struck by the fact that "he seeks the good of others and not his own," "he provides nothing for himself." [Mahayanism is a system of *altruism*.]

(*b*) He says: "If a man, because of the sorrows of life, desiring earnestly to find some Higher Destiny, seeks after a birth in Heaven to enjoy there the happiness he covets, he forgets that in the distant future he will not escape the recurrence of evil" . . . "He should strive to get rid altogether of the body and be born in a condition that can never change." [Mahayana claims to set before man the highest deliverance, about which there is nothing material.]

(*c*) "If abstention from sufficient food be a ground of merit, then surely the wild beasts, who are content with grass and roots, ought to be the most meritorious." [Buddhism has never advocated the austerities, either of Hindoo *yogins* or of Egyptian *eremites*.]

(*d*) "If a man in worshipping the gods, sacrifices a sheep, and so does well, why should he not kill his child, his relative, or dear friend, and so do better? [The blood of bulls and goats cannot take away sin, nor even the sacrifice of a child. And yet Mahayanism is full of the idea of voluntary self-sacrifice, for the salvation of others.

(*e*) Good deeds, voluntarily and arbitrarily taken up, do not take away sin. [This is shown by Shakamuni's remark on the attendants on the dead in cemeteries, &c., who thought to acquire merit by a voluntary but unnecessary devotion of themselves to loathsome tasks.]

Siddhartha now comes to that part of his life, when like Christ he realizes that *He that will follow the Truth must leave his father and mother, yea, and deny his own self*. Suddhodana, receiving the intelligence of his son's flight from the groom, sends two ministers to expostulate with the Prince, and endeavour to persuade him to return. They argue with Siddhartha that it is not wise to give up a certainty (the present life) for an uncertainty (the future), and that a man may search after religious truth and yet continue in the world. This they enforce by considerations drawn from the *Siddha* of the *Swabhava* school, as well as from the teachings of the *Aisvarikas*. In either case, there is no need for us to disturb ourselves. "Deliverance comes not from ourselves, but from causes outside of us." But the Prince is not to be moved.

The two ministers, finding their efforts vain, appoint four men to keep an eye on the Prince, and themselves return to the king.

But the Prince meets with encouragement as well as with opposition. As he is walking slowly towards Vaisali, he meets a Rishi named Alara, or Arada, with whom he enters into a friendly discussion.

Alara wonders at the resolution which has enabled the young man to turn his back on the glories of an earthly kingdom, but ends by praising him for so doing. He then expounds to the Prince his own system.

I. The secret of all human weakness and folly resides in the presence of concupiscence.

II. It is necessary to have a "single eye"—for men are often allured to their destruction by some exterior object, and the mountain goat is oft cheated by the false cry of the hunter.

III. Deliverance can only be obtained by the use of means, rules of thought, and contemplation, ending in the full joy of *Dhyana*. To this the Prince objects that the deliverance thus contemplated is still incomplete, because the *Ego* still remains, and so long as there is an *Ego*, there is the danger of a return to birth and death.

This leads on to a discussion on *Isvara*, the Ego of the universe. Alara believes in God; the Prince does not, arguing from the existence of evil that God cannot be the Creator. In the end, the Prince, refraining from argument, defines his position.

"I seek a system in which questions about the elements shall have no place—in which there shall be no discussion about the senses or their objects, —no talk of death or birth, disease or old age—no questioning about existence or non-existence, about eternity or non eternity, in which words shall be useless, and the idea of the *boundless* and *illimitable* (realized,) but not talked about."—

He now finds other friends.

(*a*) *Bimbisara*, King of Rajagriha, the rich young man of the Buddhist Gospels, has the faith to believe in him in the days of his humiliation. Bimbisara had long been desirous of better things. On his accession he had prayed that he might see a Buddha and minister to him, and himself attain to the knowledge of the Law. When he first heard of Buddha's fame he had sent messengers to enquire who he was, fearing that it might be a Chakravartin, destined to destroy his kingdom; but his fears had been allayed when he found that the kingdom which the young Prince had come to establish was not of this world. When he heard of the Bodhisatwa's arrival in his dominions he sought him out, and recognizing the wisdom of his visitor offered him a share of his kingdom. But Buddha coveted no earthly kingdom: "I seek religion," he said. Then Bimbisara left him, unable to make the great sacrifice.

The Bodhisatwa then reflected that until the idea of universal love has been excited in the heart a man is really unfit for the kingdom of Righteousness. Abstention from evil is not enough, so long as the *desire* remains, nor yet the practice of austerities. Fire can only be kindled in wood that is perfectly dry. (Cf. I. Cor. XIII).

(*b*) *Sujata* asks that she may minister to him, and provides him with such simple delicacies as her home affords. Buddha eats them and is thankful, for he has learned that the kingdom of our God lies not in the quality of our eating and drinking.

(*c*) He has learned to eat and drink such things as are set before him: and when the avaricious *Deva* gives him a very scanty meal, he takes it, and supports life therewith during a fast of six years.

(*d*) At the end of the six years' fast, Buddda once more resists the temptation to return to his home. After this he determines to break his fast, and is enabled to do so through the kindness of the Brahman Senayana and his daughters. He then bathes in the river Nairanjana in token of his resolve to enter upon a new life, and allows himself to finish the delicate food which Sugata had prepared for him, when he came to beg that morning at her father's door in the village of Uravilva.

Thus he has been now strengthened to face the last ordeal,—the conflict with Mara under the Bodhi tree.

The golden bowl from which he ate at this meal, which is the evident counterpart of the Lord's Last Supper—becomes like the Holy Grail, an object of veneration. It is thrown into the river, where it is seized by a Naga, but rescued by the god *Sakra*, and placed as an object of worship in the Trayastrisha Heaven. [When Kanishka subdued the King of Benares, he demanded this cup, together with A'svaghosha, as a tribute. The relic thus passed into Scythian (S'aka) hands, where it seems finally to have disappeared.]

Then the five Rishi who followed him, seeing that he had given up his fasting, left him in anger, and walked no more with him.

The episode of the Bodhi Tree which now follows should be compared, not with the Temptation of Christ, but with his Passion; though it is well to remember that Milton makes the rejoining of Paradise to depend on the Temptation alone, to the exclusion of the Cross and Resurrection.

Refreshed with the food he has taken, and the water of the Nairanjana river, he now "sets his face" to walk to the Bodhi tree, the place predetermined for the final conflict. He walks slowly and deliberately, wondering, as he goes, how he can be provided with the grass for the seat. The want is provided from Heaven (*c.f.* Abraham's answer to Isaac, as also the incident of the ass for our Lord's entry). The god S'akra, appears as a grass cutter, and cuts some beautiful grass, which lies in the *form of a cross*.

As he advances, Devas, Nagas, Asuras, and

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creatures of every kind accompany him, and "dragon girls" keep up a perpetual chant of praise."

"Go forward! Lord of the World! firmly fixed in thy resolve,
Without anxiety or fear: perfectly established;
Rejoice and be very glad—thou hast banished desire,
Free from doubt, or anger, or covetousness.
Thou art the Lord able to heal the world,
And therefore we adore thee and we worship thee."

Then was *Mara Raja* the *Wicked King*, (the counterpart of Herod and of the Roman Emperor) troubled with bad dreams which clearly portended the approaching end of his empire. His thoughts and words are best described in the words of a *gatha*,

"The child of the Sakyas has become a recluse,
... he has fulfilled six years of penance,
And is gradually advancing to the tree of knowledge,
Self-enlightened, to enlighten others with the light of Wisdom,
Now then, if you have strength, go strive with him!
If you cannot meet and overpower him;
When once he has attained the eternal and everlasting body,
Then he will overturn your dominion and authority."

"And now Bodhisatwa, advancing towards the Bodhi tree, observed a certain Amra tree, seeing which, and thinking it was the tree of knowledge, he approached to it, intending to sit down." But he finds out his mistake, and goes on to the Bodhi tree, where he takes his seat, "vowing that he would *never rise again* till he had attained enlightenment."

Then come a series of subtle temptations.

(*a*) "You must be all alone here," says Mara, "it is not safe for you, exposed to all manner of evil spirits. Go rather to the village of Uravilva to the grove where all the great Rishis dwell, and there attain to enlightenment, thou son of the Sakya Race." But Sakyamuni is firm in his resolve. "Beneath no other tree but this can I fulfil my vow."

(*b*) Notices (forged ones) are brought announcing the outbreak of a revolution at Kapilavastu. Devadatta has usurped the throne and Suddhodana is fast bound in prison. But Sakyamuni is not to be tempted to interfere in any political ventures Like his prototype, he is seeking a kingdom based on higher principles, and even the consideration of the temporary troubles of his native land will not move him from his purpose.

[We know how constantly this temptation was present with Christ, the incident of the coin and its superscription was only the last of a long series.]

(*c*) Temptations (as in Paradise Regained) from the daughters of Mara: which Sakyamuni repels by a consideration of death and its attendant miseries, and the future life "where they neither marry nor are given in marriage."

(*d*) Finally Mara comes against him *with force*. Demons and fiends with swords and staves assailed him, darkness filled the air, the earth quaked, the seas bubbled up. But they could not move him from the seat he had chosen. The Victory was won—and the evil ones left him.

After the victory over Mara, Buddha spent the first three watches of the night in various stages of self-abstracted contemplation, in order that all remains of selfishness might be put away. Then amidst the world's joy he left his seat and returned to the haunts of men.

But the defeated Mara was full of sorrow. "How is it that I, who am able to hold in my power both Sakra and all the other Devas, have been defeated, with all my host of followers, by this Shaman of the Sakya race?"

Here ends the parallel between the Gospel and the Mahayana account of Buddha's life. The reason is very obvious. It was the object of the writer who was writing in the interests of the new born Mahayana, not only to provide a scheme of allegorized history that should fit itself both to Christian Revelation and to Buddhist tradition, but also to prove to unbelieving India that the idealized pre existent Buddha of the Mahayana was the same as the humbler and more prosaic Gotama Buddha who had laboured in the days before King Asoka. The first task was done in the first half of the book: in the second half we have a collection of stories, mostly to be found in simpler forms in the more primitive of the Agama and Vinaya Sutras, but generally with some added touch or modification which makes them suitable to the changed requirements of the Mahayana system.

It is a very long work: Beal's abridgement of only a part of it makes a volume of 390 pages octavo. A note at the end states that the Mahasanghika Buddhists call it in Chinese *Tasse* "the Great Thing,"—that among the Sarvastivadins it is known as *Lalita-vistara*, "the Great Magnificence,"—by the followers of Kas'yapa as the "Former History of Buddhism," by the Dharmaguptas as the "Different Births of Sakyamuni Buddha. It is said to have been taken to China in A.D. 67 by the two first Buddhist missionaries to that country. But, if so, it cannot have been translated into Chinese at the time, for Matanga and Falan, the two pioneers of Buddhism, were both dead by A.D. 70, and it was A.D. 147 before any more Buddhist missionaries went from India to China. Dr. Nanjio, in his Catalogue of the Tripitaka, says that the first batch of Buddhist books sent to China contained a Life of Buddha, but that it has been lost. I venture to think that the portions of the *Abhiniskramana Sutra* which I have analysed contain that Life, and that what we have now been reading is the original biography though worked up doing subsequent ages. The moral teaching was supplied to China by the Sutra of the Forty-Two Sections, which is wonderfully Christian in its tone. It may also be looked upon as a part of the syncretic Gospel. There are two Chinese books, never yet translated, which may throw much light on the Life of Buddha as known in India in the year A.D. 64. They are numbered 1472 and 1473 in Nanjio's Catalogue, and purport to give an account of the controversies between Buddhists and Taoists, the latter especially referring to controversies connected with the first introduction of Buddhism. When these have been translated we shall perhaps know exactly what was the nature of the Life of Buddha as known at that time.

RECEPTION AND PRESENTATION TO THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

His Excellency, Mr. Luke E. Wright (first American Ambassador at the Court of Japan), and Mrs. Wright left Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon in the Great Northern steamship *Minnesota*. They departed from Tokyo early in the forenoon and proceeded at once to the Consulate-General in company with Mr. Consul-General Miller, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement. From 11 a.m. to noon a reception, attended by practically all the American diplomatic, consular and military officials, by a large number of ladies and by many Yokohama residents was held in the rooms of the Consulate-General which were very handsomely decorated.

Soon after 11.30 an address was presented by Mr. N. W. McIvor who said: Ladies and gentlemen, I have been invited by your Committee to explain your presence here to-day and to express for you something of your feeling for Ambassador and Mrs. Wright. Your Excellency, we of Yokohama can claim no importance in a diplomatic way not even possibly in the way of political influence. We are a commercial community, but we are a large one—we make up, I believe, the largest American community this side of home. As such and under such conditions we have probably added very much to the troubles and worries of your high office. But you have kindly consented to come here to-day and we wish to say to your, Sir, that we have always had the greatest pride in our first Ambassador to Japan. We have always had the greatest confidence in your ability to protect and guard and look out for our interests. We wish to add to this statement that never have you at any time shown the slightest unwillingness or hesitation in using your great ability and the high influence of your position to protect our interests and rights. While these are our feelings and while we have asked you to come here and hear them by word of mouth we know that memory is a weak staff to rely upon and so we ask you to accept from us this written record of the sentiments I have expressed.—(Loud applause, during which Mr. McIvor handed the address to Mr. Wright.)—I have a little more to say. No embassy, business office though it be, no diplomatic office is complete without it social adornment. Much assistance is rendered by a good woman even indirectly in the management of affairs of State. This community has always felt a special pride in the lady of the Embassy—(applause)—and we wish to ask Mrs. Wright to accept as some evidence of our feelings for her a small bunch of flowers which I hope she will wear on board. (Loud applause.)

Mrs. Wright having bowed her thanks,

His Excellency said: Mr. McIvor and countrymen, our life in Japan has been an exceedingly pleasant one and we leave Japan with many most pleasant memories, but I can truthfully say that nothing has touched us more deeply than the manifestations we have received on every hand not only of the confidence but of the cordial friendship of the Americans of Yokohama and Japan. We came among you strangers and you have literally taken us in in the best sense of that term. At least there is nothing in the life of a public man which can be more truly gratifying to him, which can bring with it more real pleasure than the feeling that those whom he seeks to help, however ineffectively, are his friends and appreciate his efforts. I need not say that we shall always keep this memento of your kindness as one of our most precious treasures and that we shall never look upon it without remembering most gratefully and kindly our Yokohama friends. You have our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness always and the best wish I can offer to my successor is that he shall find his lines cast in as pleasant places as ours have been and that he shall feel himself supported by the same warm, kindly hearts that have surrounded us. (Loud applause).

This concluded the ceremony but His Excellency and Mrs. Wright had tiffin at the Grand Hotel afterwards with a number of American residents.

The Address was enclosed in a fine silver casket bearing the inscription:—

"Presented to His Excellency
"Luke E. Wright
"By the American Residents of
"Yokohama
"13th August 1907."

It was signed by 45 American citizens and was in the following terms:—

"To his Emcellency Luke E. Wright, First American Ambassador to Japan:—

"We, the undersigned American citizens resident in Yokohama, on the eve of your departure from Japan, beg you to accept this testimonial recording our respect for you as an official and as a friend. We wish to testify to the success with which you have discharged the duties incumbent on the high office you have held during a period in which have arisen questions that have called for the exercise of diplomatic ability of the very highest order. You leave these shores carrying with you the fullest esteem and admiration of your countrymen, as well as the respect and confidence of the Government and people to which you have been accredited.

"Dated at Yokohama this 13th day of August, A.D. 1907."

The ambassadorial party after tiffin proceeded to the *Minnesota*, being escorted bya number of Japanese and Americans. The ship left soon after 3 p.m., a salute being fired by the *Cincinnatti*.

The proposal made by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung the other day, to allow the sale of patents of nobility from Duke to Baron, as a means of raising funds for purposes of government, has been vetoed by the Throne.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Standards of Public Morality. By ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, President of Yale University. New York, 1907, the Macmillan Company. Price $1.00, postage 14 cents.

IN the Preface to this book we are told that the five chapters of which it is composed were delivered as lectures in New York City during November and December, 1906. No serious change has been made in their form and they speak for themselves as having been delivered from the platform. As lectures they evince considerable careful thought, yet there is a refreshing colloquialism about them and a fund of personal anecdote which differentiates them from the stil more carefully prepared and pruned manuscript intended for "copy." But throughout the entire series there is an air of pragmatism (in its best sense) which loudly suggests the pedagogue who has stepped out from his classroom to entertain and to instruct the public. It could not be otherwise, for President Hadley is so accustomed now to his academic position that it would be difficult for him to lay aside the cap and gown.

The lectures are well deserving of careful reading, however, and they deal with a series of subjects particularly appropriate to the young men of Japan, if we are permitted to say of certain phases of Japanese civilisation that they are in the finishing stage, not to say formative, although the latter adjective is really the more appropriate; and this is said without any intention of belittling achievement. We see around us so many cases where a word fitly spoken would be helpful in "The Formation of Public Opinion," in "The Ethics of Trade," in "The Ethics of Corporate Management," in "The Workings of Our Political Machinery," and in "The Political Duties of Citizen," those are the titles of the five articles, that a careful perusal of the book may properly be recommended to politicians, educationalists, and leaders, as well as to students. Is it not exceedingly apposite of society in Japan to say that there is marked contrast, at times, between the standards of private and public morality? This a trusim which may be universally applied. Of the ethics of trade, is there not a great deal to be learned here, as there is elsewhere? So, if we were to cull from each of the chapters a phrase here and another there, we should find any number of remarks that might well be taken to heart by the men and women of Japan. Especially to be commended are the concluding remarks of the first chapter, where the author speaks of liberty, democracy, and constitutional government: "Liberty is essental to progress, democracy is needed to prevent revolution, constitutional government is requisite for the continuity and orderliness of living without which no worthy life is possible. . . Liberty is good as a means of allowing each man to serve society in his own way; it is bad when it is used as a means of allowing him to serve himself at the expense of Society. Democracy in right when used as a means of keeping the government in touch with public opinion; it is wrong when it encourages a temporary majority to say that their vote, based on insufficient information or animated by selfish motives, can be identified with public opinion concerning what is best for society as a whole. Constitutional safeguards are absolutely necessary to make any measure of liberty or democracy possible; but when they are used to protect the liberties of a class bent on its own interest rather than on the general interest of society, they cease to be a safeguard and become a source of peril."

It is somewhat amusing to note how one president differs in opinion from another president, for Mr. Hadley is very frank in criticising the acts of Mr. Roosevelt. He admits himself to be one of those who look upon each extension of political activity with serious distrust, and he declares his belief that the Interstate Commerce Law did more to prevent wise railway regulation than any other event in the history of the United States. But we must remember that Mr. Hadley, when he was a statistician and journalist, wrote some articles upon this subject which did not receive the attention he no doubt believed they merited.

With some of Mr. Hadley's opinions, expressed in this book, we cannot but differ. For example: he says that the United States "must be governed and somebody must be found to do it. The President may not do it. That stands in the Constitution." But the Constitution is interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court, hence, if his statement is logical, it is the Supreme Court that governs the United States, and such is virtually the fact. The President is the administrative head of the Government, and as such he administers the laws which the Supreme Court has sanctioned. Again, when the author says: "We know that if any important measure needs to be carried through, the essential thing to do is to secure the consent of the leaders of the dominant (political) party." This was absolutely true, and in a sense is true now: but recent events in the United States have destroyed so much of the autocratic power of party "bosses" that the democratic ideas of the founders of the American Government are much more likely to be carried out than ever they were before. The taste which the people have had of power is so agreeable that they will not readily relinquish it. "Boss" rule, in its invidious sense, has been seriously weakened. There must be, and should be, leaders to direct the movements of those great political aggregations, otherwise there would be a tremendous waste of energy.

There are some peculiar locutions in this book for a university president to use: for example, the use of the word "ethics" as a singular substantive; and the phrase, "his (a person's) speeches give very little impression about his real feelings." Generally, and grammatically, the preposition "of" follows "impression" in such construction, and the real meaning of the sentence is "information about." So, too, in speaking of the necessity for a man who enters politics as a profession having sufficient private means to support himself in case he breaks with his party; it would seem as if a man who depends upon the salary he draws from a political office is an "office holder" rather than a "politician," and is not likely to be the ideal politician whom Mr. Hadley wishes to set before us. But these criticisms must not be assumed to detract seriously from the good opinion which this book has created, nor to militate against what has been said in the way of recommending it to the attention of all young men in Japan.

J. K. G.

The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist. By GEORGE PIERCE BAKER, Professor of English in Harvard University. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907. Price $1.75; postage 13 cents.

IT will be an unhappy time when Shakespeare and his work cease to be subjects for study by literary men. There have been almost innumerable expositions of his work as a poet and dramatist, but this book is the first that treats of him as a craftsman and in a serious way traces his development from an apprentice to the finished hand, when he became "the first master of tragedy," and that is reckoned the absolute height of attainment for a dramatist. Everyone, of course, who discusses Shakespeare's work must of necessity depend more or less upon his own investigation to determine the chronology of the plays, and Prof. Baker has given cogent reasons for differing a little from the generally accepted order of their production. To do this he has made exhaustive study of the technical features and his result is most interesting. By way of prelude he has tried, with surprising success, to make us see something of the audiences for whom Shakespeare wrote, and this he has supplemented with a study of the theatre, in its structure, and of the temporary stage in inn-courts and elsewhere. This effort brings out conspicuously the existence of intimacy between actor and audience in former times which is almost wanting on the modern stage with its sharply defined proscenium arch, its footlights, wing scenes, and other accessories that keep us who listen so far from those who represent. The author gives an illustration to show the superiority of the simple old method over the new. He tells us that some professional actors were engaged to take part in a reproduction of one of Shakespeare's plays upon a stage constructed as nearly as possible as it was in Shakespeare's time. To this arrangement the actors at first vehemently objected; but after the first scene they unanimously agreed that the intimacy brought such effective relationship that it was evident "those old fellows knew just what they were about."

After this preliminary view of conditions, the author proceeds to comment upon Shakespeare's development in the various phases of his art and makes for himself a most plausible story. There are, of course, traces of amateurishness in the plays which all concede to be the earliest; there is distinct progress to the end of Shakespeare's career as a playwright. But we do not like the aspersion put upon Shakespeare by the intimation that, towards the end of his active career, when his reputation had become firmly established, he lent his name to collaborations and revisions in which he personally took but a small part. He may have felt that, so far as popular acclaim was concerned, he could satisfy his standards of characterisation with far less deft structure and pervasive artistry; but we have always felt that Shakespeare was a conscientious and hard worker, not given to speculating on his own success and the strength of his name: for Shakespeare did *not* build for posterity, as Prof. Baker amusingly implies at p. 304 he did; he was building for the moment just as much as were his contemporaries, Dekker and Chapman, to whom this author imputes a want of artistic conscientiousness.

We are quite in accord with Prof. Baker's objection to the influence of "Stars" in presenting Shakespeare's play. This was a system which clearly had no existence in the master's time, and its introduction in modern times has led to just such misconceptions as that of Prof. Bradley, who says: "One reason why the end of 'The Merchant of Venice' fails to satisfy us is that Shylock is a tragic character and that we cannot believe in his accepting his defeat and the conditions imposed upon him. This was a case when Shakespeare's imagination ran away with him, so that he drew a figure with which the destined pleasant ending would not harmonize." This is so manifestly at variance with our conception of the plan which Shakespeare had in mind when framing this delightful love story, that we must protest against the effect of even such an actor as the late Sir Henry Irving. By his interpretation of the character of the Jew he made the play something quite different from what it would appear to an unprejudiced reader now, or from what it was to audiences in the 17th and 18th centuries.

So, too, we have often asked ourselves the question which Prof. Baker puts. It is: "What is it which prevents Romeo from getting the news that his wife is merely stupified, not dead?" This has always seemed a weak point in Romeo and Juliet, and the introduction of the episode of Friar John and its results tend to convert what would otherwise be a perfect tragedy into something unpleasantly melodramatic. It would be presumptuous to suggest an amendment, no matter how consistent; but such there might easily be without affecting the line of tragedy,

Professor Baker's book is most interesting, and it is a welcome addition to our Shakespeareana; yet we can but wish that he, a professor of English, had evinced a stronger command of the principles of English style. At times his construction is so involved that the reader must waste many precious minutes in getting at his meaning; his locutions, too, are not infrequently forced. In spelling, too, he is somewhat erratic; if "gild" for "guiled" consistently used, it would be bad enough, but as it is just as often "guild" the mistake cannot be charged to the poor typesetter. We commend to Prof. Baker's careful consideration the statement he quotes from Prof. Royce, that originality and imitation are not opposed but are, in healthy cases, absolutely correlative and inseparable processes. If to express the results of his original study he had imitated

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the lucid style of others, he would have added much to the value of what is already very valuable.

There is in this book a great amount of matter which will be found most useful to those who are reading any of Shakespeare's more important plays with their classes. It is well, in such cases, for the lecturer to smooth away some of the obstacles by a preliminary discourse, and for this there is a fund of material as well as a large amount of references and suggestions which will be most helpful. If, for example, the sources and plot of the 'Merchant of Venice' be made clear by a preliminary, simple exposition, the ability of the class to understand the text will be much aided. J.K G.

Lui Sing, by D.R.C. Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

In the palmy days of ancient Greece the *hetaera* were a power in the land. Men sought their society for divers reasons—for the intellectual diversion which their companionship provided; curiously enough very often for purposes of advice and counsel; again for the sake of their invariable good comradeship, and of course, in many cases, it must be admitted, for the escape which they afforded to some from the dull tedium of misunderstood domesticity. And the tribe of Thais, Phryne, Aspasia and Lais, rose to the level of their opportunities and by the right of their mentality as well as their beauty took a hand in the "Great Game"—as Kim would have called it—then proceeding in their particular corner of the world and so helped materially to shape the destinies of Greece and Macedon. Mankind in most of its habits and instincts has not altered much in the course of the last two thousand years and the writer of the book under review is evidently of the conviction that many a man of this century held in high esteem by his neighbours still seeks solace in the ways men did when Aspasia raised Pericles to the supreme height of his glory. Like the *hetaera* of old, many of the present day followers of the oldest calling under the sun can boast of the possession of supreme intellectual as well as entrancing physical charms, and in Lui Sing—who gives her name to this book—we have a unique specimen of the tribe. When the reader is first introduced to her she is in Hongkong, a disturbing element in one rich merchant's family, but the scene quickly changes to India and from many hints dropped here and there one gathers that she is in the pay of the Russian secret service, for she, too, glories in playing "the game." Very mysterious are these allusions, adding of course to the interest of the story, but the real power of the book is seen in the manner in which the author dissects the motives of men and women in their actions towards one another, and by the way in which he frankly—almost too frankly—draws aside the curtain which usually drapes what we consider the more intimate things of life. Of course Lui Sing is no ordinary woman neither are her accomplishments the accomplishments of the ordinary woman, so one is not surprised when, after a while, the life and adventures of Decca Dall—another of the tribe—are woven into the tale. Decca Dall is even a more fascinating character than Lui Sing, and the end of her story is very effectively told. Unlike Lui Sing when she finally gives her heart into the sole keeping of one man it is for "once and always." Lui Sing, much as she adores the individual who alone out of scores of lovers has broken into the round tower of her affections, cannot take on the marriage tie by the orthodox manner of "ring and book," though she remains faithful to him to his death; she must have perfect liberty or die.

There is little doubt that D.R.C. writes of the things of which he all too fully knows. Only one who has studied women thoroughly and remorselessly could have succeeded in painting such portraits as he gives in these four tales of Oriental life; likewise it is as one very familar with the denizens of the half-world that he describes their surroundings and their household gods. To few is it given to turn out such finished specimens of faithful literary description. He is almost as good in the pourtrayal of the men, but not quite, for the Russian intriguer Nickeloff is rather too melodramatic to our liking.

Not all the stories in the book deal with the *hetaera*. "They Two" and "The Undoing of Miss Mehitable" take us into quite a different atmosphere. The first is a love idyll, pure and simple, though played amid most unusual circumstances; the other is a delightful story of a New England woman who comes to China in middle age—circumstances having prevented her answering the call in early years—to take up the life of a missionary worker up-country, where, notwithstanding some disheartening adventures, she really finds her vocation. The amah who waits upon her is sketched from the life. The remaining story "His Double" is horrible in its Zolaesque detail.

We should judge from various expressions in the book that D.R.C. is a denizen of the United States who has passed some time in the Far East He has assimilated the "local colour" marvellously well, but there are slips here and there that betray him. The well-known Bowen road in Hongkong is turned by his printers into Bowan road; while we would remind him that the water front in Hongkong is known as the Praya, not the Bund. His printers too have trouble in spelling discreet, preferring to spell it discrete, while their manner of dividing words at the end of lines is sometimes rather fantastic. But these are trifling blemishes on a well turned out volume. The ample margin of the page, the noble Romant ype used throughout; the pure, dead white of the paper, the attractive binding;—all these make it something which a book-lover may handle with rare delight, and we extend our felicitations to the "Box of Curios Printing and Publishing Co." upon the excellent workmanship displayed in its "make-up."

HOKKAIDO COLLIERY AND STEAMSHIP CO.

The Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. held a general meeting on Aug. 11th in Tokyo. The net income for the first half of this year was *yen* 1,296,184.35, to which a balance, *yen* 253,289.38 brought over from the previous account was added, making a total of *yen* 1,549,473.73. From this sum, the following allotment were made:

	yen.
Reserve	65,000
Allowance to Directors	32,400
Interim dividend	1,417,500

The remainder was carried forward to the next account. The Chairman, Mr. R. Oshima, submitted to the shareholders various proposals: to establish an iron and steel foundry; to develop the iron and steel industry; to establish electric light works; to manufacture bricks for sale; and to deal in timber. The proposals were unanimously passed. The Chairman introduced an estimate with regard to the price of the railway which has been nationalized:

	yen
Construction of the railway	29,439,554.22
Materials in stock	588,430.23
Sundry goods	122,522.72

WEDDING IN TOKYO.

On Saturday at noon the marriage was celebrated at the American Embassy in Tokyo, of Miss Katrina Middleton Wright, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. Luke E. Wright, to Mr. Charles Day Palmer.

The civil and religious ceremonies, which both took place at the Embassy, were of the simplest kind, the latter being performed by Archbishop Magabure. The bride, who was given away by her father was superbly dressed in a white satin *princesse* gown with yoke and collar of old point lace over chiffon, the former having been worn by the bride's mother at her own marriage. There were in all about 50 guests who took part afterwards in the wedding breakfast. The presents were many and valuable. The newly wedded couple left in the afternoon for Miyanoshita, and will proceed later to Manila, whence they will go to New York, where the bridegroom has his home.

AFTERWARD.

Beside a brook I sat and dreamed,
One shining hour, one summer day:
When down the west the sunset streamed
With heart content I went my way.

"I thank thee for thy silver song,
Thy laughter light." I did not know
That thro' my dreams a whole life long,
Or day or night, that stream should flow.

I said, "Tis but a carol light,
A merry streamlet's careless glee."
I hear that silver song to-night,
A voice of God to comfort me.

* * *

On blossomed bough a gladsome thrush
Sang to his mate a gay refrain.
Beside the snowy hawthorn bush
I heard, and hied me home again.

"I thank thee much, my blithesome friend,
Thy mate and me for pleasuring."
Nor knew that till the world shall end
That music in my soul shall sing.

"Tis but a light and careless lay,"
My heart did deem, "and meaneth naught."
But in a summer far away
I learned the lesson that it taught.

* * *

Slow strolling down a bosky lane
I saw a wild rose blushing shy.
My heedless feet I stayed, full fain
To stand its dainty beauty by.

"Fair rose, whose smile makes glad the morn,
May God thee bless!" Nor understood
That farther than life's farthest bourne
My heart should hold it. God is good!

"Tis but a little wayside flower,
To God or man of little worth."
I know it now a holy dower
Which lasts beyond the years of earth.

* * *

A maiden in her April grace
One happy summer time I met.
We walked and talked a little space.
I thought my heart should soon forget

"I thank thee for thy laughter gay,
Thy merry talk beneath the moon:
For thee I've found more sweet the May,
More sweet, for thee, the rosy June."

And then we went our separate ways
To east or west, as God might please.
My heart shall hear her all my days
Across the roaring of the seas.

"God bless her blithesome ways," I said,
Her laughter light! I said and smiled.
I did not know that God had made
His messenger that winsome child.

* * *

Beneath the burden and the heat,
Amid the travail and the cold,
We bow, while manhood's morrows fleet,
For some scant tale of barren gold.

When lo in some unwaited place
A lily's bloom, a robin's glee,
A maiden's smile, a child's sweet face,
God's during riches giveth free.

S. L. YENDYS.

THE LAW COURT.

TWO KOREAN MURDERERS.

Two Koreans named Ching and Tsai who were undergoing trial in the Nagasaki District Court on a charge of having murdered a Japanese doctor and his wife this spring at Harbin were convicted on August 8th. Ching was sentenced to death and Tsai to penal servitude for life. The age of the latter was under twenty years when he perpetrated the crime, consequently his punishment was lowered by one grade.

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CONVENTION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Government of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, desiring to consolidate the relations of peace and good neighbourhood which have happily been re-established between Japan and Russia, and wishing to remove for the future every cause of misunderstanding in the relations of the two Empires, have agreed to the following arrangements :—

Art. I.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to respect the actual territorial integrity of the other, and all the rights accruing to one and the other Party from treaties, conventions and contracts in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the Contracting Parties (in so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity) of the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on the 5th of September (23rd of August) 1905, as well as the special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia.

Art. II.—The two High Contracting Parties recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the *status quo* and respect for this principle by all the pacific means within their reach.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed their seals.

Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 30th (17th) of July 1907.

(Signed) I. MOTONO.
(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

CONVENTION.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, désireux de consolider les rapports de paix et de bon voisinage qui se sont heureusement rétablis entre le Japon et la Russie, et, voulant écarter pour l'avenir toute cause de malentendu dans les relations des deux Empires, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

Art. I.—Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage à respecter l'intégrité territoriale actuelle de l'autre et tous les droits découlant pour l'autre Partie des traités, conventions et contracts en vigueur entre elles et la Chine, copie desquels ont été échangées entre les Parties Contractantes, (en tant que ces droits ne sont pas incompatibles avec le principe de l'opportunité égale), du Traité signé à Portsmouth le cinq septembre/vingt-trois août 1905, ainsi que des conventions spéciales conclues entre le Japon et la Russie.

Art II.—Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes reconnaissent l'indépendance et l'intégrité territoriale de l'Empire de Chine et le principe de l'opportunité égale pour ce qui concerne le commerce et l'industrie de toutes les nations dans cet Emprie, et s'engagent à soutenir et à défendre le maintien du statu quo et le respect de ce principe par tous les moyens pacifiques à leur portée.

En foi de quoi, les soussignés, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, ont signé cette Convention et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait à St. Pétersbourg, le trentième jour du septième mois de la quarantième année de Meidji, correspondant au dix-sept/trente juillet 1907.

(L. S.) I. MOTONO.
(L. S.) ISWOLSKY.

It is stated that H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has received a telegram from the Taotai of Tamingfu to the effect that the Southern embankments of the Yellow River have been loosened by strong freshets and the situation is therefore very critical.

YOKOHAMA.

On the evening of Aug. 8th, the councillors of Yokohama City held a conference under special instructions from Mr. Mitsubashi, the Mayor, in connexion with the proposed improvement of the urban divisions and the streets. As a result of the meeting, they agreed to appointment a committee consisting of thirty-three, seven from the City Councillors, fifteen from prominent citizens, and eleven from the members of the City Assembly. The committee, it is said, will organize four departments to investigate various questions on land in connexion with the harbour improvement, sanitary works, city financial affairs, etc.

It is reported on the Yokohama kerosene oil market that competition is about to take place between the Rising Sun Kerosene Oil Co. (belonging to Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co.), the Standard Oil Co., and the South American Petroleum Oil Co., of Yokohama. The Rising Sun Kerosene Oil Co. have been importing oil in bulk for fifteen years past and is carrying on a very successful business. Last year, the firm purchased the Asano Tank Oil Co. and further extended its business establishing over forty branches throughout the Empire. As a further enterprize, the firm is contemplating establishing a factory in a western centre for refining crude oil from Sumatra. The Standard Oil Co. intends to import oil in bulk with a view to securing some of the business of the Rising Sun Oil Co. The South American Oil Co. will shortly provide factories on a large scale, to refine in Japan, American crude oils. The registered capital of the Rising Sun Oil Co. is a hundred million *yen*.

A Chinese student named Hong (20) of Tokyo was arrested on Aug. 9th by the Kaga-cho police in Chinese town. On the previous day, he tried to obtain five hundred *yen* at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by presenting a cheque which belonged to Mr. James Lytton of Tokyo and which had been missing for some days past. It is said that the Chinaman found the cheque in Tokyo. He was removed to the Yokohama District Court on Saturday.

Hide Kato (20) late on the night of August 9th tried to commit suicide by throwing herself into the sea from the Bund in front of No. 3, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. She was saved by a policeman. Discord in her family was the cause. She married last year a farmer named S. Kato living in the district of Tsudzuki near Kamakura.

Messrs. Y. Naito and S. Soneda, officials of *hannin* rank in the Kanagawa Kencho, have been promoted to assistant secretaries.

Mr. M. Tomijima, a Judge of the Yokohama District Court, has been transferred to a similar position in the Tokyo District Court.

S. Arai, a plant and bulb exporter, residing at Onoye-cho in Yokohama on Aug. 12th presented a case in the Yokohama District Court against the Yokohama Nursery Co. Ltd. According to the complaint, the Nursery Co. forged the trade-mark "S.A." belonging to Mr. Arai. Mr. Arai has used the trade-mark for years and in 1906 he registered it at the Patents Bureau.

About 3 a.m. on Tuesday, the room of Mr. Irvine Williams, Manager of the Club Hotel, Yokohama, was entered by a Japanese burglar. The intruder was seized by Mr. Williams but the thief escaped.

Anxiety is being entertained in Yokohama as to the growing shortage of the water supply. The supply is 5,400,000 gallons per day, and the use of the water in the city is about 5,800,000 gallons. Thus the water in the tank, 18 *shaku* in depth, on Nogeyama, is being reduced by about one *shaku* and two *sun*. If there is no heavy rain within the forthcoming ten days, the reservoir will be exhausted.

The Yokohama Municipality on Aug. 15th presented to the Home Office and the Financial Department through the local government office, an application asking for permission to raise a loan of six hundred thousand *yen* needed for the further improvement of the gas-works. The city councillors will visit the central government offices in the near future and will give detailed explanation of the application.

During ten days ending Aug. 10th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows: exports, *yen* 7,590,594; and imports, *yen* 4,283,966.

All the foreign waste-silk exporters have decided not to purchase dishonestly prepared material. The resolution was presented, by Mr. H. Abegg, representing the foreign traders, to Mr. M. Ono, the president of the Cocoon and Silk Guild. Mr. Ono, on August 14th, issued a warning among manufacturers in the interior with reference to the complaint of the foreign merchants. It is alleged that dishonestly prepared materials have been found among several lots of waste-silk which foreigners exported some months ago, and they sustained heavy losses.

CRICKET.

Saturday was a sultry, thunder-threatening day, cloudy at times, with an occasional fitful breeze, but the cricketers of the Y.C. and A.C. were able to start their match at 2 o'clock, notwithstanding. Kilby's team went in first to bat and by ten minutes past four had knocked up 165. H. W. Killy, who went in fifth man, carried out his bat for 69, which included ten boundaries; Arthur Kingdon made 31, including five boundaries, and E. L. Squire 25, who made three drives for 4 a piece. The bowling honours were about evenly divided by Edwards, Bousfield and Strome, who took three wickets each. Scores :—

H. W. KILBY'S ELEVEN.

N. Buckle, bowled Edwards	[illegible]
E. L. Squire, c. Levack, b. Ross	25
V. A. Hearne, L. B. W., b. Edwards	0
B. C. Foster, c. & b. Edwards	16
H. W. Kilby, not out	69
A. Kingdon, bowled Bousfield	31
J. E. Holmes, bowled Strome	3
L. C. Sharman, bowled Bousfield	12
S. A. Vincent, bowled Strome	0
S. R. Ford, bowled Strome	0
H. L. Mahoney, bowled Bousfield	1
Extra	[illegible]
Total	165

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Overs.	Maiden Wickets.	Maiden Balls.
Edwards	60	20	3	3	0
Ross	54	53	1	1	0
Bousfield	35	37	0	3	3
Strome	42	38	0	3	0

The weather was appreciably cooler when Edwards' Eleven began batting, about a quarter past four. They started carefully, giving no chances to a rather slack field. Three wickets fell for 64 and then a long stand was made by Strome and Edwards, the former being run out with the score at 111. Edwards continued to score freely and was still at the bat when darkness put an end to the game. His 62, not out, included 9 boundaries; Hearne in his 44 made five 4's. Score :—

W. D. S. EDWARDS' ELEVEN.

P. E. Bousfield, bowled Foster	9
A. Hearne, c. Ford, b. Foster	44
E. C. Jeffery, c. Kilby, b. Foster	5
O. Strome, run out	19
W. D. S. Edwards, not out	62
H. B. Cheatham, bowled Foster	9
W. Ross, not out	19
H. A. Maudling, A. Mowll, T. W. Kilby, T. A. Levack — did not bat	
Extras	4
Total	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Overs.	Maiden Wickets.
Foster	96	57	4	4
Buckle	60	39	0	0
Kilby	30	29	0	0
Squire	18	8	1	0

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SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

A Kanazawa telegram says that the steamer *Chusa Maru* (2,950 tons) belonging to Mr. K. Matsushita of Kobe went ashore on Aug. 12th off Wajima, Ishikawa prefecture on her way to Aomori. The Mitsu Bishi Kaisha's salvage ship *Oura Maru* left Nagasaki for the scene to assist the *Chusa Maru*.

At 4.50 p.m. on Aug. 9th, fire broke out on the steamer *Sakano-o Maru* (2,329 tons) at Nosaki, Settsu province. Three hundred cases of kerosene oil belonging to the Standard Oil Company were destroyed. The flames originated in friction of oil cases. One of the ship's officers was injured

The steamer *Wakamatsu Maru* went ashore at 2.30 p.m. on August 8th at Ganryuto not far from Moji. She was on her way to Hongkong. The same evening, the vessel refloated, no damage being sustained.

At 9 a.m. on Aug. 8th, the British cruiser *Kent*, owing to a dense fog, collided with the sailing vessel *Kompira Maru* in Tsugaru Strait. The latter was destroyed. The crew were all saved by the warship and brought to Hakodate.

The British steamer *Star of Carthage* (3,581 tons) with kerosene oil went ashore on Aug. 9th off the district of Naka, Tokushima prefecture, on the way to Kobe. Another steamer, the *Fuso Maru* with general cargo and fifty-four passengers from Osaka went ashore on the morning of Aug. 10th in the neighbourhood of Tomogashima in the Kii Channel. No damage was caused to the ship, and the passengers aud crew are safe.

A Tokushima telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that on Aug. 13th fire occurred on a British steamer which recently went ashore off the district of Naka. The ship was destroyed. The details are not yet given. The *Hochi* says that the ship is the *City of Carthage*.

It was reported in town yesterday (said the *Kobe Herald* of Aug. 14) evening that the steamer *City of Carthage*, which, as was reported in previous issues, went ashore in the neighbourhood of Tokushima, Awa Province, on the morning of the 9th, had broken in two during a storm. Unfortunately this news proves correct, advice having been received here that the hull of the steamer has broken in two. It is not probable therefore that much of the cargo will be saved.

MURDER IN TOKYO.

A sensational murder took place at 1 p.m. on Aug. 14th in Shiba Park, Tokyo. K. Imamura (31) stabbed in the breast S. Maeta (31) at the office of the Mitomi Shokai. In spite of the severe injury, the victim ran out from the room, escaping to the front of the Shiba Urban Division Office. The assailant seized him there and stabbed him again through the heart from the back. The murderer gave himself up to two policemen who at once appeared from the Shiba Police Station which is very near to the scene. Maeta was removed to the Tokyo Charity Hospital near by, and died there.

Maeta was educated at a Russian religious institution in Tokyo after which he was engaged by the Russian Government in Vladivostock. After the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, he was employed by General Kuropatkin as interpreter. During the hostilities he was at the headquarters of the Russian Army, after which he was decorated by the Tsar with the Fifth Order of St. George with an annuity. On July 11th he arrived in Tokyo from Vladivostock in company with his wife, and put up at the Chuo-Kwan Hotel, Shimbashi. Ten days later, his wife, named Kaoru, removed to the Hamada Hospital because of illness. After his arrival in Tokyo, several unpleasant reports were printed by the newspapers with regard to him. The papers agreed in saying that Maeta was employed by the Russian military authorities and that he was acting as a spy.

YACHTING.

A light easterly breeze and a strong flood tide lent uncertainty to the calculations of sailing masters on Saturday afternoon, but a fresh hand with the watch and the flags on the Bathing Barge. so mixed things that all the races were called off, except, perhaps, the Larks of which about 16 started and No. 3 finished first with No. 11 second. The wind was very thin when five big boats started to race for Capt. Weston's *Kingfisher* Cup. *Mary* as usual was first out of the harbour, but *Naniwa* going marvellously was only 14 seconds, *Kingfisher* 16, *Maid Marion* 40 and *Rivver* 1m. 30 seconds astern of her. But *Naniwa* dropped out of it on the beating to the Lightship where *Mary* had a lead of 1m. 39s. on *Kingfisher*, of 2m. 20s. on *Maid* and about 7½ minutes on *Rivver* and *Naniwa*. Both *Kingfisher* and *Maid*, the latter more seriously, were bothered by a tow of harbour mudbarges, but despite this she weathered the big boat when they came to split tacks. Inshore tacks were resorted to; *Mary* touched and hung for a few seconds, *Maid* smelt the ground in stays, but *Naniwa* taught by recent experience to be shy of the land, worked along further out and getting more of the flood dropped astern. The tide was strong at the Widow Buoy, where *Mary* was 4m. 22s., and seven minutes ahead of *Kingfisher* and *Maid* respectively. Spinnakers were carried on stanboard side back to the Quarantine Ship where *Kingfisher* was 7m. 15s., and *Maid* 8m. 25s. astern of the leader. Half way in *Maid Marion* had the misfortune to carry away her gaff-topsail halliards, and at the harbour entrance *Kingfisher* had run up on *Mary* being 5m. 50s. only to the bad, with *Maid* 40s. astern. The value of the finishing times is destroyed by the decision to resail this and the 22-raters race.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered a decision on Aug. 10th on a protest instituted by S. Matsumura, a hardware importer, Ota-machi. The latter imported liquid paint with a certificate of origin. The Customs appraisers imposed on the material 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 208 of the tariff. The importer contended that the material is a paint and the duty should be *yen* 1,304 per 100 *kin* under No 193 of the tariff which corresponds with the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Convention. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the constituents of the goods consists of linseed oil, rectified pitch oil, and lake colour.

Another decision was given by the Director of the Yokohama Customs on Aug. 12th on a protest filed by Messrs Andrews and George. The firm imported grates for boilers on which the appraisers imposed 30 per cent *ad val.* duty in accordance with No 406 of the tariff The firm contended that the material is part of a boiler and the duty should be 15 per cent. under No. 453 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed for the reason that the material is not a part of machinery but a kind of goods manufactured of metal.

DEATH OF MR. HOSHINO.

The news is confirmed of the death of Mr. Y. Hoshino (Harry Soloman), proprietor of the Shoji Hotel. on August 9th. A native of Kent, he first came to the East as a sailor and passed many adventurous years on sealing ships, being at one time, we believe, marooned on one of the Pribylof group. Rescued by a passing vessel he came down to Yokohama and settled to shore work, first in the employ of the late Mr. John W. Hall as a ships' chandler. Then he went up country, was naturalized as a Japanese and took over the management of an hotel at Kowakidani. From there he moved to Shoji, on the slopes of Fuji, making this adventure a complete success. He won hosts of friends, and the news of his death at the comparatively early age of fifty will be much deplored. He leaves a wife and seven children.

THE FISHING BOAT RACE.

In the Auxiliary Motor Fishing Boat Race held at Shimidzu on Aug. 10th there were three competitors, *Fuji Maru*, a ketch of about 45-50ft. L.W.L. with a 20 B.H.P. gasoline engine, *Sutoku Maru*, a large four masted *katsuo* fishing sampan, with a crew of about 26 men and a 12 B.H.P. kerosene engine, and the lugger *Owston Maru* with a 5 B.H.P. Gardner kerosene engine.

The course was to have been to windward and return but before the second gun the wind shifted so that it was a reach both ways. A flying start was made but when the second gun went the two larger boats were in irons, so that for purposes of comparison it is better to take the actual times over the course. The first round under sail alone was made by the *Owston Maru* in 20 minutes, the *Sutoku Maru* covering the same distance in 26 minutes and the *Fuji Maru* in 37½ minutes. The times for the second round under sail and motor were:—

Owston Maru	15½	minutes.
Sutoku Maru	14½	"
Fuji Maru	16	"

The third round was under motor alone and the times were:—

Owston Maru	19	minutes.
Sutoku Maru	14½	"
Fuji Maru	gave up.	

The total actual times were *Owston Maru* 54½ minutes, *Sutoku Maru* 55 min. The length of the course was not ascertained. It was a very short one but sufficient to show up the characteristics of the competing craft in very strong contrast. A large number of spectators were towed out to the course in a string of lighters and the proceedings elicited the keenest interest.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.]

A thunder-storm was experienced on Aug. 8th in Gifu with the result that a house was destroyed by lightning two persons were killed, and two injured.

Miss Gertrude Fisher, who has just written a book entitled "A Woman Alone in the Heart of Japan," describes the Geisha girls as "stealthy, wicked little cats."

Marquis Ito, Resident-General in Seoul, arrived at Shimonoseki on Aug. 13th. His Excellency will spend two nights there after which he will proceed to Tokyo.

Many readers will be interested to learn that Mr. Roger Loomis, son of the Rev. H. Loomis, has won the Clark prize of $200 for scholarship at Williams College (Mass.)

The Training Squadron which recently returned from a cruise abroad has been disbanded. The ships were all put on the reserve list. The *Soya*, *Aso*, and *Minoshima* (formerly the *Varyag*, *Bayern* and *Seniavin* respectively) will be appointed to the Training Squadron.

The *Deutsche Japan Post* announces that the First Secretary to the American Embassy in Tokyo, Mr. Percival Dodge, who was prominently active for eight years at the American Embassy in Berlin has been appointed Minister of the United States to the Central American republics of Honduras and Salvador. Mr. Dodge, who will conduct the affairs of the Embassy in Tokyo immediately after Ambassador Wright's departure, plans to proceed to his new post in October, shortly after the arrival of the American Ambassador, Mr. O'Brien.

According to the crew of the *Hirosaki Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on Aug. 13th, says a correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi*, the condition of Vladivostock is still uneasy and consequently none of the crew of the ship were permitted to land in the evening. Many Russian labourers were behaving violently, and sometimes they threatened several vessels in the harbour; commercial business remains uncertain; the construction of large buildings is being continued; the Russo-Japanese convention was promulgated in

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St. Petersburg on Aug. 5th, but the details were not known at Vladivostock; the relations between the Russians and Japanese were growing cordial.

Late on the night of August 12th, the villa of Capt. A. Weston, at Negishi, Yokohama, was entered by a burglar, who was able to open a combination safe and take from it property in the form of coin and other valuables the cost of which is much over *yen* 2,000. No clue to the thief is available.

The yield of mining products throughout Japan during the first half of the year was as follows:—

Gold	290,813	*momme.*
Silver	10,697,667	"
Copper	28,125,173	*kin.*
Coal	5,546,882	tons.
Sulphur	18,472,809	*kin.*
Iron	5,779,875	*kwamme.*
Kerosene oil	723,046	*koku.*
Sulphide iron	3,275,160	*kin.*

Note.—*momme*, about 3 76 grams; *kin*, about 1.33 lbs; *kwamme*, about 3.76 kilos, and *koku* about 40 gallons.

A further report with regard to the burglary at the villa of Capt. A. Weston, No. 2,031, Negishi, Yokohama, is furnished by the Bluff Police. The burglars, who seem to have been two in number, entered the dwelling on the morning of Aug. 13th between 2.30 and 4 a.m. They broke a small combination safe, and took from it a gold ring, a gold pin, a number of foreign gold coins, a deposit pass-book of the Mitsui Bank, medals of the Ladies' Patriotic Society, Yokohama Charity Society, and Tokyo Benevolent Association, an eye glass with a gold frame, an enamelled hair-comb, etc., forty-four articles in all, which were valued at *yen* 1,657. The culprits are still at large.

According to latest investigations, says a Chinese journal, Chinese, not including students, now in foreign countries number as follows:—

Japan	17,673
Asiatic Russia	37,000
Hongkong	314,391
Siam	2,755,739
Burma	135,860
Java	1,825,700
Australia	34,465
Europe	1,761
Korea	11,260
Malaysia	197,307
Philippines	83,785
Annam	197,307
Africa	8,200
America	272,829

The total is 6,720,000 in round number.

Mr. Huntington Wilson, third Assistant-Secretary of the United States Treasury, who for some years served as Secretary to the American legation in Tokio, is Chief of the new Far Eastern Bureau in Washington. His two assistants are Percival Heintzleman, of Pennsylvania, formerly student interpreter attached to the American legation at Peking, and late vice and deputy Consul-General at Canton and Dalny, and William Phillips, of Massachusetts, formerly private secretary to Ambassador Choate at London, and for the past two years second secretary to the American Legation at Peking. This new departure at Washington is more or less in the nature of an experiment, which, if it proves satisfactory, may lead to the organisation of similar bureaus to conduct diplomatic and consular correspondence and negotiations with the South American republics and European and Asiatic countries.

We take the following from the *N.-C. Daily News*:—When the first Emperor of this Dynasty began to rule this country, he stationed in the capitals of the most important provinces of the Empire large bodies of Manchu troops to serve as permanent garrisons and to enforce the Manchu rule in the provinces. These Manchu, or Banner troops brought their families with them and their descendants reside to this day in the cities first garrisoned by their ancestors nearly 250 years ago. Each Manchu garrison is commanded either by a Tartar General or Lieutenant-General. The following are the cities of China Proper possessing Manchu permanent garrisons, namely, Nanking (Kiangsu), Chinchou (Hupeh,) Foochow (Fukien) Hangchou (Chêkiang), Ch'ingchou (Shantung) Hsian (Shensi,) Chêngtu (Szechuan,) Canton (Kuangtung,) and Suiyuan-Cheng (Shansi,) or nine provinces out of the eighteen of China Proper. It is now proposed by the Ministry of War to send specially qualified officers and drill sergeants to each of the Manchu garrisons and select the most promising of the younger members for the formation of foreign-modelled regiments which may be depended upon in times of emergency. This is a very sensible plan on the part of the Government as from all accounts, through continual neglect, the undisciplined Banner troops in question have deteriorated to such a degree as to have become a reproach and a byword amongst their Chinese fellow residents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BURGLARS AT KARUIZAWA.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—I would beg to call your attention to the extraordinary state of affairs existing in Karuizawa, in the hope that this letter may both meet the eyes of the responsible authorities, and warn intending visitors to this place.

During the past fortnight no less than eight houses (there may have been other cases of which I have not heard) have been entered by burglars.

The police seem quite unable either to apprehend the miscreants or to prevent the course of their operations. The communion plate of Christ Church was stolen some days ago from beside the bed of the clergyman in charge of it while he slept. My own house was entered a few nights ago, the thieves ransacking my working room, and making off with a portfolio of letters and a writing case of great value to me but to no one else.

Two nights ago the neighbourhood resounded with a round half-dozen revolver shots at the cheery hour of 2 a.m.

In short, as far as security of property is concerned, Karuizawa is at present, far from being a quiet and peaceful health resort, and the 700 odd foreigners here assembled will not be able to say much in favour of the police arrangements for their protection when they disperse next month.

Yours, etc., RICHARD STEEL,
Captain, 17th Cavalry, I.A.

No. 11, East, Karuizawa, Aug. 19, 1907.

CHRISTIAN APOLOGISTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Some little heat may be permitted to the Rev. Ingram Bryan in view of his chagrin consequent on detected mistakes. I therefore pass over the charges of "presumption", "unfair attempts," &c., with which he rewards my humble endeavours to correct the historical errors of his ways. Your readers will judge whether such charges are well founded.

We now understand that "Augustus" was a slip of the pen (uncorrected during three days) for "Tiberius" and that for "Livy" he intended to say "Pliny." His refusal to quote Tacitus, who at least is credited with reproducing *one* of the stories about Christ, is sufficiently eloquent. As, however, he has chosen Pliny, let us give this a moment's attention.

I must demur to the loose statement that the letter to the Emperor Trajan was written in the first century A. D. In his answer to Pliny, Trajan is represented as using the words "my reign" which did not begin till 98 A. D. The balance of evidence points to the conclusion that the letter in question, supposing it to be genuine, was written between 106 and 113 A. D. If we admit its authenticity and place it about the beginning of the 2nd century A. D. what does it amount to? Does it give a single incident in the supposed life of Jesus? No. It does not even specify his name. It speaks of the "Christians" as followers of a "Christ" the latter being simply the Greek for Messiah, or Mashiach, meaning "Anointed". In my letter of the 2nd inst. I pointed out that a Messianic cult existed long before the supposed birth of Jesus. The student of comparative mythology will have no difficulty in understanding how a catastrophe like the fall of Jerusalem and the holy temple might give this cult the momentum necessary to carry with it legends, ritual and ethics from adjacent sources.

The Rev. J. Ingram Bryan refers to a passage in Josephus (Antiq. XXI. 1. 1.) [This was written by Mr. Bryan "XXI. 9. 1." and for the misprint of chapter number we owe him an apology. The other figures are according to copy.—Ed. *J. M.*] but this is also a slip of the pen. There is a passage in XX. 9. 1 of the "Antiquities" which refers to the execution of "the brother of Jesus, who was called Christ, whose name was James," whereupon Albinus, disapproving, made Jesus the son of Damneus, high priest. I need scarcely add that the same suspicion of interpolation rests upon this as that to which I formerly referred.

We are now introduced to Clement of Rome who "through all his scholarly writings clearly recognises Christ as a historic character about whom he has no doubt." Neither had he any doubt (if his Epistle to the Corinthians be not spurious) about the existence of the Phoenix, which mythical creature is frequently mentioned in the Talmud. In his "scholarly writings" he gravely informs his contemporaries that it carries the bones of its deceased parent to Heliopolis, in Egypt; there in full daylight and in the sight of all men it lays them on the altar of the sun! This credulous person (if we accept his authorship) who is supposed to have been Bishop of Rome, is said by your correspondent to have written the above Epistle in 70 A. D. but the date is quite uncertain and even Tischendorf in his Prolegomena dates the episcopate from 92 A. D., while in his index he classes him with the first quarter of the 2nd century. Many writings attributed to Clement were rejected as spurious during the first five centuries. It is very remarkable that the Epistle to the Corinthians *contains no reference to any of the Gospels.* It is largely compiled from the Old Testament but exhibits traces of documentary sources common to itself and the Synoptics. Of inspiration from the Gospel of St. John, there is no indication. Are we asked to regard this work as evidence of the previous existence of the Gospels? If these Gospels were the inspired word of God is it not most perplexing to find no reference to them?

We are also invited to recognise Polycarp. His Epistle to the Philippians has certainly been markedly interpolated and it lies under grave suspicion, but supposing it to be genuine there are internal indications, such as the passage "pray for the kings," referring to the joint Roman sovereignties, which would place it either after A. D. 147, or after A. D. 161. Like the Epistle of Clement it contains some logia which it attributed to Christ but *no evidence of the existence of the Gospels in their present forms.* This strengthens the suspicion that the Gospels had not taken definite shape by that time but that there were then extant some documents which may have acted as a common source, or that tradition had held together some sayings from earlier propagandists. This silence supports the view that the Gospels are compilations of uncertain source, the conflicting and partial statements of which do not constitute proof of the historicity of Christ. This is clearly recognised by some church authorities; I may quote from "The Churches and Modern Thought" the opinion of Canon Henson:—"Any candid Christian reading through the accounts of the New Testament evidences . . . . cannot escape the inference that the evidence for the quasi-historical statements of the Creed is a highly complicated, dubious and even contradictory character." The Rev Dr. Greene in his moderate and thoughtful letter has admitted the value of this searching criticism, which is only a scientific continuation of the process by which, in the early centuries of the Church, many apocryphal scriptures were weeded from out the sacred literature of Christianity. The Rev. J. Ingram Bryan, however, with characteristic naivete, thinks it more reasonable to expect a genuine opinion "from a friend than an enemy," the latter being any one who questions his particular doctrine. He has not specifically denied my statements about the Synoptics and the Gospel of St. John, nor does he introduce the Acts of the Apostles. But he clings to the Epistle to the Romans and those to the Corinthians and says "no scholar of authority has ventured to impugn the genuineness or authorship of these." This is a mistake. I refer him to the work of W. C. van Manen, D. D., Professor of Old Christian Literature and New Testament Exegesis at Leyden. The work "Paulus" is in German but he will find a good resume in the second part of "Origins of Christianity." There he will meet cogent reasons for retracting his dictum. This learned critic has come to the conclusion that none of the three Epistles were written by a Jew, that they were influenced by Gnosticism and were probably growths by concretion, or addition to limited documents by Greek writers, that they were polemical or at least doctrinal treatises, that the Epistle to the Romans probably originated in Syria, and that they were in all probability written between 120 and 140 A.D., after the death of "Paul." The nuclei might have been writings of Paul, gradually developed into the canon of Gentile Christianity. This I gather from a single reading but there are other interesting points which your correspondent ought to know.

Outside of the Crucifixion, the Resurrection and a mention of "the twelve," the writings attributed to Paul show intense ignorance of the Gospel narratives. "What is inconceivable," says Robertson, "is that one so placed as Paul should never once

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cite the teachings of the Founder, if such teachings were current in his day in any shape."

I must take exception to another remark, viz. "his desire to get rid of the personal Christ as the essence of Christianity, shows how helplessly he wriggles on the point of a fact that shatters his whole position." Probably the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan did not carefully weigh these words before committing them to writing They savour of the *odium theologicum* rather than of Christian charity. Bombast is not argument, and constant reiteration that "authority" is on one side does not take the place of facts. The existence of a personal Jesus would not establish the truth of Christian dogma unless it were accompanied by definite proof that the miracles were facts and the whole teaching original, essential and authenticated. Such proof does not exist and most of the clergy know it. The ethics are a by-product of human evolution; the main doctrines of the Trinity and the Sacrifice existed long before Christianity; the rites of Communion and Baptism are survivals of pagan ritual, Theophagy and Lustration.

I have not ventured to lay it down that no Jewish Messiah was executed under the name of Jesus. Possibly there was such a man and perhaps a good man too. But there is no valid evidence of such a personality and certainly not an iota of evidence that any miraculous event proclaimed the God on Earth. On the other hand the cult of the Messianic Jews was sufficient to furnish the required nucleus. We know that Mithraism, which anticipated Christianity, included "the burial and resurrection of the Lord, the Mediator, the Saviour; burial in a rock tomb and resurrection from the tomb, the sacrament of bread and water." Again, the Divine Saviour came into the world as an infant. His first worshippers were shepherds; and the day of his nativity was December 25. His followers preached a severe and rigid morality, chief among their virtues being temperance, chastity, renunciation and self control. They kept the seventh day holy, and the middle day of each month was a special feast of Mithra, which symbolised the function of Mediator. They had seven sacraments, of which the most important were "baptism, confirmation, and a Eucharistic supper, at which the communicants partook of the divine nature under the species of bread and wine." The early Christian fathers attributed the similarity of ritual to devils but as Robertson says:—"If the Mithraists had simply imitated the historic Christians, the obvious course for the latter would be simply to say so." It is not improbable that both Mithraism and Essenism were incorporated in the early Christian cult.

Canon Cheyne, one of the "princes of scholarship cited by the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan has stated, "it is probable that the belief in the Resurrection was not the only great debt which Jewish religionists owed to Zoroastrianism."

It should be kept in mind that Christianity has been, *and is still*, evolving in keeping with scientific knowledge. It no longer slaughters thousands for witch-craft or difference of belief, because it has been reformed by science. There is still the Anathema and the Index Expurgatorius, though enlightened people now smile thereat. Even in Protestantism there is a tendency among the clergy to relegate the above problems to the background, as liable to disturb the faith of their flock. Is this wise? Must not the truth out in time? Is the good that is in Christianity not able to stand by itself without being bolstered up by obvious fiction?

Yours, etc., TRUTH SEEKER.

CHRISTIANITY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—It is perhaps impossible to over-estimate the educational value of controversy. Religious controversy is always interesting and sometimes profitable. People will write about those things in which they are most interested; and people are often quite as much interested in what they do not know as in those things about which they think themselves most well informed. During the summer season the *Japan Mail* is welcomed at the sea-side and in the mountains by many minds to whom it is as the very breath of their intellectual life. The *Japan Mail* is an open court, the forum where the popular opinion of the Far East is formed. The letter of the oldest, most experienced and perhaps the most influential of missionaries of the liberal school of Christian thought has appeared in your columns, and we thank you for it. The reply of the "Agnostic" shows that even its concessions are not sufficient to satisfy minds of his class. Now the natural question arises, is the venerable Doctor's doctrine fairly representative of the Christianity of the present day in the Empire of Japan? He says:—

"No universally accepted definition has as yet been framed, and perhaps the time has not come for framing one." This proposition is quite true, no *universally* accepted definition has been framed, but is it not also true that the definitions of the formula popularly known as the Nicene Creed are accepted by the vast mass of the Christians in Japan? Is it not true that the shorter form known as the Apostles' Creed is accepted and recited by a still larger number, so that we may safely say that those who reject it are exceptional? As we all know the creed grew out of the baptismal formula, and was the result of the attempt of the society founded by the Man of Nazareth to define the terms upon which salvation could be promised to persons coming into the society from without. Now in view of the fact that this formula has survived through so many ages, and is still in such active employment all over this and all empires, it seems rather hard to recognize the venerable Doctor's words as being actually prophetic when he says of theology "it will hardly again be made the standard by which to test the genuineness of Christian faith."

Now as to the statement of the Christian pastor and the female Buddhist believer. This seems quite natural, when we consider that in speaking about religious things we are compelled to borrow words and phrases from the religions that are already in the people's minds (Shinto and Buddhism) to express the ideas of the faith that is in our own hearts and minds. It is also quite natural that there should be a large number of people who have no capacity for the acceptance of theology in any form, who may nevertheless give a cordial assent to the ethical results of Christianity. For all this we should rejoice, but we should never forget that there is a visible society with a form of admission and another form for continuous fellowship, that may by no means be omitted, and that anyone who is not inside is outside.

Christianity is a movement, Christianity is expressed in life, Christianity means following a Personal Leader who is invisible but no less present, it is all this and more, it is bound upon the consciences of vast masses in this and all lands by very definite doctrines concerning this Person, that have been expressed in words that are not subject to subsequent revision or correction, by any exterior influence whatever.

It is all right for outsiders to criticize, to complain and to write down as plainly as possible their reasons for remaining outside the institution, but the actual fact is that it has never been the policy of the society to lower its standards for the purpose of securing converts. It has always been sensed by a large class of people who are in it but not of it, professed Christians but actual Epicureans, practically pagans; but the written rules and official formulæ have never yet been modified to suit the world. Orthodoxy obstinate and unbending was in the beginning is now and ever shall be the mark by which we know the one true Church.

Yours, etc., S. I. P. I.

IS THE CREDIBILITY OF TRUTH DEPENDENT UPON HISTORY?

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Judging from recent correspondence in the public press, it seems that there are some who feel that they cannot believe in a truth, unless the historical accidents and facts that go to illustrate the existence and working out of that truth, can be proved authentic. Now no greater benefit can be conferred upon such persons than to have shown them, if possible, that they are assuming toward truth an attitude that is not only irrational, but in the highest degree inimical to its own moral and spiritual interests.

If Christianity makes one claim above another, it is that, as a religion, it stands for the highest moral and spiritual truth to which the human mind has attained. It is bound to make this claim in accordance with its founder who is the essence of Christianity and who said: "I am the *way*, the *truth*, and the life." Like all truth, in science as well as in religion, Christianity finds temporary expression in dogmas, creeds, opinions, and incidents of history, but it stands for a reality that is true independent of these expressions of it. Truth is its own evidence and that evidence is not tied to the past for the grounds of its credibility.

Of course the Christian believes that his religion is historic. Jesus Christ is spoken of as a historical personage by Paul, Clement of Rome, Pliny, and others in the first century, and by other authoritative writers in every century since; so that there can be no more doubt of the historicity of Christ than of Julius Cæsar or any other great character of history. But the point for which I contend is, that in its essence, consisting as it does of what is eternally true, Christianity is independent of history. I have said that this principle is as true of science as in other branches of knowledge. The truth of *gravitation* for example, would remain, even though the historic facts of its discovery by Newton could be proved to be unauthentic. So must the eternal verities of Christianity stand, even though men cannot agree upon the historical records of their expression in time. That which men can live by, they do not require history to prove true, though it may encourage their pursuit of truth by comparative illustrations.

For what is history? It is surely something more than a collection of facts, dates, and happenings; there is something behind all the changing incidents of history which they but illustrate as the real history. It is the same with all truth of a high order. And the truths that result in certain historical developments or manifestations of themselves, would be true, even though we should be blind to their expression in history. The great truth which experience has made the undying convictions of the highest and best men, cannot be destroyed by either historical controversy or even by time itself.

Christianity is the most intelligent and generally satisfactory form that religion has attained; at best the opinions of the world's greatest minds would justify this inference. Now, Christianity being a genuine expression of religion, naturally affirms only truths of universal and cosmic bearing; it deals with permanent truth and ignores contingent and temporal matters-of-fact. It is concerned chiefly with the meaning of man's life and man's generic destiny. The truths that have been revealed through Christianity are true of all time and place. Christianity cannot therefore make belief in the occurence or non-occurence of temporal events, its real essence. The permanent elements of religion have little to do with history. History supports and confirms Christian experience but is not essential to its essence. In fact the more rational and noble a man's mind is, the less is he dependent upon historical witnesses as to whether goodness is good, or whether morals and such things, are beneficial to the human race.

It may here be objected by some that I am confounding morality and religion. I admit it. I can find no reason to distinguish between genuine religion and morality. The religion that does not make men moral is not religion; it may be some form of superstition or other heathenism. In spurious religions there may be a wide divorce between morality and religion, but not in Christianity. Whenever the distinction between the two becomes apparent, the Christianity of the religion has disappeared.

It is true that morality may exist without religion; but it has never done so successfully. It is true that morality and ethics exist without Christianity; but truth compels us to deny that it exists to the same degree of perfection; nor is the general ideal as high. And even in morals, mankind wants the highest and best known. It may quite safely be maintained that neither history nor experience afford a single example of a non-Christian community surpassing in morals or general righteousness, the moral ideal of Christianity. In fact there is a very general tendency among non-Christian religions to made a difference between morality and religion. A man might be a very immoral man after the Christian standard and yet be a good member of certain non-Christian religions. He might in fact be willing to yield assent to the dogmas of Christianity and yet not be a Christian; for Christianity does not consist in dogma or opinion, or the performance of religious rites, but in living a life in union and sympathy with Christ. Christianity is Christ, and only the man making his life one with Christ, is a Christian. In this respect, between Christianity and all non-Christian systems, there is a great gulf fixed. With them the appeal is often to the performance of rites alone; morality is loyalty to the customs of Ancestors; religion is serving the gods and their temples; with Christianity it is not so. "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world—(St. James.) No other religion surpasses this. Hence, to Christianity, ethics and morality have no entity apart from personality; they are incarnate in Jesus Christ, with whom all mankind may become one. Therefore true religion is essential to any permanent or practical high moral standard of life and conduct: history gives no satisfactory example of these thriving apart. Religion is the *love* of truth and right, and morality is the *doing* of truth and right: how can they exist apart without the surrender of the one or the other?

Of course in Christianity the connection between religion and history is far more intimate than in other religions. Buddha did not pretend to preach about himself; and beliefs about the events and incidents of his life do not appear ever to have been held as the essence of the faith. But in Christianity the bond between the historical and the moral and spiritual elements, early became well established by the eye-witnesses of the life that incarnated them; for in the case of Christianity historical matters-of-fact soon proved themselves of universal significance: they stood for truth always and everywhere binding upon an intelligent and progressive humanity. They came to the human mind as fresh revelations of truths after

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which men for ages had been instinctively feeling. The temporal incidents of Christianity, therefore become important only as they are perceived to have an eternal aspect. But on the whole it may be said that although historical arguments may have an illuminating or illustrative value in relation to Christian truth, they are no part of the essence of that truth. Man's faith in Christ as the incarnation of goodness cannot be allowed to weaken in the dust of controversy. The great truths that have universal pertinancy to the life and allegiance of man, are not dependent for their validity on localities and dates. Experience proves that Jesus Christ is identical with the universal moral and spiritual truths after which the noblest hearts crave, and of which religion bears witness: history may illustrate this by fact or parable, but the truth is independent of its illustrative medium.

Indeed it ought to be quite evident to any rational mind that a religion that will commend itself to the human race, must have evidence in its favor, other than what is purely of a historical kind. Locke, in his great essay on the human understanding, shows clearly that historical propositions do not properly constitute knowledge at all. The eternal truths by which human character lives and grows, cannot be made to depend on the disputes of philosophers, or the result of controversy. Shall men refuse to use the sun until his origin and history are usefully proven? Christianity does not consist in belief about historical happenings, any more than morality, or any other great truth does. The principles and purposes of the Christian life are not such as leave room for agnosticism. Every man knows whether they are good or bad, and he is bound to act accordingly or cease to be a man.

As a matter of fact, however, it is more like reason and common sense to believe that Christianity is historical than to believe that it was invented. To suppose it possible that a group of men should be able to enter into a collusion to concert, or should be able even to conceive, the character of the matchless Christ as portrayed in the Gospels, is to suppose a greater, if less intelligent miracle, than the account as commonly received. But whatever the result of the controversy, the Christ stands as an ideal that men are bound to follow, or deny the best that is in them. An honest man cannot justify the suspension of his moral and spiritual obligations, until disputants and experts settle whether Christ was born the 25th of December or at all.

The fact that great numbers of good people, including the world's greatest scientists, scholars, and thinkers, feel that Christianity is quite historical enough to satisfy their respect for truth, ought to make any truth seeker that opposes them, doubt his own capacity to be their judges. Christianity is eminently historical and values its history. A purely unhistorical religion is indeed inconceivable as representing truth that would have any universal appeal to an intelligent mind. Illustrations of such religious systems may be found in those of India where the reality and truth of temporal processes, is denied, and little or no value attached to the concrete tasks of society; where men are bidden to destroy their wills and lose their personalities in an eternal abstraction that never enters into time-existence at all. Such a religion has no kinship with Christianity of whose great truths Christian history is but an illustration from age to age, preserving the reality of the inexpungable residuum of the historical element in Christianity. Ultimately, however, it must be the Church's life and not the historian, that bears witness to the truth of Christianity.

J. INGRAM BRYAN.

CHRISTIAN APOLOGISTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I think your readers will agree with me that this discussion is degenerating into burlesque and that to prolong it in this guise will serve no useful purpose. If, however, I cannot convince the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan that he is as one crying "Truth" where there is no truth, yet, as a party to this discussion, and therefore in a measure responsible for these utterances, I owe it to the public to expose their unveracity. "Locke," says your correspondent "in his great essay on the human understanding, shows clearly that historical propositions do not properly constitute knowledge at all." If the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan intends thereby to nullify all history he is famously cutting away the ground between himself and Revelation; if he were to disarm criticism by such a blow he would also commit theological suicide. In the words attributed to Paul:—"If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." He has however, entirely misrepresented Locke. In Book IV, chap, XVI, Sect. 10 of his essay, Locke says under the heading '*Traditional Testimonies the further removed, the less their proof*':—"It may not be amiss to take notice of a rule observed in the law of England, which is 'that though the attested copy of a record be good proof, yet the copy of a copy, never so well attested and by never so credible witnesses will not be admitted as a proof in judicature.' This is so generally approved as reasonable, and suited to the wisdom and caution to be used in our enquiry after material truths that I never yet heard of any one that blamed it." Further, he says:—"In traditional truths, each remove weakens the force of the proof; and the more hands the tradition has successively passed through, the less strength and evidence does it receive from them. . . . . Upon this ground propositions, evidently false or doubtful in their first beginning come by an inverted rule of probability to pass for authentic truths, and those which found or deserved little credit from the mouths of their first authors, are thought to grow venerable with age, and are urged as undeniable." In Sect. II he says, under the heading '*History is of great use*':—"I would not be thought here to lessen the credit and use of history: it is all the light we have in many cases; and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have with a convincing evidence. I think nothing more valuable than the records of antiquity; I wish we had more of them and more uncorrupted. But this truth itself forces me to say that no probability can arise higher than its first original." Do these words contain the sense which the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan would have us believe?

To the majority of thinking readers who have followed this correspondence it may seem an entirely superfluous task to notice further the inconsequent platitudes which constitute this defence of Christian theology. The reference to gravitation is too absurd for words to describe it. Had Newton asserted that he saw an apple fly upwards from a tree and that such a phenomenon was possible notwithstanding the uniform evidence summed up in the word 'gravitation' the analogy would have been near the mark.

The Rev. J. Ingram Bryan asserts that Christianity is inseparable from Christ, that its teaching is direct from him, that his actual words constitute its inspiration, yet he says distinctly that all this can be true even if "the evidence is not tied to the past for the grounds of its credibility." To put it in plain language the doctrines of Christianity which depend on the sayings of Jesus and the narratives of his career are true, even if they do not rest upon the slightest foundation of the fact! But the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan does not put his thoughts in plain language. They are involved in a matrix of verbiage which the plain man may find confusing. In one sentence he says "Christianity finds temporary expression in dogmas creeds, opinions, and incidents of history." What does he mean by temporary in this connection? Also, it "naturally affirms only truths of universal and cosmic bearing; it deals with permanent truth and ignores contingent and temporal matters of belief." Also, "Christianity cannot therefore make belief in the occurrence of temporal events its real essence. The permanent elements of religion have nothing to do with history." Again, "Christianity is eminently historical and values its history. A purely unhistorical religion is indeed inconceivable as representing truth that would have any universal appeal to an intelligent mind." Comment is superfluous.

Let us keep to the main argument. Either Christianity is based upon the absolute truth of the existence of Jesus Christ as God and is supported by valid evidence as to his personality, teaching and miracles, of which the Virgin birth and Resurrection are indispensable, or it is simply a union of ethics with a series of legends which have no foundation in fact. That, I take it, is the courageous stand maintained by S. I. P. I. It is the only logical one; the Roman Catholic Church of which he is doubtless a faithful servant, does not aimlessly beat about the bush but boldly asserts that "orthodoxy, obstinate and unbending" is the only tenable position of the Church. It is the position which the Roman Catholic Church has maintained from its inception and will maintain to the bitter end.

On the other hand it has been demonstrated beyond the doubts of reasonable men that the historicity of Christ and his miracles does not rest upon any valid evidence. The day has come when "Faith" and Reason can no longer go hand in hand. Let humanity choose which it will serve but let it not be deceived by sophistry.

TRUTH SEEKER.

BURGLARIES AT NEGISHI.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Some time ago you mentioned in your paper the very insufficient police-accomodation at Negishi, which has as a consequence constant cases of theft. I permit myself to communicate to you one more proof of the verity of your suggestion. This new case of theft took place on the 8th inst. in my house at Negishi-machi in broad daylight. When my wife and children went for a walk, thieves entered the house and stole Mrs. Posdneeff's dresses and other things. In fact, for a distance more than one mile, in a rather densely populated locality, there is only one *junsa* at Negishi. That leaves naturally a free ground for all those who desire to make free with other men's property.

Yours faithfully, D. POSDNEEFF.

Shiba-Koen 14 go N 14, Tokyo, Aug. 12th, 1907.

ACCIDENT LIABILITY IN ENGLAND.

On July 1 the new Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 went into force, and extended the liabilities of employers in England for accidents to their servants to large sections of employers who have hitherto been practically exempt. *The Times* dealt with the situation in a forcible article pointing out the new liabilities falling upon householders, but it also noted that the considerations set out apply almost equally well to those who employ clerks, shop assistants, typists, and others whose labour is not "manual" and whose remuneration does not exceed £250 a year.

The liability created by the Act is a personal one, and no employer can divest himself of it or contract himself out of it (except under conditions which need not be gone into). By means of insurance an employer may get an indemnity securing him against expense, but he can get no indemnity securing him against trouble. In other words, it is the employer who is personally liable to his servants, who has to sue or be sued, and the insurance company which stands behind him and indemnifies against expense can act only through him. This being the position, it follows that the insured employer must regard his insurance office as a sort of *alter ego*; he must grant to it full powers and authority to act in his name, and give to it the earliest possible notice of accidents or claims. If he fails in this part of his obligations—whatever the clauses in the insurance policies may be—he is not treating his insurance company fairly, and cannot reasonably complain if there is some friction between himself and those who are indemnifying him. It is very much to his interest to be on terms of confidential fellowship with his insurance office, since his is the liability; and it is a liability which may run into large sums, and may run on for many years. An employer cannot by means of insurance shift his liabilities on to other shoulders and cease to concern himself with them; they are his concern all the time.

The Householder's Liabilities.

A householder is liable to compensate his servants for personal injury by accidents which "arise out of and in the course of employment." In the event of death this compensation is fixed at three years' earnings, with a *maximum* of £300. A disabled servant cannot claim compensation for an accident which causes disablement for less than a week, and if for less than two weeks, then no compensation is payable for the first week; but if the disablement lasts for two weeks or longer, then compensation is payable from the date of the accident. The employer's liability is for half-earnings during incapacity (with a *maximum* of £1 a week). Earnings mean not only cash wages, but also an allowance for board, &c. Permanent disablement may, therefore, involve the employer in the payment of a substantial annuity to the servant for life, and the total value of this annuity may conceivably reach £1,000 to £1,200. If temporary disablement occurs through "serious and wilful misconduct," then the employer is not liable, but, as the misconduct must be really serious and wilful (a deliberate act of the mind) and the onus of proof rests on the employer, one may leave it out of account for practical purposes.

Here we have very serious liabilities for accidents which occur "in the course of employment." If a servant is "out for the day" and gets run over by a motor-car, then the accident is one for which the employer is not liable, as it did not arise out of and in the course of employment. To meet the possibility of such outside accidents several insurance offices are arranging, at additional premiums, to cover all accidents, whether the employer is liable or not, and generous employers may be disposed to avail themselves of these facilities. Our purpose here, however, is to deal only with legal liabilites.

Insuring One's Permanent Servants.

It is plain that, in the interests both of employers and of servants, the large liabilities of the new Act can be satisfactorily met only by insurance. What householders require and demand is the simplest possible kind of insurance indemnity against those liabilities. They cannot be freed from trouble in the event of an accident, but, by proper insurance, they can be freed from expense—all expense, that is, beyond the payment of premiums.

When all parties in the House of Commons last autumn, acting against the opinion of the Home Secretary, extended the Workmen's Compensation Act to domestic servants, both the public and insurance offices were taken by surprise. The insurance companies hastily prepared schemes and

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drafted policies, policies which, in many respects, left much to be desired in the matter of simplicity. But time and further consideration, as well as critical correspondence in the Press, have done much to remove the earlier defects. An almost universal scale of premiums has been agreed upon—a very moderate scale—the difficulty as regards "casual" labour has been got over, and policies have been much simplified. It may be of service if attention be directed here to the chief points which householders should have regard to when arranging their insurances, and I may say, after reading a great number of specimen policies, that most of the companies have succeeded in eliminating the objectionable features against which criticism has been directed in the columns of *The Times*.

In the first place, it is important that householders should be able to insure their servants without giving any names and without giving any warranty as regards health. They should insure, that is a cook, merely as a cook, without specifying any particular holder of that important domestic office. They should also be able to alter the number of their servants without in any way vitiating their policies—an alteration in the servants should merely involve a readjustment of premium. Nearly all companies have made arrangements which fulfil these conditions. Householders are required to fill up a schedule similar to the one printed below, and it is provided that at the expiration of each period of insurance a return should be made showing the largest number of permanent servants employed and their occupations and a premium paid on any excess over the number insured. In the meantime—that is, during the currency of the insurance—the employer is held fully covered.

LIST OF SERVANTS TO BE INSURED.
(All Servants must be included.)

INDOOR.		OUTDOOR.	
Number.	Description. (Whether Cook, Housemaid, &c.)	Number.	Description. (Whether Gardeners, Coachmen, &c.)

Relatives of Employers acting as servants are not covered.

The standard rates of premiums are 2s. 6d. per annum for indoor servants, 5s. for gardeners, 7s. 6d. for coachmen, stablemen, and grooms, 10s. for gamekeepers, and 20s. for chauffeurs and huntsmen, and these rates cover legal liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, and at common law, as well as all law costs incurred in connexion with claims. The point as to law costs should be noted, and employers should also observe that the indemnity can extend only to such costs as are incurred with the consent of, or by direction of, their insurance office. They must not run up bills of costs on their own account, but give proper notice to the insurance officials and leave the direction of affairs in their hands.

Casual Labour.

Although employment of a casual nature is excluded generally from compensation under the new Act, it is doubtful how far this exclusion extends to the numerous casual helpers employed by householders—such as jobbing gardeners, monthly nurses, caretakers, and so on. The act says that "'workman' does not include . . . a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business." But when there is any contract of service, although only for occasional service, there is some reason to believe that the exclusion would not apply. At first the casual labour problem caused some difficulty, but it has been satisfactorily arranged by the insurance offices. If a householder insures all his permanent servants, he can by paying an additional amount of 25 per cent, on the premium (but not less than 2s. 6d.) cover all occasional service, whether indoor or outdoor, which may be engaged during the period of insurance. He need not specify what the occasional service is nor how many casual helpers he may use. Twenty-five per cent, on the premium for permanent servants covers all these additional people.

Notice of Accidents and Claims.

The first requirement of any insurance is that there should be the fullest good faith on both sides. An indemnifying office is entitled to receive all material information in the possession of the insured. But the early drafts of policies in their notice clauses asked for too much; they asked for information within a limited time from the occurrence of an accident, information which the employer might not have had himself. That in nearly all cases has now been changed. The notification clauses vary in their wording, but generally they require that the employer shall within a stated period "after it shall have come to his knowledge" give notice of any claim for injury to a servant. Some policies ask for notice "as soon as practicable" of any accident and of any claim in respect of it. These clauses are fair and reasonable, and even if they were not inserted in the policies at all, the obligation on employers to gives early notice would still remain. An insurance office is by the nature of the insurance contract entitled to all reasonable facilities and information which may enable it to carry out the contract of indemnity and to resist improper claims.

Arbitration.

The latest drafts of householders' policies—especially those of the best and most enlightened companies—contain brief clauses dealing with the points already described, and there they end. The contracts are very simple, explicit, and reasonable. But to nearly all—not quite all—is attached a clause substantially as follows:—

"If any question or difference shall arise touching the meaning of this policy or its conditions, or as to the rights, obligations, or liability of either party hereunder, the same shall be referred to the decision of an arbitrator to be appointed in writing by the parties in difference, or if they cannot agree upon a single arbitrator to the decision of two arbitrators, one to be for each of the parties in writing, or in case of disagreement of an umpire to be appointed by the arbitrators in writing before entering upon the reference."

This is the well-known arbitration clause which appears in most fire and accident policies, also in mercantile contracts of all kinds. When there is room for disputes it has point and value, but it is difficult to see what useful purpose it serves in a policy of pure indemnity against the legal liabilities of the Workmen's Compensation Act. If the employer has to pay, the indemnifying office follows him by paying, and there is hardly a possible loophole for dispute. When, however, more extended policies are taken out—policies granting benefits which are outside the strict legal liabilities of household—then no reasonable objection need be taken to an arbitration clause. Its presence does not really matter in a simple legal liability contract, but there are people to whom an arbitration clause is as a red rag to a bull. It has never done them any harm, but it annoys them excessively.

The Question of Security.

Since the beginning of the year fire insurance offices, almost without exception, have taken up accident and workmen's compensation business. While one sympathizes with the excellent accident companies whose connections are threatened by this new and serious competition, yet the fire insurance incursion does add to the public convenience by enormously extending the facilities for effecting insurance against householders' liabilities. There are now so many powerful companies catering for this business that the householder may feel an embarrassment of riches. I have endeavoured to direct his attention to the most important points in the policies—he can always get a specimen policy before effecting his insurance—and, if these points in the policy are satisfactory, he cannot go far wrong if he selects an office of high reputation and undoubted security. Security is of great importance, since, in the event of permanent disablement, the employer's liabilities towards an injured servant may continue for a generation.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

Japan Gazette, August 13th.

The chief point of weakness in this Correspondent's argument in favor of foreigners dropping the function of trade *entrepreneurs* or middlemen, and assuming that of industrial trade partners and experts, lies in his preliminary assault on their character as a whole. No doubt there are black sheep in every flock but this Correspondent makes no distinction—he brands foreign merchants in almost every branch of trade with the same damning stigma. Their "methods," social and commercial, are indiscriminately blackened.

The Correspondence in *The Times*.

When the country was opened to the trade of the world just 50 years ago, her over-sea commerce fell entirely into the hands of a small community of enterprising Europeans and Americans who settled at Nagasaki, Yokohama, and, a little later, at Kobe. It could not have been otherwise. The Japanese, having no experience of trade with the West and being entirely without the necessary machinery for conducting it, had no choice but to accept the services of the foreign middlemen. Excellent services they were, too, for these merchants took on their own shoulders the entire risks of the business while conceding to the Japanese an equitable share of the profits. The native producer, carrying his goods to an open port, sold them direct to the foreign exporter, who paid for them over the counter, and the native distributor purchased, in the same manner, goods imported from Europe and America. How the latter merchandise had been procured or how the former would be disposed of—these were questions which did not then concern the Japanese.

But the situation included other elements. The foreign community lived almost wholly isolated. They did not of deliberate choice segregate themselves from the people among whom they had cast their lot, but all the conditions of their existence combined to differentiate them, and that, too, in a manner eminently calculated to estrange Japanese sentiment.

* * *

As to silk, none but hand-reeled being originally procurable, and neither Japanese sericulturists nor Japanese middlemen having a due appreciation of uniformity of quality or faithfulness to sample, the foreign exporter found it necessary to take the various parcels of silk into his own warehouse, and hold them for inspection, pending the completion of which process no bargain was concluded. On the whole, this system was honestly pursued by foreign local merchants, but some abuses undoubtedly disfigured it—as when silk was held not solely for inspection, but to suit the market — and these abuses, combined with the obviously objectionable character of such a method from the producer's point of view, gradually excited among the Japanese a strong ambition to get the export business into their own hands.

* * *

Are we to assume, then, that the *rôle* of the foreign merchant in Japan must become by-and-by a thing of the past; that he will be excluded from the trade which he founded and has done so much to develop? In a measure the answer must be in the affirmative.

Recently a district visitor in the East End of London asked the wife of a notorious drinker why she did not keep her husband from the public house. "Well," she answered, "I 'av done my best, ma'am, but he will go there." "Why don't you make your home look more attractive?" "I'm sure I've tried 'ard to make it 'omelike, ma'am," was the reply. "I've took up the parlor carpet and sprinkled sawdust on the floor, and put a beer barrel in the corner; but Lor', ma'am, it tain't made a bit of difference."

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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 9.

On the New York Stock Exchange was witnessed yesterday the worst slump that has taken place since March. It was announced that the large realizations were due to a belief that the Central Government was evincing hostility to corporations.

CONSOLS.

British Consols touched 81¾ in sympathy with the American feeling.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Mr. Haldane has announced that the Duke of Connaught is appointed Field Marshal, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Commissioner for the Mediterranean. The forces under his Royal Highness comprise the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta and detachments in Crete and Cyprus, as well as all British troops in Egypt and the Soudan.

BRITISH TRADE.

British imports in July show an increase of £3,600,000 and exports £7,000,000. The latter consist principally of steel, cotton and machinery.

AMERICAN TRUSTS.

Fifty American trust kings have held a great conference and have decided to create a fund to promote their political interests.

ANARCHY IN MOROCCO.

DESPERATE SITUATION.

London, August 9.

The bombardment of Casablanca lasted for 38 hours. It is stated that a thousand Moors were killed and wounded. A branch of the State Bank was sacked by the Moors and sixty thousand pesetas stolen.

London, August 10.

Latest advices seem to show that the French were seriously mistaken in landing parties before a large force was available. At Casablanca the tribesmen have seized the opportunity to loot whole quarters of the town and have maintained a furious fusillade upon the French Consulate. Official telegrams contain most graphic descriptions of the defence of the Consulate of Casablanca, where the attacks of the tribesmen culminated in a great onslaught on the morning of Aug. 7. Four cruisers have arrived and for the first time relieved the defenders. The French have seven killed and two officers and ten men wounded. The Spanish force also sustained casualties. The French reinforcements vigorously repulsed an attack by 6,000 tribesmen outside the town. Order is now restored.

Later.

A steamer has left Tangier hastily for Mazagan in response to a wireless request from the British Consul.

It is recognized that the Algeciras Convention is inadequate to meet the growing anarchy in Morocco. The general impression is growing that a considerable force of troops will be necessary, instead of police, to restore order.

The Spanish Government has decided to send more troops.

The comments of the German Press are strikingly calm and reserved.

London, August 11.

Reuters' correspondent at Tangier wires that it is stated three thousand Moors attacked the French General Driede outside Casablanca but were soon repulsed with heavy losses, caused by the artillery.

COSTLY MANŒUVRES.

London, August 9.

Eight destroyers were damaged during the recent mobilization of the Home Fleet and have been docked at Portsmouth.

THE FINANCIAL SLUMP.

London, August 10.

The slump in the money market has continued. Consols have touched 81¼.

CRICKET.

Hampshire beat Derbyshire at Derby by 8 wickets.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE.

Sixteen hundred telegraphic operators have struck work in Chicago, in sympathetic accord with strikers in Denver, Kansas and Salt Lake City. Serious developments are feared.

FINISH OF THE MOTOR RACE.

London, August 11.

Prince Scipio Borghese has arrived in Paris where he has been ovated.

KOREAN NEWS.

Reuters' Agent at Seoul telegraphs that the Korean garrisons at Honju and Wonju mutinied. Japanese cavalry routed and are pursuing them. The outbreak at Wonju is serious and Japanese troops have been despatched.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

London, August 12.

The telegraphic operators strike has spread to fifty cities in the Western and Southern states. The operators in San Francisco and New York are contemplating joining the strikers.

CASABLANCA.

The French Admiral Philibert reports that the Moors are attempting night attacks on Casablanca. A fierce attack was made on Saturday afternoon, which was brilliantly repulsed.

SPANISH COURTESIES.

King Alfonso gave a ball to the officers of the Japanese squadron at San Sebastian.

CRICKET.

London, August 12.

Notts beat the South Africans by 2 wickets; Lancashire beat Kent by 87 runs; Essex beat Sussex by one wicket; Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by two wickets; Yorks and Surrey drew their respective matches against Warwickshire and Middlesex.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

A steamer which left Casablanca on Saturday reports that the bombardment caused terrible destruction among the natives. The stench of the bodies in the streets is awful and an epidemic is feared.

THE STRIKES IN BELFAST.

Following upon the strikes in Belfast, a riot took place last evening arising out of an attempt to rescue prisoners. The police made repeated baton charges and the military being subsequently called out, the infantry used their bayonets while the cavalry charged. The rioters threw broken bottles and many were wounded on both sides. On the scene there were 500 police and 1,500 soldiers.

London, August 13.

Twenty-five soldiers, including two officers, were wounded in Sunday's rioting in Belfast. Forty rioters and two women were treated at the hospital. The authorities have requested the aid of more troops.

AMERICAN RAILWAY KINGS.

The announcement that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads, Mr. E. H. Harriman and his associates will be prosecuted for an alleged infringement of the anti-trust laws, has enhanced the sensation in American financial circles. Some members of the Exchange, however, attribute the slump as much to stringency in the money market.

SIR HARRY MACLEAN RELEASED.

Later.

Raisuli has handed Kaid Sir Harry MacLean over to the Kmass tribesmen who are expected to convey him to Fez.

BRITISH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

It is officially reported that Sir John French has been appointed Inspector-General of the British Army and that General Smith Dorrien receives the Aldershot command.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

London, August 12.

Owing to labour troubles Belfast has been patrolled by soldiers and a collision on Sunday led to two hours' desperate fighting, in the course of which a child was killed and twenty policemen and soldiers were seriously injured. The cavalry frequently charged the mob.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Berlin reports that the draft of the Navy estimates for 1908 include the first instalments for two new battleships and one cruiser of the largest type. It is held that by increasing the rate of construction the first full division of 18,000 ton battleships will be completed by 1910.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At the Hague a Committee has privately considered the American and other proposals regarding obligatory arbitration. It is understood that the most important delegations doubt the practicability of obliging the Powers to resort to arbitration without a definite statement of the subjects which are declared to be suitable for this means of settlement.

THE RETENTION OF KIAOCHOW.

Count Reventlow, writing in the *Zukunft* on the future of Kiaochow, declares that from a military point of view Kiaochow's position is hopeless and untenable, while it is only of the slightest importance for German trade expansion. Nevertheless its voluntary relinquishment would be unadvisable owing to the great loss of prestige that would result.

THE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

London, August 13.

The mob in Belfast last evening, attacking the police barracks, wrecked the buildings. The Riot Act was read and the military fired. One man and one woman were killed and three others were seriously injured by gunshot wounds. In addition many have been injured by bayonet and baton injuries.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell in the last hour of the session far below Saturday's. It was the sharpest collapse of the year. There is an utter absence of buying power. A favourite explanation heard in Wall Street is that there has been "too much Roosevelt."

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

London, August 14.

The strike of telegraph operators has stopped communications almost throughout the United States, except by telephone.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

News wired from Belfast at midnight shows

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that a state of terror exists. All reports agree that the riots were premeditated. Stones and wire were piled up and ropes drawn across the streets. Altogether three were killed, 30 are in the hospitals, and many others have been wounded.

CASABLANCA.

Four thousand Moors attacked the French at Casablanca yesterday and were repulsed.

CRICKET.

London, August 14.

Gloucestershire beat Kent at Cheltenham by seven wickets; Yorkshire beat Middlesex at Sheffield by seven wickets; Warwick beat Northampton at Peterborough by four wickets. Essex beat Lancashire at Leyton by an innings and 132 runs.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

It is announced that 32 vessels of the Home Fleet will be transferred to the Channel Fleet.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS STRIKE.

A number of telegraph operators in Montreal and Toronto have struck work in sympathy with their American comrades.

NEW STEAMER.

The Ellerman new steamer *City of Paris* was launched on Saturday and sails on her maiden voyage on Oct. 15.

THE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

The police and military were withdrawn from the disturbed district in Belfast last evening, the priests and the Orange and Labour leaders promising to restrain their factions. The evening passed off quietly. Sir Antony MacDonnell was one of the most active in endeavouring to arrange a settlement of the strike.

MEETING OF SOVEREIGNS.

London, August 15.

King Edward met the Kaiser Wilhelm at Wilhelmshoe. The Kaiser, who was accompanied by Prince von Buelow, received the King at the station. The two monarchs cordially embraced and drove to the castle. They were cheered *en route*.

THREE IMPROVED "DREADNOUGHTS."

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is understood that three improved *Dreadnoughts* are to be commenced shortly.

THE BELFAST STRIKE.

As a result of conferences between Sir Anthony Macdonell and representatives of employers and men, sitting late last night, it is hoped that the labour dispute will be settled to-day.

HEAVY RAINS.

There is an unprecedented fall of rain in Bombay. Hitherto there has been 92.67 inches, and with another six weeks' of rain coming, fears are entertained of floods damaging crops and property.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

KOREAN REPRESENTATIVES IN AMERICA.

New York, August 7.

The so-called Korean envoys to the Peace Conference arrived here to-day. The New York correspondent of the *Asahi* asked them for an interview, but they refused the request. They said that Japanese are dangerous, but they are willing to meet Americans. The Koreans declared that the Japan-Korean Convention has been made arbitrarily by the Japanese notwithstanding that the Emperor and his cabinet were not consenting parties. They further said that they must oppose the Japanese contentions with regard to the treaty and that all Koreans in America, numbering about one thousand, would endeavour to obtain sympathy from the Americans. It is said that a number of Koreans in California have held a meeting in connexion with the movement as suggested by the delegates. No attention is being paid to the Koreans generally in America though naturally they are furnishing material for the newspapers.

JAPANESE BONDS.

London, August 8.

On the Stock Exchange weakness in Japanese bonds is noticeable. Selling is not heavy but the market is not receptive.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

At the Peace Conference the question of neutral prizes was referred to a committee of examination. The Russian delegation urged that captors had a legal right to destroy prizes. The British claimed that neither law nor practice justified such destruction. The committee voted on the proposal to renew the declaration against the employment of balloons for the launching of projectiles. Thirty supported renewal and five were opposed, nine abstaining. In view of the absence of unanimity, the committee further considered the question and voted in favour of compelling balloons to be dirigible, and manned by military crews, and prohibiting their bombardment of undefended places. Great Britain announced her adhesion to the declaration prohibiting the use of expanding bullets or of projectiles diffusing asphixiating gases. *The Times*, critising the proceedings of the Conference, says the subjects are too numerous. The programme ought to have been arranged beforehand. The Powers are exchanging views with regard to the relative importance of present methods which gravely menace the sucess of the conference.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The Government at Paris has presented a note to the Powers explaining its action at Casablanca, and promising to maintain the authority of the Sultan and the integrity of Morocco, but pointing out the urgent necessity of reform in organization.

QUESTION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

London, August 9.

From New York it is wired that Mr. Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of President Roosevelt, speaking at Honolulu, hoped that the Philippines would soon cease to belong to America.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Tangier reports that fierce fighting continues at Casablanca, the tribesmen killing and looting everywhere. The streets are strewn with the dead. The warships are bombarding the environs at night time by the aid of search lights.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At the Hague a plenary sitting of the third committee adopted the report with reference to prohibiting and limiting naval bombardments. With reference to the provision prohibiting the bombardment of undefended places, the British and Japanese delegates objected to the paragraph asserting that the laying of submarines mines off a town should not constitute a defence. The majority vote, however, retained the paragraph.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed to the newly created command of the forces at Gibraltar, Malta, Crete, Cyprus, Egypt and the Sudan.

MOVEMENTS OF AMERICAN WAR VESSELS.

London, August 10.

New York reports that the U.S. Navy Department has ordered the armoured cruisers *Tennessee* and *Washington* to proceed to the Pacific after being overhauled. The cruisers *Colorado*, *West Virginia*, *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland* will proceed to San Francisco within a fortnight. It is understood that 16 cruisers will join the battleship fleet at San Francisco.

The Merchants Marine League ridicules "the grotesque spectacle of 16 battleships guarding 6 American merchant men engaged in the trans-Pacific commerce."

AN HEROIC BRITISH CONSUL.

News from Tangier shows that the British Consulate at Casablanca was heroically defended in the face of overwhelming numbers. The situation at one time was so serious that the Consul burned his cypher books.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A Japanese proviso has been added to the proposals regarding the rights and duties of neutrals in land warfare, forbidding neutral states to release prisoners who are nationals of a belligerent without the consent of the other belligerent.

Mr. Tsuzuki, the Japanese delegate, remarked that the provision was necessary in view of the fact recognised in practise but which has not always been observed.

The working out of details of the scheme for establishing a permanent arbitration court is almost completed.

With reference to belligerent shipping the Japanese delegates have strongly urged that it should always be legitimate to seize without a day's grace an enemy's merchantmen which are notoriously designed with a view to conversion into swift cruisers.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, August 12.

Strong opposition is being shown among Senators with regard to the proposed despatch of a fleet to the Pacific. They are individually addressing questions to the Navy Board or the Navy Department. They say that if the Government does not cancel the proposed cruise of the battleships, they will submit a resolution at the forthcoming session of Congress and ask President Roosevelt for an explanation. Strong opposition is also manifested on behalf of shipbuilding yards on the Pacific and their workmen.

Dr. Starr, a professor of the Ethnological Department of the Chicago University, commenting on the proposed despatch of the fleet to the Pacific says that this naval enterprise is a clumsy policy. He further said, referring to the army, that there are ten thousand deserters per year; the soldiers are all grumbling about their food; they are not willing to march in training; and they complain of their small pay. There is no confidence that such a army could stand before the Japanese. As to the present relations between Japan and America, the latter has no necessity to undertake war against the former.

According to a Washington telegram under date of August 12th, the proposed Japanese Expulsion Convention which President Roosevelt promised the Mayor and the Municipality of San Francisco to negotiate has been declined by Japan.

Many proprietors of fruit farms who are members of the Japanese and Korean Expulsion Society are of the opinion that their enterprises are in a difficult condition as the number of Japanese workmen is insufficient

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and that for this reason the fruit farming business in California will decay. The standing committee of the society, however, is negotiating with committees of various political parties to take steps opposing the Japanese and Koreans, for which purpose a special committee has been elected.

The strike of telegraph operators, is expected to spread throughout the country.

One of the Korean delegates to the Peace Conference, who calls himself Prince Chong, now in America, is endeavouring to obtain American sympathy. He has said that Korea intends to resist Japan to the last drop of blood and that all the first class Powers of Europe and America must assist in the Korean struggle, for the sake of the civilization, peace and commerce of the world.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 13.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese stocks are especially flat. This weakness is attributed to absurd statements that Japan is seeking to raise a loan in Berlin. The weakness of the Bourses, especially Berlin, is probably the real cause.

BELFAST RIOTS.

There has been renewed rioting at Belfast. The military were compelled to fire two volleys and four people were killed and many wounded. Desperate encounters took place. The whole city is in darkness.

THE MOROCCO DISTURBANCE.

Tangier telegraphs that numbers of tribesmen and several thousand cavalry attacked the French camp at Casablanca on Saturday. The guns of the French warships broke down the advance, while the French infantry poured in a raking fire. The Moors fled with heavy losses.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At the Hague the question of submarine mines is still not satisfactorily settled. A committee is preparing a draft of new proposals, although the majority of the Powers declare that a fleet laying mines in the open sea must provide for their destruction before leaving the locality. It is feared that Germany, Russia and Austria will persist in their contrary view. It is rumoured that America will join them, in which case a vote of the Conference would be taken.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

General Sir John French has been appointed Inspector-General of the British Army in succession to the Duke of Connaught. The position will thus be held by an officer who would be Commander-in-chief in case of war.

THE QUESTION IN MOROCCO.

Later.

The French Foreign Minister states that the Government does not intend to send fresh troops to Morocco. Spain intimates that there is no pretext to induce France to pursue a work of conquest which is contrary to the will of the country.

BELFAST.

At Belfast things are quieter. The troops have been temporarily withdrawn.

THE HAGUE.

The prospects of the scheme for establishing a permanent Court of Arbitration are exciting misgivings. The Committee is considering an amendment of the Convention of 1899 with a view to protecting the machinery of the present court. The Russian delegates have proposed an amendment to secure the nature of the questions to be submitted for arbitration and the extent of the competence of the court. These, they contend, should be defined by previous arrangement by both parties to obviate subsequent contentions regarding the verdict.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, August 13.

Mr. Yi, who calls himself a Korean Prince, has asked President Roosevelt for an interview. The President however, refused to accede to his request on the ground that he is too busy.

It is reported by a Washington telegram that the number of Japanese entering America across the Mexican boundary is increasing and that the question is about to become a subject to be investigated not only in California but throughout the country.

According to the captain of a steamer which arrived here to-day from Alaska, a number of Japaneses poachers have landed on an island where seals abound. They murdered all the native guards and stole seals and other property. The urgent despatch of the converted cruiser *Buffalo* to the Behring Sea is attributed to the foregoing outrage.

MOROCCO.

The rebels in Morocco have released Kaid Sir Henry MacLean, whom they held in their camp as a hostage. The situation is still grave.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

VICE-ADMIRAL IJUIN IN SPAIN.

King Alfonso of Spain has received in audience Vice-Admiral Ijuin and eleven officers of the Japanese cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* which arrived on August 5th at San Sebastian. On August 6th, their Majesties the King, Queen, and Queen Dowager paid a visit to the *Chitose* and gave audience to the Japanese officers, after which the Queen Dowager returned to the Palace. The King extended his visit to the *Tsukuba*. His Majesty also gave audience to all the officers and inspected the whole of the ship. He was much satisfied with the visit.

On the 7th instant the King of Spain conferred on Vice-Admiral Ijuin and Mr. Inagaki the Grand Order of Merit, and gave orders to eleven other Japanese officers. The recipients of these distinctions, the Minister and Mrs. Inagaki, were received in audience by the King and Queen, and had the honour of dining with their Majesties.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

The revised Australian customs tariff has not yet come up for discussion in the Diet. Mr. Iwasaki, Japanese Consul at Sydney, reports that public opinion is extremely unfavourable.

ADMIRAL IJUIN.

On the 8th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Inagaki gave a garden party in honour of the Ijuin Squadron at San Sebastian. Their Majesties the King, the Queen, and the Queen-Dowager as well as two of the Royal Princes appeared unexpectedly. There were about a thousand guests.

On the 9th instant the Mayor of San Sebastian gave a welcome party to the officers of the Ijuin Squadron in the town-hall. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Cabinet Ministers and the Foreign Representatives were among the guests. Some 400 persons were present.

NORTHERN FISHERIES.

Vladivostock, August 13.

In order to expedite as far as possible the time of tendering for next year's fishing stations in the Maritime Province, it is notified that those who desire to engage in the fishing industry in 1908, and those who desire to rent new stations which are not included in the stations schedule of 1907, must accurately fix the positions of such new stations and must make application before the 1st of the 12th month (Russian calendar) of this year, applications received at a later date will be relegated to 1909. The applications are to be addressed to the Chief of the Public Property Bureau at Habarofsk.

AWFUL SUFFERING OF LITTLE BOY

Bad Sores Spread All Over His Head—Grew Worse Under Doctor's Care—Cuticura Effects Perfect Cure, Bringing Relief with First Set.

FATHER RECOMMENDS CUTICURA TO EVERY ONE

"When my little boy was about four years old (he is now about six and a half years) a spot appeared on the side of his face just under the ear. After a time it broke and spread further down. I took him to a doctor as soon as it appeared. He was under his orders for about three or four months when he was much worse. Seeing in a paper a Cuticura advertisement I went and got a complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, the Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Resolvent. I took him away from the doctors and gave him these Cuticura Remedies. I used two large bottles of Resolvent, five tablets of Cuticura Soap, and two or three tins of Cuticura Ointment. From the first bottle he began to mend and before he had finished the two he was wholly mended. About twelve months after he broke out again at the back of the neck and it spread all over the head. I had one large and two small bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, three tins of Cuticura Ointment, and four tablets of Cuticura Soap before I got it mended. I think it took me about three months each time. It is now about eighteen months since he was ill, and it has not broken out again, so I think he is all right now, thanks to Cuticura. I always recommend Cuticura wherever I can, and I will always have pleasure in answering any inquiries. R. Scarth, 25 Newport Rd., Middlesborough, York, June 24, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, and bandage the feet lightly in old soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for July, 1907, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:

A. IN A NATURAL STATE.

	Yen. 1907.	Yen. 1906.
Rice	179,961	154,548
Sea-weeds and cut sea-weeds	75,023	38,953
Cuttle-fish	197,545	147,038
Others	650,283	665,540
Total	1,102,812	1,006,072

B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.

Tea	2,284,995	1,645,402
Sugar, refined	318,233	1,061,991
Sake	175,653	148,907

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Beer	136,891	268,640
Cigarettes	149,088	81,458
Others	418,151	449,478
Total	3,483,011	3,655,876
Total Class I.	4,585,823	4,661,948

II. RAW MATERIALS.

Coal	1,682,275	1,159,257
Wood	1,970,646	1,005,996
Waste silk	114,105	26,742
Others	271,221	335,636
Total	4,038,247	2,527,631

III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Camphor	561,842	163,290
Fish oil	476,529	140,707
Raw silk	12,845,291	6,817,062
Cotton yarns	2,155,348	3,155,338
Copper, pigs, & slab	3,470,205	1,712,604
Straw-plaits & chip-braids	301,893	253,004
Others	837,535	741,835
Total Class III.	20,648,644	12,983,840

IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.

Silk tissues, habutae	1,922,274	2,159,457
Silk handkerchiefs	614,367	546,933
Cotton tissues	1,202,360	1,093,416
Cotton towels	141,214	165,835
Cotton under-shirts-drawers	505,398	308,829
Porcelain and earthenware	714,447	655,340
Lacquered ware	157,994	166,345
Looking glass	39,472	114,959
Umbrellas, European	94,857	74,304
Mats and matting, hanagoza	218,145	201,086
Matches	820,892	884,433
Others	4,483,494	4,086,923
Total	10,913,914	10,457,860
V. Miscellaneous	191,187	304,044
Total export	40,377,815	30,935,323

IMPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO:

A. IN A NATURAL STATE.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Rice	1,611,023	2,546,866
Wheat	591,933	22,259
Beans, peas and pulse	552,573	668,885
Others	151,926	222,453
Total A	2,907,455	3,460,463

B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.

Flour, wheat	667,958	574,611
Sugar	1,871,643	1,720,808
Liquors	78,097	102,245
Others	337,867	260,777
Total B	2,955,565	2,568,441
Total A. B.	5,863,020	6,118,904

II. RAW MATERIALS.

Cotton, raw	7,652,757	3,208,510
Wool	996,677	968,099
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	134,760	149,890
Phosphorites	182,000	179,497
Oil-cake	1,693,965	1,229,136
Others	2,024,313	1,099,715
Total Class II	12,684,472	6,834,847

III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.

Leathers	456,924	178,278
Indigo, dried	572,830	512,531
Cotton yarns	165,377	658,511
Iron, pig & ingot	255,123	190,127
Iron, bar, rod, plate & sheet	2,925,957	1,533,998
Iron rail	401,385	124,538
Iron pipes and tubes	266,736	234,006
Others	3,972,724	3,382,516
Total	9,017,056	6,814,505

IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.

Shirtings and cotton prints	1,877,318	1,698,695
Cotton satins and umbrella cloths	245,438	262,552
Woollen cloths & serges	908,544	701,858
Mousseline	186,458	176,313
Papers	592,168	367,956
Oil, petroleum	1,131,435	1,261,889
Iron nails	287,471	135,998
Locomotives, railway cars & wagons	49,167	101,007
Steam vessels	605,807	35,000
Machineries	2,690,556	1,345,479
Others	4,261,514	4,511,415
Total Class IV.	12,835,876	10,598,162
V. Miscellaneous	125,790	201,553
Total imports	40,526,214	30,567,971
Total of exports & imports	80,904,029	61,503,294
Excess of exports	—	367,352
Excess of imports	148,399	—

Summary of total value of Specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

Gold	1,157,266	1,895,000
Silver	1,495	141,539
Total	1,158,761	2,036,539

IMPORTS.

Gold	313,847	538,837
Silver	200,004	1,370,804
Total	513,851	1,909,641
Excess of exports	644,910	126,898
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the Shipping (foreign trade) for the same period

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	756,647	746,691
Foreign	1,005,141	941,166
Total	1,761,788	1,688,127

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Exports	1,490,629	1,203,418
Imports	1,046,855	994,414
Total	2,537,484	2,197,832
Excess of exports	443,774	209,004
Excess of imports	—	—
Exports, specie & bullion	9,523	179,769
Imports, specie & bullion	200	5,798
Excess of exports	9,323	173,971
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Taiwan for the same period.

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	15,889	16,960
Foreign	20,104	28,274
Total	35,993	45,234

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.		Date
America	P. M.	China 1	Su	Aug. 18
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of China 2	Su	Aug. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru 3	Th	Aug. 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	F	Aug. 23
Europe	N. D. L.	P. E. Friedrich 4	Sa	Aug. 24
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	M	Aug. 26
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su	Sept. 1
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M	Sept. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of Japan	Th	Sept. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Tu	Sept. 10

1 Left San Francisco on the 1st inst.
2 Left Vancouver on the 6th inst.
3 Left Seattle on the 6th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 13th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa.	Aug. 17
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Sa	Aug. 17
Hongkong	P. & A.	Alesia	Sa	Aug. 17
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi Maru	Sa	Aug. 17
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of China	Su	Aug. 18
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Tu	Aug. 20
Tacoma	B. & S.	Teucer	Tu	Aug. 20
Europe	N. Y. K.	Bingo Maru	W	Aug. 21
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	W	Aug. 21
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien	Sa.	Aug. 24
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa	Aug. 24
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa	Aug. 24
Europe	P. & O.	Ceylon	Tu	Aug. 27
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Tu	Aug. 27
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu	Sept. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of Japan	Th	Sept. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Tu	Sept. 10

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Habsburg, German steamer, 4,076, Filler, 8th Aug., —Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 4th Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Raleigh, U.S. cruiser, 3,213, Com. G. H. Peters, 9th Aug.,—Cavite, P.I., 3rd Aug.

Cincinnati, U.S. cruiser, 3,213, Com. J. G. Quinby, 9th Aug.,—Cavite, P.I., 3rd Aug.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 9th Aug.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 8th Aug., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, R. Nunome, 9th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Satsuma, British steamer, 2,690, Armstrong, 10th Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kioto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,563, T. Yoshiwara, 10th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 10th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 10th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Barton, British steamer, 2,408, J. Thompson, 10th Aug.,—Sfax, Phosphate.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Neumuhlen, German steamer, 1,940, Fischer, 10th Aug.,—Cheribon, 20th July, Sugar.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 10th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wik, German steamer, 1,810, Lohrengel, 10th Aug., —Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 6th Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 11th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 25th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Glenlochy, British steamer, 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 11th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Priam, British steamer, 2,906, Robt. A. Tillotson, 11th Aug.,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Giran Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,815, Fuseno, 11th Aug.,—Tairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 11th Aug.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., 25th July, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 12th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 11th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Woolwich, British steamer, 1,845, A. Stoker, 12th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—A. M. Forbes.

Fook Sang, British steamer, 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 12th Aug.,—Calcutta via ports, and Shanghai, 7th Aug., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 13th Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 13th Aug., —Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 12th Aug., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Puritan, British steamer, 2,628, J. M. James, 12th Aug.,—Maryport via Amoy, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, K. Tsuchiya, 13th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 13th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 13th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shokwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,904, S. Kobayashi, 13th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,038, T. Irisawa, 13th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ghazee, British steamer, 3,242, D. Cave, 14th Aug., —Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Eastern, British steamer, 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 14th Aug.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Koshui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, 13th Aug., —Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Konoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,354, R. Tanaka, 14th Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 14th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, and Kobe, 13th Aug., Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 2,296, G. E. Warner, 15th Aug.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 13th Aug., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 15th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

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Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, N. Matheson, 15th Aug.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, and Kobe, 14th Aug., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 9th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,246, T. Akashi, 9th Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Haase, 9th Aug., —Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 10th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Salazie, French steamer, 2,089, A. Aillaud, 10th Aug., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Bencleuch, British steamer, 2,679, A. Reid, 10th Aug., —Calcutta via Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 10th Aug.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 10th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, A. E. Moses, 12th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Raleigh, U.S. cruiser, 3,213, Com. G. H. Peters, 12th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 12th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 12th Aug.,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sunda, British steamer, 2,987, G. M. Montford, 13th Aug.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 13th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Rioto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,563, T. Yoshiwara, 13th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 13th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, B. C. Lewis, 13th Aug.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 13th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Fook Sang, British steamer, 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 13th Aug.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 13th Aug.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,569, Y. Kamoshita, 13th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cincinnati, U.S. cruiser, 3,213, Com. J. G. Quinby, 14th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Wik, German steamer, 1,810, Carstens, 15th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, R. Nunome, 25th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pylam, British steamer, 2,905, Robt. A. Tillotson, 15th Aug.,—Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kotik, Russian steamer, 684, M. Bitte, 15th Aug.,—Petropavlovsk.—Smith, Baker & Co.

Shokwa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,906, S. Kobayashi, 15th Aug.,—Katsura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, T. Tsuchiya, 15th Aug.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 15th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenlochy, British steamer, 2,997, E. J. Stollard, 15th Aug.,—Moji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, from Europe via ports:—Miss Emmy Stein, Miss Luise von Graevenitz, Dr. G. H. Hossein, Dr. and Mrs. Kanka, Miss Kanka, Mr. and Mrs. W. Humphreys, Lady and Miss Breda and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. von Buri and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Sutterle, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and amah, Mr. Murray Warner, Mr. Simpson, Mr. H. Wise, Mr. F. Eckert, Miss Mary G. Stopes, Mr. F. F. Simmonds, Mr. J. McDowell, Mr. G. Keller, Master J. Maille, Mr. J. C. Vandeleur, Mr. F. Yoult Low, and Mr. and Mrs. Moller and amah, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. F. Adams, Jr., Mrs. E. M. Barnaby and infant, Mr. J. S. Bradstreet, Mr. J. C. Byrnes, Mrs. J. C. Byrnes, Mr. E. J. Crossett, Mr. R. S. Crombie, Mr. James Drar, Mr. J. C. Fletcher, Mrs. M. A Folger, Mr. T. W. Furlong, Lieut.-Com. I. V. Gillis, U.S.N., Mr. W. E. Guerin, Miss H. Guerin, Mr. H. C. Howard, Mr. A. Hyoslef, Mr. M. K. Okura, Surg. J. S. Pryor, U.S.N., Mrs. J. C. Pryor, Com. J. H. Sears, U.S.N., Mr. D. E Smith, Mrs. D. E. Smith, Mrs. C. M. Tozer and infant, Rev. C. F. Thwing, Mrs. C. F. Thwing, and Mr. A. K. Watson, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss Nellie Jones, and Miss Phoebe Metcalf, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. J F. Elliott, Miss Mary Dean, Mr. W. E. Weed, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss Sophie Bauman, and Rev. W. W. Davies, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss E. Carrigan, Mr L. Carrigan, Major F. W. Griffiths, U.S.A., Com. R. M. Hughes, U.S.N., Mr. F. D. Helmar, Mrs. F. D. Helmar, Asst. Surg. A. E. Lee, U.S.N., Mrs. A. E. Lee, Mr. M. A. Cheek, Mr. J. J. Fuben, Mr. R. D. Sheldon, Mrs. R. D. Sheldon, Lieut. C. M. Tozer, U.S.N., Mr. Louis J. Ult, Mr. E. P. Whitchill, Mr. L. Williams, Mr. Luke Aseu, Mrs. Luke Aseu, Master Paul Lam, and Miss T. Fung, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Polclica, Mrs. McWilliams, Miss McWilliams, Mr. G. C. Purcell, Mr. J. Moosa, Mr. O. Griffin, Mr. Yang Tse, Mrs. G. Griffin, Mr. R. E. Reull, Mr. B. C. Kayo, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mrs. Li and child, and Mr. Kennedy, in cabin. For Seattle:—Miss C. H. Ober, Miss H. Penfield, Mr. J. W. Edger, Miss H. Gaches, Miss V. Leeman, Miss I. Greenlee, Miss E. Nordhoff, Miss H. Cleveland, Miss M. Hansee, Mr. F. Sanborn, Mr. E. R. Lindsay, Mrs. E. R. Lindsay, Mrs. S. Snow, Miss L. Wislisanas, Mrs. M. Kelly, Capt. A. Jones, Mrs. Dale and child, Mr. R. Gardner, Dr. A. H. Woods, Mrs. A. H. Woods and child, Mrs. C. M. Jenkins, Mr. J. Knight, Mr. M. R. Bourne, Mr. T. Thompson, Mrs. Rockhill, Mr. Wong, Mrs Wong, Miss Wong, Master Fong, Mrs. G. Manson, Mrs. O'Shea, Miss O'Shea, Mr. S. Yoneyama, Mr. Wun, Mrs. Wun, Miss Hu, Miss Soong, Miss Wong, Miss Yuen, Miss Chu, Miss Ling, Mr. Hu, Mr. Chang, Mr. An, Mr. Chim, Mr. Teh, Mr. Jo, Mr. Fan, Mr. Ye, Mr. Chang, Mrs. Berthord, Mr. Ping, Mr. R. Cunningham, Mr. G. Wong, Mr. J. Schilling, Mr. Masterton, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Felgate, Mr. Felgate, Mr. H. Felgate, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Feh, Mr. Jessie Day, Mrs. Day, Mr. C. E. Day, Mr. J. Massin, Mr. Bayles, Mr. H. Watanabe, Mr. T. Haraguchi, and Mr. G. Miyakawa, in cabin; 7, in European steerage; 26, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, from Vancouver:—Mr. Goddard, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. L. M. Hayes, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. H. J. A. Eyre, Mr. Wm Souter, Mr. Chas. Teller, Mr. Waddell, Mrs. C. Young, Mr. J. Zeeman, Mr. C. O. Frericks, and Mr. C. E. Clarke, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, from Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. J. S. Nichol, Mr. W. H. Butt; Mrs. F. Ingold, Miss J. E. Watson, Mrs. H. C. Eckenberger, and Mr. L. N. Snyder, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mrs. W. E. Strong, Miss Mary Strong, and Miss M. E. Ladd, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. J. S. Michael, Mrs. Michael, Mrs. Ella J. Redford, Mrs. Fannie Deason, Mr. A. W. Miller, Mr. H. A. Miller, Dr. Jas. R. Love, Dr. S Youngberg, Rev. A. M. Darley, Mrs. Darley, Mr. Geo. Morgan, Mr D. E Clancey, and Miss Genevieve Nelson, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Ethel Dickson, Miss Dickson, and Miss Lizzie Frazar, in cabin; 4 Chinese, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Polynesien*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Migust, Comte Osserokey, Mr. Rodes, Mr. G. Talcott, Mr. Cesselin Charles, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer, *Hongkong Maru* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. J. H. Annensen, Mr. A. R. Mumhine, 2 children and amah, Capt. John Whittle, Mrs. John Whittle, Miss E. Whittle, Mrs. C. B. Pitre, Mrs A. C. Meyers, Mrs R. T. Orvis, Mr. R. J. Goodyear, Mrs. R. J. Goodyear, Mr. R. F. Inman and native servant, Miss E. W. Freeland, Miss E. Ridgeley and Mr. E. H. Spence. For San Francisco:—Mrs. Chas. S. Stephens, Mrs. Gen. T. de Colmesnil, Mr. J. A. Corpus, Mr. F. A. Barrera, Mr. I. Eleyde, Mr. H. A. Ewing, Mr. V. Ferriols, Mr. J. L. Stewart, Mr. C. Silk, Mr. P. Kracke, Mrs. A. F. Millar, Mrs. A. C. Mather, Capt J. M. Helms and Miss A. H. Agan—in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Salazie*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. Newton, Mr Leahy, Mr. Maughan, Mr and Mrs. F. Bauer, Mr. J. Chenard, Mr. G. Preschma, Mr. L. Osborne, Mr. Moreau and servant, Mr. Dufour, Mr. J. Ginnell, Mr. R. Javellana, Mr. L. Pangamban, Mr. M Vitros, Mr. Francois, Mr. C. J. Rustsmjee, Mr. E. Autaki, and Mr. J. Delbourg, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Luke Aseu, Mrs. Luke Aseu, Miss Sophia Bauman, Miss E. Carrigan, Mr. Louis Carrigan, Mr. M. A. Cheek, Rev. W. W. Davies, Miss Mary Dean, Mr. J. F. Elliott, Miss T. Fing, Major E. W. Griffith, Com. R. M. Hugh; U.S.N., Mr. F. D. Helmer, Mrs. F. D. Helmer, Master Paul Lam, Assist. Surgeon A. E. Lee, U.S.N., Mrs. A. E. Lee, Mr. J. J. Ruben, Mr. R. D. Sheldon, Mrs. R. D. Sheldon, Lieut. Chas. M. Tozer, U.S.N., Mr. Louis J. Ult, Mr. F. P. Whitehill, Mr. League Williams, Capt. W. Chamberlain, U.S.A., Dr. Chas. F. Craig, U.S.A., Mrs. F. S. Daragh, Mr. H. E. Daunt, Mr. Frank Hazen, Lieut. A. Jurich, U.S.A., Mrs. A. Jurich, Mrs. B. Kandratieff, infant and amah, Major C. J Morton, U.S.A., Mrs. C. J. Morton, Mr. J. R. Patterson, Mr. G. H. Purcell, Com. James H. Sears, and Mr. E R. Vennewitz, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, for Seattle, Wash:—H. E. Luke E. Wright, Mrs. Luke E. Wright, Mrs. Mary W. Forbes, Mrs. Sanburn, Dr. Woods, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Berthoud, Mrs. K. S. Snow, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Thompson, Rev. Samuel Green, Mrs. H. I. S. Camp, Mr. I. Nohtomi, Mr. D. Nishizaki, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lindsay, Mrs. G. T. Smith, Miss Gaylord, Mrs. Doud, Mrs. Daum, Miss Nordhoff, Miss Greene, Mr. Y. Yamaura, Mr. S. Matsukata, Mr. A. S. Walcott, Mr. J. F. Oglevee, Mr. C. H. McCready, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Y. Kudara, Mrs. M. A. Simons, Mrs. Rockhill, Mrs. G. Maison, Mr. F. F. A. Atkins, Commander S. Takenouchi, Mrs. Gaches, Miss C. H. Ober, Miss R. W. Culver, Mrs. M. E. Culver, Miss J. Crane, Miss A. Camp, Mr. J. Abott, Mrs. J. Abott, Mr. F. C. Thompson, Miss Montgomery, Mrs. D. M. Child, Mr. Tunfu, Mr. Hsin Yao Chang, Mrs J. E. Kelly, Miss Lucy Wislizenus, Mr. J. Knight, Taotai Wang Bing Chung, Mrs. Lien Tsung Nie Wan, Miss New Wei Chun, Miss Loong Mei Ling, Capt. E. A. Jonas, Mr. J. W Edgar, Rev. K. Faust, Mrs. K. Faust and child, Mrs. Clevand, Miss Penfield, Mrs. Leeman, Miss Hansee, Mrs. Dale and child, Miss Gallaher, Dr. Gallaher, Mr. Li Chien Jo, Mr. Chen Chi Fan, Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, U.S.N., Mrs. F. L. Pleadwell, Mr. M. Hotta, Mr. H. Fukunaga, Mr. Ames, Mr. A. H. Moore, Mr. J. H. Peterson, Mr. Vong Vung Ling, Master Fong Hong Nieh, Mr. Wong, Mrs. Wong, Miss Stella Burke, Mrs. C. M. Cady, Mrs. F. E. Lubry, Miss Hu Ping Hsia, Miss Loong Chin Ling, Miss Wong Chi Che, Miss Tsao Fang Yun, Mr. R. Gardener, Mr. Wong Chun Hao, Mr. Han-an, Mr. Nie Hsi Chung, Mr. Chen Ta Teh, Mr. Inouye, Mr. M. Iguchi, Master M. Sasni, Mr. Tsai Ping Mr. Ho King Fei, Mrs. and Miss O'Shea, Senator Ch. A. Towne, Mr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. Bayliss, Mr. Oikawa, Mr. I. Feh, Mr. N. Peterson, Mr. C. May, Mrs. C. May, Mr. G. H. Brister, Mr. Wing, Mr. Watanabe, Mr. Yoneyama, Mr. Miyakawa, Mr. Haraguchi, Mr. Mastertou, Mrs. Cowan, Mr. Cunningham, Miss Lucy Broad, Mr. Kobayashi, Mr. Sheeling, Mr. Messiân, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Felgate, Mr. Kreiser Miss F. Seggesser Mr. Felgate, Mr. Kumihiro, Mrs Stephania Krym, Mrs Yoshi Fujimoto, Mr. Hemmi Iwao, Mr. Bronson, Mr. I. Sakuma, Mr. K. Kajima, Mr. I. Tsukamoto, Mr. M. Toda, Mr. Tranner, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Kaijima, Mr. S. Shionadzu, Mr. T. Asakura, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Herman, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, August 16.

Business in Yarns, Wool and Shirtings continues fair. Flannels and woollen cloth are being imported for autumn use, but there have been no special transactions.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	37.50 to 42.25
Indian Broach...	30.50 to 31.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	PER PIECE. 6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.15 to 4.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 14.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

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WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 32 inches Common to Medium..	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.90
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

No change since last report.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 5.40
do Sheet...	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (¾" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

A moderate business is going on. Stocks are still scarce.

Chester	Y.3.71 to 3.74
Victory	3.51 to 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.83 to 3.48
Nippon	2.63 to 3.50
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.65 to 3.30
Tozai	3.00 to 3.20

SUGAR.

Fair business is being done. Prices are generally firm.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila...	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)...	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

The market, which had been almost lifeless for a long time, is reported to have revived. Artificial dyes are weak.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second....	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

A further fall has been experienced in London. According to a telegram dated Aug. 14th, the quotation is £75.5.0. The market in Japan has been affected and no business was done during the week.

Refined per 100 kin	...Yen 69.00
Bessemer	...61.00
Electric refined	...72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	Yen 2.50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.54
Iode per lb.	5.10
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.58
Antehebrine oz.	0.58

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A moderate business has been done throughout the week for Europe, but no special change took place in prices. According to a telegram from the Japanese Consul-General in New York, silk traders expect a fall in the near future and hesitate to purchase. General business was very dull owing to the strike of telegraph operators.

On Aug. 15th, stocks were: filatures 12,739 bales; Re-reels, 2,357 bales; Orikaishi 1,611 bales; and Sundry, 12 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,350 to 1,380
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,340 to 1,350
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,300 to 1,320
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,215 to 1,225
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,400 to 1,430
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,340 to 1,360
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,210 to 1,220
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,360 to 1,380
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	1,200 to 1,210
Re-reels—Extra	1,250 to 1,260
Re-reels—No. 1	1,230 to 1,240
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,220 to 1,230
Re-reels—No. 2	1,210 to 1,220

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, August 14, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The Market continues quiet, and very little has been done beyond an investment business. Betts can be had at *yen* 10. Club Hotels offers for shares are wanted. Grand Hotels buyers at *yen* 150, sellers asking *yen* 155. Helms can be had at *yen* 85. Kirin Breweries are obtainable at *yen* 80.50. Offers wanted for Brett & Co. debentures. Y. U. C. Debentures have sellers at *yen* 105.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $680 sellers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 52 sellers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $100 buyers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company Ltd., $5.50 sales and buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $72½ sellers. Hongkong Lands $98 ex dividend sellers. Humphrey's Estates, $10½ sales. Green Island Cements $10½ buyers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd., Tls. 74 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 99 sellers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward,	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	" 1	75 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	" ½	155 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 N.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	35%	" 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	75 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390.000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	1,320 to 1,325
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	1,320 to 1,325
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ N.	1,220 to 1,225
Kakedas—No. 2	1,210 to 1,215
Kakedas—No. 2½...	1,200 to 1,200

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Aug.	Present delivery. *yen.*	August delivery. *yen.*	September delivery. *yen.*	October delivery. *yen.*
9th	1,226	1,228	—	1,226
10th	1,224	—	—	—
12th	1,216	1,220	—	—
13th	1,217	1,216	1,211	—
14th	1,208	1,210	1,208	1,209
15th	1,220	—	1,219	1,220

WASTE SILK.

There has been no alteration since the previous report. Sellers maintain their steady attitude.

On August 15th, the stock was: Noshi, 5,086 bales; Kibiso, 7,389 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 200 bales; and sundry 963 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best...	— to —
Reeel—Good	— to —
Reeel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

No change to be noted.

Up to the evening of Aug. 14th, 8,942,600 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 155,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine...	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	30 to 33
Good Common	26 to 32
Common...	24 to 27

HABUTAE.

There has been no special enquiry from Europe or America. The market is consequently very quiet. Prices are all stationary.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	11.15	10.90
22½	11.00	10.35	10.25
27	10.80	10.60	10.25
36	10.70	10.25	10.10

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.80	10.50	10.20	10.25	10.25
27"	10.75	10.35	10.35	10.25	10.20
36"	10.40	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	11.10	10.90	—
22½"	11.00	10.40	10.15	—
27"	11.85	10.40	10.25	—
36"	11.75	10.20	10.00	—

RICE.

Owing to the favourable weather, the yield of rice this year is expected to be abundant. Naturally the market shows a downward tendency. Foreign rice is firm as stocks are scarce. Quotations are: Rangoon Special, *yen* 5.95; first class, *yen* 5.90; Saigon first, *yen* 5.80; and second, *yen* 5.70.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	801,509
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	109,264

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
August	18.12
September	17.76
October	16.57

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior.....	Yen 18.00
Medium	16.40
Common	15.40
Average	16.60

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
August	16.96	August	16.83
September ...	16.99	September ..	17.10
October	16.00	October.....	16.12

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STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market is generally weak having been affected by the sensational falls in New York and London.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 15

London silver $\frac{12}{16}$ higher and China sterling quotations ¼ @ ⅜ higher have caused local rates on China to decline accordingly, all other rates are unaltered but very firm as regards private paper.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0$\frac{1}{16}$
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅝
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1$\frac{1}{16}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/1¼
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	262
— — 6 months' sight	263½
Hongkong—Bank sight ... per $100.	110
— Private 10 days, sight do	108
Shanghai—Bank sight	66½
— Private 10 days' sight	68
India—Bank sight	252
— Private 30 days' sight	254¼
America—Bank sight	49⅝ @ ⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51 @ ⅛
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)	32¼

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June 1st, 1907. e.o.d. to 31/3/8

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1907.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. K. ONO has been appointed Judge in the Yokohama District Court.

THE BRITISH squadron left Otaru on the morning of Aug. 17th for Vladivostock.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt in Kagoshima at 2 p.m. and 3.40 p.m. on Aug. 17th.

COLONEL S. Koidzumi has been promoted to the rank of Major General and placed on the reserve list.

A BOILER of a raw silk factory in the village of Minato, Suwa, Nagano prefecture, exploded on Aug. 15th. Twenty one female workers were injured.

IT is reported by a London telegram which was received on Aug. 15th in Tokyo that the price of silver was gradually going up in London and New York making the quotations 32¼ pence and cents 69½ respectively. It is said that special enquiries have appeared in India and China.

MR. Y. AKIBA, headman of Muroran, on the evening of Aug. 20th, was arrested at a tea-house in Sapporo on suspicion of fraud.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Yoshinogawa Maru*, early on the morning of Aug. 18th, went ashore off Moriye, Oita prefecture. Details are not yet to hand.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* arrived at Lisbon on Aug. 17th. The King of Portugal visited the *Tsukuba* and dined on board. On the following day the cruisers left for Naples.

A THUNDER storm was experienced in the district of Ogata, Nagano prefecture, on the evening of August 19th. A farmer who was working in the fields was killed by lightning.

OWING to heavy weather, a lighter with railway materials capsized off Haneda at 5 p.m. on Aug. 16th on the way from Yokohama to Tokyo. The sendoes were all saved by a launch.

ON AUG. 16th, a storm was experienced in Nagano, Shidzuoka, Yamanashi and Gumma prefectures. The usual inundation occurred causing damage to buildings, bridges, railways, &c.

A STORM was experienced in Akita prefecture on Aug. 17th. The rivers Onono and Asahi overflowed. Over two hundred houses in Akita were flooded. Traffic on the railway was stopped.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Maiduzru Maru*, which left Chemulpo on Aug. 10th for Chinnampo, has gone ashore in the neighbourhood of Tsintao. She is in a serious condition.

MR. K. ISOYA, a Judge of the Court of Cassation, has been appointed President of the Yokohama District Court as successor to Mr. Ishii, who was recently removed to the Formosan Supreme Court.

A PASSENGER train and a freight train collided on Aug. 20th at Sugakawa station, Fukushima prefecture. The locomotives were damaged. A conductor and fifteen of the passengers were injured.

A FREIGHT train on the Nippon Railway, on the morning of Aug. 18th was derailed and overturned at Yumoto Station. The locomotive and three of the carriages were damaged, and a conductor and two firemen injured.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha has purchased the British steamers *Tartar* (4,425 tons) and *Athenian* (3,882 tons). The company will employ them on the newly established line between Kobe and Bombay.

A SHANGHAI telegram says that two Japanese were arrested by the Chinese police at Tientsin on Aug. 19th on suspicion of having smuggled thirty rifles and a thousand bullets and delivered the arms to Chinese revolutionaries.

A VLADIVOSTOCK telegram says that a Korean named Thaik has arrived there from Pyongyang. On the evening of Aug. 13th, he delivered a speech in the Korean quarter of the town on the political condition of his country. After the speech, some of the Koreans threw stones at two Japanese business houses. On the following day, Thaik and his supporters distributed printed copies of a manifesto of an anti-Japanese tendency among the Koreans.

ABOUT 6.30 a.m. on Aug. 16th, fire broke out in a warehouse belonging to Capt. Weston, No. 42, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. The flames were put out before severe damage was sustained. Tobacco ashes are said to have been the cause.

LIEUTENANT T. URAKAMI on reserve, has been arrested in Tokyo. It is said that he was undergoing examination in the Gendarmes' Office, as a witness in the preliminary trial of K. Imamuta, who recently murdered K. Maeta at Shiba Park.

PAYMASTER YANUISCHIFF, of the Russian Army, stationed at Nicholaivsk, has absconded with twenty-five thousand roubles belonging to the office. It is said at Vladivostock that the officer proceeded to Japan in company with a Russian woman.

THURSDAY and Friday's storm, which passed over Yokohama very lightly, has done considerable damage in various parts of Japan, stopping railway traffic and breaking the telegraph lines to the southward. Another storm warning has been issued.

UTSZ SONG, a Chinese tailor employed at the Chinese Legation, in Tokyo, committed suicide on the morning of Aug. 18th by drinking a quantity of laudanum and subsequently hanging himself with a cord in the servants' quarters. He had been ill for some days.

A TELEGRAM from Odawara says that on Aug. 15th, heavy rain was experienced in the Hakone district. All the rivers overflowed their embankments, and many bridges on the Miyanoshita road were destroyed. Traffic on the electric railway between Odawara and the Hakone district was stopped.

A WHALING vessel has discovered three reefs below the surface about fifty miles southeast of Kinkwazan. The discovery has been reported to the Hydrographic Department. Anxiety is entertained lest the Toyo Fishing Company's steamer *Choyo Maru*, which has been missing since March, has struck these rocks and been wrecked.

ON the night of August 19th, fire broke out in a warehouse belonging to T. Kawate, a merchant dealing in foreign liquors in Ogawa cho, Kanda, Tokyo. About twenty houses were destroyed. Two young employees of the merchant were burned to death. A burning candle slipped from the hands of one of the youths and fell into a kerosene can from which the flames spread.

M. YOSHIDA who is charged with murder and robbery, attacked two policemen with a short sword at 9 a.m. on August 21st at East Morishita cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, while the officers were trying to arrest him. He inflicted severe injuries on the policemen after which he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his breast with the same weapon.

THE insurance companies concerned in the case of the *Takenoura Maru*, which recently sunk at Kushiro, Hokkaido, have jointly sent copies of a notice to the ship's owner and the shippers of the cargo, refusing to pay the insurance claims. The reason for this refusal is that the accident was caused through extraordinary negligence on the part of the crew. The ship was insured for eighty thousand *yen* and the cargo for seventy thousand *yen*.

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KOREA.

Saturday, August 17.

On the 14th inst. an Imperial rescript was issued in Seoul announcing the new Emperor's resolve to change his residence to the Palace formerly occupied by the ex-Emperor. But as large repairs have to be effected on this building, a considerable time must elapse before the ruling and the recent Sovereign are separated.

The Japanese appear to be taking very severe measures in the island of Kanghwa. They are said to have placed sentries at the gates of the town with instructions to examine all persons entering or leaving and to fire on anyone attempting to fly. A proclamation declaring that all arms and ammunition must be surrendered by a certain date, and that if any were subsequently found, the whole district of their discovery would be held responsible, caused something like a panic, and resulted in the landing in of quite a large quantity of rifles, mortars, ammunition and various other war material.

On the 15th inst. a party of 20 Koreans fired 14 shots at the Japanese railway station in Suwon. These rioters were speedily put to flight.

There is as yet no definite news of the party which landed from the *Katsuragi* in Kwangwon-do at daylight on the morning of the 14th inst. to attack the insurgents who were said to number 3,500—probably an exaggeration—and who were under the leadership of the former commander of the Wonju force. The landing party marched in the first place to Kangneung where the rioting had broken out. This place was occupied without difficulty, and it was then found that the three Japanese officials attached to the post office had been murdered.

At Yoju it has been ascertained that two Japanese policemen were killed together with their families, and one was wounded, on the 12th inst., but the rest managed to escape to Seoul. The upshot of this disturbance is not yet announced.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* announces the imminent issue of an Imperial decree declaring that on the day of his official coronation, which, we believe, is fixed for the 27th inst., the Emperor will dock his top-knot and wear foreign costume. The decree is expected to describe this as an evidence of his Majesty's earnest desire for progress, which desire he calls upon his subjects to reciprocate.

Sunday, August 18.

The Emperor of Korea has issued two edicts, one urging his subjects to follow the example which he purposes himself to set on the occasion of his coronation, namely to dock their top knots and dress their hair in western fashion. The second edict refers to early marriages, which his Majesty denounces as most injurious, but inasmuch as he fixes the inferior limit of age in the case of a man at seventeen and in that of a girl at fifteen, it is evident that this reform is not of a particularly drastic character.

It is expected that Prince Yong will not set out for Japan until after the ceremony of appointing him heir-apparent. There appears to have been some opposition to the choice of Japan as a place of education, the ground for objection being that the real idea is to hold the Prince as a hostage. This obstacle has been overcome.

In their attack on the police station at Yoju the Korean insurgents butchered two Japanese women and a child. Such deeds put them beyond the pale of all sympathy.

It appears that two or three bands of insurgents contemplate a movement against Seoul. On the whole that would not be an unwelcome feature, since it would tend to the speedy quelling of the disturbance. It is alleged that a number of the fugitive soldiers are still lying hid in the capital, and that they are receiving assistance from certain foreigners by whose aid they have been enabled to obtain machinery for striking nickel coins with which they propose to defray what they call their military expenses.

There has been rather a serious skirmish at a place called Chechon between a half company of Japanese infantry and a large force of Korean insurgents. The Koreans, who were armed with Mauser rifles, managed to throw out a line of skirmishers which completely enveloped the small force of Japanese, and these were obliged to retreat after an engagement lasting four hours. The Japanese had one wounded and eleven missing. At Chiksan and Ansong, both of which places are in the neighbourhood of the capital, the insurgents are busy. They have managed to assassinate three Japanese settlers, and as yet they have not come in contact with any Japanese troops.

A rumour was circulated lately that a concession had been granted for work at the Kapsan copper mine, which is supposed to be one of the best mining properties in Korea. The rumour is now emphatically denied. When this mine was in the possession of the Household Department, an American citizen obtained some kind of concession which, according to Japanese journals, subsequently proved such a questionable affair and would have established such an evil precedent, that the Residency-General declined to recognise it. Since then the American concessionaires have been moving heaven and earth to get their claim taken up diplomatically, and it is tolerably certain that pending the settlement of this question the mine will remain unworked. It may be mentioned in this context that an Italian subject appears to have obtained a concession of a mine in Pyongando, which is regarded as the next in point of richness to that of Kapsan.

Monday, August 19.

The disturbances in the neighbourhood of Seoul have not yet been quelled. It is exceedingly difficult to locate the scenes of these troubles, for the names of places are telegraphed in *romaji*, which renders it impossible to identify them exactly in many cases. The gist of the matter, however, is that the bulk of the insurgents are operating at places not very remote from the capital. This might have been expected, perhaps, inasmuch as the military fugitives from Seoul would naturally refrain from travelling to any great distance, and thus the neighbourhood of the city was bound to become the scene of their disaffection. The Japanese are massing a considerable force in this region, and a whole battalion has been sent to Chhunchhon-do and Kangwon-do, whence news comes of considerable disquiet.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent sends a long but somewhat rambling statement about mining questions. There is evidently great competition among foreign prospectors to obtain concessions. Most of the competing nationalities were satisfied prior to the abdication of the Emperor, but Italy and Belgium remain out in the cold, and the Residency-General is now endeavouring to make arrangements on account of these two Powers also. What complicates the situation is that in former times the Court had a pleasant habit of granting several concessions for the same mine to different people, and it has thus become necessary to draw the pen through the past and make an entirely new departure in the case of the Court properties. This is naturally causing much discontent among people who flattered themselves that they had secured titles, but of course in the circumstances someone is bound to suffer.

Pak Yongho has been acquitted of treason owing to insufficient evidence. He thus now stands accused merely of violation of rules.

Tuesday, August 20.

Quite extensive operations are being taken by the Japanese in Korea to quell the insurrection. The plan seems to be a combined movement from Seoul and Kangneung. The latter place is on the east coast southward of Gensan, and it will be remembered that a few days ago the *Katsuragi* carried thither the Gensan garrison. It is expected that in two or three days something decisive will be reported. All the commotion seems to be in the southern provinces, and doubtless the above two forces now converging towards each other will make a clean sweep of the trouble.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* has a telegram from Seoul saying that the insurgents are in league with 33 foreigners in the latter city, and have thus obtained machines for striking false nickel coins, a quantity of which have already been put in circulation.

Tokyo papers continue to speak confidently of the coming of the Korean Prince Imperial to Japan for educational purposes. They say that he will be accommodated with apartments in the Palace and that he will attend the Nobles' School. But from the *Seoul Press* we gather that the coming of the Prince has not by any means been so definitely settled as these remarks would imply.

Marquis Ito's policy, according to a statement which deserves all confidence as it is made by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, will not be modelled upon that of France in Algeria, but will rather follow the lines of England in Egypt and in India. In other words the prominent administrative posts will not be filled by Japanese subjects. They will be left rather in Korean hands and only the really working positions will have Japanese occupants. As to the important question of finance, all matters relating to revenue and expenditure will be under the supervision of the Residency-General and thus it may be briefly said that Korea's financial relation to Japan will be pretty much that of Formosa. At present the State revenue is only 9½ million *yen*, to which a million will be added by the disbandment of the army. This will not by any means suffice, however. Large increases of expenditure will be involved in carrying out the proposed reforms and the pressing question is whence the money can be obtained. At present the taxes nominally paid by the Korean people do not exceed one *yen* per head of the population, but undoubtedly the sum actually levied far exceeds that amount, the difference going into the pockets of the tax-collectors. The first step therefore must be to correct this abuse and when that is effected there will be a large increment of revenue. This will not suffice by any means, however, and Marquis Ito, according to the report we are quoting from, considers it necessary either that money should be borrowed or that the Diet should be asked to sanction a considerable appropriation from the Japanese Treasury spread over a long period. (We—*Japan Mail*—may mention here that Count Okuma has severely criticised the idea attributed to Marquis Ito

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of making Korea a charge upon the Japanese Treasury. The Count considers that such methods are antiquated and that they betray a certain want of political vigour on the part of Marquis Ito. The Progressists' leader would make Korea pay its own way.)

Mr. Kodama, Marquis Ito's private secretary, is quoted as saying that whereas there were only 60,000 Japanese settlers in Korea at the time of the establishment of the Residency-General, there are now 160,000. This looks like a substantial increase, yet it will not bear comparison with the numbers that emigrate to Hawaii, and other places every year. The reason of the difference is doubtless to be found in the fact that an emigrant to Korea must have some command of capital in order to succeed, whereas an emigrant to Hawaii may go practically empty-handed. Mr. Kodama seems to recommend that official assistance should be given in this matter, but one wonders whether the State's functions are to be regarded as illimitable. Mr. Kodama speaks in the highest terms of a matter which has hitherto attracted no attention in Japan, namely the services rendered by Japanese and Korean ladies in succouring the sick and wounded among the military at the present crisis. It appears that there has been a ladies' patriotic society formed in Seoul, mainly through the exertions of the wife of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Yi Chi-yong, and that it is working in whole-hearted co-operation with its Japanese prototype.

Wednesday, August 21.

It appears to be thought that a spirit of reform has actually penetrated the Palace. Even the ex-Emperor has endorsed and is about to put in practise in his own case the queue-cutting edict, and instructions are said to have been issued for devising a costume which shall combine the good points of the old Korean style with those of the modern European. One curious fact stated with reference to the new Emperor's habits is that his Majesty has been persuaded by the Prime Minister to abandon the traditional superstition in favour of drinking human milk. He found himself opposed in this reform by the ladies of the Household but the advice of his Ministers prevailed. We observe with regret that the new style of wearing the hair is to be enforced whether the people like it or not. Too much tenderness can not be shown in dealing with such questions, and it appears to us that the Yi Cabinet is ill advised when it has recourse to compulsion in this matter. Already there are rumours that the decree with reference to the top knot has caused excitement in the provinces, and is likely to augment the spirit of resistance to the new regime. Having before their eyes the disastrous effects of similar procedure in the times of the Tai-won-kun, Korean statesmen ought to know better than to invoke the aid of the law for regulating the peoples' coiffure.

The Minister of Home Affairs in Seoul has ordered the dissolution of the Cha-kang-hoi and of the Doyu-kai. We are not clear as to the meaning of this latter term, since various ideographs are used by Japanese journals in transcribing it from the telegrams. At all events we may assume that the coterie stands on the same platform with the Cha-kang-hoi and is therefore conservative. The two associations are said to strongly resent the order for their dissolution, and again we read of their enlisting the sympathies of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Missionaries for the purpose of organising opposition to the Residency-General. It will be observed, however, that all these rumours about Christian participation in disaffection have hitherto proved erroneous, and the public is not likely to credit them any longer.

Wonju and its neighbourhood appear to be the chief centre of disturbance at present. The nucleus of the insurgents consists of the garrison troops of this place who, at the time of their disbandment, managed to get possession of 1,200 stand of arms and 40,000 rounds of ammunition. They have been joined by a number of civilians, so that they constitute a considerable force which is said to be operating in an orderly manner. The Japanese, as our readers know, are moving against this force from two directions, south-east and north-west. It is reported that great difficulties have to be encountered, since the Japanese forces are unfamiliar with the country and can not obtain the assistance of the natives for scouting purposes, whereas the insurgents of course are furnished with full details of their adversary's movements. The general impression is that this insurrection constitutes the only formidable feature of the situation, inasmuch as the insurgents are under the command of officers who hold them in check and direct their operations with some skill. Meanwhile the disbanding of troops in other parts of the Empire has been effected without any difficulty. Three places, however, remain still to be heard from.

Some months ago there was talk of establishing a big pasturage in the neighbourhood of Pyongyang, under the combined auspices of the two Imperial Households of Japan and Korea. We read that this enterprise is now likely to be consummated, and that the necessary expenses will be obtained from the smokeless coal mine in that district.

The upper reaches of the Yalu were visited by a heavy gale on the 18th and 19th inst. Such torrents of rain fell that the river rose 17 feet and many habitations were swept away or inundated. The bed of the railway in the neighbourhood of Wiju was so much injured that traffic will have to be suspended for six or seven days.

There is quite a good deal of talk in the Japanese press just at present about the formation of a customs union between Korea and Japan, some advocating the scheme and others opposing it. Of course if Korea were an intimate part of the Japanese Empire, such an arrangement would be possible and might be desirable, but the Japanese have to remember that before all things they are pledged to the policy of the open door. No arrangements of the kind suggested by some publicists could exercise any practical effect without discriminating against foreign nations, and if anything of that kind were attempted, the commercial world would be at once up in arms. Besides, there are the treaties that already exist between Korea and Western States. So long as these treaties have any validity their provisions cannot be arbitrarily over-ridden for the purposes of a customs union between Japan and Korea. Japan stands at present on very delicate ground. Rightly or wrongly she has been charged with ignoring the principle of the open door in Manchuria and discriminating in favour of her own traders. It it is very likely that this accusation found its material in the days of the military regime and that it is no longer warranted by facts. But the impression created by it remains, and Japan's obvious business now is to live down these suspicions by an immaculate course of conduct. We do not believe therefore that the idea of a Zollverein between Japan and Korea can be said to enter the field of practical politics. Indeed it is a pity that any Japanese publicists should allow themselves to discuss any such contingencies, for they thus create the impression that the question is under serious official consideration.

Thursday, August 22.

The official coronation of the new Emperor is to take place on the 27th instant. Telegrams from Seoul give some particulars of the projected ceremony but we do not suppose that these have any interest for our readers.

It will be remembered that some time ago a statement was published in Tokyo in the sense that all the mines lately transferred from the Korean Household to the Home Department had been promised to the Iwasaki family through the intervention of Mr. Kiuchi, who was described as a relative of Baron Iwasaki. This story was reproduced by the *Japan Gazette* and from the columns of the latter—which, by the way, has not yet, so far as we know, published any contradiction—the tale was transferred to the *Korea Daily News* which, it need scarcely be said, made it the basis of a violent attack upon the Residency-General and on Japanese policy in Korea. An explicit contradiction of the story as made out of whole cloth was officially sent to the *Korea Daily News* and was doubtless published by it. The simple fact seems to be that this is one of the grossest falsehoods which has ever been ventilated in this part of the world. It bears a close resemblance to a story which has just furnished to the *China Gazette* a theme for a long diatribe. That journal's statement is that the Japanese Government has taken steps to put its settlers in China on a new basis and to give its officials a large increase of power so far as these settlers are concerned. We in Japan had never heard anything of this until it appeared in the columns of the Shanghai journal and we have no hesitation in denouncing it as an obvious falsehood. It is amusing to observe the persistence with which the three anti-Japanese journals of the Far East, one in Yokohama, one in Shanghai, and one in Seoul, ring the changes on every petty item of intelligence, true or false, which can be twisted into an indictment of Japanese fairness or honesty or some other moral quality. If one of them makes what it imagines to be a hit injurious to Japan, the other two hasten to copy it, but never by any chance do they ever produce anything in a laudatory strain. The mischief that might be wrought by such persistent venom is happily nullified by the contemptuous attitude that the public maintains towards these three journals.

The *Mainichi Deinpo's* Seoul correspondent continues to send telegrams to Tokyo implying that the members of the Young Men's Christian Association are in league with the anti-Japanese factions. Our readers have doubtless observed that the two principal of these factions have been dissolved by order of the Government. Naturally they have not accepted their fate without grumbling, and the idea now suggested is that they will join forces with the Young Men's Christian Association, whose members are represented by this correspondent as boasting that their connection with foreigners secures them against legal interference. Considering the explicit denials that had been published by men of the most unimpeachable credibility, we should have supposed that the stories about

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the Young Men's Christian Association would have ceased to be heard by this time.

There is now some talk of making the jinseng farm a Government monopoly in Korea instead of converting it into a popular enterprise. The question is in abeyance.

There is no definite news of the military operations against the insurgents. It is reported that most of the officers who are now leading the insurrection would give themselves up if they were assured of not being capitally punished. Meanwhile the insurgents appear to have descended to the methods of mere bandits. Here and there they manage to assassinate a Japanese civilian, or to pilfer a house, but beyond such exploits their ambition does not carry them.

MANCHURIA.

The talk is renewed, and this time in a very circumstantial manner, of transferring the Changchun-Harbin section of the East China Railway to Japan. This matter was discussed some time ago but was then dismissed as quite improbable. Now again, however, it is ventilated in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and the views there expressed are said to have been conveyed to Baron Goto by a Russian railway official. The points made are, first, the very obvious one, that had not Tairen and Port Arthur been in Russia's hands, she would never have dreamed of building this section of the trans-Asian line. The second is that she finds the road an absolute white elephant. It can not be said to tap any important town or any richly producing districts, and thus for goods transport it is practically valueless, while as for passengers—a minor consideration at best—they are likely to find the inconveniences of the route greater than its attractions in view of the embarrassments attending the Kwanchengtsz junction. Thus from every practical point of view the line is valueless to Russia, whereas in Japan's hands it might be made a comparatively paying enterprise. Thus stated, the proposition has quite a serious aspect, but of course everything would depend upon the price asked by Russia for the road.

Viceroy Hsu's project of raising a foreign loan of 40 million *yen* is said to be encountering much opposition at the hands of the Finance Department in Peking, but the Viceroy is determined to push his scheme.

The news is repeated that although Viceroy Hsu and Governor Tang Shao-i are anxious to settle all outstanding questions with Japan in an amicable and liberal manner, their good intentions are frustrated by the Censorate in Peking and by the opposition of ex-Governor Chou. Five or six censors have already memorialized the Throne in the sense that Hsu and Tang are adopting a mischievously weak policy, and the *Kunpao*, which is supposed to be an organ of ex-Governor Chou, attacks the Viceroy perpetually.

The veto imposed by the Chinese Government upon the export of cereals from the leased territory of Kwantung is said to have been inspired by ex-Governor Chou. Its effect has been disastrous to persons engaged in the despatch of millet and beans from Tairen, and incidentally the South Manchurian Railway finds its goods traffic appreciably reduced. The *Jiji Shimpo* has an article on this subject. It takes the lines already indicated in our own columns, namely, that if China insists upon this veto, she will be practically surrendering the leased territory to Japan as a permanent possession, and such procedure is strikingly inconsistent not only with the attempts she has hitherto made to assert her sovereign power in the leased territory, but also with the rights-recovery policy which she so persistently pursues. Japan holds Kwantung under lease from the Chinese Government. Thus the right of eminent domain plainly is vested in China, and to allege that the Liaotung Peninsula, in spite of this lease, is no longer Chinese territory but belongs to a foreign State, is a plainly impossible position.

The proclamation prohibiting the export of cereals from the leased territory of Kwantung seems likely to cause some embarrassment and friction. The Japanese are remonstrating vigorously through both the Governor-General of Kwantung and the Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, while the Chinese on their side promise to give an immediate reply but refrain from doing so, and in the meantime the veto is strictly enforced. Its result has been to partially paralyze the trade at Tairen, and evidently if the Chinese persist, their obstinacy may lead to quite serious trouble. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes a strong article on the relations between the two Empires at present. Neither in the capital nor in the localities is it found possible to come to a satisfactory understanding about the questions now pending. The truth appears to be that the Chinese negotiators have not a free hand. They are hampered by the rights-recovery party whose representatives, not being themselves responsible for the solution of these various problems, can afford to ventilate strong opinions. Unless China desires to impair her relations with Japan it will be well for her to adopt a different tone. Doubtless she has to endure a good deal which is not at all agreeable, but she is only reaping as she has sown. Rights-recovery is a very fine programme and one with which we can all sympathize. But unless there is power to enforce it, the inevitable result is a fiasco. Besides Japan is not asking China to sacrifice any rights: she is merely asking her neighbour to settle questions which naturally and inevitably arise out of treaties already in existence.

The South Manchuria Railway is reported to have suffered very severely during the recent storm. It is stated that on the 17th inst. a space of nearly 80 miles between Wafangtien and Tachichao was rendered more or less impassable by floods.

Speaking of the South Manchuria Railway, we read in Tokyo papers that a great sifting of officials is taking place and that it involves the dismissals of some 500 employees. It is thought that this will cause a good deal of discontent.

The Hunghutsz have been making themselves rather busy in the neighbourhood of Liaoyang. They pillaged one house, murdered the owner of another, and carried off a child which they held for ransom. They were attacked subsequently by the Chinese police, one of whom lost his life in the assault, but the bandits were driven off and the child was recovered.

It is reported that ex-Governor General Chou will replace Viceroy Hsu at Mukden. This would be an unfortunate event from the point of view of Japan's relations with China.

It is affirmed that China's attempt to veto the import of grain from her dominions into the leased territory of Kwantung is a plain violation of her promises to Japan. During the negotiation of the December Treaty of 1905, this question of commerce in grain was brought up by Baron Komura who urged that China should altogether abandon her restriction policy in the matter. The Chinese Plenipotentiaries replied that such a wholesale measure was out of the question, but that so far as Kwantung was concerned there would be no difficulty, and they proposed to insert a clause in that sense in the treaty. But Baron Komura answered that Kwantung did not enter the question at all, inasmuch as it was not foreign territory, and therefore no occasion existed to make a special exception in its favour. All these things are duly recorded in the minutes of the conference, and China can not possibly go back on them now.

Chief-Engineer Furukawa is quoted as saying, with reference to the new Japanese station at Changchun, that the object in view is to link up the Korean system and the Kirin railway with the South Manchurian line at this point. Thus the Korean system and the Kirin railroad would become a branch of the South Manchurian route. To build a station suitable for this purpose a site measuring a million *tsubo* would be required and an expenditure of about a million *yen* would be involved. Of this sum Japan has already received from Russia 600,000 *yen* as compensation for one-half of the Kwanchengtsz station.

There is a telegram, apparently semi-official, to the effect that in addition to the two customs stations already established upon the northern frontier of Manchuria, two others will be placed at Tsitsihar and Aigun.

The recently circulated rumours as to the probable sale by Russia to Japan of the northern section of the East China Railway, namely the section between Harbin and Changchun, are now denied. It is probable that they never found much credence amongst thoughtful people. We do not say that such a step might not be mutually beneficial, but we do think that the time is not ripe for it from Russia's point of view. She has shown a remarkably magnanimous temper when she agreed to sheathe the sword in the recently concluded *Entente*, but by that act she in reality enhanced her own dignity, whereas the sale of this railway to Japan within a very few months of the evacuation of Manchuria would certainly be misconstrued by many people. After the line has been working for some years in co-operation with the Japanese road, it will be time enough to talk of its future. From this point of view we are disposed to disagree with a leading article in the *Nippon* which, after setting forth the pros and cons of the case, urges that the Japanese Government should approach the Russian with a view to the purchase of the line. The *Nippon* itself admits that Russia's refusal to give up this section of the line at the time of the Portsmouth Treaty was dictated by a sense of her national honour, and in that fact, one would think, our contemporary should discover sufficient reason for not hastening to solicit this special concession from Japan's new friend. We know nothing of Japanese statesmen if they are at all likely to perpetrate such a breach of tact.

All the leading papers of Tokyo publish telegrams epitomising a report compiled by a foreigner in Tientsin who has lately made a tour in Manchuria. This observer has a good deal to say about the railways, but

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perhaps the most interesting feature of his report is the conclusion he reaches about the mines, namely, that Japan's procedure in taking possession of them as an asset properly accruing to her in her capacity as Russia's successor, was not quite fair. He thinks that the mines were never wholly in Russian possession and that the Japanese will have to pay due compensation for them.

Mukden seems to remain still without rain. The heat and drought are described as almost unbearable, and in view of a failure of the crops, provisions are already beginning to pour into the place from outside regions.

It is expected that the Kwanchengtsz station will be opened at the close of September and that the through service will be then fully organised. Two special trains will start daily from Tairen and will perform the distance in 27½ hours.

There continues to be a good deal of talk about the action taken by China in vetoing the import or export of food stuffs from her dominions into the leased territory of Kwantung. The effect of this step would be to deprive Tairen of fully one third of the commerce now passing through it, which commerce would be diverted to Newchwang and therefore transported largely by the Chinese line from Mukden instead of by the Japanese line. It is believed that this is purely a device of the anti-Japanese clique in Peking, and that although the announcement of the veto was made in the name of Sir Robert Hart, he does not approve of it.

MARQUIS ITO.

Marquis Ito is the man of the hour. The newspapers are full of accounts of welcomes given to him. At Bakan his reception was not less cordial and tumultous than that given to Field Marshal Marquis Oyama and Admiral Togo, after the war, and when he arrived at Oiso on the 16th inst. he found almost every important personage from the Elder Statesmen downwards waiting to receive him. The nation's instinct is certainly right in this matter. Recent events in Korea and the Convention that grew out of them constitute one of the most important pages in the history of ancient or modern Japan, and as this signal result is mainly due to Marquis Ito's astute statesmanship, his country can scarcely show him sufficient gratitude.

News comes opportunely that several officers and soldiers arrested in connexion with the recent *emeute* in Korea have been pardoned and released. After all, these men obeyed a principle of patriotism. They were misguided, and from the moment of their appeal to arms only one manner of dealing with them was possible. But to subject them to any severe punishment for what they did, would partake of the character of vindictiveness, and the intelligence of their pardon will be widely welcomed.

Order has not yet been fully restored throughout the provinces. The neighbourhood of Seoul especially seems to be disturbed, probably because of the presence of fugitive soldiers. Yoju and Suwon are now the scenes of trouble, but there are no signs of anything serious.

Marquis Ito had a most enthusiastic reception when he arrived at Oiso on the 16th inst. The train had been delayed by the storm and was consequently 31 minutes late. Some fifty notables from Tokyo were on the platform to receive his Excellency and both sides of the road were densely packed by great crowds of people. The occasion was taken to open a new road which had been under construction since the beginning of the year and which is called the Tokwan-michi (Residency General Road). The Marquis entertained at luncheon all those who had come to meet him. He seemed to be in excellent health and spirits. His whole progress by train from the south had been a succession of ovations.

Whatever may be Count Okuma's opinion about the Russo-Japanese *Entente*, he is absolutely unqualified in his applause of the arrangement effected in Korea by Marquis Ito. The Count says justly that nothing would have been easier than to apply force in Korea, but that such a method would have estranged the sympathies of the nations from Japan, and Marquis Ito, fully appreciating the importance of this aspect of the problem, exercised consummate tact and patience, so that Japan has gained everything she wanted without sacrificing anything, and the Koreans have not even the consolation of being pitied.

Immediately on Marquis Ito's arrival at Oiso he was waited on by an Imperial Chamberlain who intimated his Majesty's desire to see the Resident-General. The Marquis, however, asked for a delay of three days in order to get his documents into shape. It was therefore decided that he should leave Oiso by the 7.50 train on the morning of the 20th, reaching Shimbashi at 10.21 a.m. In Tokyo the Marquis and his suite were to be met by Imperial carriages and escorted to the Palace by a body of mounted police. It goes without saying that a great gathering of distinguished personages, from the Lord High Chamberlain downwards, were expected to welcome the Marquis at Shimbashi, and the Mayor of Tokyo was to read an address of welcome. The Marquis is to lunch at the Palace, and subsequently, at the request of the Prime Minister, he will attend a council of Elder Statesmen and Cabinet Ministers. His Excellency's headquarters are to be at the Imperial Hotel during his sojourn in Tokyo.

The House of Representatives has decided that all its members now in the capital shall attend at Shimbashi to receive the Marquis on his arrival, and that a welcome party shall be organised at whatever time or place are convenient to him, and for the purpose of these arrangements a committee of five has been appointed. Three other entertainments are also spoken of; one by the Prime Minister, one by the Tokyo Municipality, and one by the business men of the city.

The *Seiyu kai* are very actively availing themselves of the great prestige that accrues to their party from the signal success of their ex-leader in manipulating the Korean problem, and from that of their actual leader in negotiating the Franco-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese *Ententes*. These notable events will furnish valuable material in approaching the constituencies for next year's general elections. If the *Seiyukai* could win eight or nine additional seats, they would have an actual majority in the Lower House, which would be an unprecedented event in Japanese political history.

Certainly no Japanese statesman had ever received such an ovation as was accorded to Marquis Ito when he arrived in Tokyo on the 20th inst. It was a veritable triumphal entry, scarcely less enthusiastic than that given to Admiral Togo and Field Marshal Marquis Oyama. The original statement that an escort of Imperial Guards would not be accorded and that police would be substituted, was erroneous. A whole company of the Guards preceeded and followed the Imperial carriage in which the Marquis rode. On approaching the Palace the Marquis learned that arrangements had been made for him to enter by the front gate, an unprecedented honour, which, however, he declined. When he left the Palace, he had the Emperor's express orders to make his exit by the front gate.

The Council of State at which Marquis Ito is to submit his report about Korean affairs, and which will discuss the policy to be adopted hereafter towards that country, is expected to meet either to-day or to-morrow.

The House of Representatives is to hold its welcome meeting to-day in the principal hall of the Chamber. Marquis Ito, it is said, has promised to make a speech about Korea.

The Tokyo City, the Tokyo Municipality and the Business Men of the City have agreed to combine the entertainments contemplated by them. They will invite the Marquis to the Guest Hall of the recent Exhibition in Ueno Park on some day subsequent to the 25th. Four hundred prominent men of the capital are the leaders of this movement and each puts up ten *yen* towards the expenses. It is evident that the list of invitations will be very small as it is expected to comprise only a hundred men.

THE SILK QUESTION.

The *Jiji Shimpo* undertakes to give a full explanation of the trouble that has arisen between the foreign exporters of silk in Yokohama and the three Companies of Joshu which are the principal producers of *sanguri* silk in Japan. But we confess that our contemporary's explanation appears to us to labour under the reproach of one-sidedness. The situation it depicts is that, on the one hand, the three Joshu Companies, instead of exporting their silk through the hands of the foreign middlemen, recently made trial of direct export by entrusting two parcels of 40,000 *kin* each to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Yokohama Kiito Gomei Kaisha. This action on the part of the Companies is said to have been resented by the Yokohama exporters. They held a meeting to consider the question and decided to announce that they would abstain from further transactions with the three Companies, so long as these engaged in direct export. Is that quite credible? The three Companies are acting strictly within their legitimate rights when they essay the method of direct export, and to allege that merely because of that new departure the foreign middlemen in Yokohama have organised a boycott, is entirely foreign to the habits of these long-headed business men. There is evidently another side to the story and until we hear it, judgment must be suspended. The only instance that we can recall of anything like a combination on the part of the foreign merchants for the purpose of controlling the course of trade was the celebrated Kiito Niadzukari-jo of 1881, and on that occasion the Japanese, whatever may be said in defence of their fundamental idea, certainly tried to enforce in a somewhat arbitrary manner a sweeping revolution of the tradal custom hitherto existing. Opposition on the foreign side was only natural in the circumstances, but on the whole it must be admitted that the foreign resident merchant has always gone quietly on his way, attending to his business and avoiding combinations, boycotts, and all that class of performance.

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FINANCIAL.

Friday, August 16.

The new shares of the Tokyo Railway Company found their place duly on the Stock Exchange from the 16th inst. Hitherto transactions in these stocks have been of the nature of only promises to deliver, as the shares were not yet actually issued. Until the last few days these shares were quoted at from 26 to 27 *yen*, but owing to the debacle which set in from the 14th inst., their price fell from between 24 to 25 *yen*.

News received telegraphically by the *Jiji Shimpo* from London shows that there has been a strong upward movement in Japanese stocks. British Consols, French Rentes and Russian public securities also show an upward tendency.

The debacle which set in suddenly in the Tokyo share market from the 14th inst. is the subject of many conjectures, but the gist of the matter seems to be that the panic in New York furnished to the bears an opportunity of which they took full advantage. The fact is that the Tokyo newspapers have been in a state bordering on bewilderment during the past five months with regard to stock-exchange affairs. They have maintained an optimistic attitude, and indeed it must be confessed that there was not much apparent room for any other view. But the market has obstinately refused to justify these forecasts, and as a consequence we find the tone of the press gradually losing firmness.

Saturday, August 17.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun*, Mr. Loonen has been eminently successful in his endeavours to interest French capitalists in Japanese industries. He went home some months ago carrying with him several clever schemes, and fortune favoured him in so far that the Franco-Japanese *Entente* just synchronised with his presence in Paris. Thus he is said to have procured the provisional co-operation of a number of strong capitalists, and eleven of these are now *en route* from France to Japan *via* Siberia. They are expected to arrive at Tsuruga on the 23rd inst., and it is said that the French Government has communicated with the Japanese Government on the subject of their coming. Our contemporary says that among the projects which are likely to be quickly taken up, one is for the construction of a fine harbour at Moji. Fifteen million *yen* are to be expended upon this, one half being put up by the Japanese and the remainder by the French. Another project is the formation of a compressor company which will use a machine already patented in France for preparing the sites of buildings. It is stated that however unfavourable ground may be by nature for building purposes, this new method can render it adaptable.

The *Mainichi Dempo* writes in a very pessimistic strain about the Kyoto City loan of 20 million *yen*. All the money is not required at once. In fact its payment might be spead over a considerable interval, hence if there were any reasonable prospect of obtaining it in the foreign market ultimately, Japanese banks might not be indisposed to grant temporary accommodation. It would be necessary, however, that any banks committing themselves to the enterprise, should be prepared to carry it through to the end, and none seems ready to pledge itself to that extent unless foreign capital be in the background. We are a little surprised at this pessimistic view. One would suppose that the foreign money market was completely closed to Japan. But such is very far from being the case. There can be no doubt that time alone is needed to restore the confidence of foreign capitalists.

The *Nippon*, quoting an anonymous banker, gives expression to what we think must be regarded as a fine fear. This authority says that the coffers of the various banks are filled with money lying idle, and that the rate of interest now ruling at about 2 *sen* daily will soon fall to 1.9 *sen* and possibly even lower. This means that the fever of industrial enterprise will again break out, with corresponding appreciation on the share market, and the country will have to pass again through a period of inflation such as was experienced in the fall of last year and the spring of this. In fact a precisely similar state of affairs existed in the autumn of 1906, and far-seeing men then urged the Government to issue Treasury Bills or to adopt some other means of calling up unused capital. The Government, however neglected this precaution and the result need not be now described. It appears to us (*Japan Mail*) that this is a somewhat far-fetched apprehension. In the first place, our own information does not go to show that any such large plethora of idle money exists or that there is any prospect of the banks lowering their rate of interest on fixed deposits, which after all is the great test. In the second place, bankers, in whose memory the warning of the immediate past is still very fresh, may be trusted to exercise the fullest discretion in granting accommodation to projectors, while at the same time operators on 'Change have been too hardly hit to be rash.

It appears to be thought that the sharp but apparently temporary depression which overtook the Tokyo share market from the evening of the 14th inst. was due mainly to the impatience of holders who for many days had been waiting for a rise and who, seeing no prospect of immediate improvement, grew tired of delay and threw their shares on the market expecting to get the rates then current. Just at that moment there arrived the news of the panic in New York, and this, although not a prime cause, certainly exercised much contributory influence, being vigorously exploited by the bears. The publication of the Russo-Japanese *Entente* on the 15th inst. gave a salutary check to the debacle, and probably the consequent appreciation of Japanese securities on the London market as well as the rise in the price of Consols will contribute to that result. The fact is, however, as every close observer must have seen, that the middle of each month is always a period of comparative depression on the Stock Exchange, since it is then that speculative holders unload so as not to be caught on the threshold of settlement day. The next fortnight too is a critical time in Japan. The two-hundredth-and-tenth day falls on the 2nd of next month and the weather on either side of that date is of critical importance to the rice crop.

Sunday, August 18.

There has been talk for some time of municipal loans to be issued by Kobe, Kyoto and Nagoya, and debentures to be issued by the Sugar Refining Company, by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company and by the Fuji Spinning Company. These various operations would have immediately involved a sum of 17 million *yen*, and it was hoped that they could have been negotiated in the domestic market at from 6 to 6½ per cent. But the banks are not willing to lock up their capital at such a rate. The Mitsu Bishi Bank, according to the *Shogyo Shimpo*, has accommodated the Kobe Municipality to the extent of one million, and the Sugar Refining Company (Formosa), being under special obligations, is said to have borrowed 3 millions from the First Bank and the Industrial Bank at 7 per cent. The other loans have been postponed for the time. All this does not look very like that plethora of unemployed capital about which some newspapers have been recently writing.

There seems to be considerable talk at present in England about violations of English patents by Japanese merchants in China. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has taken the matter up, but the Japanese are understood to insist that the forgers are for the most part Chinese subjects who carry on their operations in the name of Japanese, and that there can be no effectual remedy until the Chinese Government itself enacts and enforces laws for the protection of trade marks.

There has been no improvement on the Japanese share market. On the contrary Saturday was distinctly a day of no buying and all prices showed depression though the afternoon saw a light upward impulse. The market seems to have relapsed into the condition that existed about a month ago.

Monday, August 19.

There is a great deal of talk about the electric lighting question in Tokyo. It will evidently be a very serious matter for the present Electric Lighting Company if the Tokyo Railway's application be granted, as it seems pretty certain to be. The immediate result, according to apparently trustworthy estimates, would be that the Electric Light Company must lose at least 10,000 of its present customers. On the other hand, this Company claims that its water-power scheme will be in operation next month and that it will then be able to supply light at rates nearly as cheap as those offered by the Tokyo Railway Company. It does not appear, however, that great confidence is placed by the public in this water-power scheme. In the first place the plan is not extensive enough. It delivers only 18,000 horse-power in the City, and the Company's actual present requirements demand 14,000, so that there would practically be little margin for development. Besides, from an engineering point of view, the project is said to be open to many objections; objections such that it would not be an unreasonable apprehension to look forward to the City being entirely deprived of light during a period of several days. The Electric Light Company has a supplementary project which would increase the horse power to 36,000, but it would require a further outlay of 6½ million *yen*. In these circumstances it is easy to understand that whenever official permission seems to be on the verge of being granted to the Railway Company talk is heard of a combination between the two rivals. Combination is not unlikely to take place sooner or later, but we greatly doubt its feasibility at present.

For some time past there has been much talk of the construction of a large harbour at Moji. The position is of vital strategical importance, and moreover, Moji promises to be one of Japan's great tradal outlets. Investigations and surveys have been carried on for a considerable time and are now said to be on the verge of completion. The ex-

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penditure involved will be very heavy: seventy or eighty millions of *yen* are spoken of, but of course this outlay will be spread over a series of years. French capitalists, as we stated in a previous issue, are planning the construction of a large dock at Moji, and it would seem that this project ought to be a financial success.

The *Asahi* has an article with regard to the Yensui Seito-Kaisha (Sugar Refining Company of the Yensui Lake), a Formosan concern. The Company was originally formed with a capital of 300,000 *yen*, but in spite of very material assistance granted by the Viceroy of Formosa, want of funds prevented any satisfactory development. Ultimately Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company agreed to lend 150,000 *yen* on condition of being entrusted with the whole sale of the Company's sugar, and thus sugar bearing the brand A S.B. came to be well known in the European market. The Sugar Company then decided to enlarge its organisation. It converted itself into an affair with a capital of 5 million *yen*, one quarter of which was collected without any difficulty. But when the time came for calling up the next quarter, the directors found themselves confronted by the acute financial depression which set in last spring. They therefore had to consider whether it would not be wiser to defer the call, and in the meanwhile to obtain funds abroad. Accordingly the President, Mr. Arai, proceeded to Europe, and it is now stated, that, through the agency of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Company, he has succeeded in placing 900,000 *yen* worth of 7 per cent. debentures, so that the Company will now be able to procure first-class machinery and develop its enterprise.

A most discouraging account is given of the cotton spinning industry in Shanghai by a Japanese expert who is connected with the work and who is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun*. He says that there are eleven spinning factories in Shanghai. Two of them are under English management, one under German, and three under Japanese. They are all, according to this account, in a similarly unfortunate position, the outcome of their work being invariably a loss. Large quantities of their products are stored at Hangkow, Shanghai, and elsewhere, but they find no buyers. This is the point in the story which is not fully explained. There is no suggestion that the yarns produced in Shanghai are inferior to those of Japan or India, yet while the latter easily find a market the former are unsaleable. We gather from this informant's statement that, in his opinion, the two great difficulties against which the Shanghai mills have to contend are an import duty of 5 per cent. on raw cotton, and the presence of the compradore. Much stress is laid upon this second factor. The mills of course depend mainly upon a supply of native cotton. This they can procure only through the compradore, who charges his own price. Then again when it comes to selling the yarns, the compradore's services have to be again requisitioned and again he levies a substantial percentage on the sale. All this is probable enough but what about the five factories which are entirely in Chinese hands? The compradore question ought not to concern them in any way, except that it handicaps their rivals. Yet it would seem that these Chinese factories are just as unsuccessful as those under foreign management. Last year the comparative failure of the Chinese cotton crop naturally dealt a severe blow to the Shanghai mills, but a better yield is anticipated this year and possibly it may be attended by some improvement in the industry. The *Asahi's* informant seems to think, however, that bad organization has much to do with the unpromising state of affairs.

Tuesday, August 20.

In spite of the great depression in the share market, which shows no sign of improving, it does not appear that business enterprise is by any means defunct. Thus we read in the *Kokumin* that during the month of July new companies were formed involving capital to the extent of 14,650,000 *yen*, and the capitals of existing companies were increased to the extent of 12,957,000 *yen*. It thus results, according to the *Kokumin*, that from July 1905 to July 1907 the capital pledged on account of new companies totalled 1,211,238,000 *yen* and that pledged on account of increasing old companies totalled 494,682,000 *yen* the grand aggregate being 1,705,920,000 *yen*. Our contemporary says nothing about the really important point as to how much of this aggregate was paid up, how many of the companies have since then been dissolved, and how many never got beyond the state of projection.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has a note confirming the report that the Tokyo Railway Company's application for permission to extend its electric lighting enterprise to a section of the whole region traversed by its lines will be officially granted at the close of this month. Our contemporary adds that the rates charged by the Tokyo Railway Company are kept a profound secret, but it is nevertheless pretty generally understood that they will not greatly exceed one-half of the prices now charged by the Electric Light Company. Doubtless the latter will make a great struggle to retain its business, and indeed its prosperous existence is not at all threatened, since the concession asked for by the railway extends only to a belt 840 yds. wide on either side of the track. In fact it may be said that what the Railway Company will get, if its application be rightly construed, is permission to furnish light to areas a mile in width traversing the City in the direction of its lines. The whole of the rest of the space will remain in the sole possession of the Electric Light Company, its only rival beings the Gas Company.

The Tokyo share market continues to show nothing but depression. People seem to be in a state of complete indifference, and the volume of business done is extraordinarily small. On the 19th inst. from 40 to 50 minutes is said to have sufficed for all the transactions put through, and the schedule issued daily by the Stock Exchange showed a long list of blanks. The most significant fact was that the shares of the Exchange itself fell some four points at the close of the afternoon session. The price at which these shares stand is generally the surest indication of the state of the market: a rise in their quotation is almost a certain prelude to an all-round improvement in tone, and *vice versa*. One of the great difficulties, if not the chief difficulty, at present is that speculators are too timid to hold. They buy at the first symptom of a rise and hasten to sell as soon as ever a point of rest seems to have been reached, so that every upward tendency ultimately develops a check upon itself. At present prices are quite ridiculously low, and the prevailing impression seems to be that there will be no substantial improvement until next month, if even then.

Wednesday, August 21.

The Yokohama Electric Railway Company has called on its shareholders to pay up within the last ten days of the current month one quarter of the 8 millions by which the Company recently increased its capital, thereby bringing the total from one million to three. The next installment of the added capital will be obtained by loan, and work is to be undertaken at once with the object of building in the neighbourhood of Hodogaya a new power station which will develop 1,000 kilowatts (1,300 horse power), and of making preliminary arrangements for extending the line to Kamakura and Yokosuka. The Company is said to contemplate an ultimate increase of its capital to 10 million *yen*.

It is evident that the Japanese will soon discover that they would have done better to place their demands for foreign money on a lower level, and thus to have avoided the mistake of killing the goose that laid the golden egg. The Government financiers, much wiser in their generation than some of their countrymen have been, contracted their first war-loan on terms which, though denounced in Japan at the time, were really wise, inasmuch as they whetted the appetite of the foreign investor. But after the war, what with competition among foreign syndicates and what with inflated ideas on the side of Japanese borrowers, the foreign investor became imbued with an idea that he was being unfairly exploited, and the consequence was that he drew in his horns altogether. It results that Japanese borrowers are thrown back upon their domestic market and they have to pay accordingly. The Kobe Municipality, for example, has to give 6 per cent. to the Mitsui Bank for a sum of one million, which is to be repaid in a year and a half, and the Dai Nippon Seito Kaisha (Sugar Refining Company) is said to be borrowing 3 millions from the First Bank and the Industrial Bank on terms which work out at 7 per cent. and 93 *yen* net receipts, in other words an interest of 8 per cent. as the money is to lie unpaid for three years and then to be fully paid off in seven.

Thursday, August 22.

An anonymous writer in the columns of the *Mainichi Dempo* predicts that French capitalists will experience much difficulty in carrying out their idea of combined industrial enterprises in Japan. The three reasons assigned by this critic are, first, that interpreters having an adequate knowledge of the French language are very difficult to obtain in Japan; secondly, that the experts hitherto sent from Europe have not been first-class men; and thirdly, that all newcomers obtain from foreign residents of the treaty ports such a discouraging estimate of Japanese character and methods as to be almost deterrent. To us (*Japan Mail*) these reasons appear to have very little weight. The last is indeed of some consequence, but in the case of the French Syndicate it may be said that these obstacles have been already overcome.

There are very conflicting accounts about the Joshu silk question. According to the *Shogyo Shimpo*, which is generally quite trustworthy in these matters, the abstention of the foreign middlemen from purchasing the Joshu Companies' silk has had a disastrous effect upon the price of the latter, and the Joshu sericulturists are beginning to appreciate the unwisdom of flying in the face of their customers. But

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the *Mainichi Dempo* gives a wholly different version. It says that this is not the first occasion by any means on which the Joshu Companies have had recourse to direct export, and that, as a matter of fact, nine-tenths of their produce are already pledged to the three principal direct exporters, so that the fraction affected by the decision of the foreign middlemen is a mere bagatelle.

The Far Eastern Muslin Company, which was started last January with a capital of 2 million *yen*, has experienced some delay owing to lateness in receiving machines ordered from America. The present outlook is that the factory will not be in full working order for another twelve months. There have hitherto been only two muslin manufactories in Japan and their success has not been signal, owing, it is said, to the fact that they made cheapness their great consideration and paid little attention to durability.

It is stated that the Government will effect the conversion of a quantity of Treasury bills before the close of this month. This does not mean that there will be any real repayment of outstanding notes; it will be merely a substitution of new engagements for old. There is talk also of the Treasury issuing additional bills to the extent of 7 or 8 hundred thousand *yen*.

It was stated some time ago that the five principal fire insurance companies of Japan, finding that they were cutting each other's throats by their system of competition, had decided to combine and to charge a fixed and considerably enhanced rate. This project has now encountered a serious obstacle in the shape of competition on the part of foreign insurance companies. These latter, combining with the minor Japanese companies, are offering rates considerably lower than those charged by the five big companies mentioned above.

The prospects of the rice crop are declared to be much above the average. Climatic conditions have not been absolutely favourable throughout, but on the whole the record has been good, and unless something extraordinary should soon occur, the crop is considered to be safe.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE "ENTENTE."

The *Seiyu-kai* and the *Daido Club* have shown strong approval of the Russo-Japanese *Entente* and it appears certain that arrangements will be made for a congratulatory demonstration on the part of the House of Representatives as a body. The only dissentient voice is that of Count Okuma. He is represented as saying that were the *Entente* limited to the published document, there would not be room for anything but approval. The supplementary protocol, however, is quite a different affair. What its contents are the Count does not state, but he hints plainly that they are highly unfavourable to Japan, and that in short Russia has succeeded in making a tool of her. Inasmuch, however, as these views do not appear in the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*, which is the Progressists' Organ, we hesitate to credit them implicitly.

The *Seiyu-kai* have adopted a very unequivocal but moderately worded resolution with regard to the Russo-Japanese *Entente*. They say that this *Entente* crowns the efforts which Japan has been making for several years by succouring Korea and by preserving the integrity of China. The resolution adds that it is now possible to declare that Far Eastern peace is perfectly secured, and concludes with the hope that the relations between the two high contracting parties may constantly increase in cordiality.

The Progressists, however, have assumed a peculiar attitude towards the *Entente*. They recognise it to be desirable in the interests of the country's foreign policy, but they decline to recognise it in any sense as an achievement of her statesmen. They further allude to the rumoured existence of a secret protocol providing that, in return for formal recognition of her position in Korea, Japan has agreed to recognise outer Mongolia as within Russia's sphere of influence. If such an arrangement exists, the Progressists declare that it would be in plain conflict with one of the principal declared purposes of the *Entente* itself, namely, the preservation of China's integrity, but they decline to believe in its existence since an emphatic public denial has been made by the Foreign Office. In the circumstances they see no occasion to appoint a committee of investigation, nor do they think it necessary to pass any resolution with regard to the *Entente*.

We are bound to say that the action of the Progressists, under whatever leader they may now be moving, suggests that they are sacrificing something of the dignity of a great political party on the altar of prejudice. There are ample instances of that kind of thing in the history of British politics, but two wrongs do not make a right, and the Progressists have had such a fine record hitherto that one can not but desire to see them behave with a little more magnanimity. With regard to the recently concluded Korean Convention, which elicits whole-hearted praise from their ex-leader, Count Okuma, the Progressists as a body adopted the curious course of refraining from any definite expression of opinion and declaring that everything depended on the manner of giving effect to the new arrangement. Apparently they could not forget for a moment that the founder of their rival party, the Seiyu-kai, was also the negotiator of the Convention. They are assuming a similarly amorphous attitude towards the Russo-Japanese *Entente*. Their line is that pending the publication of the supplementary protocol or of whatever agreement may be attached to the *Entente*, it would be premature to express any opinion one way or the other. If they stop there, they would at least get credit for prudent reticence, but they go on to say, according to newspaper reports, that Russia was already fully pledged to the principle of the open door and of China's integrity, and that consequently to negotiate with her a compact providing for these things only was altogether a work of supererrogation. That does not appear to be the opinion of the world, and we venture to predict that the Progressists will be left in the enjoyment of a monopoly of such views.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

A very sensible letter on the above subject signed "Shinshuku Ronin" appears in a recent issue of the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*. The writer says that when the High School teachers who met in Tokyo to discuss this topic a short time ago simply recommended the formation of smaller classes for teaching English and the discontinuance of the practice of trying to teach German and English at the same time, they did not go far enough. The present defective knowledge of English displayed by High School students is wholly traceable to the manner in which English is taught in Middle Schools. The text-books used there are far too easy to serve as a preparation for understanding the books used in High Schools. Middle School graduates, thanks to the leniency of the examiners in English, may manage to scrape through the entrance examination for the High Schools. But the first term's work at once reveals to them the fact that, in order to master the text-books in use, they must spend many weary hours over the dictionary and the phrase book. The inadequacy of the instruction given in Middle Schools, and the comparative ignorance of English of the Japanese teachers employed, are familiar to all the Middle School graduates who succeed in entering High Schools. Reform must begin at the root of the evil complained of. English should be well taught during the last 2 years of the Primary School course. Correct pronunciation should be insisted on when boys are 10 or 11 years old, and only Japanese who can converse and compose in English should be employed in Middle Schools. English should be used instead of Japanese for teaching by certain Japanese teachers, and students should be encouraged to converse with each other in English and ask questions in class in the same language. The whole system of teaching English in Government schools needs alteration. As long as the High Schools have hundreds of badly prepared students thrust upon them with the request that in three short years they will turn them into good English scholars, notwithstanding the fact that numbers of other subjects use up the brains of these students every week, the University professors will go on complaining of the poor material that is handed over to them by the High Schools. That the few well prepared students to be found in every High School class make rapid and sometimes astonishing progress in English during their three years' course and go to the University thoroughly well up in the language suffices to prove that the High Schools are wrongly blamed for the present state of affairs.

Tokyo journals give what professes to be an analysis of the decision adopted by the Educational Department with regard to the foreign language difficulty. One proposal, it will be remembered, was to reduce the number of foreign languages taught at the Middle and High Schools, and to devote the money thus saved to providing better facilities for the study of the surviving language or languages. This plan has been abandoned for obvious reasons. The decision adopted is said to be, first, that the number of students in each language class shall be reduced by about one-half; and, secondly, that the number of language teachers shall be increased at the rate of two per term in the High Schools only, during three terms. As there are only seven High Schools throughout the Empire, this would mean a total increase of 42 additional teachers. But it appears that even that programme will have to be reduced on account of financial considerations. We observe that the salaries of these teachers of foreign languages are put at 100 *yen* per month, which means of course that Japanese not foreigners are to be employed.

A slight outbreak of fire, which, however, was quickly subdued, took place at No. 50 on Monday night.

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CHINA.

There are many telegrams about the progress of events in Peking but it is extremely difficult to construct a consecutive story out of them. The views of the reformers seem to be focussed on the necessity of breaking down the barriers between the Manchu and the Chinese. Steps recommended for that end are the disbanding of the Eight Banner Corps, the sanctioning of intermarriage between the two races, abolition of distinctive phraseology in official documents, and so forth. All this has little to do directly with the reforms of which China is supposed to stand in need, the obvious aim being to strengthen the ruling dynasty. Meanwhile there are a great many rumours about disquiet on the part of the various disaffected associations, and there is a story that Viceroy Yuan has sent detectives specially to Shanghai to effect the arrest of two important suspects.

Telegrams from Peking indicate that China has received the news of the Russo-Japanese *Entente* with some disquiet. The brevity of the document suggests to her the existence of a supplementary convention of some kind, and she infers that everything concealed from her must be inimical to her interests. There is no statement as to whether the Waiwupu, on receipt of the official copy of the *Entente*, inquired whether this represented the whole agreement.

It is telegraphed from Peking that a a new bureau has been established there under the presidency of Prince Su. The name of the bureau shows that its business is to be connected with the establishment of a system of local autonomy, which, it will be recollected, is one of the main features of Viceroy Yuan's scheme of reform. The Viceroy has elaborated a most excellent and well thought out programme for the purposes of the metropolitan province over which he presides, and if his ideas were universally adopted, a vast change would be effected in Chinese local administration.

The Chinese Government seems to think that the Russo-Japanese *Entente* will have a great effect on the fortunes of Manchuria. They have ordered all the senior officials in the Three Eastern Provinces to submit reports on the state of affairs subsequent to the publication of the *Entente*.

We recently stated that a member of the Hanlin College had addressed a memorial to the Throne urging that all Chinese students now in Japan should be recalled and that none should be allowed to replace them in the future. It is reported that Prince Su strongly opposes this memorial. The Prince's argument is that to recall all the students because a small fraction of their number have shown a rebellious spirit would be about as sensible as to give up eating altogether because a morsel of food had once gone wrong. The memorial itself is interesting as an illustration of the extreme lengths to which some Chinese conservatives are prepared to go. Nevertheless this conservatism has undoubtedly its uses. Had it not declared itself in Japan at a timely moment, many of the qualities which make for Japanese greatness would have been in serious danger of extinction.

The newly established China Japan Company which has been organised by combining four smaller companies hitherto engaged in the transport trade of the Yangtsz, is said to be in a very flourishing condition. Its methods of obtaining custom are eminently successful and altogether it has assumed formidable dimensions. We now read in Tokyo papers that the three companies, namely the Ewo, the Taku and the China Merchants, have combined to compete with the above Company and have already made heavy reductions in their rates. As yet the injurious effects of the competition have not been experienced by the Japanese company, but doubtless the situation will evolve some acute phases before long.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF JAPAN.

The Committee of the International Exhibition of 1912, seeing that various titles have been applied to the fair by foreign writers, have announced that the authorized English name shall be the "Grand Exhibition of Japan." We are surprised that the term "International" has been omitted, nor can we think that its omission is well advised. The Committee further give notice of an important fact. It appears that several Japanese merchants have already communicated with their correspondents in Europe and America in the sense that if the correspondents desire to send exhibits to Tokyo, the Japanese merchants will make all necessary provision as to space and arrangements. But the committee give notice that such procedure will not be allowed. The plan pursued will be that the Japanese Government will communicate with foreign governments for the purpose of securing their co-operation, and that no exhibits will be received from a country unless its government has officially announced approval. After that preliminary has been satisfied, intending exhibitors will have to comply with whatever measures are indicated by their own government. An announcement has already been sent to the various foreign governments. It says that the Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of April, 1912, and will remain open until the 31st of October. The Central Government devotes a sums of 10 million *yen* to the purposes of the Exhibition, besides which large contributions will be made by the provinces. There will be three main buildings within which space will be duly alloted for foreign exhibits, but if any foreign country or any foreign exhibitor desire to have a special compartment, land will be given without charge for the purpose. Every facility will also be accorded in the matter of customs dues. This last proviso doubtless means that no import duties will be charged unless articles are sold, but the fact is not clearly stated in that form.

ESCAPE FROM TAXATION.

There is no greater abuse connected with taxation in this country, says the *Jiji Shimpo*, than the way in which a very large number of people succeed in avoiding their liabilities under existing laws. The Government has tried to put a stop to this evil. It has even gone to the length of inquiring at banks concerning the amount of money standing to the credit of tax-payers, but still the abuse continues. As things are now, the burden of taxation is borne by a public-spirited minority of private citizens and by Government employees and others the amount of whose incomes is known to everybody. The majority either escapes payment altogether or pays a mere fraction of what the law demands. The *Jiji* thinks that the present system of classifying incomes and determining corresponding rates of payment should be abandoned. In order to escape the higher rate of payment, taxpayers perpetually understate their incomes. Though this classification aims at making taxation fair, seeing that most income-tax payers habitually understate their incomes, the result is gross unfairness. The *Jiji* is in favour of having a percentage rate only on all incomes above a certain figure. In order to secure payment, according to our contemporary, dividends paid to shareholders should be taxed while the money is still in the hands of the officers of joint stock companies. The *Jiji* thinks that it will be a long time before public spirit here in the matter of paying taxes reaches the level it occupies in England. The Government must take the people as they find them and devise measures for making evasion of liabilities next to impossible. This can only be done by exploring the sources of incomes in a thorough manner.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

There has been another serious railway accident closely resembling that which took place some years ago when a train on the Nippon Railway was blown over the Hokigawa bridge. This time the catastrophe occurred at the Karasu River on the Kamizuke line. It seems that one or more of the piers of the bridge had been undermined by the recent floods, and the bridge gave way under the weight of the passing train, so that several cars were precipitated into the river from a height stated to have been over a hundred feet. One passenger was killed and twelve were hurt more or less seriously.

There has also been a collision on the Nankai Railway in Shikoku owing to a signalman's mistake. Three persons were severely injured and eleven had minor hurts.

We may mention in this context that accidents are much more frequent than they ought to be on the Tokyo Railway. The newspapers state that no fault whatever is to be found with the appliances of the line, and that the blame must be laid upon the motormen and conductors. But if our own testimony were asked we should say that no small part of the fault lies at the door of the wayfarers themselves. There appears to be an idea, especially on the part of men drawing loads, that tram cars must always be prepared to get out of the way of anybody and everybody.

A passenger train on the evening of Aug. 16th overtook an empty train at the Namba station, Osaka. Serious damage was sustained by both trains, one person was severely injured and nine slightly.

A shocking railway accident occurred at 8 a.m. on Aug. 20th at Sukagawa station on the Nippon Railway, when a passenger train from Fukushima collided with a freight train which was discharging goods. The result was that both locomotives were severely damaged by tremendous explosions; some carriages of both trains were damaged; and one of the engineers, three conductors, and twenty of the passengers were more or less injured. It is said that prior to the arrival of the passenger train at a certain point near Sukagawa station, a danger signal was displayed, but the engineer and conductors took no notice and the train proceeded at usual speed.

Mr. P. F. G. Peason, a Belgian gentleman living in Akasaka, Tokyo, was examined in the Tokyo District Court on Aug. 15th. Tokyo papers say that in January this year, he promised a merchant of Kyoto that he would sell a lot of foreign illustrated post-cards and received a hundred *yen* as bargain money, but did not deliver the goods.

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THE ALLEGED IMPLICATION OF CHRISTIAN IN THE KANGWHA INSURRECTION.

A few days ago the correspondent of a Tokyo journal wired a rumour in the sense that American missionaries had instigated the Kangwha riots. We noted, in reproducing the story, that it would probably be found to be without foundation. The Right Reverend Bishop Harris now writes:—A letter just to hand from Dr. G. H. Jones of Seoul says:—

The Chemulpo paper (Japanese) comes out to-day with a wild story that the insurrection at Kanghwa was originated by Christians. If such a story gets abroad in Japan, deny it *in toto*. No Missionary on this island had any connexion with the riot. No American Missionaries reside on the island. * * * At Kanghwa we have 3,500 Christians out of a total population of 17,000. When the Imperial Decree ordering the disbanding of the Army reached Kanghwa, a local society united with the soldiers, seized arms and rose in insurrection. They tried to make our various Christians join them, but the Rev. Mr. Son, the pastor, held our people steady and sent a messenger to me. On my request Mr. Maruyama sent a captain and eight officers to protect the Christians. The Christians wear a badge and are very kindly treated by the Japanese policemen.

The Bishop also encloses an interesting letter from Dr. Jones, which runs as follows:—

Seoul, Korea, July 28, 1907.

MY DEAR BISHOP HARRIS,—Your kind letter of the 21st just at hand and I hasten to thank you for your kind offer to come if we should need you. I hasten to report that the crisis is safely passed, city is normal and the strong hand of Japanese law is visible everywhere as a guarantee that there will be no further uprising. As my last letter indicated we have passed through a very perilous and trying time. I had the responsibility of watching for the safety of our missionaries, protecting our property and "holding on to," our Korean Christians to keep them out of harm's way. Our property has not been in the least jeopardy. The missionaries are all safe and I am glad to say that among the 210 Koreans wounded and killed during the disturbance, and many put under arrest, there is not even one of our Christians. The native pastors have loyally supported me and, while many were engaging in the anti-Japanese disturbance, many of our Christians were gathered in prayer groups asking that violence and bloodshed might be averted. You will have noted that Mr. Zumoto fully refuted the charges of complicity of the Y. M. C. A. with the disturbance. The report was sent by some enterprising Japanese reporter who thus hoped to make a "scoop." You know also that the Japanese paper at Chemulpo reported that Scranton's journey to Kongju in a special car was for the purpose of raising an army of 2000 Christians with which to attack the Japanese.

On the other hand a crack-brained agitator on Friday pulished a fiery note against me as the pro-Japanese Moksa. A good many of the Christians are out "gunning" for him figuratively, and are making the town hot for him. So it goes. There has been no monotony—something "doin" all the time. It has all been very interesting and promises to continue so.

The people take the new agreement in a very philosophical way. Some seem to think that they don't realize its significance, but they do very fully. They accept and are watching to see what the Marquis will do. That is all that is necessary. He will win them over to his side for he always "wins."

Ever Yours, GEO. HEBER JONES.

THE SPY QUESTION.

Since the assassination of Mayeda by a man who believed him to be a Russian spy—if that was indeed the true motive of the murder—there has been a silly tendency on the part of some minor newspapers to suggest that certain Russian subjects engaged in the business of pedagogy in Japan, make spying their real occupation. Such foolish fancies are not the monopoly of any nation, and no one suggests that the Japanese are more prone to them than others. But that is small consolation to these Russian residents who, in consequence of these baseless insinuation, find themselves the centres of unpleasant observation and comment. The Russian Minister has thought it expedient to enter a protest against this sort of thing through the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun*. His Excellency declares that the duty entrusted to him by his Sovereign in connection with his appointment to the Legation in Tokyo was to restore the relations between Russia and Japan to their old friendly footing. M. Bahkmetieff alludes in a feeling manner to the embarrassment attending his first efforts in that direction, but says that those efforts have resulted in a degree of success which he could hardly have anticipated. It would be most regrettable if the happy state of affairs now nearly brought about were marred by the circulation of groundless rumours such as have been inspired by this spy question. His Excellency emphatically declares that the three gentlemen who are objects of suspicion have absolutely no function whatever in the nature of spying. They are simply men of science who labour for the promotion of general information and with the object of furthering a better mutual knowledge between Japan and Russia. Nothing could be more unjust than to taboo these men merely because some wholly misinformed person has fixed upon them an unwarrantable stigma.

REWARDS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY AFTER THE WAR.

It will be remembered that after the war a sum of 150 million *yen* was set aside for the purpose of rewards to the Army and Navy. The apportionment and delivery of this money has proved a most arduous task owing to the great number of persons involved. Some who should have been recipients have died; in the case of others representatives have not been forthcoming, while yet others have been represented by persons not competent. We read in the *Nippon* that up to the 19th inst. the total alloted to the two services was 112,644,920 *yen*, out of which the Army received 105,718,513 *yen* and the Navy 6,926,407 *yen*. There will doubtless be some other payments to make, but it is evident that the sum originally alloted will prove considerably more than sufficient. The distribution in the case of the Army is given as follows:—

	Yen.	Numbers.
Officers	6,043,250	15,765
High Civil Officials attached to the Army	494,025	584
Non-commissioned Officers and Men	95,768,475	881,778
Inferior Civil Officials	2,416,987	26,013
Employees	995,776	68,441
Totals	105,718,513	992,581

DEATH OF HERR JOACHIM.

With the passing away at the age of seventy-six of Joseph Joachim the world of music loses one of the most interesting figures of the Victorian era. His fame will principally rest on his extraordinary skill as an instrumentalist, but he was too great an artist not to keep his own wonderful technical ability always subordinate of the interpretation of the music he was playing. His Monday and Saturday popular concerts at the old St. James Hall will long linger in the memory of all music-lovers. Born at Kitsee, near Presburg, Hungary, of Jewish parentage, he began his musical studies at the Conservatory of Music in Vienna. Before he was twelve he had won a name as a violinist, but it was not until 1850 that he first visited Paris, though some years before he had gone over to London. From that time onward he was a frequent visitor to the English shores and as the years rolled on Cambridge made him a Doctor of Music, Oxford followed suit, while Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In his wife, Madame Amalie Joachim, he had a worthy helpmeet for she was perhaps one of the greatest of German ballad and oratorio singers. She died in 1899. As a composer Joachim belonged to the school of Schumann and one of the most famous of his compositions is undoubtedly the "Concert a la Hongroise."

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Nothing is officially known as yet, it would seem, with regard to the employment of Chinese labourers on the Kyushu Railway. That the consent of a local Governor would have been an essential preliminary to the hiring of any foreign labourer in the interior of Japan, goes without saying, but, further, it would have been necessary for the Chinese labourers individually to comply with certain formalities, and according to the officials of the Home Department, which has been consulted by a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo*, no steps of that nature have been taken. Meanwhile the perplexity is increased by news that since May last 41 Korean labourers have been employed upon the Yokohama-Hachioji railway. They are said to have been paid 55 *sen* a day if they fed themselves and 25 *sen* if they were fed by the railway Company—a daily wage which does not materially differ from that paid to Japanese—and the Company had further to defray the full cost of their passage to Japan and half the cost of the return journey. A most unfavourable report is made as to the efficiency of these men. For rough work requiring mere muscular strength they are said to be good enough, but if any intelligence or handiness be needed, they break down conspicuously, and moreover they do not appear to have the slightest effective instinct of economy, for immediately on receipt of their wages they spend them in self-indulgence. Moreover 16 out of the 41 have absconded and their whereabouts is still unknown. In fact they are pronounced far inferior to the Chinese in many important respects. But did the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture sanction the employment of these men?

The climatic conditions have been somewhat disturbed for the past few days. There were four centres of depression cruising around. One of them had its origin in the Riukiu vicinity, whence it passed to Kyushu, thence to Shikoku, and thence across the centre of the main island into the Sea of Japan. This produced flooding in some districts and interruption of traffic, but it did not seriously damage the rice crop. The second made its first appearance in the neighbourhood of Noto, whence it ultimately passed up the Sea of Japan, striking Hokkaido *en route*. The third was a purely local affair, originating in Shinano and passing thence eastward, finally emerging into the sea at Boshu. The fourth had its genesis in the Yangtsz Valley, but it took its way thence across the north of Korea into Siberia, so that Japan was not affected. At present there are no reports of any new centre of depression.

A correspondent writes to us from London as follows:—"A man of two addresses namely R. Kano, Bangai 17, Hatago-machi, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan, and R. Kano, 1,

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Korai-bashi, Shichome, Osaka, Japan, recently inserted an advertisement in *The Times* to the following effect:—'A Japanese youth desires to exchange picture cards and letters in the English language only. Address as above.' To the numerous innocent people who replied to the above advertisement Mr. K. Kano sent the most filthy cards and printed books offering to supply them at certain prices. The books are printed in English, and for all I know, the man carrying on this blackguardly trade may be an Englishman, but of course Japan gets the discredit. Some time ago this sort of filth came from Holland, and got to such a pitch that the newspapers refused to publish advertisements even of banks or hotels from Holland until the matter was put a stop to. In this case a communication has been made to the Japanese Embassy, and it is to be hoped for the credit of Japan that some means may be found of coming down on this person and stopping any recurrence of such incidents. *The Times*, as might be expected of it, has refused all advertisements of this nature."

It is confidently affirmed that the new Commercial Treaty, the Fishery Convention and the *Entente* having now been concluded between Russia, and Japan the two Powers will raise their Tokyo and St. Petersburg Legations respectively to the rank of Embassies, and that the first ambassadors will be Mr. Baklmetieff and Mr. Motono. We may mention that the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce has sent a warmly congratulatory telegram to Mr. Iswolsky and Mr. Motono.

We have been hearing nothing from Formosa for some time but in this case no news is essentially good news. Had the aborigines been offering any resolute resistance, the fact would certainly have been telegraphed to Japan. We now learn that on the 19th inst. the Aiyu lines were securely linked up and that the attitude of the aborigines is pacific. There is no talk, however, of a fresh advance and we assume that it will not be made until climatic conditions are favourable.

THE BOOKSHELF.

"*Bibliography of the Japanese Empire.*" Vol. II.

MR. VON WENCKSTERN has published a second volume of his unique work. It comprises all literature about Japan from 1894 to the middle of 1906. Some idea of the dimensions of the book may be gathered from the statement that it contains 535 closely printed pages. One would suppose that such a voluminous compendium should amply suffice to include everything that has been written about Japan, but as a matter of fact it covers a period of only eleven and a half years. When Mr. Wenckstern published his first bibliography in 1895, the general comment was that his industry must be considered altogether unique, since there is no opportunity for making a literary reputation or obtaining pecuniary reward by such labours, while on the other hand the trouble and research involved are stupendous and the expense is very considerable. We learn from the author's introduction that the sale of the 1st volume covered the outlay incurred, but we strongly suspect that this refers to printer's and stationer's bills only, and that it does not include the large expenses involved in travelling hither and thither to collect materials for a volume of the kind. The book is not merely a mixtum-gatherum of publications about Japan. It is on the contrary carefully divided into 24 sections each devoted to a special subject, as for example, "Religion and Philosophy," "Travels," "Philosophy," Literature and Literary History," "Law" and so forth. It will at once occur to a reader that this arrangement throws some difficulty in the way of reference. That is certainly true, but the difficulty is largely obviated by an index in alphabetical order containing the names of authors and indicating the pages where their works are to be found. This index alone occupies 36 pages, from which fact some idea may be gathered of the extraordinarily comprehensive character of the work. It is evident that nobody interested in Japanese history, literature, or civilization can fail to supply himself with a copy of this most useful compilation. It is like a catalogue *raisonné* of a great collection, and we offer the author our sincere homage for the extraordinary energy and self-sacrifice he has displayed in compiling such a work. We may add that the printing is good (*Kobe Chronicle*) and the paper tolerable. In all other respects the technique is excellent. The proof reading alone must have been an immense labour, and we fail to detect any errors.

The Chinese Language and how to Learn it; by SIR WALTER HILLIER, K.C.M.G., C.B.

For many years Chinese Secretary to the British Legation in Peking and now Professor of Chinese at King's College, London, Sir W. Hillier is known to be one of the finest Chinese scholars in the world. A manual for students of the language, coming from such hands, commands respect even before we open its pages, and our respect grows when we come to look closer. The author's plan is to take the thousand ideographs in commonest use and to compile with them a number of exercises, with notes and explanations of a thoroughly helpful character, and when the student has mastered this much, Sir Walter Hillier tells him that he has learned one-third of all he need know for ordinary purposes. Of course the book commences with a table of sounds, for he that would attempt to acquire the Chinese language without mastering the sounds, would be as rational as though he set himself to master English without learning the alphabet. Then, after a brief but highly instructive essay on the method of writing, he proceeds to carry his pupils into the realm of phraseology, the scheme pursued being to accompany each English sentence with a rendering in which the oder is recast so as exactly to suit the Chinese idea, the English words themselves also being medified. Incidentally we observe that this method of Sir W. Hillier furnishes the first absolutely satisfying explanation of the origin of "pidjin" English. Take, for instance, the following example:—"You want what" (for "what do you want); "that piece is what thing" (for, "what is that thing?" "You look seed not have" (for, have you seen it?"); "he buy-sell not have mine large" (for, "his business is not as large as mine"); "I look see you, you not look seed me" (for, "I saw you but you didn't see me"), and so on. Is it not thus made abundantly plain that the Chinese themselves, when they invented pidjin English, merely adapted the words of the English vocabulary to the construction of their own language, and that their English visitors had very little to do with the task of building this curious language. At the bottom of each page the author gives a vocabulary of the words used in the sentences written above, the pronunciation being added in each case, as well as the corresponding ideograph. It need scarcely be said that much care is devoted to examining the caligraphic methods of the Chinese. The thousand characters are beautifully reproduced in large handsome and eminently clear type, chosen so as to be attractive and to suggest ease of acquisition. In fact, the whole plan of the work seems excellent, though we find difficulty in endorsing Sir Walter's estimate that the entire contents of the volume can be mastered in six months. That would involve learning six new ideographs daily, to say nothing of mastering the exercises, and probably even a student of exceptional capacity would find the task sufficient to occupy him for twice six months. The book is admirably brought out by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Company, and it has an introductory page from the pen of his Excellency Wang, Chinese Representative in London, which page is a most beautiful specimen of highly cultivated brush-work.

THE AIZAWA DAY NURSERY.

A little more than a year has passed since the fire swept through Aizawa destroying hundreds of homes of the very poor and with them the building that was to have been the home of the Day Nursery. It is just a year ago this month that the generous people of Yokohama expressed their sympathy for their poor neighbours so substantially that, within a month after the fire, it was possible to begin a new building for the Day Nursery, better suited in every way to its needs, than the old one could have been.

The auspicuous events of the year, the formal opening in November and the wonderful Christmas party arranged by the King's Daughters, have already been chronicled. The quiet routine which transforms some very pinched and dirty babies into clean, healthy, hearty, rollicking children may be seen any day in term time by any one who cares to visit the nursery.

Just now while elder brothers and sisters are home from school and can take care of the babies the faithful matron and her assistant are having a much needed rest, but in September the nursery must again open its doors to relieve weary mothers who must be bread winners for the family, and to train their babies in ways of health—physical and moral.

During the year eighty children have been so taught. Most of them bring two *sen* a day to pay, in part, for the food they eat, but the real expense of the nursery has been borne by residents and visitors to Yokohama, the Charity Club having assumed the support of the matron and the King's Daughters of any soldier's children who may attend.

With many thanks to all these kind friends we add the financial report for the half year ending June 30th, 1907.

Financial Report of the Aizawa Day Nursery, January—June, 1907.

		Cr.	Yen	Yen
Jan.	1—To Balance			177.80
	„ Gifts "Charity Club"		229.00	
		C.V.S.	50.00	
		Miss Rosebrook	5.00	
		King's Daughters	42.00	
		Mrs. Jewett	5.00	
		J. S. de Benneville	25.00	356.00
	„ Fees			64.97
				598.77

Dr.	
By Ground Rent	33.000
„ Teachers	120.000
„ Food	128.545
„ Janitor and Incidentals	22.320
June 30—By Balance	294.905
	598.770

AMY G. LEWIS, Treas.

Audited and found correct.

ANNE BLANCHE SLATE.

July 27th, 1907.

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THE RUSSO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE"

Tokyo newspapers are unanimous in applauding the Convention just concluded between Japan and Russia. Their view is that Chinese affairs were the only source of danger between the two Empires, and that the *status quo* and the integrity of China's dominions being now explicitly guaranteed by the *Entente*, the peace of the Far East has been definitely assured. Much importance is attached to the fact that the High Contracting Parties exchanged copies of all the treaties and conventions existing between them and China, and that they mutually agreed to respect such treaties and conventions in so far as their provisions do not contain anything incompatible with the principle of the open door and China's integrity. This interchange of documents, private as well as public, is regarded as an incontrovertible evidence of good faith and sincerity. It is also noted with much satisfaction that the *Entente* has been effected so shortly after a terrible war. Evidently the belligerents learned to respect each other, and where respect exists esteem follows easily. Another opinion expressed almost unanimously is that although, had this *Entente* existed ten years ago, the Russo Japanese War would never have occurred, yet inasmuch as the conclusion of such a compact could never have taken place without the war, the *Entente* may be said to be one of the latter's compensations—a dearly bought compensation, it is true, but all the more valuable. As for the rumour busily circulated in Tokyo within the last few days, to the effect that the *Entente* is supplemented by a secret agreement recognising outer Mongolia to be within Russia's sphere, it is effectually disposed of by Mr. Yamaza's public denial. Indeed an official denial was hardly necessary, for the recognition of any such right on Russia's side would have clearly conflicted with the fundamental principle of the *Entente*, namely the preservation of China's integrity. There may be a supplementary protocol—indeed some well informed publicists continue to assert its existence—but we may be sure that it does not contain any such provision about Mongolia.

For our own part the first impression produced by this *Entente* is a sense of Russia's magnanimity. Little more than two years have passed since the terrible struggle at Mukden was decided in Japan's favour. Two years is a mere drop in the ocean of international revenge. Russia was beaten, and all the circumstances of her defeat were such as to suggest that she must thenceforth harbour a passionate desire to re-assert her military prowess. Indeed we have it on record that when she signed the peace treaty at Portsmouth, she regarded the document as merely a temporary promise to be set aside as soon as ever a favourable occasion offered. But now she has had the conspicuous moral courage to stand forward and clasp hands with her victorious enemy. It is an act that will go down in the pages of history as one of the finest achievements standing to the credit of any nation. Russia has shown herself really great. It is not permissible to assume that any one man has been the dominant factor in bringing about this *Entente*. All Russia's principal statesmen must have been in accord with the idea. Yet we can not but think that had any other save M. Iswolsky presided over the Russian Foreign Office at this juncture, the conclusion of the *Entente* must have been at least deferred.

The second impression suggested by the *Entente* is that the gods certainly seem to have Japan in their bosom. We do not mean to imply that she has not qualified for, or is not deserving of, the blessings that have been showered upon her during the past fifty years, but we do think that few if any nations have ever had such an uninterrupted record of good fortune. Consider the annals of the present year for example. There has been the *Entente* with France, to which we may almost add the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, for though the latter does not belong to the record of 1907, its influence has largely contributed to that record. Then there has been the Korean affair, which must justly be regarded as an invaluable result from Japan's point of view. She has gained in the Peninsula a position universally recognised, which can not but inure to her great advantage in future, and which may be said to dispel any cloud of potential trouble the hung upon her political horizon. Then there is this *Entente* with Russia; in many respects the most signal of all Japan's successes. It is curious to reflect, as one reads the text of this *Entente* and recognises how completely it binds Japan to alliance of interests with the Occident—it is curious to reflect that only quite recently she was held up to the world as the head and front of the Yellow, Peril and that still more recently she was openly accused of contemplating a new war, and of purposing to recoup her losses at the expense of her neighbour, China, whose integrity she has now explicitly pledged herself to preserve. There can no longer be any doubt about the place that Japan occupies among the nations, and it should always be remembered that if, in 1904 and 1905, Russia involuntarily helped her to reach that place, the voluntary and magnanimous assistance of the great northern Power has now contributed materially to the final elevation.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND SEAMEN'S HOMES.

The Salvation Army having decided to withdraw from the work among the foreign sailors at Kobe which they took up at the request of the Committee of the Seamen's Institute some four years ago, a meeting was held at the Institute on Friday afternoon to consider what steps should be taken concerning the continuance of the work. Bishop Foss presided, and among those present were the Rev. J. W. Platt, Mr. J. B. Rentiers (British Vice-Consul), Mr. W. Campbell (Consul for Norway), Mr. C. Lange De la Camp, Mr. C. Crowther, Mr. P. S. Cabeldu, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. F. Parrott, and Mr. P. Fraser, who acted as Secretary for the occasion. Staff Captain Dodd (Superintendent of the Institute) and Major Eriksen, of the Salvation Army, were also in attendance. After discussion it was decided on the motion of Mr. Crowther to ask the Tokyo headquarters of the army to postpone the closing of the institute until the foreign community had had time to consider the position, and on the suggestion of Mr. Parrott a rider was added to the effect that a Committee should be appointed to consider the means by which relief should be afforded to seamen in future. On the motion of Mr. Wm. Campbell the following gentlemen were nominated and elected as a Committee:—Bishop Foss (Chairman) Mr. C. Lange De la Camp, Mr. H. A. C Bonar, the Rev. J. W. Platt, Mr. Crowther, and Mr. P. Fraser.

We note that the Salvation Army is taking similar steps with regard to the Home established by it in Yokohama. A circular from which we take the following has been issued:—

You will probably be aware that, ten years and a half ago, we purchased the business and furnishings of the old Pacific Hotel and turned the Hotel into a Home, with the object of providing for the naval and mercantile seamen who came to the Port. At that time a proportionately large number of these men required providing for and it was generally felt that, in spite of the existence of the Seamen's Mission, there was a good deal of work left for the Salvation Army to do among this class of men. During these past ten years we have done what we could to meet the need and we think that the work accomplished by Adjutant and Mrs. Harriss, and the Officers who proceeded them, has met with the approval of the Community generally and we have been credited with very largely transforming the character of the old-time "Blood Town." We are thankful to God for any measure of success that has attended our labours and it has been a joy to us to do what we could for the men who needed it. It has also been a satisfaction to us that we have been able to do this work with hardly any necessity to appeal to the community for financial help in connection with the Home. As you will know, however, the conditions of shipping in Japan have changed considerably during the past few years and there are not now the number of foreign seamen to deal with that there used to be. Since the acquisition of Wei-hai-wei by the British and of the Philippines by America, too, the visits of the warships of these two nations have been very infrequent. It has, therefore, been a question with us for some time as to whether the work to be done amongst the seamen was sufficient to warrant our keeping an Officer set apart for this purpose, especially as there is in Yokohama a Seamen's Institute that could probably provide for the best part of the men that do come.

The matter has now been brought to a decision by the financial condition of the Home. For some time now, owing to the falling off of the boarding and re-shipping business, the financing of the Home has been a great anxiety. A few months ago we made an appeal to the community on behalf of the Home and have to thank those who kindly rallied to our help, but the response was not sufficient to justify us in keeping the Home open and getting into further financial difficulty. We have, therefore, with very much regret, to announce that the Home will be closed early next month. The question of doing what is necessary to help the few distressed seamen that need it, is under consideration, and we may be able to do this in connection with a proposal for other social work in Yokohama.

BASEBALL.

After all it was found possible to arrange a baseball game against a naval team on Saturday afternoon. The U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* contributed the nine and in a very fast game defeated the Y.C. and A.C. by five runs to nothing. Players:

Y. C. & A. C.	U.S.S. "Pennsylvania."
Gunn, Thompson, r.f.	Calderhead, c.f.
Bird, c.f.	McWharter, l.f.
Gibbs, ef.	Spofford, 1b.
Becker, s.s.	Martin, c.
McChesney, 2b.	O'Connor, s.s.
Atkinson, 1b.	Bell, r.f.
Kellogg, 3b.	Stokes, 2b.
Thorne, c.	Goldfus, 3b.
Frey, p.	Glick, Freeman, p.

Umpire, Babbitt.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Y. C. & A. C. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
"Pennsylvania."	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	—	5

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GIRLS' CLUB EVENING FETE.

The weather was in a crabbed, tetchy mood on Wednesday evening and did its best to spoil the second garden fête organised in the Bluff Gardens by the Girls' Club of Yokohama. The moon was almost at the full and rose beautifully clear and refulgent, but soon after eight o'clock clouds began to gather and by a little after nine a sprinkling of rain fell. By this time the concert was well under way and between three and four hundred people must have been present in the gaily lighted gardens, and everyone hoped for the best. But the weather grew worse and worse. The first light drops changed gradually to a steady downpour and by the time that the "Star Spangled Banner" came along the rain was coming down in torrents. The Committee, however, stuck to their guns manfully and though many were drenched to the skin, they served refreshments to those that remained—and a very large number did remain to the very last—as though the Queen of the Night was smiling down tranquilly upon the scene. The President of the Club, Miss Strain, was ably assisted in the general arrangements by Miss Gorman and Mrs. Worden, while those who helped with the refreshments were the Misses Gordo, Russell (2), Stein, Winstanley and Woodruff (3), to whom hearty thanks are due.

Apart from the capital selections by the band of the U. S. Flagship *West Virginia*, the programme opened with a song by Mr. W. H. Lewis, "Son of Mine;" "The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond," was sung by Mr. Randall Hargreaves, which, being encored he again obliged with the "Evening Song" from *Tannhauser*; "The Songs of Araby," followed by Mr. A. E. Cooper, was also encored vociferously and in reply he sang "Is Love a Dream;" while Mr. Lewis' closing songs were "Whether we live or die" and "A Man's Story." The accompaniments were capitally played by Miss Blundell and Mr. Hargreaves. The band's selections were:—

March—"The Royal Dragoons" ..... *De Vine*
Medley—"Popularity" ..... *Harris*
Intermezzo—"Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... *Mascagni*
Selection—"Mam'selle Napoleon" ..... *Luders*
Caprice—"Awakening of the Lion" ..... *Kontski*
Waltz—"L'estudiantina" ..... *Waldteufel*
Opera—"Reminiscences of Verdi" ..... *Godfrey*
Mazurka—"La Bella Napoletana" ..... *Mauro*
Characteristic—"My Kickapoo" ..... *Tilzer*
March—"American Patrol" ..... *Meacham*

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

FIRE ON THE "WIK."

Messrs. Runge and Thomas are in receipt of a telegram that the steamer *Wik*, (1,819 tons), which left Yokohama on the 15th inst. caught fire off Idzu prefecture and burnt to the water's edge. The crew, consisting of Capt. Carstens and 31 officers and men, landed safely at Matsuzaki, near Shimoda. Representatives of the firm have left Yokohama for the scene of the disaster.

Further details with regard to the accident to the German steamer *Wik* are given by a telegram from Shidzuoka. The ship left Yokohama at 5 a.m. on Aug. 15th for Kobe. While off Mikomoto-jima, Idzu peninsula, fire occurred on board. The Matsuzaki Police Office in the district of Kamo at once sent out three steamboats and a number of fishing junks to the scene. The efforts of the Japanese to put out the flames were unsuccessful. Later the Japanese towed the ship towards the land with a view to saving her from sinking. Meanwhile, two or three tremendous explosions occurred in the engine room, and the hull was broken in two. A German was killed and a Chinaman sustained injury. The others of the crew were all safely landed. A portion of the cargo was also saved.

Capt. Carstens, of the German steamer *Wik*, has sent the following report to the headman of Matsuzaki, Idzu, peninsula: The *Wik* (2,822 tons) chartered by the Hamburg-Amerika Linie, took fire about 6 p.m. on Aug. 15th while about forty miles off Mikomotojima, Idzu province. The outbreak originated in the engine room, and the flames spread quickly throughout the ship. At 10 a.m. the following day, the vessel was in a serious state. In spite of the raging waves, many Japanese junks approached the *Wik* and gave every assistance to the German crew and subsequently saved them. Oscar Strauss, one of the seamen, was killed, and two others sustained injuries while struggling to put out the fire. The value of the ship is *yen* 420,030. The cargo consists of paper, iron, cement, sugar, drugs, etc., 1,500 tons in all.

It is said that the *Wik* was insured for *yen* 150,000. The value of the cargo is put down at about *yen* 300,000.

On Aug. 20th, the Captain of the *Wik* and his crew were examined at the German Consulate-General in Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA.

Mr. S. Yano, a lawyer of Yokohama; Messrs. H. Bekkey and Yamakawa of the Specie Bank; Messrs. L. Cotte, G. Gilbert, L. Mottet, and other Japanese and foreign gentlemen are promoting a shooting ground at Gomaeda, O-okagagawa, Yokohama, about three miles from the Kencho. On Aug. 19th, the police of the Yokohama Central Station inspected the place at the request of the promoters. Permission to set up targets will shortly be given. The range extends for about three hundred and fifty yards. In the centre of the ground, a tunnel will be built through which the shooting will be directed so as to avoid danger from stray bullets.

As the term of Mr. Saito, the first alderman of the Yokohama City office, will expire at the end of this month, an election will take place in September. Mr. Saito has been elected twice to the post which he has filled for twelve years. He is now willing to retire but the citizens, it is said, intend to re-elect him.

The representatives of foreign and Japanese *habutae* traders in Yokohama, on Aug. 20th, presented a petition to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce asking for the establishment of a *habutae* conditioning house in this city. The petition stated that any disputes arising in *habutae* transactions have hitherto been principally due to inferior quality and weight. Not only the examination of quality, but also the fixing of the maximum and minimum grade of moisture should be officially stated after arranging the average of the various districts. Thus habutae silk should be classified in various grades. The same regulation should also apply to taffeta, crape, *kaiki* and other silk for export. The petition added that the foreign and Japanese silk traders are willing to bear the costs incurred in the establishment of the institution.

On the evening of August 19th, fire broke out in the office of Dr. F. O. Wolf, No. 50, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. The flames were put out before severe damage was done. The cause seems to have been the fusing of an electric light wire.

Shigeru (19) the wife of S. Juyuhiro, an employee of Mr. B. C. Foster, No. 24, Bluff, at 1 a.m. on Aug. 20th, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the sea at the front of the Club Hotel, No. 5, Yokohama. She was saved by a policeman. She stated at the Kagacho Police Office that her husband was always drinking and treated her cruelly.

While watering the road at the rear of the Kagacho Police Office at 9.30 a.m. on Aug. 20th, a coolie named Hashimoto sustained severe injuries on feet and head through collision with a goods waggon. He was at once removed to the Yokohama Hospital.

YACHTING.

Yachting on Saturday was conducted under moderately favourable conditions. The large boats sailed a cruising race to Uraga, in which, however, it is to be regretted, only two started, the prize being the *Maid Marion* Cup, and there does not seem to have been much racing. *Reiver* and *Naniwa* got away together, the former, crossing too soon, having to return. At the harbour entrance *Naniwa*, three and a half minutes ahead, stood right across to Daddy's Bluff where she tacked at 3 p.m. in a breeze of varying strength but still of good sailing weight. *Reiver* worked down in short tacks but manifestly lost except when the wind fell light. At Fort No. 2 *Naniwa* was quite a couple of miles ahead. The leader had the No. 3 Fort abeam to leeward about 4 p.m. and reached the Uraga Dock mooring buoy at 5.22.40, the *Reiver* mooring at 5.48.09, so that *Naniwa* wins the Cup. Sunday was a bright and clear day and a trip was made to Kanaya, whence the competing yachts returned to Yokohama early on Sunday afternoon.

The following are the times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.	h.m.s.
Naniwa	1.0.33	5.22.40	4.37.40
Reiver	1.1.40	5.48.09	4.58.09

The Mosquito Club yachts had a race on Saturday, which resulted as follows:

	Start.	Finish.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.
Winsome	2.15.15	3.47.02
Pele	2.15.05	3.41.00
Edna	2.15.16	3.41.33

A number of Larks also raced over one of their courses.

CHOLERA.

Six new cases of cholera appeared at Moji on August 15th and 16th.

It is reported by telegrams to Tokyo papers that a British gentleman of Nagasaki has been attacked by cholera and died.

A Kobe telegram says that on Aug. 17th a case of cholera was reported at Hyogo. The patient is an employee of a merchant named K. Tsunamoto, residing in Kamihashi-dori.

Seven new cases of cholera were reported on Aug. 17th at Moji. A case of the same disease appeared among the crew on the Russian steamer *Mongolia*, which arrived at Nagasaki on August 18th from Shanghai.

Two new cases of cholera were reported at Shimonoseki on Aug. 19th. On the previous day, seven fresh cases of the same disease appeared at Moji. Since the first appearance, which took place in July, up to the present there have been fifty patients. Five have recovered.

A case of suspected cholera appeared on Aug. 19th in Shiba, Tokyo. The patient is a woman thirty-six years old living at Atago-machi.

It is reported that the weather in Shanghai is very hot and cholera is prevalent. Some eighty cases are reported every day, principally in the native quarters. Small pox and measles are also prevalent.

A new case of cholera was reported on Aug. 19th in Fukagawa, Tokyo.

On Aug. 20th, a case of the same disease was found among the crew on a steamer at Wakamatsu.

Cholera is prevalent in Hiroshima and Ujina. A case was found among the passengers who arrived at Ujina from Moji on Aug. 19th by the *Tonegawa Maru*.

An Indian among the crew on the British steamer *Monteagle*, which arrived at Nagasaki on Aug. 20th from Shanghai, is suffering from dysentery. The ship was temporarily removed to the quarantine station. The sanitary authorities are examining the patient.

An official telegram says that a British gentleman has died at the Bluff Hotel, Nagasaki, suffering from cholera. He arrived there on Aug. 12th from Shanghai by the *Hakuai Maru*. Twelve foreign guests at the hotel are undergoing disinfecting measures.

On Aug. 20th, eight new cases of cholera were reported at Moji. From the first appearance, which took place in July up to date, there have been seventy-three cases, forty of them fatal.

Four cases of cholera appeared in Yamaguchi prefecture on Aug. 21st. Two proved fatal.

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THE "CITY OF CARTHAGE" CASUALTY.

The enquiry into the wreck of the steamer *City of Carthage* was resumed at the British Consulate, Kobe, on Aug. 20th. After taking further evidence the Court decided that the accident was due to the Master underestimating his distance from the Hinosaki light. Having no means of getting a cross-bearing, he should have stood close in to the light to make absolutely certain of his position. He should, therefore, between 2.30 and 3 a.m. have verified the position by bearings of the Hinosaki light, when he would have found that a strong set to the north-west had taken the ship six miles from the point where he expected to be. There were a number of fishing boats about, in trying to avoid which the Master appears to have completely lost the position of the ship. In trying to get on his course again the vessel struck a rock. For neglecting to verify his position the Master should be reprimanded, but in view of his long and creditable sea service the Court does not deal with his Certificate, which is returned to him. The Court also holds that the Second Officer limited himself to carrying out the Master's orders only, and did not make any observations personally. All the rest of the officers are exonerated. The Master is ordered to bear the cost of the Enquiry.

THE "MONTEAGLE" AFFAIR.

A Shanghai telegram under date of Aug. 20th says that the American who murdered a foreign woman and carried the corpse on board the steamer *Monteagle* is detained on the American cruiser *Galveston* at Chefoo. The Chinese Government ordered the American warship to leave the port on account of the detention of the culprit. In connexion with this order, the British Consul at Chefoo sent a telegram to Wei-hai-wei asking the commanding officer of the Naval station to despatch a warship to the port. A gun-boat arrived at Chefoo and subsequently the Chinese Government cancelled the order of departure given to the American ship. Later the British gun-boat returned to her station. The American, whose name is given by the *Asahi* as Adsett--is alleged to have committed the crime in British territory (Hongkong), consequently the British representative is conducting negotiations with the American Consul at Chefoo with a view to his transference.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs has delivered a decision on a protest instituted by Messrs. Gysin, Schoeninger and Co. No. 93, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported *Tissus de laine*, a kind of woollen cloth. on which the appraisers imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 9.3 per square yard in accordance with No. 55-A of the Anglo-Japanese Conuentional tariff. The importers contended that the material is a kind of woollen tissue but not to be included in woollen cloth and that consequently the duty should be *ad val.* 10 per cent. uuder No. 61 of the same tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the material is woollen cloth in the nature of its weaving and quality.

STORMS.

A thunderstorm was experienced on Aug. 20th in Nagano prefecture. Flooding occurred in the districts of Kamimidzu, Uchisuwa, Sarashina and Upper Takai. Some buildings were damaged and several persons were injured.

Owing to a heavy storm, on Aug. 19th, twelve houses collapsed; four were washed away, one person was killed and four were injured at Reibun, not far from Sapporo. On the following day, another storm visited the village of Shinoji, near Sapporo. A landslide occurred through which one person was killed and ten were more or less injured.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In a seven innings game on Tuesday the U.S.S. *Pennyslvania* beat the Y.C. and A.C. for the third time at baseball by a score of seven runs to one.

It is reported by Japanese journals that the Great Northern Steamship Co. intend to purchase the British steamer *Sharomut* and employ her in place of the *Dakota*.

Another of the Russian gun-boats which were sunk at Port Arthur during the war has been floated. She left there on August 19th for Nagasaki being towed by the *Yoritomo Maru*.

It would seem that Miyanoshita is not exempt from the attacks of burglars. On Wednesday night rooms were entered and bags stolen, though, on the whole, actual valuables have been discarded.

The *Okayama Orphanage Record* for July gives a capital idea of the noble work being done for the orphans who enter its doors. From it we learn that 25 dollars supports one child one year; fifty dollars feeds the whole orphanage one day; one hundred dollars sustains the whole orphanage one day. These figures give an excellent indication of the scope of this deserving charity.

Mr. K. Okura, whose father is the head of the well-known firm of Messrs. Okura & Co., has purchased a six cylinder F.I.A.T. car. This car, which is to be shipped to Japan very shortly, is of exactly the same type as the Fiat which was recently supplied to the King of Spain, the first royal personage to take delivery of a 6-cylinder car. Mr. Okura, jun., who is frequently to be seen on the Brooklands motor track in one of his cars, is engaged to Miss Ida Lytton.—*Anglo-Japanese Gazette.*

A telegram dated Kobe August 20th, sent by one "Nishisaka," says:—"Competition between the American steamer *Korea* and the French steamer *Amiral Olry* is severe. Passage rates to Hawaii have been lowered to thirty *yen* per steerage passenger. Passengers by the French ship, which left on Aug. 20th, number four hundred. Mr. T. Hinata, M.P., the president of the Tokyo Immigration Co., has arrived from Tokyo. He is attending to the despatch of the labourers."

The *Nagasaki Press* announces the death of Mrs. Bedford, which took place early on the 14th inst. at Bishop's Lodge, Deshima, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rt. Rev. H. Evington, D.D., Bishop of Kyushu. The deceased lady had had been in failing health for many months past and the sad event was not unexpected. Although a great age, Mrs. Bedford was a regular attendant at the English Church services up to last year, when increasing feebleness made it impossible for her to undertake the journey except on rare occasions.

The following Imperial Decree was issued at Peking Aug. 10th:—Decree in the name of the Empress Dowager stating that for over two hundred years there have never been any jealousies between Manchus and Chinese, and that of late Manchu posts have been freely given to Chinese, such as the posts of Tartar General, Assistant Military Governor and the like. In a word there have been no distinctions made by the Throne between the two races and men have been appointed according to abilities shown. This is known throughout the empire. At the present crisis, when the country is labouring under difficulties, it should be the manifest duty of one and all to work unanimously for the welfare of the empire to the exclusion of racial jealousies. In the circumstances their Majesties desire to know exactly the present day position between Manchus and Chinese, and the officials, both in Peking as well as in the provinces, are commanded each to make a report on the subject and to suggest the best way of doing away with the evils of racial jealousy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORTHODOXY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—If you will kindly request the business manager to instruct the foreman of the composing room to take the mallet for locking up the forms into the proof-readers den and hammer into his head gently but firmly the fact that in my previous letter on page 7 third column, the eighth line from the bottom he has not "sensed" the copy. The word should be "cursed," the meaning being that the Church is cursed by hypocrites. It was always so, even in the apostolic college "One of you is a devil.",

To-day there are men who stand up in the Church's livery and lead the devotions of the people in the ancient formulas who then try to explain them away, and endeavor to make them mean in modern speech what they were never intended to mean when they were compiled. It has been the effort to eliminate such deceivers that has caused the Church to be the most powerful educational engine on earth; always defining the Faith to meet the sophistries of false teachers within the fold.

Japan owes very much to the free educational influences of Theological seminaries.

Just as the Sapporo Agricultural College failed to produce any modern up-to-date agriculturalists, but did succeed in producing some very brilliant teachers of English, so the theological seminaries have succeeded in turning out some very valuable instructors in many branches of secular instruction.

Clear apprehension of exact theological truth is not to be expected in the Japanese mind until the language is fixed a little more firmly. Even then the opinions of open port people will not "cut much ice."

S. I. P. I.

QUARANTINE DETENTION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—We, the passengers on the steamer *Kumano Maru*, strongly protest against the delay in granting pratique to the passengers and crew of this boat, yesterday afternoon. We anchored just after 3, all ready for shore, and only awaited inspection and we were detained several hours.

We consider this unfair, as many of us have only a few days; and very unfair to captain, officers and crew, whose time in their homes has also been shortened to that extent.

We do not consider that the state of the weather was sufficient excuse for the delay.

C. J. Winn,
I. Winn,
Trevor Thomas,
A. W. Smith.
Georgie Major,
Ethel Berne.
Gwladys Ingram.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha S.S. "Kumano Maru," 16th Aug., 1907.

CHRISTIANITY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.)

Sir,—The letters of "Agnostic" and "S.I.P.I." referring to what I wrote the other day, have been read with interest not unmingled with surprise. Both appear to think I have assayed to define Christianity, a task which I had no notion of undertaking. I simply indicated certain features which must receive consideration whenever the attempt is made. There was no intimation that there were no other elements in Christianity which might properly be called essential, as, of course, I believe there are. My purpose was simply to enter an emphatic protest against any definition which assumed that Christianity is merely, or even chiefly, a system of doctrine. This protest I would utter as strongly against "S.I.P.I." as against "Agnostic."

If I write frankly, I trust I may not be thought discourteous; but to my mind, the idea that even the Apostles' Creed, in spite of all its hallowed associations, can be called a definition of Christianity, is preposterous. The Nicene Creed, with its overestimate upon philosophy, is even more unsatisfactory, whatever may be its value in other directions.

Again, it is difficult for me to understand how "Agnostic" can claim that I reduce Christianity to a mere system of ethics. The emphasis which I laid on the spiritual side of Christianity, as well as upon religious experience, should have prevented any such strange misapprehension of my meaning. No, there is no need of my entering upon any argument to prove that Christian ethics are superior to the ethics of Confucius or Buddha. While, without doubt, I think they are superior, it is not upon that superiority that I base my claim to a hearing. My claim is that Christian faith opens the way to a new life. Those representatives of Buddhism who have come nearest to Christianity

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understand this. Their question is merely whether this claim can be made good. The Christian teacher believes that the spirit which is the life of Christianity has been proved, and is being proved afresh each day, to be the Power of God. But the faith which is the door to the new life is no purely intellectual acceptance of certain teachings; though of course, the intellectual factor in varying degrees is always present.

Now as to my fancy, shall I call it, that theology will hardly again be made the test of the genuineness of religious faith, though I am quite aware that there are those who hold like "S. I. P. I." that Christ provided for the establishment of a particular Church with its special organisation and regulations and that one who is not brought into that Church is outside the pale. I still think such persons are apt to underestimate the recognition which the truly representative men of their own bodies give to the faith of outsiders.

The philosophy by which such recognition is to be explained or defended, does not concern me. It may be, as with some at least of the Roman Catholics, the doctrine of invincible ignorance or some theory of uncovenanted mercies; but whatever the explanation is, there is implied in it an admission that the Divine mercy is not to be restricted to the technicalities of the law book.

However, I do not propose to enter upon any further argument, but before closing perhaps I may be pardoned if I recall an experience of mine which has left a happy memory and which has convinced me, possibly it may convince others, that the fences between the different branches of the one Church of Christ are not so high as "Agnostic" supposes.

Not so very long ago the revered Archbishop who presides over the branch of the Greek Church in Japan celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop. While the preparations were being made for this function, a delegation waited upon me with an invitation to be present, at the same time informing me that a similar invitation had been extended to two representatives of the Anglican Church, only one of whom, unfortunately, was able to attend.

The services were most impressive. After an interesting address, the venerable Archbishop turned to Bishop——and myself, called us by name, and in the presence of the large congregation thanked us in the most cordial manner for sharing in the services which meant so much to him.

Now is it not a fair inference from such an experience that, back of all the important variations of theological opinion which may at times appear to separate us from one another, there is a deep-seated conviction, on both sides, that we are bound together by a common purpose, born of a genuine Christian faith?

I had thought to close, but an incident occurs to me, which still farther illustrates this point. Perhaps a dozen years ago, a missionary of the American Board in Turkey died. He had spent forty years among the Armenians and had won their confidence and affection by his goodness of heart and self-forgetful sympathy. When the news of his death became known, the whole City was in mourning and the priests in charge of the Gregorian Church came to the friends and begged that the interment might be within the walls of their sanctuary. There were family reasons why the request could not be granted, but the sympathy of the Gregorian priests and their congregation was fully shown in other ways, and it is said that every shop in the City was closed on the day of the funeral.

Does not this also point to a test of faith quite apart from theology?

I remain, Sir, yours, etc.,

DANIEL CROSBY GREENE.

Nikko, August 16th, 1907.

(P. S.—Since writing the above, while reading an essay by J. Brierley, I ran across the following paragraph which bears upon certain statements in my former letter:—

"That seems a very daring statement of Augustine's in his "Retractations": 'That which is now called the Christian religion existed among the ancients and in fact was with the human race from the beginning.' And yet it is plain what he means. It is the faith of Origen and the Greek fathers that the Logos, 'the light that lighteth every man,' was in the world from the first, guiding man upward from point to point of his spiritual career. . . . . The Christ whose presence made holy the fields of Galilee spoke to human memory when he declared the heavenly kingdom, the Divine fatherhood and the soul's destiny. The soul leaped at the message because it found in it an echo of the Primal Voice."

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Your comments in the issue of 12th inst. upon the Council of the principal instructors of Higher Schools throughout the Empire, which has lately been in session in Tokyo discussing the unsatisfactory results of language teaching in their institutions, lead me to express my opinion upon some of what I consider to be serious defects in the system followed. I speak from more than twenty years experience in trying to teach the English language in those Higher Schools, and from my own effort to impart some knowledge of our literature. The charge made "that the vast bulk of the students entering the University from high schools have such a defective knowledge of any foreign language that they can neither understand a foreign teacher when he lectures to them nor write an intelligible thesis in any foreign tongue," is undoubtedly justly made; my only surprise is that it has not been made before, and that something intelligent has not been done to remedy matters.

According to the organization of the Government's educational plan, we should have the right to expect all the students, who come up to us in the Higher Schools, which are supposed to be distinctly collegiate in their scope and work, from the Middle Schools, after at least five years instruction in the English language, to have a sufficient knowledge of our tongue at least to understand the meaning of simple words and ordinary phrases, after giving the newcomers a day or two to get accustomed to the voice of the strange teacher. I am perfectly well aware that it is absolutely unreasonable to expect students, who have been under the charge of teachers of English who are themselves quite unable to converse in that language, to understand us when we talk to them, much less to reply to us intelligently or even intelligibly. But we have a right to expect from our Freshmen a knowledge of the meaning of easy, common English words and of our simplest grammatical constructions. That we do not find this rudimentary knowledge in more than ten per cent. of our new students is, I think, a fact that all my colleagues will confirm. What, then, is the defect? I think, it is to be found in the small amount of memorizing work which is required of pupils in the Middle Schools. You know that it is impossible to acquire a knowledge of any foreign language without a tremendous amount of memorizing: it is the "creeping" part of the language-life, and the Japanese youth is, as a rule, most strenuously opposed to doing anything of the sort; he wishes to run at once, and instead of "learning" a language, he expects to go at once to its study as a synthetic process; in other words to know it without working for it by the drudgery of memorizing.

From observation and from experience, I know that nothing like as much is done in this memorizing in the Middle Schools as should be. There is a pernicious habit existing in those schools of lecturing to the boys about English lessons, the teachers usually call it "explaining;" but how many years will my son take to learn Japanese so that he can understand a Japanese professor when he lectures to him or write an intelligible thesis in in Japanese, if an English-speaking teacher "explains" in English the meaning of a story in the Japanese readers without requiring the lad to learn, actually commit to memory, the meaning of words and the simplest locutions?

With my first year classes in the Higher School course, I find myself compelled to descend to the most rudimentary work in trying to impart a knowledge of the meaning of words and of sentences which should be perfectly understood by young men who have really studied English for five years or more. The trouble is they do not "study" English in those lower schools as they should; they have not been required to put into their memory a sufficient stock of words and their meaning: and what is worse, the boys know that the teachers cannot be made to compel this necessary task of memorizing. I purposely refrain from all comment upon pronunciation, because that introduces a difficulty that wrings from every conscientious foreign teacher of language a torrent of sympathy for his Japanese associates, and which, as you say, cannot be overcome because "there is no money to remedy this state of affairs" by securing the assistance of competent teachers who have the ability to impart a correct knowledge of English conversation. Personally, I am led to suggest that the price of a battleship or two be turned over to the Department of Education to remedy this defect: there is little doubt in my mind that the ultimate result would be more permanently beneficial, even if the immediate show were not so dazzling to the eyes!

When, then, I find in a class of forty or fifty new students, that not more than four or five know the meaning of simple English words and how to use them, my first move was to ask them to learn a lesson, and by "learning" I meant to commit something to memory. I say 'was,' because I soon found that the students were naturally, and not altogether improperly, impressed with a sense of their own dignity as collegians, and objected to being sent back to what they called Middle School work; and what is more serious, they were upheld in this by the head of the English Department; so that lessons in memorizing, no matter how firmly convinced I was of their absolute necessity, had to be abandoned, and whatever was accomplished in the way I desired, had to be done during the fifty minutes of a "lecture." That ended, the books which I had been "explaining" were closed and put away, not to be opened until the next "lecture"; and with only two or at the most three of these a week, it is easy to see that really nothing much could be accomplished. I have always insisted upon the use of notebooks for recording special matters, the use of idioms, scraps of conversation, etc., but when it came to demanding that these should be memorized and used, I have invariably found myself against a wall of opposition which I could neither break down nor scale. There are always a few students in each class who are anxious to get a thoroughly good working knowledge of English, and these would do any amount of memorizing; but I am not permitted to set the pace for the rest of the class by what these will do.

I am convinced that if more attention were given to memorizing in the Middle Schools and to the use of simple idioms that any teacher in those schools, no matter how defective his pronunciation may be, can guide, the necessity for this rudimentary work in the Higher Schools would be eliminated; but until that elimination is accomplished, we teachers of English (and of other foreign languages, of course,) in the Higher Schools should be supported in our effort to repair a mistake in the lower course. When I have had an occasional private pupil with whom I was at liberty to follow my own method, and have insisted upon memorizing, I have always done more in three months than I can do with a whole class in the entire school year.

KOTOGAKKO.

Karuizawa, Aug. 16, 1907.

THE LAST WORD.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,— As it would be useless for me to continue a discussion in which my opponent maintains his opinion notwithstanding that all the greatest scholars and thinkers are against him, it may be as well for me to bring my part of it to a close by giving a brief resume of the facts elicited by the controversy.

1. The main truth for which I have been contending is that Christianity, being the highest and noblest ideal that has ever been revealed to the world, is the best life for a man to live, and that Agnosticism cannot morally justify itself in discouraging this attitude toward Christianity, as to do so would be to prefer the inferior to the superior, a negation to a positive good.

"Truth seeker," the only one that has ventured to question this truth, really evades the point by directing attention to the minor consideration of the historicity of the personal Christ. He denies, in the face of the highest modern scholarship, that Christ ever lived, and assumes that if his contention can be proved, men are justified in rejecting the Christ life.

2. I reply that this attitude toward truth is based on the false reasoning that confuses truth with the temporary, or historic, expression of it. The truth for which Christianity stands, like all truth, is independent, for its reality, of the historic or accidental forms by which it may have been revealed or illustrated: that gravitation *e.g.*, would still be true, though Newton could not be proved to have been a historical personage. The moral and spiritual facts for which Christianity stands would remain, even though they had not yet found an adequate manifestation in history. That the life of Christ was true in history, and was the best life for man to live then as now, that it was true before Christ appeared, is true now, and always will be true, no matter what course history may take. Man's duty to appropriate that life as his own, is not rendered nugatory by any question of history. To maintain the opposite, is to assume an attitude destructive of all moral obligation to follow the best. Moreover to deny the historicity of Christ in the face of the experience that the moral and spiritual life for which Christ lived and died, is a reality in millions of human lives in the world to-day, shows the absurdity to which unreason can descend in its effort to escape the truth, and avoid the moral obligation that truth always imposes.

I have endeavored to insist upon this important principle throughout the course of this discussion, because to deny, or ignore, it, is to destroy all realiyt in religion and moral life; to accept the form of truth for its essence, and either deceive oneself or become a hypocrite. I have, therefore, vainly, as it appears, tried to show "Truth seeker" that the value of a thing is determined, not by its empirical origin, or by any accident of its outward history, but by its own inherent nature. The question is not what Christianity was, or how it came to be what it is,

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but what it is now: is it good or bad? of heaven or hell? Is there any better way?

Naturally the revelation of truth to man is a growth, and as such it will manifest itself in history as man develops a capacity to receive it; nor have I said anything in this discussion that can be fairly used to change me with *undervaluing* the history of Christianity as a witness to its usefulness; neither can my reference to Locke be twisted to mean that I have tried to show that Locke set no value on history as a source of historic truth; but what I maintain is that the *Criterion* by which we judge the worth of a thing, *e.g.*, the worth of what has grown from less to more in history, is not "*how*" it arose, but "*what*" it "*is*": not what external conditions have contributed to its rise and progress, but what it has ultimately become. If Christianity is the noblest life for men to live now, nothing that has happened in the past can change this fact.

Is man any the less man, and his greatness any the less real, because it may be shown that his history is uncertain and even dark, or even that he originated with the lower animals? "Reason and thought in man are what they are even though it were proved that the rational were slowly emerged out of the animal nature; nor does mind or intelligence become other than it is, whether we think of them as made out of nothing, or out of the dust of the earth, or as developed by infinitesimal transitions out of the anthropoid ape." So says one of the greatest thinkers of modern times; and that which is true of man and his mind, is also true of the religion that has brought him to the highest that his moral and spiritual nature has yet reached.

3. But "Truth seeker" will not listen to the truth that the moral and spiritual obligations that Christianity lays upon man, are independent of history; he will be governed by history itself or nothing; he has more confidence in his intellectual than in his moral and spiritual nature; yet he assumes the utterly irrational position that it is not sufficient that all which Christianity stands for in the domain of spiritual superiority, shall stand the test of reason: it must be made dependent on history. Like Thomas of old, he has no faith in moral and spiritual reality, apart from *material* proof he must plunge in his fingers and reopen the wounds of the crucified, before he will believe in the reality and eternity of goodness; in other words, *morals, love, immortality, righteousness, all* must be proved historic to be acceptable. But to him, as to the doubter of old, the greatest among men still says: "Blessed are those that have not *seen* and yet have believed." He that cannot believe in moral and spiritual reality, without historic proof, is defective in those potentialities that go to make a man.

"Truth seeker," therefore, demands history or *nothing*; and yet he furnishes one more sad illustration of the old truth that the man who cannot believe in the best *without* historic proof, will not believe, *with* it, for he rejects all the history that there is in relation to the matter under discussion. It is the old story: "If they believe not Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe though one rose from the dead." If the highest moral and spiritual truth does not appeal to a man, nothing else will. Thus your readers will have noticed that "Truth seeker" spurns the highest authorities and constitutes himself the supreme interpreter of history.

Of course it must be understood that when it comes to matters of history the opinions of neither "Truth seeker" nor myself, are of the slightest value; the discussion then becomes an appeal to the highest scholarship. Accordingly, in this connection, I have shown that in the opinion of the greatest Biblical scholars, that Paul, Clement of Rome, Pliny, the younger, Josephus, all refer to Christ as a historic personage: and I maintain that no scholar of the first rank as a historical authority doubts the authoriticity of these witnesses. To despise the greatest in a matter like this, is to justly lay oneself open to the implication of cherishing motives that would pervert history to help an untenable theory. Against the great biblical critics of to-day "Truth seeker" does not hesitate to place the opinion of a second rate German rationalist who discredits the genuiness of Paul's four Epistles to which I have referred. Whereas one of the greatest of even the agnostic school is against him. In his work entitled "*The Apostle Paul*," vol. I. p. 276, Ferdinand Christian Bauer says: "Against these four epistles not even the slightest suspicion of spuriousness has ever been raised." Against scholars like Dr. Lightfoot, of Durham, "Truth seeker" offers his opinion that Clement of Rome was a credulous dupe, whore writings are unworthy of confidence. I have not read the Epistles of Clement, in the original, since I was a student at College, but I can remember seeing nothing that would show him to be anything less than fit to be a historian as well as bishop of the metropolis of the world; and the use made of his reference to the "*Phoenix*" story, is as much as to imply that no one can tell a curious story to illustrate a truth or make a parable, without being accused of believing it as history. The quotation from Josephus XX 9:1, is challenged by "Truth seeker" as an interpolation; but he can furnish no first class authority to justify this assumption. He would also have your readers believe that the letters of Pliny are open to suspicion as reliable history, and that the great Roman never referred to Christ as a *person*; all of which is without any reliable authority. No scholar doubts the authenticity of these letters; and Pliny does refer to Christ as a real person "whom the Christians worshipped as God," (Pliny 96, 97). It is clearly no use to discuss matters of history with one who rejects the best authorities, and takes refuge in third rate German and English controversalists to whose authority no scholar of importance would ever defer. Concerning J. M. Robertson, to whose authority "Truth seeker" so constantly and confidently appeals, as a reliable interpreter of Christian history, one of the leading agnostic writers of to-day says that he (Robertson) greatly prejudices his value as a historian by writing as a mere controversalist "with a theory to prove;" at any rate no university professor of importance would ever recommend the writings of Robertson or the author of *Supernatural Religion*, to students as the best historical authorities on their respective subjects; and it is only by nullifying our reason that we can do so in this discussion.

Does it not seem strange that the critic who cannot believe the plain testimony of history, and the verdict of the greatest scholars, concerning the rise and growth of Christianity, can yet be credulous enough to believe the far more impossible probability that the Gospels were the concoction of deceivers who entered into collusion to bolster up a hopeless superstition. But the very fact that the New Testament does not agree in every detail, and that discrepancies exist, proves that these writings could not have been the work of the coloborators of an after age; they show every evidence of a truthful record of facts. To say that the New Testament is a fiction is to cast an aspersion on the characters and general motives of its writers, that history lends no evidence to support, and that the books themselves do nothing to justify. The authors of the New Testament were either honest men telling what they knew to be true, or they were liars trying to deceive the public: to decide which is the greater probability may safely be left to those who have faith in the moral history of mankind. To believe that deceivers could be capable of producing a book that has exceeded all others in its ennobling influence over the human race, and that the best of mankind increasingly admire and read, in every land from age to age, is only possible to those whom perversity in time, leads to believe a lie.

I cannot close this discussion without thanking you and your readers for forbearance in treating this subject with the patience and consideration it deserves; and I would ask to be given the credit of having been content to treat the subject in relation to its *fundamental* essence, without accepting the invitation to deluge your pages for months with dissertations on Christian history that any one may read for himself in any authoritative history of the Christian Church.

Yours, etc., J. INGRAM BRYAN.

Karuizawa, August 19th, 1907.

TOO ADHESIVE STAMPS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—When adhesive stamps were invented it was considered a great convenience, and so it is at most times and in most places, but in this country in the summer if the Post Offices had on sale stamps without any adhesive properties as well as the ordinary kind probably many purchasers would prefer the former and they might buy a larger quantity at a time than they care to do now when, even if the stamps are kept in the little books with oiled paper leaves provided by the Post Office Department, the result is apt to be that the stamps adhere to the wrong thing. The folding letter sheets (*fukan hagaki*) are at this season of the year usually already sealed when they are sold at the offices. If the Post Office Department would make an experiment at a few post offices they might discover considerable demand for non-adhesive stamps.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc., SPECTATOR.

THE TIDES AT HONMOKU.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Can any of your readers inform me why the a.m. tides at present should be so much lower than the p.m. tides, as for several days past there has been a difference of fully two feet; the p.m. or afternoon tide being at least that much higher than the morning one at their relative stages.

Yours truly, HONMOKU.

MR. KEIR HARDIE, M.P.

By the *Empress* on Sunday arrived Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., in search of health and rest. Here is what the *New York Commercial* has to say of him:—

His health is seriously impaired. The most picturesque member of the British labour party, himself an undisguised socialist, he has broken down in the 15-year struggle to persuade his countrymen that they should adopt the dual principle of the communization of the products of labour and the means of production. To this mistaken creed his faith is pinned; to the propagation of it he has devoted himself with unceasing diligence; and, now that he has come to a parting of the ways so far as his physical condition is concerned, he caps the climax by announcing that he will resign the leadership of the parliamentary labourites in order to found a new party of out-and-out socialism.

This means that the long-expected spilt in the ranks of British labour is imminent. It means also that the majority of the labourites, although respecting the earnestness of Keir Hardie, have discovered that his programme of antagonizing the trades unions is not the best for labour. In the new labour organization, from which Hardie is excluded by his own choice, less will be heard of abstract socialism, and an attempt will be made to consolidate the forces of trades unionism. Hardie's idea has been to place socialism first and trades unionism last.

There is always something pathetic in the spectacle of a good man who is on the roadway of a bad system. Hardie is the most notable illustration in British politics. William Morris, the poet and decorator, was not animated by a purer motive in his advocacy of socialism—the passion of his closing years—than the motive actuating Hardie. The latter's constituents, even those who denounce his theories of society and government, concede the man's private virtues and disinterestedness.

If there is any British politician who is an altruist, surely Hardie is he. Probably he would say that true socialism spells altruism, but the history of socialist movements in Europe—however it may be with their history in the United States—has not been illuminated by numerous instances of the practical embodiment of this view among the leaders. Hardie is genuinely altruistic. He would divide his last loaf with his neighbour, and would be apt to give the neighbour the whole thing. One of his most relentless political foes, a Tory of the old hide-bound school, has admitted as much publicly of late in almost so many words.

But the martyr's courage and devotion are not proof of the soundness of his faith. Hardie belongs in the category with the good men who have believed in ghosts and witches, who have been ready to die for the belief that the sun goes around the earth and that the earth is flat. The more his personal virtues are examined the more his political delusions are deplored. Delusions always seem greater against the background of virtues.

If he recovers his health in the tour of the world, he will remain a man to be reckoned with. He is a fiery, fearless orator, an able journalist—somewhat in the style of Henry Watterson—and an organizer of exceptional skill and astuteness. Years ago the London press ceased to call him "Queer" Hardie, with a jibe at his middle name. He has met and talked with the King.

NEWS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The planet Mars has recently been in close neighbourhood to the earth; in fact, nearer than it has been at any time since 1892, and splendid results are expected from the observations in North and South America. M. Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, is of opinion, with Mr. Lowell, that the canals in Mars are artificial, and that they are regulated by living beings, who are probably much-further advanced than we are scientifically and intellectually. He says that Mars must be a pleasant planet to live in, as its weather is always fine and the sky always cloudless. The winds are never high, there are no rains or storms. Martian life is probably far ahead of ours, as the planet is older.

A New York correspondent states that several valuable American cows have been shipped to Tokyo, to the order of the Government of Japan. One of the animals is valued at £3,000. Another correspondent writes:—This is evidently a step towards a much needed improvement in the quality of Japanese cattle, both from the dairyman's and the butcher's point of view. At present there are only a few thousand head of cattle

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in Japan, and these are largely devoted to the supply of the wants of the foreign population. Japan, however, is likely to become far more a meat-eating nation than she has been.

In conjunction with the Japanese railways and steamship companies, the International Sleeping Car Company is organising through passenger communication between Europe to Siberia, and thence by the Eastern China Railway to Dalny and Japan. Express trains will be run between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, and the return journey to Siberia and Europe will be made by way of Fusan, Mukden and Harbin.

The hearing was commenced at Liverpool Assizes on July 15th of the libel action brought by Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., the well-known soap manufacturers of Port Sunlight, against the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., publishers of the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News*. The case arose out of a series of newspaper articles dealing with the soap manufacturers' combination which was formed and subsequently dissolved at the end of last year. The defendants pleaded that the alleged libels were true, that the conduct of the plaintiffs was fraudulent and dishonest, and that the articles complained of were fair comment. Sir E. Carson, in opening the case, characterised the methods of the *Daily Mail* as those of the assassin, and said that no matter what Levers did the defendants were determined to ruin them by telling lies. The action concluded in a dramatic fashion on the third day, when, chiefly as the result of a long cross-examination of Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., Mr. Rufus Isaacs, on behalf of the defendants, unreservedly withdrew all the charges, apologised for their publication, and agreed to pay £50,000 damages. The jury returned a verdict for this amount, with costs. So far as actions of libel are concerned the settlement arrived at creates a record.

For the last few days, said a London paper of July 19th, there have been rumours to the effect that Dreyfus was about to retire from the Army, in disappointment and disgust. No official announcement of any kind has yet been made. But it looks as if Dreyfus's resignation had been tendered, and virtually accepted. The Commandant complains that many officers have been promoted over him, who would have been his equals and his inferiors in rank if the "Affaire" had never happened; that, in a word, he is still victimised because he is a Jew, and because the charge of treachery, disproved before the highest court in the land, was once generally believed.

The *Navy*, the official organ of the American Naval League, raises a doubt whether the United States can be considered to rank as a second naval Power in view of the faulty construction of several of its heaviest battleships. Dealing specifically and technically with the *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*, the *Navy* holds that they would be an easy prey to hostile vessels because their enormous turret ports expose the gun mechanism to instant wreck by even a one-pound rapid-fire gun. The *Navy* also attacks the new ships as being deficient in water-line armour protection and speed. The Navy Department admits that mistakes were made in the construction of the *Kentucky* and the *Kearsarge*, but these have been corrected in later designs, and, all things considered, the Department holds American battleships equal to those of any other Power.

General Baron Nishi, Inspector-General of Military Instruction in Japan, gave a dinner at Berlin on July 18th to which many Japanese and German officers were invited. General Nishi said that 40 years ago when Japan desired to adopt modern methods she had sought a model among European States, and had finally decided to follow the lead of Germany, to whose teaching she had been faithful for the last 20 years. Since those early days Japan had had occasion several times to test the edge of her sword, and it could be said without exaggeration that that sword had been a credit to its German teachers, to whom Japan offered her sincere thanks. General Nishi expressed the hope that in the future, too, his country would take lessons from Europe, and notably from Germany, and thus grow from youth to manhood. The speaker concluded by calling for cheers for the Emperor and the German Army.

The Russian newspaper *Retch* was confiscated on July 18th for publishing an article by M. Klimkoff, the well-known war correspondent. M. Klimkoff says that China is awakening, and by organising her army and fleet is preparing for war; she is, too, improving her ways and communications, and Japanese officers are swarming throughout Manchuria. The article further says that the relations between the Russians and Chinese are extremely hostile.

At Kingston on 18th July Mr. Kishichiro Okura, a Japanese gentleman, who was second in the First Montague Cup race at the opening meeting of the Brooklands Motor Track on July 6, was summoned for exceeding the 20-mile limit as he was returning from the races in the evening. Fined £5, and 8s. 6d. costs.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

CRICKET.

London, Aug. 15.

Notts beat the South Africans by 5 wickets; Hampshire against Leicestershire and Sussex against Surrey drew their matches.

OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

A bomb was thrown into the bedroom of Lord Ashtown at Glenahira Lodge, Clonmel. There had been trouble about the estate.

CASABLANCA.

Skirmishing still goes on round Casablanca where it is thought that the lack of cavalry and artillery is hampering operations.

THE MEETING OF ROYALTIES.

Later.

A huge crowd at Cassel cheered King Edward and remarkable enthusiasm was displayed. The King reviewed troops and drove out twice. He dined at the Castle. The speeches made at the dinner were of the most cordial nature, both dwelling upon the good relations between the two nations.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The text of the Russo-Japanese Convention has been published in the *Patrie*. Both undertake to mutually respect the territorial integrity and to maintain the *status quo* and the open door in China.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, August 15.

In the House of Commons the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has been read for the third time.

After an all night's sitting the Lords adjourned, leaving the discussion of the Scottish Land Bill until the English Small Landholders' Bill is brought up, when they propose to incorporate the leading provisions of the latter in the former.

AFFAIRS AT CASABLANCA.

The Kmass tribesmen are infuriated. At Casablanca they threaten to revenge themselves on Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, whom Raisuli is protecting.

DEATH OF HERR JOACHIM.

London, August 16.

The violinist Joachim is dead.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TOUR.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, sails for Mombasa on September 25th. He visits the Kenia Forests, and returns via the Nile.

FRANCO-SIAMESE TREATY.

Mr. Smeaton asked in the House of Commons whether the Franco-Siamese Treaty threatened the independence of Siam. Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, said that the Treaty was a voluntary arrangement on the part of Siam, which, being satisfied, was surely the best judge of her own interests.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

Mr. Hobhouse, answering Lord Ronaldshay, stated that he had received Mr. Lilley's report on the Yunnan railway. Mr. Smeaton asked whether the Government was aware that such a line if constructed would divert the whole trade of Yunnan from Rangoon to Saigon. Mr. Hobhouse replied that the Government did not lose sight of the importance of the matter but it was most injudicious at present to lay all reports on the table.

RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The *Times* in pointing out the equity and opportuneness of the Russo-Japanese Convention, hopes that Japan will now take measures to remove all grounds of complaint regarding the open door policy in Manchuria and trade marks in China.

BELFAST STRIKE OVER.

In Belfast the strike has been settled and work was resumed to-day.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Later.

Mr. Churchill, in the absence of Lord Elgin, who was engaged in the House of Lords, received the anti-opium delegates Messrs. Connolly and Alexander, from the Straits and Malaysia. They urged that the times were ripe for introducing reforms restricting and eventually suppressing the opium traffic. Mr. Churchill promised careful consideration of the facts presented. He felt that the present conditions cannot be allowed to continue. The members of the deputation must not assume the Government to be indifferent. He thought the case for Ceylon particularly strong. He said: "We must go step by step in the Crown colonies with a policy adopted in reference to India and China."

KING EDWARD'S HEALTH.

London, August 17.

Doctor Ott, of Marienbad, says he has never known King Edward to be in such perfect health.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Later.

King Edward's toast at Wilhelmshoehe, which was couched in remarkably friendly terms, has given the greatest satisfaction in Germany and is regarded as evidence of the happy relations existing between the Monarchs and their peoples.

PROPOSED GIFT TO THE KING.

At the meeting of the Transvaal assembly General Botha moved to acquire the famous Cullinan diamond for the purpose of presenting it to King Edward as a token of loyalty from the Transvaal and to commemorate the granting of self-government.

ILL-FEELING AT CASABLANCA.

Later.

About five hundred Spanish troops have landed at Casablanca and caused much friction with the French, who have complained of breaches of etiquette, lack of discipline and an indisposition to co-operate.

The Franco-Spanish Governments have now arrived at a complete agreement on the subject. Meanwhile all the correspondents agree that General Driede needs large re-

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inforcements to effect the restoration of peace.

MOROCCO.

London, August 18.

A courier from the tribesmen has arrived at Casablanca and presented to General Driede demanding the surrender of the French positions. Otherwise it is suggested that a large force of Kabyles will destroy the French forces. General Driede has sent no reply, regarding his position as impregnable.

PLAGUE.

London, August 19.

Plague has broken out in San Francisco and in Southern Manchuria.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Reuter's correspondent at Georgetown (Demerara) states that Captain Calder, commanding a frontier force, had entered Venezuela and demanded at the point of the revolver a quantity of gum which it is alleged has been collected in British forests. The Venezuelan Commissioner, unable to resist, surrendered but appealed to the President of Venezuela.

CRICKET.

London, August 19.

Kent beat Surrey by an innings and 103 runs; Lancashire beat Middlesex by 115 runs; Gloucester beat Hampshire by 83 runs; the South Africans beat Essex by 104 runs; Middlesex beat Yorkshire by one innings and 28 runs; Surrey against Yorkshire and Sussex against Worcester had drawn matches. Notts beat the South Africans by 9 wickets.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter from the King to the Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India, has been published in which His Majesty expresses his anxious solicitude about the plague in India, and his earnest hope that the measures now being prepared will be successful.

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

London, August 19.

The *New York Herald* has interviewed the Hon. W. H. Taft, Secretary for War, regarding reports that Japan might purchase the Philippines. Mr. Taft said that he knew perfectly well that Japan did not want to purchase, while America never would sell the Philippines.

ADMIRAL IJUIN'S SQUADRON.

The *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have arrived at Lisbon. The King of Portugal and Vice-Admiral Ijuin exchanged the most cordial toasts at the banquet.

CHOLERA.

London, August 20.

Cholera has broken out in Russian Poland.

THE TRANSVAAL.

General Botha's motion on the diamond question has been adopted by 420 to 19.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

The Moors attacked Casablanca last morning, when the French forces assumed the aggressive under cover of shell-fire from the warships. The Kabyles lacked ammunition but charged home with the sword. Two of the French force were killed and three wounded; the tribesmen have probably sustained heavy loss.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

Later.

The third test match at the Oval between England and South Africa produced very close play, the scores being 226 and 227. Rain interrupted the play.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.

The ship *Forth* has arrived at Port Louis (Mauritius) with the crew and passengers of the steamer *Fortunatus*, which was bound from Calcutta to Melbourne and was burned at sea on July 31st. The boats were picked up 600 miles south of Sumatra. One of the stokers was lost.

MR. TAFT ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Later.

Mr. Taft, speaking at Columbia in Ohio, referred to the quickening of the public conscience with regard to business abuses. He said this foreshadowed a limitation of the railway rate in interstate commerce.

ROOSEVELT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

London, August 21.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Provincetown (Mass.), advocated a national incorporation law for corporations engaged in interstate business. He said the Government should control the railroads as it controlled the national banks. He added that the Government wanted to do something effective to secure the conviction of trust managers in criminal prosecutions but so as not to inflict unmerited suffering on innocent stock-holders.

THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

London, Aug. 21.

The Progressives of Pretoria opposed the presentation of the Cullinan diamond to King Edward on the ground that such an outlay was inopportune. Mr. Smuts stigmatised the opposition as unworthy and churlish.

MOROCCO.

The French at Tangier attach importance to the fact that Muley Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Marakesh. It is believed that this means the creation of an organized Moorish army. The Consuls at Fez have been instructed to advise Europeans to leave if necessary.

CRICKET.

Later.

Heavy rain and thunderstorms are delaying cricket. In the Third Test Match, played at the Oval, England were all out for 295. Fry made 129. The play was very close. The South Africans have made 149 for five wickets in their second innings.

Notts have beaten Lancashire at Liverpool by five wickets.

KIPLING A NOBEL PRIZE WINNER.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been designated for the Nobel prize for Literature.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill having passed the House of Commons has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

PRINCE KUNI AND THE GERMAN ARMY.

London, August 22.

H.I.H. Prince Kuni has been gazetted for service with the Second Regiment of the German Guards from October 1st.

MOROCCO.

It is reported from Mogador that twenty thousand horsemen, under Muley Hafid, are marching on Casablanca to fight the European forces. It is reported that dissensions exist in the Arab camp at Casablanca.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ORIENTAL LABOUR.

Owing to the constant influx of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindoos, Mr. Macpherson, the member for Vancouver, has wired to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that unless the Canadian Government does something trouble will ensue, as matters are reaching a crisis.

CRICKET.

Later.

The South Africans were out for 178. England scored in the second innings 138. The South Africans scored in their second innings 159 for 5 wickets The game was then abandoned owing to the bad light. Worcester has won from Yorkshire by 30 runs; Gloucester from Surrey by an innings and 44 runs; Hampshire from Somerset by 106 runs; Warwick from Derby by 6 wickets.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP.

The official estimate of the wheat crop in Western Canada is 95 million bushels.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

RUSSO JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

London, August 16.

The publication of the text of the Russo-Japanese *Entente* has been received with interest here. *The Times* pays a tribute to the success of Japanese diplomacy. It expresses confidence that Japan having publicly and emphatically adhered to the principle of an equal opportunity will now take measures to remove all causes of complaint on the part of the foreign merchants with reference to Manchuria.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The signing of the Anglo-Russian Convention is expected to take place within the next few weeks.

KING EDWARD.

King Edward met the Kaiser at Wilhelmshoe. There were cordial greetings. Prince von Buelow and Sir Charles Hardinge were present. In the evening the King passed on towards Ischl. Continental opinion generally regards the meeting of the two monarchs as a natural link between the Swinemunde and Ischl visits.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The plenary committee at the Hague has considered the amendment of the Rule of Land Warfare adopted in 1899. The Japanese amendment was adopted stipulating that prisoners must receive proper pay for work done and defining the duty for the information of the Bureau concerned with prisoners. The Dutch amendment was carried by 23 votes to 2, prohibiting the employment of the inhabitants of occupied territory. The Committee of Examination accepted the Japanese proposal to place in a special category merchantmen obviously designed for conversion into fast cruisers.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, August 16.

Owing to hesitation in the payment of twenty-three million dollars by a prominent steel foundry of New York, a serious panic has been felt on the stock exchange. Most of the best known shares went down by six or ten dollars, and there were no enquiries for other shares. There was also a rumour that a leather manufacturing company was about to stop payments, consequently anxiety continues.

According to a steamer which arrived at Seattle from Alaska, Japanese seal poachers are active in the neighbourhood of Pribyloff. They are all armed. The American Government authorities contemplate taking a decisive step on this point.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Com-

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mercial Affairs, will arrive here on August 18th. The American Chamber of Commerce will give a dinner party in his honour.

THE HAGUE.

London, August 16.

The Hague Committee by a vote of 13 to 3 have decided that mines laid outside territorial waters must be innocuous within two hours after their abandonment. The minority consisted of Germany, Austria and Russia. Thirteen delegates carried a proposal prohibiting the blockade of commercial ports by means of mines. Germany, Austria, Russia and France opposed.

RUSSO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

The St. Petersburg press uniformly welcomes the Japanese agreement as removing all mutual distrust and enabling fruitful co-operation in the Far East.

MOROCCO.

From Tangier it is wired that the religious chiefs are urging a holy war. The Sultan fears he must comply otherwise he will be deposed and assassinated.

KING EDWARD'S TOUR.

King Edward met the Austrian Emperor at Ischl and engaged in a long political conversation. The respective Foreign Office officials discussed Macedonia and demonstrated the unity of views prevailing between Great Britain and Austria.

It is authoritatively stated that the English officials are entirely satisfied as to the results of the Wilhelmshohe meeting and the wish expressed in King Edward's toast that the best and pleasantest relations may prevail between the two countries sums up the aspirations of the meeting.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, August 17.

It appears that America also voted in the minority on Thursday in reference to the innocuousness of mines.

Admiral Shimamura made a powerful speech protesting against the proposal to defer action for a long period pending the study of appliances securing innocuousness. He urged the need of immediately ending the intolerable dangers to international shipping as demonstrated by the Russo-Japanese war experiences.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

The French press welcomes the Russo-Japanese convention and notes that the "yellow peril" has completely vanished and that confidence is replacing distrust.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, August 18.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, on August 17th, held a dinner party in honour of Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, who recently arrived there. Mr. Strauss, American Secretary of State for Commerce; Mr. Taylor, Mayor of the city; Mr. Develin, City Attorney; seventy other Americans, and some thirty Japanese were present. Mr. Ishii delivered a speech in which he said that the measures adopted with regard to the Japanese residing in the City were not regarded as the feeling entertained by the citizens in general. The address was received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Strauss also made a speech. He said that he had recently visited Hawaii and found that the Japanese and others on the island were on the most cordial relations and that they were making efforts for the improvement of the various industries. Mr. Taylor and other prominent Americans and Japanese spoke in the same cordial terms.

Mr. Hayes, a member of Congress, has had an interview with Professor Jenks who, under the special instructions of President Roosevelt, has arrived here to investigate the Japanese imigration affair. Mr. Hayes is reported to have said to the professor that the expulsion of the Japanese must be enforced. If the Central Government does not issue a law relating to expulsion he will introduce a proposal at the next session of Congress.

Professor Jenks, and Dr. Wheeler, president of the California University, are drafting a report as the result of their investigations with regard to the Japanese immigrants. The result of their investigations is believed to be favourable towards the Japanese.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, August 18.

Mr. Taft, American Secretary of State for War, will start to-day on his world tour. With regard to the report that Japan intends to purchase the Philippines, he said that America will not sell the islands. The American Government is making efforts to restore order in the islands.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, who recently arrived in San Francisco, said that the report regarding war between Japan and America is quite senseless. The Japanese will never try to test the bravery of the Americans or question whether a fleet is to be despatched to the Pacific. He further said that the Japanese could not understand why the Americans ignored the special friendly relations existing between the two countries for so long a time past and why the Americans discriminate Japanese from the Europeans and refuse them admission to America. This statement was published by all the journals of this city and it made a profound impression upon the Americans.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, August 20.

At the plenary sitting of the Peace Conference at the Hague, Sir Edward Fry on behalf of Great Britain moved a resolution confirming the resolution adopted in 1899 with regard to the limitation of military expenditure, declaring it to be highly desirable in view of the considerable increase since 1899 that Governments should resume serious study of the question. He pointed out that the expenditure by Europe, America and Japan had increased by sixty-nine million pounds since 1898 and he announced that the British Government was prepared to annually communicate to Powers willing to do the same its programme of new warship construction, together with a statement of probable cost, in order to facilitate the exchange of views with reference to reductions that might be effected by mutual agreement.

After declarations supporting the proposal by America, France, Spain, Argentina and Chile, M. Nelidoff reviewed the various events that have taken place since 1899, showing how the Powers had been compelled to increase instead of limiting their expenditure owing to great wars, including the South African and Far Eastern conflicts. The subject was therefore unripe for discussion in 1907 and was only likely to accentuate disagreement among the Powers by giving rise to irritating debates. It was held that the British proposal reformulating the aspirations of 1899 corresponded best with the present state of the question, and M. Nelidoff therefore invited the delegates to adopt it by acclamation. It was agreed to.

The conference adopted a new article prohibiting the application of compulsion to the people of an occupied teritory to make them give information to an enemy, Japan and six other Powers opposing. Despite the opposition of Great Britain and Japan the Conference approved of the provision that anchored mines should not constitute defence of a town.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION INTO CANADA.

London, August 20.

It is telegraphed from Ottawa that protests against the influx of Japanese into British Columbia continue to reach the Government. Legislator Macpherson has telegraphed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that trouble will arise unless something is done.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and prominent Japanese have banquetted Mr. Ishii and Mr. Strauss, Secretary for Commerce. The speakers unanimously declared that there was no reason why American and Japanese relations should not remain most cordial. Mr. Ishii said the idea of war on account of sporadic disturbances due to local conditions was unthinkable.

This banquet indicates that the respectable element in San Francisco is beginning to try and end the anti-Japanese campaign.

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGES.

New York, August 20.

It is alleged on the American stock markets with reference to the recent serious falls that the panic is principally attributable to the enormous amount of the fine imposed upon the Standard Oil Company and also to the steps taken by President Roosevelt toward the Railway King, Mr. Harriman, and various trusts. The Government denies that the panic originated in the policy of the President. On Aug. 19th, Mr. Taft, Secretary for War, in the course of a speech said that the recent extraordinary falls in the stock markets are generally alleged to have arisen from the strong policy adopted and further to be enforced by the President upon the Standard Oil Company, several railway companies, and various trusts. The allegation is quite groundless. The actual cause is a result of the state of the money market. He added that the President merely carried out a necessary policy with regard to a certain section of millionaires who are always acting unjustly in accordance with their monetary power, and that it is a proper step to be taken by President Roosevelt as the supreme governor of the country.

According to reports up to date, agricultural prospects this year seen to be favourable.

The fall on the stock exchanges appeared a few days ago to have reached its worst. There is no prospect of a rise at present. No bank has closed its doors.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, August 20.

The Supreme Court of California has declared that Mr. Taylor is Mayor of San Francisco. Eugene Schmidt, now in jail has acknowledged the judgment. The dispute which arose in connection with the appointment of a new Mayor and Board of Supervisors is thus settled. The new Mayor, Mr. Taylor, intends to appoint a new police superintendent and a committee to discharge police affairs. It is said that as the result of

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this police reorganization, the question of Japanese employment agencies will be resolved.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, has inspected the agricultural developments of this district, after which he said that there have hitherto been misleading notions in the immigration policy of Japan. He was astonished at the considerable development of Japanese enterprizes on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Taft, Secretary for War, the presidential candidate of the Republicans in the forthcoming presidential election, has published his political views in an address at Colombus, Ohio. He said that he would pursue in general the policy of President Roosevelt. He added that he will earnestly support the proposed revision of the tariff and will oppose any proposal with regard to railway nationalization.

MOROCCO.

London, August 22.

It is reported from Tangier that Muley Hafid, the Sultan's brother, has been proclaimed Sultan at Marrakesh and has requested the Consuls and other Europeans to leave Fez. The Viziers fear disturbances and do not feel strong enough to guarantee protection.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The prospects of some form of obligatory arbitration are improved. The British delegates, in response to instructions from London, have announced that they support many of the Portuguese proposals regarding the subjects which the Powers have agreed to submit invariably to arbitration without invoking the reservation clause.

(Special to the "Japan Mail.")

TYPHOON AT KARUIZAWA.

Karuizawa, 10.10 a.m., Aug. 16.

After eighteen hours of heavy rain a typhoon raged here from three to nine p.m. on Thursday. Much damage has been caused to tunnel No. 26 on the Usui Railway. Traffic is suspended until to-morrow. Much small damage has been caused to houses, roads, and trees.

(Received in Tokyo.)

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

It is stated that according to the new Russo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce, Russia will station consuls at Otaru and Tsuruga; while Japan will have consulates at Vladivostock and Nikolaiefsk.

This Treaty and the Fishery Convention ought to reach Tokyo on the 8th instant. They will be made public after the exchange of ratifications.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

The strike of telegraph operators which has spread to various places in America has now affected San Francisco. On the 12th instant the men of the Western Union went on strike, and the Postal Union shows signs of following their example.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Court for adjudicating on the qualifications of the Mayor of San Francisco was opened on the 12th inst.

ADMIRAL IJUIN.

The *Tsukuba* and the *Chitose* arrived at Lisbon yesterday. On the 17th instant the King of Portugal is to visit the *Tsukuba* and take lunch on board. The intention is that the squadron will leave for Naples on the 18th.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

The *Novoye Vremya* says that the fishing industry along the shores of the Maritime Province is a life-and-death question for Japan, and so far as it is not a vital problem for Russia, concessions should be made to Japan. * * * An *Entente* has now been concluded between the two Empires, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their pacific relations will increase steadily in the future.

The *Slav* says:—After the war there were conjectures that the military party in Japan harboured a desire to make aggression, against Russia, taking advantage of her weakness, and that an alliance would be formed with China for that purpose. Further, among the military party in Russia there were some who insisted that Japan must be driven from the continent of Asia. But the present *Entente* disposes finally of such rumour and opinions, and opens a new era for the two countries.

The *Bourse Gazette* says that there were some questions which the Peace Treaty did not settle between Russia and Japan, but they have been now clearly disposed of. The *Entente* aims simply at maintaining the *status quo*. In other words, the Russo-Japanese *Entente* and an Anglo-Russian *Entente* would combine to make the situation perfect. This *Entente* does not merely show the desire of the two countries for concord. It does not indeed go so far as an alliance but it is to be earnestly hoped that sooner or later the two countries will become allies.

The *Petersburg Gazette* says that the ugly rumours which circulated about the two countries after the War have now been completely dispelled. All dangers have been removed and the High Contracting Parties' love of peace has been demonstrated. The *Entente* must be regarded as a great diplomatic achievement. It has the advantage, too, of supplementing the Peace Treaty and bringing the two Powers' views into accord. Only an Anglo-Russian *Entente* is now needed to complete the situation. Then the three great States would unite to organize themselves as allies.

Another Russian paper remarks that if the *Entente* makes no allusion to the Korean question, it is because Japan's rights in Korea were definitely settled by the Peace Treaty. Korea does not exist any longer as a State: she is nothing more than a Japanese Colony. * * * The *Entente* prepares the way for an Anglo-Russo-Franco-Japanese alliance.

ADMIRAL IJUIN IN PORTUGAL.

On the 16th instant the Portuguese Minister of the Navy, representing his Government, gave a sumptuous banquet to the officers of the Japanese Flying Squadron. On the 17th instant at 3 p.m. the King of Portugal gave audience on his yacht *Amelia*, to Mr. Inagaki, Vice-Admiral Ijuin, 11 officers of the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*, and Mr. Secretary Ichiki. At 5.30 p.m. on the same day his Majesty proceeded to the *Tsukuba*, and after inspecting the ship, witnessed a performance of *jujitsu*, wrestling and fencing. At 7.20 dinner was served. Admiral Ijuin proposed the toast of the King, and his Majesty replying in the name of the Portuguese nation, drank to the health of the Mikado and to the renown and prosperity of the Japanese Navy. Afterwards in another room the King conferred high orders on Admiral Ijuin and Mr. Inagaki, and orders of lesser grades on the other officers. At 9.30 p.m. his Majesty left the ship. On the 18th the King and Queen gave a luncheon in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Inagaki, Admiral Ijuin and 5 officers of the Squadron. He presented his photograph to Mr. Inagaki and Admiral Ijuin. The Squadron left for Naples at 7 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

On the 19th instant the California State Court gave judgment in the sense that his salary must be paid to the Secretary appointed by the new Mayor of San Francisco. (This judgment means that the former Mayor—now in prison—has lost his legal qualification to hold office.—Ed. *J.M.*)

A Japanese druggist, by name Hoshino Sobei, was murdered in Harbin by some person or persons on the night of the 8th inst. The assassin has not yet been apprehended. The Japanese Authorities have made to the Russian Authorities a request that rigorous search should be carried out.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Canton*, which belongs to the Far Eastern S.S. Company of Sweden, had a great send off on the 20th instant when she started for Japan, her first voyage.

The Governor of Hawaii has resigned and has been succeeded by Mr. Freiyer (?). The ex-Governor has addressed to the United States Government a representation urging that Hawaii should be excepted from the cabotage regulations of the United States coast, and that ships calling there should be allowed to carry passengers of any non-American nationality.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

London, August 20.

It is reported by telegram from Ottawa that many Japanese are entering British Columbia. During July, Japanese who arrived there numbered 158. Those who arrived since January totalled over four thousand. Anxiety is being entertained lest some trouble arise between the Japanese and the white population.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IN PORT

From	Line	Steamer		Date
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru 1	F.	Aug. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle 2	F.	Aug. 23
America	P. M.	Manchuria 3	Su	Aug. 25
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Su	Aug. 25
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	M	Aug. 26
Europe	M. M.	Tourane 4	W.	Aug. 28
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 5	Su	Sept. 1
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M	Sept. 2
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th	Sept. 5
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa	Sept. 7
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Athenian	Tu	Sept. 10
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su	Sept. 15

1 Left Seattle on the 6th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 14th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 8th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer		Date
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Sa	Aug. 24
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien	Sa.	Aug. 24
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa.	Aug. 24
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa.	Aug. 24
Europe	P. & O.	Ceylon	Tu	Aug. 27
America	P. M.	Korea	Tu	Aug. 27
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu.	Aug. 27
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	Tu.	Aug. 27
Europe	N. D. L.	P. E. Friedrich	Sa.	Aug. 31
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	Nippon Maru	Tu	Sept. 3
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W	Sept. 4
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kawachi Maru	W.	Sept. 4
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	W	Sept. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th	Sept. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Athenian	Tu.	Sept. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su.	Sept. 15

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Ernst, 16th Aug.,—Portland, Oreg., and Astoria, 28th July, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Kichirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, K. Watanabe, 16th Aug.,—Tairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 17th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, A. Mocker, 17th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 17th Aug.,—Samarang, 1st Aug., General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,519, Y. Kamoshita, 17th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 17th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pennsylvania, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Capt. A. Ward, 17th Aug.,—Cavite, P.I.

Maryland, U.S. cruiser, 14,680, Capt. C. Thomas, 17th Aug.,—Cavite, P.I.

Colorado, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Capt. S. A. Staunton, 17th Aug.,—Cavite, P.I.

West Virginia, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Captain J. A. Milton, 17th Aug.,—Cavite, P.I.

Alexander, U.S. Navy collier, 6,181, E. W. Henricks, 17th Aug.,—Cavite, P.I.

Bateum, British tank steamer, 2,621, W. H. Luckham, 18th Aug.,—Palambang via Singapore, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 18th Aug.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., 6th Aug., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Teucer, British steamer, 5,805, J. Barwise, 18th Aug.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, and Kobe, 17th Aug., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 18th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 1st Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Shinowara, 17th Aug,—Takeshiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 17th Aug.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 17th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Iwamoto, 18th Aug.,—Moji, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer 2,580, T. Tibballs, 19th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Amiral Olry, French steamer, 3,578, Lebrun, 19th Aug.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—G. Thouroude.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,592, K. Kato, 19th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,654, K. Nasu, 19th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 20th Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, 20th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sobudnik, Russian steamer, 2,171, J. Galin, 20th Aug.,—St. Petersburg and Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 21st Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Kishi, 21st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Teenkai, British steamer, 3,016, Stewart, 21st Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Japan, British steamer, 3,806, Olefant, 21st Aug.,—Calcutta, General.—Cornes & Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, 21st Aug.,—Nishitosaki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 21st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tsinan, British steamer, 1,459, C. Lindbergh, 22nd Aug.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 22nd Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Brilliant, British bark, 3,609, Chas. Morrison, 22nd Aug.,—San Francisco, 8th July, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich, German steamer, 5,001, E. Malchow, 22nd Aug.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, and Kobe, 21st Aug., Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, 16th Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Ernst, 17th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 17th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2038, T. Irisawa, 17th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 17th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 17th Aug.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Eastern, British steamer, 2,272, W. G. McArthur, 17th Aug.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Cornes & Co.

Puritan, British steamer, 2,628, J. M. James, 17th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 17th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 18th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 3,296, G.E. Warner, 18th Aug.,—Calcutta via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Shinowara, 18th Aug.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamashiro Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Y. Kamoshita, 18th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 18th Aug.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 19th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Neumuhlen, German steamer, 1,940, Fischer, 19th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 20th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Habsburg, German steamer, 4,076, Filler, 20th Aug., Maples, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Barton, British steamer, 2,408, J. Thompson, 20th Aug.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Konoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,354, R. Tanaka, 20th Aug.,—Katsuura, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Satsuma, British steamer, 2,690, Armstrong, 20th Aug.,—New York via ports and Suez, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, A. Mocker, 20th Aug.,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Amiral Orly, French steamer, 3,578, E. Lemenne, 21st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—G. Thouroude.

Bingo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,873, F. L. Sommer, 21st Aug.,—London and Antwerp via port, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,610, J. Nakai, 21st Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, K. Nasu, 21st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 21st Aug.,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 21st Aug.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Teucer, British steamer, 5,803, J. Barwise, 21st Aug.,—Victoria and Tacoma, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Colorado, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Capt. S. A. Staunton, 22nd Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Maryland, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Capt. C. Thomas, 22nd Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Pennsylvania, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Capt. A. Ward, 22nd Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu.

West Virginia, U.S. cruiser, 13,680, Captain J. A. Milton, 22nd Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 22nd Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 22nd Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Iwamoto, 22nd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. H. Gill, Mr. Russell, Miss M. Russell, Miss L. Russell, Master W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Dowting, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., Mr. S. J. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Master Kennedy, Rev. E. E. Wilson, Rev. W. Y. Fullerton, Mr. Wm. Fry, Mr. Y. Matsumoto, Mr. A. Bertiner, Mr. A. Muller, Mr. M. Schellenberg, Messrs. T. and E. Greenwood, Mr. H. Hodson, Rev. W. H. Smart, Mrs. Gulland and 2 maids, Masters Gulland (2), Mr. E. E. Matheson, Mrs. M. Tarn, Miss Wilson, Miss P. M. Tarn, Miss Fourmanoir, Mr. Jas. Orange, Mr. S. Turakama, Mr. V. Zeman, and Mr. Thos. Horder. For Kobe:—Mr. Jas. Montgomery, Mr. J. L. Brown, Mr. W. H. Gill and Mr. E. E. Garnon. For Shanghai:—Miss E. P. Dyer, Mr. D. H. McClure, Miss M. E. Martin, Miss M. E. Moore, Archdeacon H. A. Gray, Mr. Ross, H. E. Wu Yue Lin, Mr. V. S. Cotton and Mr. H. R. H. Thomas. For Hongkong:—Mr. H. A. Meyer, Miss M. Murrin, Mr. E. Davidson, Mr. R. Sargent, Mr. J. Putman, Mr. F. A. Gace, Mr. W. B. Wright, Mr. F. G.

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Carroll, Mr. E. Spence Smith, Mrs. H. Slade, son and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Main, child and maid, Mr. Thacher and Mr. H. C. Gulland in cabin; 6 intermediate; 255 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kumano Maru*, from Melbourne and Sydney via ports:—Miss Ethel Berne, Miss Bird, Miss Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Chadleigh, Miss Corlass, Mr. Denman Fuller, Mrs. Deguchi and child, Mr. O. D. Fernandez, 3 Chinese, Mrs. H. Gordon, Mr. S. Goto, Mr. B. Hernandez, Miss Gladys Ingram, Mrs. W. Kawakami and child, Mr. S. Kawate, Mr. Molson, Mrs. Mocker and child, Mr. N. Maeda, Mr. Y. Maeda, Mr. Ozaki, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mr. Thomas, Mr. L. Sayda, Mrs. H. Takeda and child, Mrs. W. J. Tutcher, Capt. R. Unsworth, Mr. and Mrs. I. Winn and Mr. and Mrs. W. Winn in cabin; Mr. R. C. Barlow, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mr. H. Oshiage, Mr. S. Oshiage, Mr. M. Oshiage, Mr. Y Omori and Mr. Hayashi in second class; 33 in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss M. Hickey, Mr. J. B. Morgan, and Mrs. J. B. Morgan, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss Marie d'Aquino, Mr. Lloyd A. Behler, Mr. Robt. Clausen, Dr. J. A. Cooper, Miss Elizabeth Y. Cooper, Dr. R. F. Knight, Mr. Ivan Sample, Dr. Chas. G. Thomson, Mr. T. J. Wolf, and Dr. Chas. H. Yeagle, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. H. Horstmann, Baron de Sendal, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Pacheco, Mr. and Mrs. W. Greene, Mrs. Math. Ellon, Mr. and Mrs. Bateson Wright, Mrs. Holder, 2 children and amah, Mr. White Cooper, Mr. Hillet, Mr. Hans Koch, Mr. W. Speelmann, Mr. R. St. George Moore, Mr. Pater G. Piccoli and boy, Mr. Wong, Mrs. Bateman, Mr. Kortels Altes, Lady E. A. Gordon, Miss Ward, Mr. A. Cherski, Mr. G. Kon, Mrs. Kon, Mr. H. P. Bowie, Mr. Fritz Ellon, Mr. E. Kellner, Mr. V. A. Hearne, Mr. and Mrs. Refardt, Mr. A. Meyer, Mr. C. H. Abbey, Mr. A. Saphiere and family, Mr. Kasahara, Mrs. Shimasaki, Mr. and Mrs. P. Brocher, Mr. P. O. Francois, Mr. J. Pearson, Miss E. Koelbel, Mr. C. Manto, and Mr. See Zee, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold* for Europe via ports:—Mr. V. A. Hearne, Mr. Chas A. Fraser, Mr. Fritz Ellon, Mr. Kaung Zangtse, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sassoon and 2 servants, Miss J. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Koch, Mr. V. Dilsizian, Miss V. W. Brent, Miss Grace Thomasma, Mrs. Grand, Mr. E. J. Lee, Mr. J. Joseph, Mr. J. McDowald, Mr. J. F. Simmonds, Miss Mary Theodora Bankes, Mr. W. Allen, Mr. W. E. McChesney, Mr. Pon Len Shung, Mr. Chan Chen, Capt. M. Ichinomiya, Capt. R. Hashimoto, Miss N. Yamaya and Mr. Peroomal in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss A. H. Agan, Mr. F. Barrera, Mrs. A. Beiger, Mr. J. Th. Boelin, Miss K. Booth, Mr. I. H. Brown, Mrs. Geo. T. de Colmesnil, Mr. J. A. Corpus, Mr. H. A. Crooke, Mr. S. Dolliver, Mr. H. A. Ewing, Mr. V. Ferriols, Mrs. D. H. Hare, Capt. J. M. Helms, Geo. R. Hill, Mrs. H. Hohler, Mr. D. Hoopes, Mr. K. Isoshima and servant, Dr. F. Katsuki, Mr. I. Kleyde, Mr. P. Kracke, Mr. G. Kumabe, Mr. C. R. Laurence, Mrs. C. R. Laurence, Mrs. M. Lees, Mrs. Frank Lewis, Mrs. A. C. Mather, Mrs. A. F. Miller, Mrs. N. Nagao, Mr. P. L. Reed, Mrs. P. L. Reed and 2 children, Mr. T. G. Robbers, Mr. C. Silk, Mr. F. Wayland Smith, Mrs. F. Wayland Smith, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. Chas. A. Stephens, Mr. J. L. Stewart, Senator Wm. J. Stone, Mr. R. Tanaka, Mr. S. Uchida, Dr. W. Wurker, Mr. D. Yonekura and Mrs. D. Yonekura.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Lloyd A. Behler, Mr. Robt. Clausen, Dr. R. F. Knight, Mr. Ivan Sample, Dr. Chas. G. Thomson, Mr. T. J. Wolff, Dr. Chas. H. Yeagle, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. G. E. Griffin, Mrs. G. E. Griffin, and Mr. R. D. Read, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Gause, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mrs. J. H. Wallace and Mr. H. S. Appe in cabin; 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Bingo Maru*, for London via ports:—Fleet Surgeon K. Kobayashi, Mr. and Mrs. O. Cowman, Mr. Yrappe, Mr. Oswald Chambers, Mr. F. Manier, and Mr. F. Ito, in cabin; Mr. K. Kuwagi, Mr. Roygen, Mr. S. Yoshimura, Mr. F. Makita, Mr. Y. Nakazawa, Mr. N. Takeda, Mr. K. Tsukuda, Mr. S. Tsugi, Mr. S. Osawa, and Mr. A. Tsuji, in second class; 6 Japanese, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Rev. T. Iwakura, Mr. C. Hidaka, Mr. S. Handa, Miss T. Takeyama, Miss J. Goddard, and Mr. Je Jen Hao, in cabin; Mr. M. Hirahara, Mr. Ma Han Fum, Mr. Ma Chin Sui, Mr. Tam Hoi Ngan, Mr. Cahn Chin, Mr. K. Shimidzu, Mr. M. Torizawa, Mr. K. Okamoto, Mr. K. Tashiro, Mr. T. Itakura, Mr. S. Kanda, Mr. T. Matsumoto, Mr. A. Mori, and Mr. Y. Handa, in intermediate.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw silk shipped per steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa, Option.	Lyon.	Milan.	Moscow.	Genoa	Marseilles	Bale	Trieste.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co	22	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Mantels & Co.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha		10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	43	30	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Total	768	159	41	5	—	—	—	—

Silk shippers by *Minnesota*, for Seattle on the 12th August:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	176
F. Strahler & Co.	100
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	57
Ulysse Pila & Co.	25
Boyer, Mazet, Guilliée & Co.	10
L. Mottet	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	316
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	304
Hara Yushutsuten	16
Doshin Kaisha	13
Total	1,027

Silk shippers by *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco, 16th Aug:—

	Bales.
F. Strahler & Co.	135
Vivanti Bros.	130
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	93
Siber, Wolff & Co.	60
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	60
China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	35
Ulysse Pila & Co.	28
Jewett and Bent	15
L. Mottet	15
Bavier & Co.	10
Boyer, Mazet, Guilliée & Co.	5
J. Brett & Co.	2
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	507
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	244
Doshin Kaisha	14
Total	1,358

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, August 23.

No alteration since last report.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	37.50 to 42.25
Indian Broach	30.50 to 31.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.15 to 4.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
	PER PIECE.
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.58 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.48 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market remains dull.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.20
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅝" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, golbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

A moderate business is going on.

Chester	Y.3.78 to 3.74
Victory	3.55 to 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.83 to 3.48
Nippon	2.63 to 3.50
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.65 to 3.30
Tozai	3.00 to 3.20

SUGAR.

A fair business continues.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.00 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.00 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Enquiries have come in from the country, but not so as to affect prices.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

A London telegram dated Aug. 22nd says that the market had to some extent recovered from the previous week and the quotation now was £78. The market in Japan is quiet.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No change to be noted.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen 2.50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.55
Iode per lb.	5.10
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.98
Antefebrine oz.	0.58

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The condition of the market is healthy; a moderate business being done. Some good enquiries seem to have been received by foreign exporters from America and Europe. Prices are generally steady.

A New York telegram under date of Aug. 21st says that prices have an upward tendency. Generally speaking the market is favourable. The factory strike is not settled.

On Aug. 22nd, stocks were: filatures 13,421 bales; Re-reels, 2,816 bales; Orikaishi 1,408 bales; and Sundry, 12 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,360 to 1,370
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,270 to 1,280
Filature—No. 1¼, Fine	1,450 to 1,460
Filature—No. 1¼, 10-12 den.	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—No. 1-1¼, Coarse	1,260 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	1,255 to 1,265

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Re-reels—Extra	1,275 to 1,280
Re-reels—No. 1	1,265 to 1,270
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,255 to 1,260
Re-reels—No. 2	1,245 to 1,250
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	1,340 to 1,350
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	1,280 to 1,285
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½N.	1,250 to 1,260
Kakedas—No. 2	1,230 to 1,240
Kakedas—No. 2½	1,210 to 1,220

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Aug.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
16th	1,238	1,238	1,232	1,236
17th	1,246	1,242	—	1,241
19th	1,[illegible]	1,238	—	1,237
20th	1,250	—	1,242	1,248
21st	1,267	—	1,260	1,266
22nd	1,270	1,274	1,266	1,273

WASTE SILK.

The market remains stationary. Sellers maintain a firm attitude towards the prices offered by foreign exporters.

On August 22nd, the stock was; Noshi, 6,217 bales; Kibiso, 8,165 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 324 bales; and sundry 7,094 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	150 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Repeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best...	— to —
Reeel—Good	— to —
Reeel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

The market is dull, but small transactions are going on.

Up to the evening of Aug. 22nd, 9,273,300 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 1,191,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine...	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	30 to 33
Good Common	26 to 32
Common	24 to 27

HABUTAE.

Owing to activity in raw silk, and to enquiries from Europe, America, and India, prices have gone up. No special business done.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	11.35	10.45	10.25
27	11.05	10.60	10.30
36	10.95	10.50	10.40

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.90	10.35	10.10	10.10	10.10
27"	10.90	10.45	10.30	10.20	10.20
36"	10.50	10.10	9.90	9.90	10.10

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	11.10	10.90	—
22½"	11.00	10.40	10.15	—
27"	11.85	10.40	10.25	—
36"	11.75	10.20	10.00	—

RICE.

These has been no special change since the previous report. The market remained steady throughout the week. This condition is expected to continue over the forthcoming week.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	840,263
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	105,510

Delivery.	Closing Price Yen.
August	18.04
September	17.70
October	16.47

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, August 22, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—During the week the share market for foreign stocks has been exceedingly quiet and only a small business has been done. Grand Hotels have been negotiated at *yen* 150 and close with further enquiries. Offers are wanted for Engine and Iron Works. Club Hotels are obtainable at *yen* 75. Langfeldt can be had at *yen* 45. Y. U. C. Debentures sellers at *yen* 105.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $680 sellers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 51 nominal. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $100 buyers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company Ltd., $7 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $70 sales. Hongkong Lands $98 sales. Humphrey's Estates, $10½ buyers. Green Island Cements $11 sales. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 76 buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 100 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	„ 1	75 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	„ ½	150 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	„ 1	65 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		„ ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	„ 1	41 N.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	35%	„ 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	„ 1	175 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		64 Sa.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y. 390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	85 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	110 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior..... Yen	18.40
Medium	17.40
Common	16.10
Average	17.30

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
August	16.70	August	16.72
September ...	16.74	September ..	16.945
October	15.84	October.....	16.005

STOCK EXCHANGE

The market is very quiet in sympathy with the foreign stock and money markets.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama August 22

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ to ⅛ higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier accordingly, other rates keeping steady.

London Bank T.T		4/0 3/16
— — Bills on demand		4/0½
— — 4 months' sight.....		4/0⅜
— Private 4 months' sight		4/1 3/16
— — 6 months' sight		4/1 5/16
Paris & Lyons Bank sight		257
— Private 4 months' sight		262½
— — 6 months' sight		264 @ ⅛
Hongkong Bank sight	per $100	108½
— Private 10 days, sight	do	106½
Shanghai—Bank sight		67½
— Private 10 days' sight.....		69
India—Bank sight		152¾
— Private 30 days' sight		154¾
America—Bank sight.....		49⅝ @ ⅝
— Private 30 days' sight		50¼
— Private 4 months' sight		51 @ ⅛
Germany—Bank sight		2 9½
— Private 4 months' sight		2 4½
Bar Silver (London)		35 1/16

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, August 23, a.m.

	Paid up Yen.	Q'ation. per cent.	Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5	97.00
Exchequer Bonds 2nd Issue...	100	5	93.50
Exchequer Bonds 3rd Issue ...	100	5	93.50
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	87.80
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.80
5% Imperial Bonds (Gobuni).	100	5	87.20
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906)	100	5	87.50
Y'hama City Bonds	100	6	99.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds .	100	6	98.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	98.00
Osaka City Bonds.....	100	6	98.00
Kobe Water Works Bonds ...	100	6	98.00
Kawasaki Shipyard Debenture 4th Issue	100	6	98.50
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship...	50	12.5	107.00
" " " new.	12.50	—	40.60
Yokohama Railway	20	—	28.00
Tokyo Railway	50	—	71.80
Keihin Electric Railway	50	13	95.00
Yokohama Electric Railway..	50	3½	58.50
Hanshin Electric Railway ...	50	8	147.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	73.00
Yokohama Electric Light.....	50	15	84.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	28.00
Osaka Electric Light.....	50	20	128.00
Kobe Electric Light	50	10	92.00
Tokyo Water Power.....	12.50	—	10.00
Tokyo Gas.....	50	15	98.50
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	*20.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	24.50
Nippon Fire Insurance.....	12.50	15	25.00
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	50.00
Imperial Marine Insurance ...	50	12	85.50
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning.	50	16	124.00
Fuji Gasian Cotton Spinning..	50	—	127.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning	50	20	86.00
Niashin Cotton Spinning	12.50	—	16.50
Imperial Hemp Weaving	50	—	72.00
Yokohama Dock	33	15	68.00
Kawasaki Shipyard	50	12½	83.00
Uraga Dock	50	6½	14.50
Hakodate Dock	50	—	12.00
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery.....	50	—	109.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	20	80.50
Hoden Kerosene Oil	50	30	151.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown.....	50	15	67.00
Yokohama Soko	12.50	—	25.20
Nippon Sugar	50	20	104.00
Imperial Manure	12.50	—	8.80
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	20	*98.00
Fuji Paper Mill	50	10	54.50
Otaru Timber	50	15	54.00

* Ex dividend. † Ex new.

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VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 25
Aki Maru	Seattle	Left	Aug. 6
Albenga	New York	Loading	July 17
Antilochus	Tacoma	Leaves	Sept. 4
Antenor	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Awa Maru	London	Passed Canal	July [illegible]
Belgravia	Hamburg	Left	Aug. 1
Bengloe	London	Leaves Kobe	Aug. 21
Benvenue	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 5
Bornoe	London	Left	Aug. 3
Brasilia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 25
Breconshire	London	Leaves	Aug. 2
Calchas	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Aug. 1
Chikugo Maru	London	Left Tokuyama	Aug. 13
Dardanus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 3
Denbighshire	London	Leaves	Aug. 23
Flintshire	London	Leaves	Aug. 23
Franklyn	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 12
Glamorganshire	London	Left H'kong	Aug. 16
Glenearn	London	Leaves	Aug. 23
Glenstrae	London	Leaves	July 31
Glenturret	London	Left N'saki	Aug. 20
Gryfevale	New York	Loading	July 17
Headley	New York	Passed Sagres	July 8
Indrawadi	New York	At Manila	Aug. 12
Indravelli	New York	Passed Canal	July 25
Indrapura	New York	Leaves	July 20
Indrasamba	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. [illegible]
Iyo Maru	London	Left S'pore	Aug. 4
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	July 25
Kleist	Hamburg	Leaves	Aug. 14
Korea	Hongkong	Leaves	Aug. 16
Liberia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 19
Louqsor	Antwerp	Passed Canal	July 29
Manila	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 5
Manchuria	San F'cisco	Left	Aug. 8
Marcellus	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Aug. 13
Menelaus	Liverpool	Leaves	July 27
Monteagle	Hongkong	Left	Aug. 14
Montrose	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Moyoti Maru	Seattle	Left	Aug. 2
Muncaster Castle	New York	Left	July 4
Namur	London	Left	July 6
Ningchow	Tacoma	Leaves	Aug. 7
Nippon Maru	San F'risco	Leaves	Aug. 15
Ocean Monarch	Baltimore	Left	July 9
Oceanien	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Aug. 5
Oriel	Antwerp	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Palma	London	Left H'kong	Aug. 6
P. E. Friedrich	Hamburg	Left Kobe	Aug. 21
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 5
Rhenania	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 5
Schuylkill	New York	Loading	July 17
Sarpedon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	July 14
Sanuki Maru	London	Passed Canal	July 25
Sikh	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 29
Sibirien	Copenhagen	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Slavonia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 19
St. George	New York	Leaves	July 20
Tannenfels	New York	Left	July 15
Telemach	Liverpool	Passed Canal	July 18
Titan	Liverpool	Left	July 20
Tjilatjap	Tegal	Left	Aug. 6
Tourane	Marseilles	Leaves H'kong	Aug. 19
Vorwaerts	Trieste	Left S'pore	Aug. 1
Wye (1)	London	Leaves S'pore	July 23

(1) Late steamer Strathmore.

UNDER SAIL.

Acme	San F'cisco	Loading	Kobe

(毎土曜日一度行)

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUGUST 31ST, 1907.

DEATHS.

At Karuizawa, Japan, on August 26th, 1907, from Heart complaint, FREDERICK WILLIAM HAMMOND, (late R.N.) for many years in the employ of the Imperial Japanese Government, in his 66th year.

At 4.10 p.m. on August 28, CARL FLAIG, General Manager of the Imperial Hotels, Ltd.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EAST Central Japan has been devastated by floods unprecedented for ninety years.

AT 8.55 a.m. on August 26th a slight earthquake shock was felt at Hiroshima.

IT is reported by telegram that the British squadron left Vladivostock on Aug. 24th for Nagasaki.

YOKOHAMA is suffering from a water famine owing to enormous floods having injured the main delivery pipes.

MAJOR HARA died in Berlin on Aug. 16th. He had been suffering from lung disease for some weeks past.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*, which arrived at Naples on Aug. 24th, will leave there on the 31st of the same month for Trieste.

SEVEN-TENTHS of Hakodate have been destroyed by fire. Three hundred lives were lost and the damage exceeds four million *yen*.

MR. S. KATAYAMA and about two hundred other Japanese socialists on the afternoon of Aug. 22nd welcomed Mr. K. Hardie, M.P., the representative of the British labourers, at the Kinki-kwan, in Tokyo. Mr. Hardie spoke on the present condition of socialism in Great Britain.

THE steamer *Koun Maru*, on Aug. 24 collided with a lighter in Moji Strait. The latter was sunk and a woman was drowned.

MR. C. KIKUCHI, a member of the Upper House representing Tokyo, has resigned. Mr. K. Hamaguchi is nominated as his successor.

COUNT GOVAINNI GALLINA has been appointed Italian Consul-General in Tokyo. On Aug 12th, the Foreign Office issued his exequatur.

A FREIGHT train on Aug. 22nd, was derailed at Gotemba station causing severe damage to the road bed. Traffic was stopped for several hours.

FIRE broke out on Aug. 26th in the compound of the Tokyo Gas works. Three buildings were destroyed. Kerosene oil is reported to have been the cause.

VERY large hail stones were experienced in the district of Sannohe, Aomori prefecture, on Aug. 21st for about fifteen minutes. Severe damage was caused to crops.

GENERAL BARON NISHI arrived in Berlin on Aug. 26th. He will inspect the training and organization of the German army. He will leave at the end of September for home.

IT is reported by Japanese contemporaries that Mr. Thomas O'Brien, new American Ambassador to the Imperial Japanese Court, will leave his home on October 10th for Tokyo.

AT 11.49 a.m. on August 24th, a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being one minute and forty-two seconds. The direction was from north to south.

THE construction of the railway between Ochiai and Obihiro has been completed. Traffic will be opened in Sept. 8th. Thus through traffic between Asahigawa and Kushiro is now completed.

A LARGE number of Russian and Chinese workmen are employed on the construction of the Amur Railway. The parties are discordant. The Russian police are taking precautions with regard to them.

A RUSSIAN gun-boat which was recently floated at Port Arthur was brought to Nagasaki on Aug. 26th, being towed there by the *Yoritomo Maru*. The ship has been purchased by a Japanese merchant of Nagasaki.

ACCORDING to an official telegram, Mr. Taft, American Secretary of State for the Army, will arrive in Japan at the end of September on his way to the Philippines. Mr. Taft will spend about four days in Japan.

THE *Asahi* says that Mr. Danthiel, Russian official of Vladivostock, who had stolen *yen* 11,700 belonging to his office and absconded and who recently arrived at Nagasaki is reported to have proceeded to Arima via Kobe.

MR. SOYEDA, President of the Industrial Bank, who recently left London, is now on his way home by the Siberian Railway. He will arrive at Changchung on Sept. 2nd., and will meet Baron Goto, President of the South Manchurian Railway, at Port Arthur.

THE Russian newspaper *Reich* was confiscated on July 18th for publishing an article by M. Klimkoff, the well-known war correspondent. M. Klimkoff says that China is awakening, and by organising her army and fleet is preparing for war; she is, too, improving her ways and communications, and Japanese officers are swarming throughout Manchuria. The article further says that the relations between the Russians and Chinese are extremely hostile.

LI YUEN (36), a Chinese merchant residing at No. 136, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, who was charged with having smoked opium, was sentenced in the District Court on Aug. 23rd to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in accordance with Art. 241 of the Criminal Code.

IT is announced from the Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order that His Majesty King Edward has made the following amongst other appointments:—To be Honorary Knight Grand Cross—Michinori Seigo Nagasaki, Councillor of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

AN *Advertiser* special telegram from New York says that the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, is suffering from a nervous breakdown and has been sent to a sanitarium for treatment for a period of three weeks. The location of the sanitarium has been kept from the knowledge of the public.

T. KAITO, Director of the Yamanokuchi, Kagoshima, was arrested on Aug. 22nd on a charge of fraud. It is alleged by Japanese papers that he forged 130 money orders, the amount of which is put at four thousand *yen* in all, and attempted to draw the sums at various post offices in Nara prefecture.

TELEGRAMS from Vladivostock say that the welcome of the British squadron by the Russians at Vladvostock was specially enthusiatic. The entertainment by the commander-in-chief of the naval station was on a brilliant scale. No special feeling is being entertained as to the Russo-Japanese *entente*.

ON the morning of Aug. 24th, an explosion occurred in the shop of a drug and photographic apparatus merchant named C. Uyeda, Ando-cho, Osaka. Two young employees were severely injured. It is said that the youths were mixing magnesium and hydrochloride potassium for photographic use.

AT Kingston, England, on 18th July Mr. Kishichiro Okura, a Japanese gentleman, who was second in the First Montague Cup race at the opening meeting of the Brooklands Motor Track on July 6, was summoned for exceeding the 20-mile limit as he was returning from the races in the evening. Fined £5, and 8s. 6d. costs.

A KYOTO telegram to Tokyo papers says that Paymaster S. Sakamoto of the Army, in reserve, was arrested on Aug. 23rd by the Fushimi Gendarmes. The charge is reported to be in connexion with the case of Lieutenant T. Urakami who is undergoing trial at the office of the Gendarmes, on a certain disgraceful charge.

DECORATIONS have been granted to the following officials of Kanagawa Prefectural Office for services during the war; Messrs. T. Taniguchi, E. Tsukamoto, H. Horiuchi, and K. Sakata, all of the Kencho; Messrs. K. Inouye, M. Mune, S. Ikariyama, H. Yuasa, T. Takahashi and K. Kato, police inspectors; Messrs. A. Yato and N. Yokoyama, of the Harbour Office; and Messrs. Ishikawa, Matsuo, Shirane, Araki, Harada, Higuchi, Kunimatsu, Yoshida, Kitamura and Niiyama, the headmen of the rural divisional offices. The Orders range between the fourth and the sixth classes of the Rising Sun or Sacred Treasure. Presents of money were also given them varying from a thousand *yen* to three hundred *yen*.

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KOREA.

Friday, August 23.

There is not much important news from Korea this morning. The telegrams speak of the blowing up of powder magazines at Kwangju (?) in accordance with the Japanese programme, and of a mob of a thousand insurgents who are said to be threatening Ansong. A rather serious affair occurred on the 21st inst. between Yangchi and Suwon. Eleven Japanese, who were escaping from the former place to the latter, fell in with a body of armed insurgents. Two of the fugitives were shot, three are missing and the remainder effected their escape.

The Japanese Commander-in-Chief in Korea has issued instructions for dealing with mutinous soldiers and insurgent civilians. The processes provided by Korean law are to be followed; that is to say, the followers will bambooed and released, and the leaders will be bambooed and held for further instructions.

The Court of Justice which has been for some time engaged trying the case of Pak Yongho, Yi Dochai and Kang Chongchol, has found that there is not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoners of treason, but that they have been guilty of a breach of law. The sentence passed is 80 strokes of the bamboo each, but it is thought probable that a fine will be substituted.

A plot has been discovered having its centre at Songju, a place 17 or 18 miles west of Taiku, which is a station on the Seoul-Fusan Railway. The object of the plot was to bring about a general rising of the anti-Japanese sections throughout the country in the middle of September. It is said that the ex-Emperor had given his support to the scheme and that some foreigner on the staff of the *Dai han Mai-il Shimpao* assisted in the despatch of circulars so that they reached the hands of many of the elder statesmen. One of these documents came into Japanese possession, and thus the whole plot will doubtless prove abortive.

Two Korean officers who, having left Wonju, which is now the headquarters of the Kwangwondo insurgents, reached Seoul on the 18th inst., are reported as saying that the mutinous troops have been greatly perturbed by news of the Japanese encircling movement. Nearly all the officers and non-commissioned officers have absconded and the men are now practically leaderless.

Saturday, August 24.

A number of the soldiers under Colonel Adachi on the night of Aug. 22nd left Chhung-ju for Chonhwan and Chingchong.

A society which has been organized by Korea re-actionaries in the district of Pyongyang has been ordered by the Home Office to disband.

Traffic on the railway between Pyongyang and Wiju was opened on Aug. 23rd.

Japanese soldiers in North Korea number 3,500. The Japanese military authorities intend to build barracks at Lanang and Hoinin in Hamgyong at a cost of seven million and three million *yen* respectively. The materials are being sent to those places and the construction is being pressed forward.

Recently an interesting telegram was received in Tokyo to the effect that a number of Koreans in California have organized a union under the appellation of the Korea Protection Society and have held a meeting with a view to opposing the Japanese and to instigating anti-Japanese feeling in Korea. They decided to oppose the Korean Cabinet under Mr. Yi Hwan-yong, as a first step, and subsequently to drive out the whole of the Japanese from the Peninsular Empire. To enforce the decision, the president of the union will shortly leave San Francisco for his own country. The *Jiji* says that the union was organized by political refugees and other Koreans who are opposing the Japanese, of which society On-Hanchong is president. They are struggling to achieve their purpose through the assistance of Americans and also by joining the Christianized Koreans at home. The *Jiji* adds that there will be no Americans who will soberly support the movements of such Koreans.

As the seven leaders of the Kanghwa insurrection were being escorted by the police to embark for the mainland, they made a desperate attempt to escape, and had resort to such violence that the police were ultimately obliged to shoot them.

From here and there in southern Korea accounts come of collisions between Japanese troops and Korean insurgents, but the gist of the matter is that the process of restoring order is going on steadily. The province of Chungchong-do appears to be the principal stronghold of the insurgents. It is believed that some 12,000 fugitive soldiers with officers and non-commissioned officers are collected there, and that they have been joined by a considerable number of the people. The trouble is that being kept well informed of all the Japanese movements, these insurgents can take advantage of every opportunity to commit depredations, and can fly to the mountains at the approach of the Japanese. Some time may therefore be needed to fully restore order.

Four Korean *literati* have addressed the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in Seoul saying that neither in ancient or modern history can they find another person so peculiar as he is.

Tokyo newspapers report that during the banquet given by the House of Representatives to Marquis Ito on the 23rd inst., his Excellency in the course of conversation, made some interesting statements. He said that according to the press the Residency General was inundated with applications for official appointments in Korea under the terms of the new Convention, but in point of fact the opposite was the truth. Surprisingly few people had applied. About 500 in all will be wanted. These of course could easily be taken from the present ranks of officialdom in Japan but that would hamper the working of the executive machine. The Marquis proposed to choose men from three classes; first, from graduates of the Imperial University; secondly, from persons who have passed the examinations for high-class and medium-class officials; and thirdly, from men who have had some experience of administration. As for the enactment of laws Korean manners and customs must be carefully kept in sight, but so far as the legislative spirit was concerned, Japanese laws would be taken for models. The organisation of the judiciary, having some connection with consular courts, demanded very careful manipulation, and Professor Ume, of the Imperial University, was now engaged at the work. The new civil code would be largely on the lines of the Japanese Code but would be made as short and simple as possible. If the salaries and retiring allowances of the Japanese officials who would be appointed to posts in Korea, were added up, a considerable total would be reached. To expect the Japanese Treasury to disburse this money was an untenable idea. The Korean revenue must be expanded as far as possible for the purpose, but if even then a deficit remained, recourse would have to be had to the Treasury in Tokyo. As for industrial and commercial undertakings of a nature calculated to enrich the country, the method of loans would be resorted to. The Marquis concluded by emphatically denying the reports that he was in any degree proud of his work in Korea. On the contrary he said that it was a source of the deepest solicitude to him, but he took the occasion to remind his hearers that this Korean problem was in no sense a party question and that to drag it into the arena of petty party politics would be a national calamity.

Sunday, August 25th.

The insurgents seem to have behaved with considerable resolution on the 23rd inst. at Chunju and Chongphung. At the former place there was a fight of two hours before the rioters were finally broken and dispersed. Rumour alleges that 800 men divided into four parties are about to make an essay against Seoul itself. These Korean rioters seem to be behaving with the utmost brutality. Japanese fugitives, men and women, even though they be carrying children, are deemed fair marks for the rifles of these savages. A small party of men and women attempting to escape from Yaguchi to Suwon, were fired on repeatedly and one of the men was killed while one of the women barely escaped with her life. It is evident that some time must elapse before order is completely restored in Korea, and it is also evident that any of these insurgents taken with arms in their hands deserve the most drastic treatment.

It is alleged that a Council of State will be held on the 25th inst. for the purpose of discussing the method of financing the various enterprises which will be undertaken under the new regimen in Korea. There is of course no truth in the recently circulated rumour that the Japanese Treasury would be asked to disburse a sum of 100 million *yen* in a period of five years, but that there will be some call on the Treasury seems inevitable. The *Hochi Shimbun* confidently affirms that Marquis Ito contemplates a foreign loan of 120 million *yen* for railway building and other works of development. It is said that this money will be sought through the Franco-Belgian Syndicate represented by Mr. Loonen.

Monday, August 26.

Mr. Pak Yongho, as we anticipated, has commuted his sentence of bambooing by paying a fine of *yen* 3.50 for each stroke. This having been accomplished, he emerged from prison, and was foolish enough to place himself immediately in communication with the Chakang-hoi and the Doyu-kai. He was therefore again apprehended and is now undergoing temporary detention. It is expected that he will be ultimately banished.

There are no conclusive reports from the disturbed districts with one exception, namely Chunju, where the Korean troops seem to have fought with considerable desperation. They twice endeavoured to make head against the Japanese and on each occasion were dispersed, their total casualties being estimated at 200.

Tuesday, August 27.

The principal body of Japanese troops operating against the insurgents in Korea is under the command of Lieut.-Col. Adachi. Its chief objective point was Chechong, where the insurgents were said to have massed a force of 600 men, regularly organised and under the command of officers. Another but much smaller corps, not exceeding a company in strength, was moving

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against the same place from a different direction under the command of Capt. Nishiura. The latter force, probably because it was the smaller, seems to have encountered considerable but ineffective resistance at various points. The two forces joined hands at Chechong on the 23rd inst., having driven out the insurgents without much difficulty. The Koreans in retreating left 30 dead and a number of wounded, whereas the total casualties on the Japanese side were one wounded. The village of Chechong, having been found to have consisted entirely of an insurgents stronghold was burned to the ground.

Marquis Ito, speaking at the meeting of the Toyo Kyokai, given in his honour on the 26th inst., under the presidency of Count Katsura, said that for the past thirty years the relations between Japan and Korea had not been at all of a cordial character. Quite recently they had improved, but the improvement was not due to any earnest wish on the part of the Koreans themselves: it was rather the result of the demonstration of Japanese strength that resulted from a war with Russia. Since then Japan had occupied the position of Korea's protector, but it must be confessed that those charged with the duties of the protectorate had constantly experienced the feelings of a man who tries to scratch his foot with his boot on. Giving advice when the taking or leaving of it is at the option of its recipient can not possibly be a very successful enterprise in a country like Korea, where the nation is practically divided into two sections, one consisting of bigotted and desperate conservatives, the other of men with little or any knowledge. The situation had been greatly cleared up by the abdication of the Emperor, though the Residency-General had neither hand, act nor part in that incident. One result, however, had been the Convention which greatly ameliorated the situation from the Japanese point of view. It would henceforth be possible to insure the practical observance of advice, and not merely its academical discussion. The problem now to be solved in order to give real effect to the new Convention was one of men and money, and it was with a view to its solution that the Marquis had now returned to Japan. In connection with this question of men there was one disquieting feature, namely, that a large part of the educated class in Korea regarded official appointments as the only gentlemanlike means of earning a livelihood. These men would be deprived of their object in life and indeed even of the means of sustaining life if many of the executive posts were filled with Japanese. There were many other obstacles in the path but so far as his poor abilities went he promised that no effort should be spared to achieve success.

Wednesday, August 28.

The coronation of the Emperor of Korea took place on the 27th inst. and is described as having been an exceptionally impressive ceremony—exceptional from a Korean point of view. The signal incident of the affair was the cutting off of their top-knots by the Emperor, the ex-Emperor and the Crown Prince. It is stated that some of the eunuchs weepingly entreated the Sovereign to abstain from this step but their remonstrances were futile. Of course the Japanese are credited with having inspired this change of coiffure and they are correspondingly criticised. The fact is interesting as showing that whatever happens in Korea will henceforth be laid at Japan's door. We do not believe for an instant that Marquis Ito suggested the expediency of anything like a sumptuary law dealing peremptorily with men's manner of dressing their hair or with the garments they wear, but he may very well have approved of the Palace setting the example in such matters. It was through the Palace in Japan that the Marquis sought to popularize western habiliments for women, but no attempt was ever made to interfere with the liberty of the subject in this question, and we undertake to affirm that the part acted by the Residency-General in Korea has been similarly free from any arbitrary feature. Reverting to the coronation ceremony, we read that the Emperor made his appearance in the first place in Korean costume, which he changed for the uniform of a foreign field-marshal after the actual ceremony of enthronement had been accomplished. General Hasegawa had been appointed special envoy for the occasion and in that capacity he presented a letter of congratulation from the Emperor of Japan and also read a similar document from the Residency-General. The latter document has been transmitted to Tokyo in full by telegraph. Apart from the phraseology usual on such occasions it made notable allusion to the fact that although the realm over which the new Emperor is called to preside has existed for centuries and although his Majesty's dynasty is very old, the era inaugurated by his accession to the Throne is new, being an era of sweeping reforms and signal progress. The document goes on to express a fervent hope that the Sovereign will wisely direct this new order of things into paths conducing to the welfare of his people and to the prosperity of his Empire. The Belgian Consul, as doyen of the Consular corps, read an address of congratulation, and the ceremony concluded with three cheers for the Sovereign proposed by the Foreign Minister. We do not know whether this idea of cheering has been a custom in Korea but we may mention here that Chinese history shows it to have been practised in the Middle Kingdom at least as far back as the Sung dynasty. Probably it dates from a much earlier period, but even allowing it no greater antiquity than the Sung Era, we arrive at the result that long before the Saracens and the Crusaders had evolved their cry of "Hip, Hip, Hurrah," the solemn and ceremonious Chinese had learned to shout "Wansui" (Banzai). Seoul was beflagged for the occasion, the Il Chinghoi, whose star is certainly now in the ascendant in spite of the abuse constantly levelled at them, gave a congratulatory entertainment, and everything passed off quietly, though whether this feature of the affair was due to police precautions or to the goodwill of the people themselves we can not undertake to say. *Apropos* of police precautions, it may be mentioned that throughout all the trouble in Seoul connected with the abdication of the former Sovereign, the number of constables at the disposal of Mr. Maruyama for the purpose of preserving peace and good order was only 450. It is a memorable feat that he made such success with such scanty means.

The composition of the army that is to remain to Korea has been fixed by Imperial decree. The figures are, one battalion of 4 companies, its personel being sixteen commissioned officers from the Colonel downwards and 628 rank and file.

Mr. Pak Yongho has finally been sentenced to one year's banishment. He is required to take up his residence in the island of Quelpart and not to leave its limits on any pretext.

The three principal smokeless-coal mines are to be worked under official auspices, and a Japanese engineer, Mr. Kochibei, has been employed by the Korean Government for the purpose.

It has been decided at the instance of the Prime Minister to send special delegates to each of the provinces in Korea for the purpose of explaining to the people the Government's new policy of reform. The ultimate object of this step is to assist the peaceful and law abiding section of the population from being misled by the misrepresentations of seditious folks.

Thursday, August 29.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Seoul correspondent remarks on the almost total absence of any kind of popular demonstration in connection with the coronation of the Emperor of Korea. An entertainment given by the Il Chinghoi and the beflagging of a few houses was the sum of the citizens' participation. Of course the plain inference is that the people are still perplexed. They are still asking themselves "under which king, Bezonian?," the ex-Emperor bulking in their mental vista almost as largely as the new Sovereign.

Mr. Pak Yongho was to leave Chemulpo for his place of exile on the 29th inst.

From the 24th to the 26th instant the Korean insurgents in the Yangkeun district of Kyongkwido, which is in the vicinity of Seoul, were subjected to several attacks by the Japanese troops under the command of Captain Akashi, and were routed so completely as to be almost exterminated. About fifty of their number were killed or wounded. These insurgents are said to have consisted mainly of farmers with a sprinkling of soldiers. Their weapons were limited for the most part to old fashioned fusils. It is very pitiable that armed and disciplined troops should have to be employed against such a rabble, and that men ordinarily law-biding and industrious should have to be subjected to such measures of repression. From all other quarters, with one or two exceptions, comes news that the process of disbandment and confiscation of arms has been quietly accomplished.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent wires that although the upper-class missionaries in Korea appreciate Japan's intentions and are even in avowed sympathy with them, some of the lower-class members of the church militant,—especially the Roman Catholics who in this respect seem to be following the example set by some of their confreres in China—are abusing their privileges by employing politics in the cause of propagandism. These missionaries win converts by promising protection against Japanese interference, a promise which of course has the effect of suggesting foreign sympathy with the anti-Japanese cause. It may be argued that the best way to deal with such an abuse is to leave it severely alone, since the powerlessness of these missionaries to fulfil their promises must be exposed sooner or later. But how much sooner or how much later? That is the problem. Pending the full dawn of this improved intelligence among the Koreans, many catastrophes may occur, and the Resident-General may well feel constrained to adopt some preventive measure. Two courses are said to be under consideration by him. One is to organise some system of stricter surveillance over the native converts so that they shall be beyond the reach of political interference by the missionaries; the other is to open some friendly *pour parlers* with foreign governments for the purpose of controlling the missionaries

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themselves. It is at once interesting and regrettable that this question should have been extended from China to Korea. Japan herself furnishes a striking illustration of religious propagandism carried on in such a manner as to be almost completely beyond the reach of reproof, but other Far Eastern countries have not been equally fortunate.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

Recently, when it was announced that the United States Government had resolved to return to China 13 million dollars (gold) out of the 25 millions which had been originally demanded as the sum due on account of expenses incurred by the former Power in connexion with the Boxer campaign, we ventured to suggest that if the United States' estimate of its outlays on that occasion was really more than the double of what had really been spent, either an enormous margin must have been left for contingencies or the accountants who drew up the statement of expenditure must have been singularly inaccurate. That feature of the affair is now explained by *The Tribune* which writes thus :—

"We have said that the United States, for diplomatic reasons, at first accepted more than twice as much as it was entitled to or meant to take. That was in order to save that sum for China. For had this country at the outset refused to accept more than $11,000,000, the other $13,000,000 would probably have been divided among the other Powers, and China would have been mulcted in the same lump sum originally proposed. It was only by accepting the full share until all other Powers had finally settled the amounts they were to receive, and then reducing it, that this country was able to effect the benevolent end which Secretary Hay had from the first in view. It may be too much to expect that other Powers will follow this American example, though it would be creditable to them to do so, but in any case the example is good enough to stand alone without the support of imitation."

That it at least ingenious, but what shall we say of the light in which it depicts the conduct af the other Powers, and what of the good faith of the American Government itself? We must assume that the editor of *The Tribune* is remarkably deficient in historical knowledge. Evidently he does not know that when the Powers concerned in the Boxer campaign were about to sit down and write their bills, they agreed to proceed upon the principle that each should charge as nearly as possible only the amount actually out of pocket. That being the compact, had the United States Government any right to do as *The Tribune* exultingly claims that it did, namely, to disregard the agreement *in toto*, and set down an exorbitant sum in order to serve a diplomatic purpose? On the other hand, *The Tribune* does not merely exhibit the United States Government under a very double-faced aspect, but further it represents that Government as entertaining a curiously low opinion of the morality of the partners and allies in the Boxer business. So slender was Washington's confidence in the integrity of all the other Powers that it saw no hope of circumventing their rapacity except by itself fobbing a large sum under false pretences. We are bound to say that whatever part diplomacy may have had in all these doings, the diplomacy of *The Tribune's* revelations belongs to a special branch of that art. As admirers of America's methods, however, and as firm believers in her international morality, we decline altogether to accept *The Tribune's* version. What happened, we are persuaded, was simply that the American accountants estimated their country's outlays on an exceedingly liberal scale, and subsequently when it came to making the actual payments, a large surplus was found. Then Washington, recalling the original basis of calculation, namely, money out of pocket and nothing more or less, rightly concluded that the surplus did not belong to the United States and must go back to China. That is the explanation which lies on the surface and it will be accepted by those who know America too well to discredit her with trickiness such as *The Tribune* attributes to her.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Prime Minister, Marquis Saionji, has thought it expedient to issue to the various Ministers of State an instruction which is evidently prompted by the recent commotion about Russian spies. His Excellency speaks of the neighbourly friendship which has existed between Russia and Japan during the past fifty years. Unfortunately this friendship suffered brief interruption in recent times, but it has now been recemented on a firmer foundation than ever. The Governments of the two Powers have agreed to join hands in frank amity for the preservation of the peace of the East and differences have been disposed of. It is impossible to guard against individual misapprehensions, but if these are suffered to grow they may not be confined to personal relations but may even mar the international *Entente* and may thus defeat the prime object of the agreement now concluded between the two Empires.

The above document is very carefully worded, but no one reading between the lines can fail to recognise that it is intended as an admonition to the foolish people who have allowed themselves to become hysterical over the question of Russian spies.

It is a great pity that some regulation can not be enforced for checking the circulation of newspaper rumours about spies. Owing to the recent assassination of Mayeda, who was suspected of being a Russian spy, and owing to the sensational talk inspired by the event, something like a mania about spies seems to have invaded a section of the minds of the Japanese, so that several perfectly innocent Russian residents found themselves the objects of most irksome scrutiny. It is alleged that a number of them are compelled for this reason to leave Japan since further residence in this country would be intolerable, but very likely this rumour is a worthy sequel to the exaggerations that have marked the whole affair. Japan has no monopoly of the excitement about spies. Certain Western nations have shown that they can be equally perturbed about the pettiest events of this nature. None the less it is extremely regretful that just as Japan and Russia had joined hands, this shock should be given to their friendship.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

This big steamship company is evidently regarded by the Japanese public as a kind of ever-present help in time of need. The fact was well illustrated in connexion with the recent rains and floods. People appeared to think that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha had a considerable fleet of spare steamers ready to be put on any line in the event of necessity, and that since what was ordinarily dry land had been in many cases replaced by water so that a sudden need had been created for aquatic transport, the Yusen Kaisha would be found duly equipped against such an emergency. The first to give practical effect to this idea was a group of some twenty Tokyo journals which, being cut off from their usual source of paper-supply, and having only enough paper in stock to carry them to the end of the month, hastened hat in hand to the S.S. Company, and declared that unless the aid of a steamer could be immediately made available, disaster stared them in the face. Their application was complied with, and the threatened calamity was averted. Then came the Communications Department with a request that the Yusen Kaisha would organize a daily service of steamers between Kobe and Yokohama, a feat which would have required the immediate provision of a fleet of 14 or 15 vessels. The Yusen Kaisha not being so very uneconomical as to keep 14 or 15 steamers lying idle by way of provision against a contingency which does not occur once in a cycle; and having already a daily service between the two places named—when the vessels on all their lines calling there are reckoned—had to declare itself unable to satisfy this request. It was possible, however, to divert two vessels—the *Eijo Maru* and the *Hyogo Maru*—from other services, and with them to open a daily line between Yokohama and Ejiri, so as to bridge the Gulf created by the flood on the Yamakita-Oyama section of the Tokaido Railway. We may mention in this context that the recent fire at Hakodate destroyed all the lighters, and consequently cargo traffic with that place is suspended.

FATHER BROU ON THE FAILURE OF CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Father Alexandre Brou deplores the lack of success of Catholic missionary efforts in the current issue of the *Etudes*, the official organ of the Society of Jesus. He points out that India, with a population of 300 millions, counts only a million and a half Catholics; China, with 330 millions, has barely a million Catholics; and Japan, with 48 millions, has but 60,000 Catholics. There has been no essential difference, says Father Brou, in the conditions of the apostolate since the institution of Christianity. According to this authority, the failure of the Roman Catholic missionaries abroad is due to the fact that they forget to place their sacred calling before all and any other consideration. "For the past three centuries," says Father Brou, "notwithstanding an undeniable personal heroism in their work, the missionaries have been heaping up faults. They have secularised the apostolate. They have shown too much confidence in human methods and too little intrinsic power of the Gospel. Even to-day they are too prone to forget their calling in order to become teachers of French, to undertake antiquarian researches, and to win literary distinction. They mark themselves agents of European conquest, and this fault goes back almost to the outset of the apostolate. And when there are massacres the missionaries obtain indemnities through diplomatic channels, thus degrading martyrdom by setting a price on it." Father Brou rather understates the figures of Japanese converts we imagine, neither is he quite fair in his comments on the motives which actuate the lives of the scholarly members of the Catholic Church who are devoting themselves so wholeheartedly to the work to which they have set their hands.

All English authors do not die poor. "Ian Maclaren" (Dr. John Watson) has left £57,709 to be divided among his four sons.

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MANCHURIA.

It is alleged that the veto on grain traffic into and out of the leased territory of Kwantung was issued by the head of the customs in Peking without reference to any of his colleagues. Sir Robert Hart received the order and merely transmitted it. On the other hand it appears that the Chinese authorities had made all arrangements to give effect to this edict before it was actually published, for the large fleet of junks which had been previously in the habit of plying between Chefoo and Tairen, suddenly abandoned that route and transferred themselves to the Yingkow line. Of course it has not been possible to enforce the veto with equal strictness on the land side, but even then the situation is intolerable and a very strong protest is said to have been made by the Japanese Government to Peking.

There are conflicting accounts about the negotiations in Mukden. One story has it that Viceroy Hsu's hands are so tied by the complaints of Censors in Peking that he has been obliged to adopt an unyielding attitude towards Japan and, in consequence no progress whatever has been made with the negotiations. A wholly different account comes, however, from the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent. This authority alleges that with the exception of the salt problem all outstanding questions have been virtually settled, though the necessary documents have not yet actually been signed, sealed, or delivered. With regard to the terms of settlement, it is alleged that all mines, alike those already opened and those that may be hereafter opened, along the line of the Mukden-Antung Railway are to be jointly worked by a combined company of Japanese and Chinese, each side putting up an equal amount of capital and enjoying equal rights. This of course assumes that both parties are willing to join in the work, but it is provided that, if either side be unwilling, the other may undertake the work alone. Nothing is said by this correspondent as to the other mines in Manchuria, the principal of which are the Fushun and the Yentai. But it may be mentioned here that the *Asahi Shimbun* has sought and obtained an official statement in reply to the charge of injustice preferred by a foreign resident of Tientsin against the Japanese Government's method of treating these mines. This official statement affirms that great misconceptions exist with regard to the mines. The Fushun mine was originally granted explicitly by China to Russia for the purpose of supplying coal to the East Chinese Railway, and was formally transferred to Japan by Russia through the Portsmouth Treaty, which transfer subsequently received the conventional assent of China by the Peking Treaty of 1905. It is quite true, however, that a Chinese subject named Wang had commenced to work a certain remote portion of the mine in conjunction with a Russian subject, the Chinaman putting up a capital of 70,000 *yen* and the Russian 30,000. But that circumstance cannot possibly be construed as conflicting with Japan's treaty rights. The limit of its significance is that the Chinaman is entitled to some compensation on account of the capital invested by him, and such compensation the South Manchuria Railway Company is prepared to grant whenever the man advances his claim in a formal manner. Mr. Wang acquired from Russia any title that he possessed, and Russia having surrendered all right to grant titles, Wang's position is not tenable.

The Peking Government estimates the expenditure on the construction of the proposed railway to the north of the Liao on the Hsimmingtung Mukden road, to be eight hundred thousand *yen*. The Chinese Government intends to complete the work by raising a loan of four hundred thousand *yen* from the South Manchurian Railway Company. It is said that the president of the Mukden Railway Office will shortly leave Peking for Port Arthur where he intends to conduct negotiations with the Japanese railway authorities as to the proposed loan.

Renewed accounts come from Kwanchentsz of riotous conduct on the part of Chinese troops stationed there. On the 23rd inst. 50 of them broke into a Japanese restaurant and wrought much damage.

In connection with the often reported project of building a main line between Mukden and Antung not along the present route of the military railway but through the more northerly districts which were traversed by General Kawamura's army before the battle of Mukden, it is alleged that the military railway will not be removed, but will be kept as it is with a view to future agricultural development.

It is upon the South Manchuria Railway that the main injury will be inflicted unless the Japanese Government can procure the abolition of the veto upon the export of grain through the leased territory of Kwantung. The veto does not touch the principal articles of export to Japan, namely, beans and bean cake, which are largely used as manure in this country, so that any stoppage of the supply would be a serious matter, but it does affect millet and similar cereals, large quantities of which are now carried by the railway for shipment at Tai en. During the month of April last the gross earnings of the Railway were 881,722 *yen*, to which the Mukden-Antung line contributed only some 20,000 *yen*. In fact this latter road involves at present a considerable loss. The above figures, if worked out by mileage, signify 51¼ *yen* per mile daily on the principal line but only 4¾ *yen* on the Mukden-Antung branch. It has always been understood that if the gross earnings of the line reached the neighbourhood of 80 *yen* per mile daily, expenses would be covered, and therefore the returns for April must be considered very satisfactory. But if this grain veto be persisted in, the line will suffer a heavy setback. The *Jiji Shimpo*, from which we take these details, notes that in 1902, when a similar veto was applied throughout the Three Eastern Provinces, the export of wheat from Newchwang fell to 3,500 *yen*, and when the veto was removed they rose immediately to about 1¼ millions.

News has been received that the authorities of the South Manchuria Railway have just reduced the staff of the line by 230 men and that another reduction of some 350 is contemplated. This Company, when it received the line from the hands of the military, took over a total staff of 9000, who were all under agreement for one year, so that to dismiss any of these now means that seven months' salary must be paid up. It is said that the sum disbursed by the Company monthly on account of wages is 360,000 *yen* and that there will be a saving of 25,000 owing to the changes now contemplated.

It is stated by telegrams received in Tokyo that the Russian Government has paid over from the Russo-Chinese Bank to the Specie Bank the sum of over 560,000 roubles, due on account of the Kwanchengtsz station.

A silly censor has memorialized the Throne, and his memorial is said to have obtained the approval of the Minister of War, in the sense that if men-of-war are ordered in Japan, she will pass off some of the old vessels captured from Russia after furbishing and refitting them. It is said that this memorial has led to the issue of instructions enjoining caution on the part of viceroys and governors. We did not imagine that even among the 56 censors anyone could have been found so credulous and ill-informed as to pen such a memorial. One would suppose that when a country orders a warship abroad, the dimensions and details are left to the discretion of the recipient of the order.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

The Independent is always painstaking and generally well informed even when it make excursions into the realm of Far-Eastern affairs. We beg, therefore, to call the editor's attention to certain statements which appear in his recent epitome of the latest phase of the Korean problem. One of the statements is this:

> When the Resident-General, the Marquis Ito, charged the Emperor with duplicity, he repudiated the delegation to the Hague and denied having authorized it. This brought matters to a crisis, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Viscount Hayashi, came in person from Tokyo to Seoul to assist or overrule Marquis Ito.

This conveys more than one very false impression. It suggests that Marquis Ito approached the Korean Sovereign with some complaint about the Hague delegates, whereas that is precisely what the Marquis did not do. He preferred no charge whatever against the Emperor but left him severely alone. Is it not strange that this, the most remarkable feature of the Resident-General's whole policy, should be so greatly misunderstood? The paragraph we have quoted suggests further that Viscount Hayashi went to Seoul for the purpose of supervising Marquis Ito. If that version of his functions comes under the notice of Viscount Hayashi, it will cause him some amusement.

The second statement to which *The Independent's* attention is invited is this:

> The new Emperor, Yi-Syek, who was born in 1874, is the son of Queen Min, who was murdered and burned on a pile of floor mats in the court of the Palace by a Japanese mob in 1895.

This is a most unwarrantable libel. There has never been produced any tittle of trustworthy evidence that the murder of the Queen of Korea was perpetrated by Japanese. It has been proved that among her slayers were some men wearing foreign costume, and it has been inferred that they were Japanese, but to say that the crime was perpetrated by a "Japanese mob" is altogether misleading. There was no Japanese mob. It is not to be denied, we think, that the Japanese Legation, under its then most ill-advised Minister, had cognisance of the plot to remove the Queen from the Palace and to drive her clansfolk from the seats of power, but it has never been proved that the Japanese Minister or any of his staff contemplated the assassination of the Queen or imagined that the *coup d'etat* would be carried to such a shocking *dénouement*. At all events that was the view taken by the judicial tribunal convoked to try the Japanese Minister and his staff, and no one has any right to lay upon the shoulders of these officials a crime of which they were judicially acquitted.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN TOKYO.

A great deal of interest has been excited by the granting of a charter for electric lighting purposes to the Tokyo Railway Company. The citizens of the capital, who have long been obliged to submit to the high charges and inefficient service of the Tokyo Electric Light Company, are anxiously asking whether they may now look for competition such as will better their condition. The general opinion appears to be, however, that there is ample room for the two enterprises to work side by side without clashing, at all events for the next three or four years. The directors of the Electric Light Company profess to be undisturbed by the prospect of rivalry. They say that by the middle of September they will be able to substitute water power for the present system, which will mean that they can supply light at a greatly reduced rate. It appears very questionable whether this calculation will be borne out by facts. In the first place the company assumes that the Katsuragawa will furnish a constant supply of 34,000 kilowats, which forecast is based on the assumption that the Katsura works will remain always in good order and that only 15 per cent of power will be lost in transit, but the Katsura works are by no means ideal from an engineering point of view. On the contrary they are exposed to dangers against which a different but more expensive method of construction would have secured them; dangers which are believed to be capable of interrupting the whole supply at any moment. Apart from this, however, it has to be remembered that the Tokyo Railway Company is already able to generate at its power stations electricity capable of supplying 200,000 lights, which represents the total now carried on the books of the Electric Light Company. It has also to be remembered that whereas the Electric Light Company is receiving applications for about 10,000 lights monthly, it is not in a position to furnish more than 6,000 and thus even supposing that the Tokyo Railway Company does not offer a better service at cheaper rates—and that is precisely what it does offer—it is evident that there is room for two companies without serious clashing. Moreover it appears that Tokyo is not at all progressive in the matter of electric lighting. In Osaka the number of lights supplied per interval between two poles is from 30 to 35, whereas in Tokyo it is only 20, and doubtless this comparative smallness of consumption in Tokyo is due to the high price charged by the Electric Light Company and to the inferior nature of its service. The fact is that the Company has been working with its original plant through all these years and naturally it cannot furnish light of the best quality. It will be remembered that the Railway Company originally proposed to pay to the Municipality a certain fraction of its earnings over and above a fixed profit if this charter for electric lighting were granted. The Home Department, however, has dispensed with this provision, but has stipulated that the electric light accounts must be kept separate from the electric railway accounts. The general belief is, that speaking broadly, the charges of the Railway Company for electric lights will be 20 per cent. less than the charges of the Electric Light Company in the case of private lights, and 40 per cent. less in the case of public lights. It may be mentioned here that there was one weak point in the Tokyo Railway's programme; namely, that it proposed to charge the same figure (1.20 *yen*) per month for a whole-night tencandle light as the Tokyo Electric Light Company now charges for half a night. People do not, however, use their electric lights after midnight, and even if they do, the Company supplying the light has no method of discovering the fact. In general, therefore, a half-night-light is practically equivalent to a whole-night, and thus nothing special could be gained in this particular field by recourse to the Railway Company. The latter, however, has now decided to charge only 60 *sen* for its half-night lights and 80 *sen* for its whole-night.

There continues to be a great deal of talk in the newspapers about the pending competition between the Tokyo Electric Light Company and the Tokyo Electric Railway Company. The newspapers take different sides according to the direction from which they receive their inspiration. One thing is certain, namely that if the Electric Light Company is to continue its prosperous career, it must reduce its rates, and its directors are said to be quite prepared to do so, so soon as they receive their supply of water power, which will be, they say, by the end of September, though nobody expects that prediction to be exactly verified. Besides the Company's engineers have had recourse to the system of open canals for carrying their water, and it is plain that such a plan exposes the works to many dangers which may at any moment entail an interruption of several days. Altogether the question is very interesting. As illustrating the difference between the charges of the two companies, we may mention the case of one house in Tokyo which is now supplied by the Tokyo Electric Light Company. The minimum monthly charge is nearly 29 *yen*, whereas the Tokyo Railway's estimate for the same service shows a minimum of less than 16 *yen*. It may be added here that the Home Department has now definitely adopted the policy of requiring that electric light wires shall be carried under ground. The Railway Company has agreed to carry out this programme immediately with regard to its new lines, and within a certain limit of time with regard to its old, which are still comparatively few. Of course the underground method is much more expensive than the over-head, and it will be a somewhat serious matter for the Electric Light Company to carry out this system in the case of the numerous wires that it has erected.

MARQUIS ITO.

The members of the House of Representatives gave a banquet in honour of Marquis Ito at the Seiyo-ken in Ueno on the 22nd inst. at half-past seven in the evening. Mr. Sugita, President of the House, delivered the welcoming address. He spoke in most eulogistic terms of the great services rendered by Marquis Ito in solving the problem of Korea, which country he described as the prime factor of Far Eastern tranquillity. It would have been impossible for any statesman to manipulate this problem with greater tact and wisdom than Marquis Ito had shown, and his country was fully sensible of the debt of gratitude it owes to him. Much, however, remained to be done before Korea could assimilate the essential features of the new civilization, and as the nation looked to Marquis Ito to conclude the task he had so well begun, they sincerely hoped that he would take care of his health and not exhaust himself by excessive labour.

Marquis Ito, in replying, dwelt on the fact that this was the first time in Japanese history when the duly elected representatives of the Japanese nation had combined to publicly approve the action of one of the country's officials, and he therefore fully appreciated the high honour accorded to him. He admitted that he had laboured hard to discharge his duties as Resident-General, but as to the measure of success achieved he could of course say nothing. He had come to Japan to submit and concert plans for dealing with the situation in Korea, and it would be for the Imperial Diet to take an important part in this consultation. He had been the recipient of a gracious expression of approval from his Majesty the Emperor on the preceding day, and he could not find words to express his appreciation of the fact that all political parties in the State had laid aside their habitual differences in order to unite, as they had done that evening, in approving his work. He interpreted this consensus as showing that they all fully appreciated the importance of the Korean problem and he knew well what value attached to that fact. Nothing would please him better than to speak frankly of the relations between Japan and Korea, but they must see that the occasion was not quite suitable for such candour. He had brought home with him the framework of many plans for the administration and development of Korea, and he trusted to get these filled in and approved in the main before he returned to his post. Foreigners were in the habit of saying that the strength of the gun lies in the nation behind it. He fully believed in that aphorism, not alone in the field of practical enterprise but also in that of diplomacy. He did not mean to say, however, that the Korean problem was necessarily to be solved by diplomacy. It was to be handled rather by an exercise of Japan's sovereign power, which had been extended to the Peninsula in the sequel of the past decade's events. For the proper exercise of that power what was essentially necessary was the aid not merely of the Japanese Executive but also of the Legislature. He himself was growing very old, and he felt that his strength scarcely sufficed for the discharge of duties which ought to devolve upon younger men. But having put his hand to the plough he must continue at the task without flinching, and he trusted to lay foundations upon which his able successors could build a shapely edifice.

It is remarked by Tokyo newspapers that whereas Marquis Ito had doubtless proposed for himself the important duty of winning the approval of the Lower House for his financial schemes with regard to Korea, the Lower House itself has taken the lead in virtually passing a unanimous vote of confidence. After this the financial difficulty may be said to be solved, for the House of Peers, where Marquis Yamagata's influence is paramount, will certainly not raise any difficulty. Nevertheless it is to be noticed that the House of Peers refrains from any congratulatory demonstration such as that organised by the Lower Chamber. This is explained, however, not as in any sense due to a lack of appreciation, but solely because the Peers consider that in view of the magnitude of the task still lying before Marquis Ito in Korea, the time has not yet come for throwing hats into the air, and any premature ovation would only embarrass the Marquis himself.

On the evening of Aug. 26th, fire broke out in Hirosaki, burning down eight houses. A woman was killed and a man injured.

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CHINA

Friday, August 23.

A singular decree has been promulgated in Peking. Its apparent object is to induce Chinese subjects who have settled in Manila, the Straits Settlements, and elsewhere in the Southern Seas, to return to China and carry on their industrial or commercial enterprises at home. The edict promises titles of nobility to those that obey and assures them of Government support. Thus briefly stated, the document sounds very unpractical, for the Chinese communities in the South Seas have acquired enormous local vested interests which they are not in the least degree likely to abandon in deference to an Imperial decree of such a vague character. There is therefore something underlying this measure, and that something is said to be an effort on the part of the Throne to awaken feelings of loyalty among these Chinese communities, which are generally regarded as honeycombed with anti-dynastic sedition. It was with that purpose that Mr. Yang, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was recently sent to the southern settlements with two warships to demonstrate the power of the Chinese Government. That was immediately before the assassination of the Governor of Anhui, and the latter event has made the Chinese Government more than ever anxious to quench the embers of sedition that are smouldering chiefly in the south.

Saturday, August 24.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has expressed its desire to borrow from Japan one half of the sum of 800,000 *yen* needed for the reconstruction of the Hsinmintun-Mukden railway. This is in accordance with the convention concluded when the line was handed over. On the other hand the convention stipulates that the chief engineer of the line and the treasurer shall be Japanese subjects and that the construction fund should be lodged in a Japanese bank.

A telegram to the *Hochi* seems to indicate that some attempt is being made by China to compromise the grain-veto problem. She has issued instructions that the fees hitherto paid by junks entering Tairen shall be reduced by one-half. One fails to appreciate the utility of this concession in the face of a veto which deprives the junks of any cargo.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that orders have been suddenly issued from Peking in the sense that one-half of the students destined for study abroad shall be sent to Germany. If this be true it means a considerable reduction of the number likely to come to Japan.

Telegrams to the Tokyo press say that the proposed loan of 40 million taels for the construction of the above railway has been taken up by British and German financiers. The price paid is 5 per cent. for 90 *yen* net, but the telegrams are conflicting with regard to the period of repayment.

Wednesday, August 28.

Some little excitement has been caused in Peking by a sentence of suspension pronounced upon the *Kinpao*, a newspaper which has always been supposed to be under the patronage of very high officials, among them being Chu Hungchi and Chou, ex-Governor-General of Mukden. There are various conjectures as to the reason of this suspension, some attributing it to the fact that the *Kinpao* had revealed the Government's intention of summoning Viceroy Yuan to the capital, and others alleging that the paper was held to have seriously transgressed in its wilful efforts to impair the relations between China and Japan. The editor, Mr. Wang, who is a strong advocate of progress, says that a wish to suppress this journal had long existed in high places, but he is not described as assigning any particular reason for this mood.

It is alleged that in spite of the secrecy in which the movements of Viceroy Chang are enveloped, his Excellency will set out for Peking on the 3rd of September. Viceroy Yuan has also been summoned to the capital, but rumour alleges that earnest efforts are now being made and will probably be successful to reconcile the views of these two prominent men before they meet in the capital. If they can be brought into line there will be a genuine prospect of the inauguration of a progressive regimen, but if they remain at variance the wheels of reform will certainly not move appreciably. Viceroy Yuan, of course, sees that quite clearly and will recognise the expediency of sacrificing a part of the loaf for the purpose of saving the remainder.

Thursday, August 29.

The latest news from Peking is that the suppression of the *Kinpao*—not the suspension as we had originally supposed—is due to the anger of Prince Chin's party. It was the *Kinpao* which originally published the wholly false rumour about a Tientsin dancing girl who was said to have been bought out and presented to Prince Chin Jr. and about an equally apocryphal sum of money said to have been similarly offered. These slanders, as they appear to have certainly been, led to the disgrace of a very high official, Chu Hungchi, who was the principal supporter of the newspaper, and have now culminated in the suppression of the journal itself. We need hardly say that the editor announces his intention of starting another journal under a different name.

A lady missionary of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, who recently returned to China after furlough, writes:—"Yesterday a party of us went to see the new College of Western learning in Foochow city. I wish I could adequately picture to you the contrast that college represents with the state of learning in 1899, when I first came to China! Then I was taken to see the great examination buildings in Foochow city. To these buildings, once a year flocked the students from all over the Foochow prefecture. All the year they had studied at home, committing to their prodigious memories the Confucian books. The hall of examination consisted of rows on rows of small cells, where the students, one in each cell, wrote their papers for days together, feeding and sleeping in their cells to prevent communication with each other. And to-day what do we find? The cells are gone; large airy class rooms and lecture halls take their place. Three hundred resident students are taught Western learning! We visited three or four large classes learning English from the first and second standard reading books used in English Board schools. This College is the largest of over a hundred new schools started, under the Chinese Government, in this one city of Foochow. It is a new China I have come back to. Almost pathetic it seems to me, this longing for Western ways."

The appointment of Chang Jen-Chun to the Viceroyalty of the Two Kuang provinces, was due, says the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N.-C. Daily News*, to the policy of smoothing away racial jealousies. As soon as it became known that Viceroy Tsên Ch'un-hsuen was to be allowed to resign that Viceroyalty, it is reported that the Manchu party at once began wire-pulling for the post. Had the race question not cropped up at the time the chances were that either Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Yun-kuei provinces or some other Manchu would have been appointed by the Manchu clique in Peking to the post without an instant's delay. The Empress Dowager's commands were, however, to be obeyed and the choice therefore fell upon a Chinese. The appointed Governor Chang Jên-chun of Honan, was first governor of Kuangtung, but had to resign owing to the abolition of that post in 1905. Properly speaking, therefore, his Excellency was the right man to be appointed Viceroy Tsên's successor at Canton. This, it is freely stated in the Capital, would, however, never have been the case, had not the Empress Dowager's decree put a stop to the suicidal policy of filling all the Viceroyalties and as many Governorships and Provincial Treasurerships as possible with Manchus to the exclusion of Chinese. It is needless to state that what is called the Manchu policy is also the policy of the Reactionary Party.

The Ministry of the Interior at Peking has obtained the sanction of the Throne to give the Electric Light Company of Peking the contract for constructing an electric tram service in the Capital.

The first meeting of the Tientsin Municipal Assembly was held on Aug 18th. Mr. Li Shih-min was elected Chairman, and Mr. Wang Shao-lien, Vice-Chairman. Everything was carried out under Parliamentary rules and with perfect decorum. Mr. Lu, the Literary Chancellor of Chihli, was present at the proceedings as the representative of H.E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai.

According to the Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, the Viceroy of the Minchê provinces has again telegraphed to the Waiwupu complaining of the appearance of Japanese Buddhist missionaries in Foochow and other districts of Fukien province. The Buddhist doctrine was imported into the island Empire from China several hundred years ago and it is difficult to know why Japanese Buddhists should preach now to the Chinese masses, whose forefathers were their teachers for several generations. These Buddhist missionaries claim similar privileges to those which the Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries enjoy in China; but as this was not stipulated for in existing Treaties between China and Japan, the Waiwupu has rejected it on the ground that the Chinese do not want foreigners to teach them Buddhism, which has been one of the principal religions in China since the Tang Dynasty.

Their Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai and Tuan Fang have both memorialized the Throne advising the abolition of Manchu garrisons in the provinces. In this connexion the Ministry of War has also recommended that the members of these Manchu garrisons be placed under the jurisdiction of the Viceroys or Governors of their respective provinces, and not as hitherto under special Tartar Generals and Manchu Brigadier-Generals.

We note from the *North China Daily News* that John Machado, who escaped from the British Consular Gaol at Shanghai on Sunday morning, the 18th August was rearrested on the morning of the 22nd by a native detective in a tea-shop in Woosung Road. When arrested he was wearing a queue and Chinese clothes, and had had the fore part of his head shaved in Chinese fashion. He was taken before Mr. O. G. Potier, Consul for Portugal, and on the charge of gaol-breaking was sentenced to six days' solitary confinement in the punishment cells of the gaol.

By the ordination of Edward Monier Bickersteth at Trinity, writes a correspondent, four generations of the same name have served in the ministry of the Church in ninety years.

1815—Edward Bickersteth (great-grandfather), Rector of Watton.

1848—Edward Henry Bickersteth (grandfather), Bishop of Exeter.

1873—Edward Bickersteth (uncle), Bishop in Japan.

1907—Edward M. Bickersteth.

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DISASTROUS FLOODS IN EAST-CENTRAL JAPAN.

Sunday, August 25.

Our readers are aware that from the 22nd inst. Japan was threatened with an assault by two typhoons. One of these had its origin to the south of the Riukiu Archipelago, and thence made its way steadily to the northwest, reaching the Kii Channel on the 24th inst. and thence striking across the Main Island in the direction of Noto where it probably emerged on the 25th into the Sea of Japan. The other made its appearance almost simultaneously at the Bonin Islands and moved slowly to the north-west. It was hoped that this latter depression would take a northerly trend and pass out into the Pacific without producing much effect in Japan, but although this forecast was partially fulfilled, the storm did not turn northward until it had reached within striking distance of the east coast of Japan. It will thus be seen that the country was sandwiched between two centres of depression, one in the west and one in the east, and it resulted that every part of the Empire, with the exception of a small region in Kyushu, was deluged on the 24th inst. The storm and rain experienced in Tokyo and Yokohama were due to the Ogasawara depression. One of the worst incidents seems to have been the bursting of the Tonbei dyke on the Rokugo River, which resulted in the flooding of a large district right up to Omori. It is reported that there has been no such flood in this region for 97 years. The water rose above the floor of the railway bridge at Kawasaki and traffic was interrupted. The Oigawa, the Sagamigawa and the Baniugawa also rose to an extraordinary height and it is thought that much damage to the crops will be found to have resulted. To the north of Tokyo also there were heavy floods and railway communication was suspended. In fact from all parts of the country comes news of the interruption of traffic. Floods were the principal factor of mischief, wind being comparatively absent.

Monday, August 26.

The two centres of depression which were advancing from the Riukiu Islands and the Bonins respectively lost much of their force before striking the mainland of Japan. The Riukiu invader, which at one moment seemed likely to prove the more formidable of the two, virtually exhausted itself in the sea of Shikoku and the invader from the Bonin Islands took its way northward through the Pacific with rapidly diminishing force. The Riukiu depression, however, developed a reflex phenomenon in the sea off Oki Island, whence it probably proceeded up the Sea of Japan, striking Hokkaido on the 25th inst. The Bonin Islands storm approached nearest to the land in the districts surrounding Tokyo Bay and those lying northward of the capital. There was not any heavy wind, but great deluges of rain fell, producing disastrous floods in many places. The Meteorological Department reports that in the absence of any fresh development, the weather should clear up during the course of the 26th and in all probability the 210th day will pass quietly. The records show, however, that on the average from three to four of these storms travel northward yearly from the south seas, and therefore another disturbance may be expected in the course of September. As for the rice crop, the prospect can not yet be said to have been seriously affected. The recent storm of rain was too early to injure the flowers of the crop, and if now a spell of fine weather succeeds, a very plentiful yield may be expected. Breaking of river banks and consequent inundations belong of course to a different catagory. This kind of catastrophe seems to have been plentiful in the districts touched by the Ogasawara depression. Kawasaki is one of the worst places. The whole region between that town and Tsurumi is flooded owing to a large break in the embankment of the Tamagawa, and northward nearly as far as Omori there is a lesser sheet of water. The flood having risen above the level of the railway bridge at Kawasaki, traffic had to be suspended, and is not yet restored at this moment of writing. In these regions 2,977 houses are said to be more or less under water. The bridge of the Keihin Electric Railway over the Rokugo was partly washed away, as was also a considerable quantity of the ballasting of this road and of the Government railway. In Sagami Prefecture also the rivers were heavily flooded and all the region about Hakone has suffered more or less. The Arakawa in Saitama Prefecture, which forms the head waters of the Sumidagawa, is said to have flooded large regions and there has been in that region a landslip which caused 18 deaths. Tokyo, however, did not suffer much and unless the floods continue does not seem in any danger. The Arakawa, celebrated for its unruliness, burst its banks through a space of several hundred yards and spread its waters over the country between Kumagaye and Takasaki, inundating 3,000 houses. Tochigi Prefecture also suffered severely; the Daiyagawa has brought its usual quota of injury to Nikko and has segregated Chusenji. This list is by no means exhausted but we have not space to enter into all the details. Briefly stated the fact is that all the region from Hakone to Nikko has been more or less devastated. As yet we have no particulars of the damage wrought in western Japan, but this absence of news may be interpreted in a favourable sense as all the telegraphs are working.

In consequence of stormy weather, combined with the threatening indication of a falling barometer, considerable retardation of work on the shipping in Yokohama harbour was experienced on Saturday. The M. M. steamer *Polynesien*, which should have left at 9 a.m. on Saturday did not get away till 8 a.m. on Sunday. On Saturday there were no fewer than nine steamers lying outside the breakwaters.

News from Karuizawa, both by letter and telegram, shows that the residents of that usually favoured locality have again been afflicted by heavy rains. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were beautiful days but rain began on Thursday and increased in violence on Friday so that according to a telegram sent off on Saturday communication between East and West Karuizawa has again been suspended.

Further details with regard to the storm and consequent inundations are reported from the interior. In Shidzuoka, the districts along the rivers Oi and Fuji sustained damage owing to the floods. Railway bridges were for some time in a dangerous condition but not so as to impede traffic. In the district of East Katsushika, Chiba prefecture, destructive floods were experienced. Nearly all the houses in the locality collapsed or were washed away. The ravages of the storm at Nikko are reported to have been serious. The bridges on the Sori Road, (Chuzenji) were all destroyed, and landslides followed. No damage was caused to the Imperial villa.

In Kanagawa prefecture, the damage has been very heavy. Telegraphic and telephonic reports, received at the Yokohama Central Police Office later than those already published in these columns, say that the bridge over the Rokugo (of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway) has been damaged by the swollen river, and was subsequently washed away. Owing to the destruction of the river embankment at Yaguchi in the district of Ebara, the floods were extensive and as the result, a large area including Kabata, Kawasaki, and Tsurumi was submerged. The electric depot of the Tokyo Yokohama Electric Railway was flooded with the result that damage was caused to the engine department and that consequently traffic on the whole line was suspended. The factory of the Yokohama Sugar Refining Co. in Kawasaki was swamped by the rising water, and heavy loss was sustained. It is needless to say that all the other buildings in this district were flooded and that some collapsed. Many of the inhabitants took refuge on the high lands near by, where they are suffering from scarcity of food and the continuous heavy rains. The police are making efforts to relieve the distressed people, but these are largely ineffective as the floods still prevail. Fortunately, however, the waters are gradually subsiding.

At Totsuka, Fujisawa, and Chigasaki, inundations were also experienced. All the villagers escaped to the hills in the vicinity. At Ofuna similar conditions prevailed. At Hiratsuka, eight hundred and thirty houses were flooded to a depth of about five feet above the floor. High waves visited the sea coast at Odawara. No special damage was sustained. The people, who are reminded of the tidal-waves experienced some years ago, are apprehensive of a revisitation.

In the Hakone district, after the Tonosawa Hotel was washed away as already reported, the Ichino-yu, Tamano-yu and some other hot-spring houses met with similar disaster. The new building of the Suikwan-ro, a tea house, partially collapsed. The stone-wall of the Fujiya Hotel, at Miyanoshita, was destroyed at 4 p.m. on Sunday. All the poles of the electric railway between Yumoto and Odawara were thrown down.

Loss of life and various damage were reported from several places, but there is not yet any definite statement to hand.

It is stated by the Yokohama Post Office that all postal matter, which was received at the office on or after Aug. 24th, for western points by the Tokaido Railway are detained in consequence of the inundations, by which traffic has been stopped.

Tuesday, August 27.

The promise of fine weather which presented itself briefly on the 26th inst. was marred by the appearance of another centre of depression which had its origin in the sea off Idzu promontory. This phenomenon declared itself on the afternoon of the 26th and its direction indicated that it would pass across the main island towards Echigo. Tokyo and Yokohama would therefore be upon its outskirts. Rain began to fall soon after sunset and continued without intermission throughout the whole of the 27th.

The Tokyo Bay Steamship Company is exerting itself to restore communications between Yokohama and the capital. From the 26th inst., it organised a service with six steamers, leaving Tokyo at 3, [illegible], and 11 a.m., and 3 and 5 p.m. There is naturally some uncertainty as to when the railway will be usuable between Omori and Tsurumi, The 28th is the earliest date spoken of, and this new centre of depression may have the effect of deferring the time still longer. The inundation diminished visibly on the 26th but it can not be expected that this process will continue fast in existing circumstances.

The meteorological authorities say that the two centres of depression which produced these floods were of an exceptional character, for instead of moving forward and carrying their devastations to a great distance, they were dissipated locally and wrought comparatively little havoc. But they produced exceedingly heavy rainfalls in

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the mountains. Tokushima, in the province of Awa, had the highest record. No less than 257 m.m. of rain fell there in 24 hours, and Nikko came next on the list with 233 m.m.

It is not yet known whether the rice crop has suffered severely, but of course if this inclement weather continues, the prospect of a fine yield will be disappointed.

From Chusenji comes news that the storm has passed but not without producing a great rise in the level of the lake, so that several roads were buried in water and communications were consequently severed. Some 40 foreigners residing at Yumoto are said to be cut off, but considering that there is a mountain road from Yumoto to Chusenji, this statement must be received with reserve. It is stated that the residence of the British Ambassador was invaded by the flood and that his Excellency had to move elsewhere. The line from Ueno northward to Utsunomiya is impassable in the neighbourhood of Kurihashi, but the notorious Gogendo embankment on the Tone river has withstood the attack of the flood. The breaking of this embankment means inundation of some of the suburbs of Tokyo. Saitama Prefecture seems to have suffered most owing to several breaks in the embankments of the Arakawa. No less than 10,000 houses are said to be more or less inundated. A village called Kawaguchi seems to have been the centre of injury in this province. Virtually the whole of its inhabitants were driven to take refuge on the heights or in buildings on elevated places. Great damage was also done between Hachioji and Kofu in Yamanashi Prefecture. Embankments were carried away and the railway service was interrupted. From Osaka and Hiogo Prefectures also come more or less lugubrious accounts, but that part of the country seems to have escaped with comparatively little suffering.

Further details of the floods come from the interior. At Nakajo, in Saitama prefecture, 350 buildings were swamped. Even a larger number of houses were flooded at Kawabe and forty were washed away. Many persons were killed or injured.

The whole city of Maidzuru was flooded on the night of Aug. 25th.

A Takamatsu telegram says that all the rivers of that district broke their embankments causing much damage to fields and buildings. At 9 a.m. on Aug. 26th, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in the district.

At 9.40 p.m. on Aug. 25th, says a Mito telegram, the embankment of the Watarase river was destroyed and 120 houses were damaged.

The damage sustained at Numadzu consists of 1,903 houses flooded and 15 washed away, the latter including a *Shinto* temple. A large area of fields was submerged.

At places along the rivers Kitsu and Yodo (Kyoto), inundations were experienced. About 1,200 houses were swamped.

According to an official telegram, about ten thousand buildings have been flooded in Saitama prefecture. Forty-two persons have been killed or injured.

At Nikko eleven houses were washed away, twelve collapsed, and many bridges were destroyed. The foreigners at Nikko and Chuzenji are all safe.

The section between Yamakita and Gotemba of the Tokaido Railway is still under repair. The damage is reported to have been more severe than was at first thought. The repairs will still take two or three days. Traffic on the North-East Line (formerly the Nippon Railway) is still suspended on several sections owing to inundations, viz. Warabi-Urawa, 3 miles, Koga-Kurihashi, etc. Traffic on the Shin-etsu Line is still stopped between Karuizawa and Komuro on account of the floods. It is not possible to say when the water will subside or when service on the railway can be resumed. Serious damage was caused to the Central Line, at Sasako tunnel, Shioyama, Yose, and other places in Yamanashi prefecture.

In consequence of the storm, telegraph and telephone wires throughout the Empire have been damaged. Communication between Tokyo and several Central, North-eastern, and Tokaido provinces is impeded.

A foreign resident of Yokohama who has returned from Gotemba reports that the obstruction between Oyama and Yamakita has been caused by a wash-out of the road hard by the river. Some two hundred yards appear to have been thus destroyed, and passengers (who have to walk down from Oyama, but are taken up by train from Yamakita) have to walk round this gap over the hill side.

Three ladies who returned to Yokohama from Miyanoshita on Tuesday had to cross the river at Yumoto by means of a cable. Provisions at the Miyanoshita hotel are scarce. To avoid the cable method of transportation many hills have to be surmounted.

Wednesday, August 28.

The fresh torrent of rain which attacked Tokyo on the 27th inst. was due, as we have already stated, to a centre of depression which made its appearance off the Idzu promontory on the 26th inst., and from thence behaved in a somewhat unusual way for it took a westerly course which brought it into Sagami Prefecture and it then turned northeast, invading Awa, Kadzusa and the Mayebashi district, finally emerging seaward in the Choshi Bay. It was not accompanied by any wind, and its effects were very circumscribed, Nagoya for example, remaining entirely beyond the reach of the rain. As for the centre of depression which had travelled up from the Riukiu Archipelago, it was expected to have completely dissipated itself by the 28th inst. The other centre of depression which made its appearance off Noto moved up the Sea of Japan towards Hokkaido, attacking the west coast of the latter more or less but not invading the main island of Japan.

Summing up the doings of these recent centres of depression we find that the south and west portions of Japan were not touched at all, that the centre escaped with cloudy weather and that the injury was confined to the Kwanto and the regions west of Oshiu and the Hokkaido. The rivers which were most signally swollen by the rains were the Arakawa and the Tonegawa. The region between these two big rivers was almost completely inundated. Sixty-one people were killed or injured, 18,000 houses are said to have been invaded by the floods and 58,000 people are in need of relief. The bursting of the Ayase embankment on the Arakawa river resulted in the inundation of the Asakusa, Honjo and Fukugawa regions of Tokyo, and a large part of Mukojima was under water. Of course if the fine weather which set in on the morning of the 28th continues for a very few days, a great part of the trouble will be remedied. Tokyo newspapers are full of photographs depicting the flooded districts.

Telegrams have been received from the interior giving further details with regard to the storm and the resulting damage. In Yamanashi prefecture the effects seem to have been very severe. The districts of East Yatsushiro and Naka-koma were swamped and many buildings were washed away or collapsed. Twenty-eight persons were drowned and eleven were injured. The superintendent of the Ishiwa-machi Tax Office and his wife are missing. About a thousand villagers who took refuge on high ground near their homes have had to pass three days without food. Similar distress seems to have been felt in other districts of the same prefecture, but information is lacking on account of the interruptions of communications.

In Tochigi prefecture, similar conditions were experienced at points along the Watarase and other rivers. The villages of Ishikawa and Tachi were totally ruined by the floods. About two hundred villagers escaped with their lives but the remainder are still missing. The inhabitants of Tochigi prefecture who are being relieved by the local government number 3,400.

In Saitama prefecture, 18,000 houses were flooded. Fifteen collapsed and twenty-five were washed away. Sixty one persons were killed or injured. Fifty-eight thousand persons are being relieved by the local government.

Reports from Gumma, Chiba, Shidzuoka and other prefectures in Central Japan are similar to the foregoing.

A telegram from the Commander-in-Chief of Maidzuru Naval Station says that several landslides have occurred since August 23rd and six buildings were destroyed. The water works also sustained serious damage.

Owing to the suspension of traffic on various railways—Tokaido, Nakasendo, Shin-etsu, Chuo, Sobu, and Tobu Lines,—Tokyo and Yokohama are practically isolated from the interior, and the prices of daily necessities have gone up considerably. So long as the railway service remains interrupted, prices are expected to rise further. In Tokyo, inundations were experienced in the urban districts of Fukaga, Honjo, Shitaya and Asakusa as well as at Senju. Damage was sustained by many buildings. The Tokyo Electric Light Co. buildings at Senju were so injured that business had to be temporarily stopped.

Traffic on the Tokyo-Yokohama Railway was resumed on Aug. 28th, a train from Tokyo arriving at Yokohama at 9 a.m. As the road bed of the railway between Tsurumi and Kabata is still undermined, the trains run slowly so that the journey each way takes about one and a half hours. Further one of the two lines between Kawasaki and Tsurumi was unavailable having been displaced from the original position by the water. It is said that the service of the regular trains will not be observed to-day.

Traffic on the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway is still suspended on account of the severe damage sustained by the line and the engine department. The repairs are expected to take a few days.

Thursday, August 29.

Further telegrams with regard to the destructive storm and its results have been received from the interior. Tajima province seems to have suffered greatly. Owing to floods from the river Maruyama, the districts between Wadayama and Shirosaki, covering an area of about twenty-five miles, were inundated. The railway which was in course of construction was greatly damaged. At Toyo-oka, 3,600 houses were washed away or collapsed and most of the moveable property was lost. Many of the villagers took refuge on the high land near by and have been without food and shelter since the evening of Aug. 26th. The fields were severely damaged.

At Fukuchiyama, 224 houses were washed away and 170 destroyed. Many persons were killed and eleven corpses were found on Aug. 28th.

At Himeji, a building belonging to the Fourteenth Army Division was washed away. A soldier was drowned and a non-commissioned officer is missing.

According to telegrams from the Yamanashi Prefectural Office the effects of the storm seem to have been more severe than at first reported. At Ishiwa-machi, in East Yatsushiro, six persons were killed or are missing. At Miyamura, eighty-five houses were washed away and fifty or more destroyed. All the villagers took refuge at the various Buddhist temples on high-ground near by. The damage sustained by the Kobu Railway between Otsuki and Sasako was specially severe. The repairs are expected to take about two months. The tunnel at Sasako was entirely destroyed. Forty-four persons were killed at Sasako and eight at Hatsukari. Many buildings were damaged or destroyed at

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both those villages. At the village of Takara, eighty houses were washed away together with eighteen of the occupants. Twenty-one persons were injured. Three hundred villagers of Inuma, who took refuge on a hill, are almost in a starving condition, owing to the interruption of communication with other places. The prefectural government authorities are trying to relieve them.

Traffic on the following railways has been resumed:—Karuizawa-Komuro, Hankaku Line, Kameoka-Yagi near Kyoto, and Matsukawa-Fukushima on the North-East Line.

The floods in Asakusa, Honjo, and other places of Tokyo have nearly subsided. The supply of daily necessities from the surrounding districts has been resumed. Anxiety as to the further rise of prices is now subsiding.

It is said that in the district of North Senju, Tokyo, 18,500 houses were inundated and twenty-six persons were drowned.

FINANCIAL.

The long expected official sanction has at length been given to the Tokyo Railway Company to undertake the business of electric lighting in addition to that of electric trams. The concession is larger too than was at first anticipated, for it extends the Company's right of supply to the whole city instead of to a belt of fixed dimensions on either side of the track. We gather from the charter, however, that the Home Department contemplates the gradual transfer of over-head lines to underground. This part of the charter is somewhat involved, but it may be assumed that the Company has not accepted any responsibility which it will not find its account in satisfying. Some time must elapse before this concession bears any financial fruit, but we may expect to see almost immediately that competition will arise between the new and the old Companies.

The Treasury has seven and a half million *yen* worth of outstanding bills which ought to be paid on the 24th inst. They are to be renewed, however, and a further issue of similar securities to the extent of 700,000 *yen* will be made, to be paid off on the 22nd of November. The rate of interest is 1.6 *sen* daily, which works out at 5.85 per cent annually.

On the 22nd inst. the Stock Exchange showed a tendency to steadiness and even to a slight rise. Out of 20 stocks in which transactions were recorded 15 moved a little upwards and five made a correspondingly small descent. On the 23rd, however a generally weak tone prevailed. As usual, explanations are given of this continued stagnancy, the principal being connected with the country's foreign trade. Last year the excess of imports up to the end of July was 50 million yen, but from August onwards the balance was steadily redressed so that the year ended with a surplus of nearly 5 millions on the side of exports. This season, however, the excess of imports up to the end of July totalled 70 million *yen*, and although the balance swung in the other direction from the beginning of August, the change has not been sufficiently marked to promise complete redress. Thus there is some anxiety about an exodus of specie, though the record of silk and the prospects of the rice crop tend to dispel uneasiness.

The representatives of the Franco-Belgian Syndicate, to the number of 17, including six experts, arrived in Tokyo on the morning of the 24th, under the guidance of Mr. Loonen, who has shown remarkable energy and enterprise in connection with this matter. The coming of so many eminent French financiers and the very practical nature of their procedure naturally attract much attention in Japan, especially as Mr. Loonen speaks of the probability that Japan may become a second Russia as a place for the investment of French capital. Of course nothing very explicit is yet published as to the intentions of the syndicate, but, speaking broadly, its purpose is to invest capital.

The weather has, of course, produced the most depressing effect upon the Tokyo Stock Exchange. It is not believed that the rice crop has yet suffered any serious damage but the climatic conditions during the next few days are all important, and in the meanwhile sellers are encouraged and buyers deterred. The price of rice too shows a tendency to rise rapidly. The quotation on the 26th inst., was 18.40 *yen* per *koku*, whereas it stood at 17.92 *yen* before the atmospheric disturbances of the past few days.

It appears that the Treasury bonds which the Government is about to issue on the 28th inst., will total 15 million *yen*, and that their proceeds are to be applied to the Tobacco Monopoly.

In the columns of the *Kokumin* we find an interesting note which purports to embody an official opinion about the foreign trade of the country for the current year. Up to the end of July the trade aggregated 543,110,000 *yen*, being 80 millions in round figures greater than the corresponding total for last year. Among the exports which went to make up this sum, it is noticeable that silk and copper were responsible for an increase of 20 millions. Turning to imports their total for the period under review was 305,000,000 *yen* being an increase of 52 millions as compared with last year, which increase was mainly due to large purchases of raw cotton, iron and machinery. It appears from the above that the excess of imports during the first seven months of the year was 68 million *yen*. Last year the same period showed an excess of 46 millions. This, however, was not only balanced by the excess of exports in the concluding five months of the year but also the final showing was a surplus of 5 millions on the side of exports. It is not thought probable that the balance of trade will be quite so favourable this year, but even supposing that exports and imports are equal the record will be unprecedentedly prosperous.

The Government announced a new issue of 15 million worth of Treasury bonds in the *Official Gazette* of the 29th inst. at the rate of 1.6 *rin* daily. These obligations are dischargeable on the 26th of November. It is stated that practically no applications as yet have been received. Of course this failure must be largely attributed to the extraordinary catastrophes of the past week, namely the floods and the Hakodate conflagration. These incidents have given a setback to the share market also just as it was beginning to show some signs of recovering from the recent minor panic. There can be no doubt also that people are waiting to see what kind of weather the next ten days or fortnight produces. The fate of the rice crop depends largely on that.

THE RICE CROP.

The immediate proximity of the recent rains to the centre of universal observation naturally created an impression that the favourable prospects hitherto entertained of this year's rice crop had been marred. Such is not thought to be the case. In the first place the localities which were inundated are not large rice producing districts, and even in their case as the rainfall was not accompanied by any violent wind, the injury done is by no means irremediable. Of course if the plants are doomed to remain for 5 or 6 days under water, they must suffer badly, but if the present fine weather holds, the floods will subside speedily—in fact they have already subsided to a considerable extent—and the ultimate injury will be small. Our readers are probably aware that three kinds of rice are cultivated in Japan, namely, the *Wase-te*, the *Naka-te* and the *Oku-te*. Of these three the first named its already fully in ear and will soon be reaped, so that it can not have suffered much unless in cases where the plants were absolutely uprooted. The *Naka-te* constitutes the bulk of the crop, and this it is which is now in a tender condition. Foreigners are apt to laugh at the Japanese agricultural calendar on account of its extreme accuracy, and certainly when we find a whole nation anxiously watching the weather on two particular days of the year, things seem to be somewhat meticular. But there is reason on the side of the Japanese. The rice plant gets through its operation of flowering in the short space of 24 hours, and those hours generally coincide with the 210th day from the opening of the year. The process of filling the ear takes place ten days later and is almost equally rapid, so that we have here an explanation of the anxiety felt about the 220th day. Up to the recent rains it was reckoned that the rice crop this season would be the best that has been harvested in the past 36 or 37 years, and it is thought that in spite of these rains, that estimate will not be belied if the weather remains favourable for the next fortnight.

BIG FIRE AT HAKODATE.

Some details with regard to the fire which has nearly wiped-out seven-tenths of Hakodate are furnished in a telegram received by the Department of Communications. The flames broke out at 10.25 on Aug. 25th in Higashikawa-machi. Owing to a strong wind, the fire spread rapidly throughout the adjoining streets, with the result that about 70 per cent. in extent of the city was destroyed, including all the foreign consulates (except the American), the Post Office, the telephone exchange, a government warehouse (in which a large quantity of postal and revenue stamps and other material was stored) the local marine office, the police station, the Hokkaido Government office, the regimental headquarters, ware-houses belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Hakodate Hospital, and various banks. Seventy bags of postal parcels were also lost.

The loss to insurance companies is the heaviest yet recorded in Japan. The figures given are:—

		Yen.
Tokyo Fire Insurance		1,000,000
Meiji	do	700,000
Osaka	do	350,000
Nippon	do	750,000
Kyodo	do	270,000
Nissbu	do	400,000
		3,470,000

The figures are not yet complete, but the total is expected to reach 4 millions.

We understand that Mr. Consul-General Miller and Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall, of Yokohama, arrived in Hakodate the day before the fire, and happily all are safe.

It is now stated that the number of houses burned in Hakodate was 13,000 and that 300 persons lost their lives.

The obligations incurred by the Insurance

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Companies in connection with this catastrophe are spoken of in a very pessimistic strain by the Tokyo press. Some of these Companies are represented as being liable for payments which exceed the total of their paid-up capital, and the least that can happen to them is to be deprived of power to pay dividends for a considerable time. In order to meet their obligations it is expected that they will have to sell a large quantity of the shares in which their reserves are invested and as these shares consist mostly of the stock of the Tanko Steamship Company and some spinning companies, the latter were more or less affected on the 27th inst. The Spinning Companies are supposed to have suffered heavy losses on account of the inundations and their shares also suffered depreciation. Of course the shares of the Insurance Companies suffered most of all.

The total amount of insurance liabilities in connection with the Hakodate fire is now put at 4,390,000 *yen*. Nine companies are involved and of these five will certainly pay up, but of the remainder three, representing a total of 450,000 *yen*, are said to have no means of meeting their liability, and one, the Osaka Company, which has policies aggregating 300,000 *yen*, is an affair of quite recent establishment and its action is not predicted.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Miss Constance Smedley contributes to the *Fortnightly* an interesting study on the perennial problem, the relations of husband and wife, under the title of "The Hedda Gabler of To-day." The writer laments that the man fixes his ideal of wifehood on any woman whom he fancies, and expects the wife to live up to that ideal, however incongruous her temperament and disposition may be; while he never for a moment thinks of striving to discover and live up to his wife's ideal of husbandhood. The wife philosophically and patiently renounces her ideal of husbandhood, realising that it doesn't fit. The man is less accommodating. The writer proceeds: The fact is, all men, wed or unwed, are universally accorded full range of the field of impersonal interests, however uninterested their wives may be in their hobbies or careers, lack of interest being indeed counted as a fault in the wife; and to restrain such energies or turn them aside on account of the wife's indifference or aversion to such interests would be held unmanly and weak-minded in the extreme. Abandonment of a career on account of the wife's counter-tastes would be considered a pity; a wife's abandonment of hobbies or pursuits disliked by the husband would be termed devotion. Husbands, in short, are granted individuality, and a possessive ideal of husbandhood would suppress his individuality. So the young wife's first ideal of husbandhood crumples cobwebwise and vanishes, and she accepts the natural manhood of her husband with a more or less degree of content, according to her temperament, but always with a certain amount of resignation. The way out of this *impasse* is held by the writer to lie in the outlet that is opening for woman's energy in the working world, out of the half-lights and perfumed confines of her drawing-room. There she learns discipline and begins to understand without despising the work of man. And in this better understanding of her fellows, life becomes better for the Hedda Gabler of to-day.

Mr. Kawakami, formerly Japanese Commercial Agent in Vladivostock and now Consul General in Harbin, is said to have been ordered by the Japanese Government to make an expedition up the Sungari River for the purpose of accurately investigating the state of affairs in the district drained by that great stream. Evidently the opening of the Sungari has much to do with the material development of North Manchuria and it is from that point of view that Mr. Kawakami's expedition is planned.

On the morning of the 24th inst., Mr. Wijin (?) was discovered to be living with his wife in a cottage near Omori. This person is a Siberian Post Office official who some time ago absconded carrying with him 100,000 roubles of public money. The Russian Government took measures to search for him in various countries and it was at last found that he had fled to Japan. A difficulty arose, however, owing to the fact that no extradition treaty exists between Japan and Russia. This obstacle was got over by the Japanese Government agreeing to hand over the accused as a matter of friendship, on condition that this should not be regarded as a precedent, and further on condition that Russia would show similar courtesy to Japan. The fugitive official with his wife, two children and a maid servant were all apprehended.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpo* that the new Commercial Treaty between Russia and Japan and the Fishery Convention were signed on the 27th of July in St. Petersburg, were ratified on the 28th, and were despatched to Tokyo on the 29th, reaching the latter city on the 24th of August. This remarkable expedition of procedure is to be regarded as another instance of Russia's friendly mood towards Japan, and our contemporary expresses a hope that there will not be a day's unnecessary delay on Japan's side. We are now in the summer vacation, but the *Jiji* would nevertheless have the Privy Council immediately to meet so that ratification may take place in Tokyo forthwith and the documents may be promulgated before the end of the month.

New regulations have been published with reference to the use of telephones by newspapers. We can not discover, however, that any considerable concession is made. The gist of the matter is that if a newspaper contemplates sending or receiving two or more long-distance messages *per diem*, and if it is prepared to fix beforehand the hour of their despatch, special arrangements will be made for quick accessibility to the wire. In the case of any newspaper which pledges itself to send five messages or upwards daily a special receiver will be established in the exchange office at the expense of the latter. We do not find that there is anything in the way of a reduction of rates. It will be understood that by the term message here used we refer to the period of five minutes allowed for one long-distance conversation.

There is renewed talk of constructing a canal from Tsuruga on the north-west coast of Japan to Osaka. The tempting feature of this scheme is that the large water-way furnished by Lake Biwa would be utilized, and thus much labour would be saved. Were this canal an accomplished fact the distance from Vladivostock to Osaka would be shortened by 600 miles, so far as the water-route is concerned. From Vladivostock to Tsuruga is 400 miles and the proposed canal would be 500 miles, the total journey being thus 900, whereas if a vessel goes round by Bakan, she has to perform a voyage of 1500 miles in all to reach Osaka. Of course such a canal would have great strategical value, since it would represent a path right across the waist of the main island, thus bringing the Sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean into direct communication. The canal would also facilitate travel to and from Europe *viâ* Siberia, though so long as the railway to Tsuruga is available, it is probable that travellers would prefer the latter to the comparatively slow and uninteresting journey on the canal. From a commercial point of view, however, it is hard to see how such an enterprise could pay. A very large traffic would be necessary, and whence is such a traffic to come? Nevertheless the scheme may be considered to have entered the field of practical contingencies.

With regard to the question of teaching foreign languages in Japan there has been some mutual recrimination between the Department of Education, the High Schools and the Middle Schools, each endeavouring to place the responsibility on one of the other two. The upshot of the discussion is that the method of instruction pursued at the Middle Schools are condemned as insufficient. They are required henceforth to pay more attention to spelling, in the first place; to contrive, in the second, that each student shall become familiar with at least 4,000 words of the language he studies; with regard to pronunciation, in the third place, since perfection in this matter can not be hoped for the avoidance of flagrant errors should be deemed a sufficient achievement; and in the fourth place, in the matter of grammar, a general understanding of the meaning and application of the rule should be aimed at rather than the manner of employing them in special cases. These views come from the professors and teachers in the High Schools, and it is expected that Middle Schools will be invited to express their opinion on them before they are translated in a departmental instruction.

The publication has commenced of a periodical called the *London Shimpo* (*London News*). It is entirely in the Japanese language, with the exception of certain advertisements, and though the type is small, it is beautifully clear. There are 9 pages of reading matter out of a total of 20, from which figures it will be seen that the periodical has already succeeded in obtaining a fair number of advertisements. This first number has, of course, an article setting forth the *raison d'être* of the paper, as also an interesting and wholesome article on commercial integrity, but on the whole we gather that the prime object is to discuss industrial and commercial matters, and to collect news in London for the purpose of conveying it to the Japanese nation. We should not have thought that there was very much room for such an enterprise, but as the editor states, in his opening article, that he is quite indifferent to considerations of profit and loss, the number of his readers is a secondary question. The *London Shimpo* is published at No. 77, New Oxford Street, and may be obtained from the Keiseisha, Ginza, Nichome, Tokyo. We wish our new contemporary every success.

Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in Vienna, recently repaired to Rome and was received in audience by the Pope on the 12th inst. by way of returning the visit paid by Monseigneur O'Connor to Tokyo last year. His Holiness, after desiring Mr. Uchida to convey to his Government sincere thanks for this visit of Mr. Uchida himself and for the reception given to the Archbishop, spoke with gratitude of the protection extended to

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the followers of the Catholic religion in Japan. In consideration of the kindness shown to his beloved children in the Far Eastern Empire the Pope said that he habitually made it a subject of prayer to the Almighty to give prosperity and happiness to the Imperial Household of Japan and to the Japanese nation.

A Council of State was to have been held on the 18th inst., but owing to the fact that some of the principal members are unable to reach Tokyo on account of the floods, the meeting has been postponed till the 30th. It is believed that the chief subject of discussion will be the Korean problem and the matter of dealing with Korean progress as proposed by Marquis Ito.

THE SILK QUESTION.

We have received the following communication from Mr. H. Abegg, Chairman of the Association of Foreign Raw and Waste Silk Merchants of Yokohama, dated Aug. 24th :—

As you on several occasions have alluded to the present controversy between three Rereels factories in Joshiu and the Association of Foreign Raw and Waste Silk Merchants of Yokohama, you will oblige us by publishing the following correct statement of the case.

Almost the whole production of the three factories, amounting for the season 1906/07 to about 7000 Piculs, finds its way to the United States.

Until quite recently all these goods were entrusted to the Japanese Commission Merchants in Yokohama to be sold here to both Japanese and Foreign exporters alike, as is the custom with every other kind of silk shipped from Japan. In order to compare the relative amounts of these Rereels purchased by Japanese and Foreign buyers we append the following list :

Season.	Purch. by Jap. firms.	Purch. by For. firms.
1904/05	2,906 Pic.	4,926 Pic.
1905/06	3,171 „	3,437 „
1906/07	4,988 „	2,049 „

From this you will see that the purchases for account of the Japanese Exporters have gradually increased, especially so during the last season, a fact which in itself is certainly no matter for congratulation to the Foreign buyers, who see their operations in an important article hampered considerably.—*However, as long as Japanese and Foreign exporters were treated alike, viz., had to buy through the same established channels, they had no reason to complain and did not complain.*

But now things seem on the point of changing as the three companies have made arrangements with the Kiito Gomei Kaisha and the Mitsui to sell to them directly (without the intervention of the Yokohama Japanese middlemen) a certain part of their production, which part may of course be increased as time goes on.

It is thus a matter of fact, that the two Japanese firms obtain a good part of their silk cheaper than Foreigners do, as they, the Japanese, save the commission which in the regular course of trade has to be paid by the producer in the interior to the Japanese middleman in Yokohama. In days of close competition and small profits this commission makes all the difference to the Foreign buyer, who therefore has good cause to feel alarmed, the more so, *as he is not allowed to deal directly with the producer, but has to make his purchases through the "toi-ya" in Yokohama.* Moreover, through their action of consigning part of their produce directly to the consuming markets, the three factories make themselves direct competitors against their Foreign customers, and may take advantage of useful information they get from them by offering the other part of their silk in the Yokohama market.

Taking into account all this, the members of the Association of Foreign Raw and Waste Silk Merchants, in defence of what they considered their right to fair and equal treatment and also to the benefit of Japan's Raw Silk Trade generally, therefore unanimously adopted and signed a resolution to the effect, *that they would abstain from buying the chops of the factories of Usuisha, Kanrasha and Shimonita until further notice.*

Thus the matter stands for the present.

We may, however, mention, that so far no symptoms of ill-feeling on account of this Rereel question have disturbed the relations of the parties concerned; on the contrary, all negotiations between Japanese and Foreigners have been conducted in a perfectly calm and friendly spirit, which ought to pave the way for a speedy solution of the problem to the satisfaction of everybody interested.

In connection with the above we would like to say a few words on another matter.

We notice that in writing of Foreign Merchants interested in the Raw Silk trade of this country you are constantly using the expression "Foreign Middlemen." Although we are certainly middlemen in a wider sense of the word, standing as we do between the producer in Japan and the consumer of the silk abroad, the definition, as you put it, seems to us to be an unhappy one, being apt to convey erroneous ideas. Why not say "Foreign buyers" or "Foreign exporters?" this would be much more to the point, as even the Japanese, in speaking of us, call us *shokwan*, which simply means a merchant.

In reality Foreigners carrying on the silk trade here are almost entirely independent merchants, representing their own individual firms established at home, who buy silk whenever they think fit and pay for their purchases with cash down, disposing afterwards of the goods to the best of their abilities.

If in doing so, they have sometimes to suffer heavy losses through the failure of their consignees or by unfortunate market fluctuations (with the foolish gambling now going on in the local Silk Exchange the latter case happens much oftener than in former years when the market was mostly governed by inquiry and offer) they have to esteem it as special privileges inherent to their profession, privileges which they certainly will be glad to bequeath likewise to their Japanese successors should, as some would have it, their days bepast.

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

The fifth annual prize distribution of the above school was held at the new School House on Friday, July 26th. Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., took the chair, and distributed the prizes, handsomely bound volumes stamped with the school coat-of-arms and motto. The weather happened to be particularly cool and fine, and a considerable number of residents and visitors were present. The function in the schoolroom was followed by aquatic and other sports, and Mrs. Stewart Lockhart presented the winners in these events with their prizes.

The school report was read by the headmaster, Mr. H. L. Beer, after which,

The Chairman in the course of some remarks contrasted the present excellent premises with those in which four years before he had distributed the prizes. He commented on the health record of the school (one case of sickness during the year and that only a bilious attack) which he said was one to be proud of. He attributed it to the excellent climate of Weihaiwei and to the school diet. Referring to the success of the institution in the Cambridge Local Examinations (four out of five candidates passing) he said it was understood that the best candidate was ploughed in spelling, but added that the latter might console himself with the reflection that he had erred in good company, for even famous authors had never been able to acquire the art. Finally he asked all present to join him in congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Beer and the staff on the general success of the school.

On the motion of Rev. A. E. Burne a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

PRIZE LIST.

FORM IV.—DUX PRIZE: "The Making of England" won by S. N. Toulmin, presented by Mrs. Hamblin.

IMPROVEMENT PRIZE: "Story of our Heavens" won by F. Dinsdale.

FORM III.—DUX PRIZE: "England's Sea Story" won by E. Lammert, presented by Mrs. H. L. Beer.

IMPROVEMENT PRIZE: Green's "Short History of the English People," won by E. Munsie.

FORM II.—DUX PRIZE: Lamb's "Tales from Shakespear," won by M. E. Beer.

IMPROVEMENT PRIZE: "True Stories from English History" won by C. Nielsen.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

SCRIPTURE HISTORY: "Letters from the Holy Land" won by S. N. Toulmin: presented by Mrs. Munsie.

ENGLISH SUBJECTS:—"From Cromwell to Wellington" won by C. Walker, presented by G. Nielsen, Esq.

MATHEMATICS:—"The Great Boer War" won by S. N. Toulmin, presented by the Headmaster.

LANGUAGES:—"Discoveries and Inventions" won by C. Walker, presented by O. L. Jones, Esq.

SPORTS.

I.—BOAT RACE: "Green boat"—C. Summers, E. Munsie, F. Summers, E. Lammert (cox).
"White boat"—S. W. Toulmin, C. Walker, E. Grimble, F. Dinsdale (cox).
Won by "Green boat."

II.—Diving. Prize won by B. Dening.

III.—Swimming. 100 yds. Open.
1st Prize, presented by Mrs. Stewart Lockhart, won by C. Walker. 2nd Prize, won by E. Grimble.

IV.—PUNT RACE.—Final Heat.
1st Prize, F. Summers. 2nd Prize, E. Grimble.

V.—SWIMMING. 50 yards (Small Boys).
1st Prize, presented by Miss Margaret Lockhart, won by E. Lammert. 2nd Prize B. Dening.

VI.—TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—Finals—.
"Singles," prize presented by H. E. The Commissioner, won by F. Dinsdale.
"Doubles," prize won by S. N. Toulmin and F. Dinsdale.

YOKOHAMA.

Mr. A Nishikawa, an appraiser of the Yokohama Customs, has been appointed to investigate Customs business in Europe and America. He will shortly leave for abroad.

Mr. Uyeno, station-master of the Yokohama Railway Station, has been appointed to the Railway Business Office in Ryogoku, Tokyo. His successor will be Mr. K. Takatsuji, station-master of Shinjiku Station, Tokyo.

According to an official report which was received on Aug. 28th at the Yokohama Central Police Office, a foreigner named Jules Kersch, about fifty years old, who was staying at the Kaihin-in, Kamakura, has been missing since Aug. 25th, when he went out in a Japanese *kimono*, which he had obtained at the hotel. His hotel bill amounting to forty *yen* is unpaid.

At 8.20 a.m. on Aug. 28th, a young coolie employed on the steamer *Kawachi Maru*, which is undergoing repairs at the yard of the Yokohama Dock Co., fell to the bottom. He sustaining fatal injuries on the head and died instantly.

The damage on the Tokyo-Yokohama Railway between Kawasaki and Tsurumi is all but repaired. Traffic on the first and second lines has been resumed. The road bed of the railway is still soft. The running of the trains is being made very slowly so that in each direction the service takes one and half hours or more.

In reply to Mr. Yuasa, Chief of Police of Kanagawa Prefecture, who was instructed to make investigation as to the real circumstances of the complaints that appeared in the correspondence columns of the *Japan Mail* under the heading "Night Noises in Yokohama" Mr. Ikariyama, the Superintendent of the Kaga-cho Police, says in a letter dated August 28th, that on the night of August 25th, a number of sailors from the foreign warships and merchantmen were drinking at six "grog-shops" at No. 106, Yamashita-cho. As usual after being intoxicated, they were singing or playing musical instruments, but not after midnight. There were no such serious noises as to disturb the sleep of the public.

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THE QUESTION OF KOREAN FINANCE.

THIS question is evidently destined to provoke some controversy in Japan. To what extent is the Japanese nation prepared to put its hand into its pocket for the purpose of completing the work which it has commenced in Korea? With the exception of the *Seiyu-kai*, it can not be said that any of the political parties has yet assumed a definite attitude towards this problem. The *Seiyu-kai* have identified themselves with Marquis ITO and have made it quite clear that they intend to follow him along any route he may take. The Daido Club, however, seem to be sitting on the fence, but some of them have clearly stated that Japan, considering her financial condition, ought not to involve herself in any pecuniary obligations towards a country of which she is merely the protector. As for the Progressists, they show a want of unanimity which unhappily has become an ever-present feature of their political camp The section led by Mr. OISHI MASAMI appear to be in favour of what the Japanese call the "thick and short policy" towards Korea: that is to say, they are willing to advance a considerable sum of money at brief notice provided that it be used so as to secure commensurate political results, which means doubtless that the peninsula should become an adjunct of Japan. The other section, under the leadership of Mr. INUKAI and with the support of Count OKUMA, appear to think that while everything hitherto done by Marquis ITO has been beyond praise, his record would be greatly blotted if he attempted to insist upon Japan granting financial aid to a country whose income has such a large margin of potential increase.

So far as we can judge from journalistic indications, the attitude of the Japanese public towards this problem is likely to be divided. One section, headed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is for making Korea pay her own way except in the case of capital required for productive enterprises. Such capital, they think, might very well be obtained by floating Bonds on terms calculated to tempt Japanese investors, but, for the rest, they would have their country follow England's policy towards her colonies; that is to say, the policy which requires that they should be self-supporting except in Imperial matters such as the building of fortifications and the supply of military and naval protection. The other section, represented by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, maintains that although the English Colonies are now self-supporting, their present position has been obtained in the sequel of liberal assistance from the mother country. Therefore although for purposes of industrial and commercial expansion Korea should not rely upon Japanese public money, her administrative expenses belong to a different category, and ought to be partially paid by Japan considering the position assumed by the latter towards Korea.

Meanwhile it is understood that the amount in question is not large, and that it will not exceed 2½ millions annually, or 5 millions in all when the expenditures of the Residency-General are included. The fact is that Japan has put her hand to the plough, and that though the horses are pulling rather rapidly, she must not look back. She has to face her destiny. There can not, we venture to think, be the smallest doubt that the extraordinarily small sum now put up by the Korean nation for the purposes of the State's exchequer can be expanded to comparatively considerable dimensions. But, on the other hand, there is even less room for doubt that it would be extremely unwise on Japan's part to inaugurate her new regimen in Korea by a sensible increase of the people's fiscal burdens. She must "labour and wait"—a kind of procedure in which she has hitherto shown herself proficient.

We may mention here that according to Tokyo newspapers, Marquis ITO visited Count OKUMA on the 28th inst., and passed a large part of the day in the company of the Waseda statesman. We may also mention that Marquis ITO has declined the entertainment which the Business Men of Tokyo proposed to give in his honour. This entertainment had been postponed in consequence of the weather, and Marquis ITO now explains that in view of the damage wrought by the floods in Tokyo he is unwilling to subject the Business-Men of Tokyo to any needless expense.

THE SPY QUESTION.

WE entirely endorse the remarks of the *Japan Times* with regard to the Russian spy incident. In fact a very similar comment had already appeared in our own columns. No one can deny that such incidents are most regrettable, and no one can fail to sympathise with the innocent sufferers who, though no valid ground of suspicion exists against them, are subjected to inconvenience if not actual persecution. But, on the other hand, it may fairly be said that if there dwells in the breast of the Japanese any tendency to regard aliens as spies, that tendency has been largely educated by aliens themselves. Any one who can carry his memory back thirty or forty years will vividly recall the fact that, in the early days of foreign settlements in Japan, a large majority of the foreign residents believed themselves to be objects of constant espionage by agents of the Japanese Government. Many of the persons tormented by this conviction seemed to have lost all sense of proportion. It failed to occur to them that their own complete insignificance from a political or international point of view constituted the most efficient possible guarantee against anything like official espionage. Taking no account of that obvious fact, they imagined themselves surrounded by detectives, and thought that all the events of their daily career were carefully recorded in official annals. Coming down to later times, we find curiously exaggerated theories about an almost miraculously organized system of Japanese espionage which kept this country in constant possession of information most useful in time of emergency. Then we have to remember many recent examples of similar suspicions widely credited and sensationally fomented. Australia, the Philippines, Indo-China, the United States, Siberia—all these places have been the imaginary area of Japanese spying exploits, and the nations concerned have been correspondingly flustered. Is there, then, any just cause for surprise if a few Russian residents in Japan have fallen under the suspicion of the ignorant masses in the sequel of a sanguinary and shocking incident? It seems to us that sufficient account is not taken of this other side of the picture. If the Japanese sin in such matters, they have been sinned against at least as much and as frequently, and if they regard espionage as among the not very abnormal pursuits of foreigners, may we not say that they merely follow the old rule of applying to foreigners the standard by which foreigners themselves have shown a disposition to measure others? It is simply another instance of a psychical tendency which experience has readered quite familiar, the tendency to require from Japan the constant practice of ethics which her critics themselves are only too prone to neglect. We should all be a great deal happier and the nations would enjoy much fuller assurance of peace if unreasonable and hysterical suspicions could be abolished from our moral equipment, but in the meanwhile let us at least try to remember that no one people has the monopoly of that mania.

CHOLERA.

Owing to cholera the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided not to take steerage passengers at Moji on any steamer.

Fourteen new cases of cholera were reported at Moji on Aug. 23rd. Since the first appearance of the disease in July, the patients number 128. Two of them recovered, seventy died and the remainder are still in hospital.

On Aug. 22nd, a case of cholera was reported at Hiroshima. The patient died the same day.

An official telegram says that the cholera patients who died in Shanghai during the week ending Aug. 18th number 384, including four Americans and Europeans and two Japanese. Cholera is also prevalent at Tuchow, where about a hundred cases are being reported every day. Eight Japanese were attacked by the disease and five died.

On Aug. 22nd, twenty-four cases of cholera were reported at Maji. On the same day, four cases of the same disease were reported in the village of East Yoshitomi, Fukuoka prefecture.

During three days ending August 26th, fourteen cases of cholera were reported at Fukuoka and thirty cases in Yamaguchi prefecture, including five at Shimonoseki.

Three cases of cholera are reported among the crew of the P. & O. steamer *Namur*, which arrived at Moji on Aug. 27th from Shanghai. One of the patients, who are all Indian firemen, has died. The ship has been sent to Hikoshima for the usual disinfection. The Bandmann Opera Company is aboard this ship.

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THE BOOKSHELF.

As the Hague Ordains. Journal of a Russian Prisoner's Wife in Japan. New York, Henry Holt and Company; Tokyo, the Methodist Publishing House. Price *yen* 3.

THERE are two ways of looking at this book. One is to accept it as a genuine human document, as it, indeed, professes to be; the other is to put it down as an exceedingly smart piece of journalistic bookwork. Either viewpoint discloses to the reader a tremendously dramatic story, and particularly for any one interested in discovering the real truth regarding the private and public relations existing between Japan and Russia both before and after the outbreak of war. Ostensibly the book is made up from the journal of Madame von Theill, whose husband was captured soon after the battle of the Yalu and taken to Matsuyama, where she was allowed to join him, living in the town and going up to the military hospital every day. Twenty years before, Madame von Theill had lived in Tokyo, being the wife of a Secretary of the Russian Legation, and on the death of this gentleman she left the country never to see it again until after the declaration of war. In the interval she had married again, a Finnish nobleman, and had spent most of her time in Rome, Spain, England, the Riviera—anywhere, almost, but Russia. Her outlook on life was therefore more cosmopolitan than Russian. To such a person the Japan of the present day presented some notable contrasts to the Japan of twenty years ago, and not the least interesting parts of her journal are those passages in which she compares the present with the past. She has, too, a decided *penchant* for the Japanese, especially for those still pursuing the traditions of the *ancien regime* in the ordering of their lives and actions. Madame Von Theill has nothing but words of praise for these, and her womanly intuition soon enabled her to grasp the truly magnanimous chivalry which underlay all Japan's actions in her treatment of prisoners of war. She was able from her wide experience of men and things to make many a path smooth for the prisoners which had been roughened through the over-bearing of some ill-educated petty official, and to render more easy some little restriction which an equally small-minded martinet had decreed out of pure desire to assert his brief authority. When the prisoners grumbled at their food and their surroundings she was able to contrast their happy lot with what the French prisoners suffered in Germany in 1870, or the Turks at the hands of the Russians after the fall of Plevna. All these things make up the human side of the book, but one's faith in its genuineness is rudely shaken when Lieut.-General Baron Kodama is gravely introduced as Lieut.-General Baron Higuchi; when the British Minister in Tokyo is masqueraded as a bachelor of athletic proclivities, blessed by a sister much given to hospital visiting among the Japanese and the rolling of lint bandages, and who comes upon the scene accompanied by a fair niece, a Canadian, the widow of an Italian nobleman. This young lady discovers in one of the Russian prisoners at Matsuyama an old flame of happier years and eventually she marries him in Kyoto before the days of the Portsmouth peace arrive. If the writer of the book considered it necessary to introduce the love-interest of an ordinary novel into her work, surely it could have been done less clumsily. Besides, to our way of thinking, it was quite unnecessary. The story of the Russian prisoners at Matsuyama was sufficiently thrilling in itself. By the aid of Madame von Thiell's lively journal, with its outspoken comments on everything and everybody, one can follow the course of the war from the Valu to Mukden, can understand somewhat of the feelings of the Russian prisoners amid their totally unexpected and strange surroundings in Japan; can understand their misunderstandings, their hopes and fears as the days wore on and companion after companion from among the armies and the navy of the Tsar joined them only to tell the same miserable tale of mismanagement, unpreparedness, jealousy of commanders, retreat and defeat. All the thousand and one stories which floated about Japan at the time regarding the Russian prisoners, their ways of thought, habits of living, occasional outbreaks against discipline, etc., are all crystallised in these pages: set out in proper perspective and due correlation; also their free opinions upon their leaders from the Tsar and his immediate entourage to Alexieff, Stoessel and Rojestvensky, may be read at leisure. The occasional Japanese phrases and eke the Russian scattered about the book are also racy of the soil, so that one is almost persuaded to take the work as wholly genuine: but there is that love story of Lyov and the Canadian Contessa, and the bachelor British Minister transferred to Tokyo when the war commenced; the use of the American phrases "New Years," and "anyway" to conclude a sentence now and again: these things tend to incredulity. All the same the book is worth perusing and we are glad to hear that a Japanese translation is well under way for the *Asahi Shimbun.*

The Crimson Azaleas, by H. DE VERE STACPOOLE: London, Mr. Fisher Unwin.

THIS novel is slightly above the average of works dealing with Japan. The local colour is most deftly applied and there is little or no stress laid on those things which the average globe-trotter finds it necessary to commit to paper when unburdening his soul of recollections of Japan. The story deals with two strongly contrasted types of Scotsmen, Richard Leslie, a ne'er-do well, and Sandy M'Gourley, the very embodiment of Glasgow canniness, who somehow or other pick up a little Japanese foundling girl near Nikko and thereafter superintend her education and bringing up at Nagasaki. Leslie, before coming to Japan, had been "a remittance man," loafing about the bars of Sydney, but the entry into his life of the child Campanula brings about a great change for the good in him. M'Gourley and he enter into partnership with a Japanese curio dealer to fleece the unwary globe-trotter, but from what we can gather Leslie's share in the business is merely to put up the capital and draw the profits, M'Gourley and Danjuro attending to the sordid details, while Leslie dreams his life away in a Japanese house above the pretty fiord-like harbour of Nagasaki. The years fly quickly by and Campanula is finished with the missionary school and begins to take a hand in the ordering of Leslie's household. Insensibly a change also takes place in her feelings towards her protectors, and in their feelings towards her. M'Gourlay, whom she treats as a father, falls in love with her, but being one of those inarticulate souls, never betrays his passion understandingly; while Campanula's feelings towards Leslie are those of the average maid for a man. But Leslie is too lazy and self-centred to see that Campanula is pining for his love and continues to treat her as a younger sister or pretty childish plaything. Then upon the scene appears Mrs George du Telle, a handsome Scotswoman, who in her girlhood had been the daily companion of Richard Leslie. Indeed, he had, on reaching man's estate, proposed to her and been accepted, but parents on both sides objected and Richard "went to the devil" in Sydney. Mrs. du Telle, though married to a vulgar little man who delights in attiring his tubby figure in the loudest of checks and tweeds, is quite content with her lot, but Richard Leslie on renewing her acquaintance thinks otherwise and endeavours to make her forsake her marital vows. The rest of the story we need not disclose, for the reader should be left to find it out for himself. It is a story of conflicting temperaments, the lazy, neurotic, and unrestrained clashing with the placid, well-balanced and assured, and of course disaster comes to one of the party. Unfortunately the innocent are also involved and the tale closes with M'Gourlay attending the Feast of Lanterns—the Festival of the Dead—and having a personal interest in two of the boats launched upon the evening tide. Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole wields a fluent pen and has decided gifts in characterization. He has also discovered a new way of spelling samisen—to wit *chamécen*, while *gekkin* comes out as *gekko*.

The Red Sphinx, by EDWARD UFFINGTON VALENTINE and S. ECCLESTON HARPER. London Mr. Fisher Unwin.

LEONORE REDWAY, the offspring of an English father and a French mother, resolves to become a great actress on the Parisian stage and despite all obstacles she leaves Chicago and settles down in the city by the Seine. Devotedly attached to her art she is perfectly oblivious of the commotion she stirs in men's bosoms and thus her progress towards fame is strewn by many painful episdoes—painful for the men. One of the chief factors in her struggles is her acquaintance with a strange person named Fidus, a malformed Alsatian woodcarver, who has abnormal powers of poetic expression. He keeps a cabaret—"the Cabaret des Sept Péchés Capitaux"—and here Leonore begins her theatrical career by reciting for the mordant, degenerate proprietor a descriptive monologue entitled "The Red Sphinx." Of course she wins a tremendous reputation thereby and soon she becomes engaged to a rich young painter—the only son of millionaire restaurant proprietors—who promises to do all in his power to realise her ambitions. But Leonore is one of those temperamental beings to whom the ordinary plan of life does not conform. Her bethrothed ends his own life and in so doing brings her into such notoriety that the management of the Odeon give her the rôle of *Phèdre* to play. The summit of her ambition is reached and at the same time she discovers that she loves, and that most passionately, the strange creature Fidus—and with the discovery comes death. A powerful book, with the darker shadows painted in almost too sombre pigments.

Memories and Thoughts. Men—Books—Cities—Art. By FREDERIC HARRISON. London: Macmillan and Co.

IT is quite impossible in a short notice to convey an adequate idea of the charm of this book. Some of the articles it contains have probably already met the eyes of readers of English and American magazines. But arranged as they are in this book, they constitute a history of the impressions left on Frederic Harrison's mind by the experience of a long life. Frederic Harrison's duties as the preacher of Comtism to the English people have been so arduous that he has never been able to give himself unreservedly to literature, and he tells us that he is not cut out for playing the rôle of a litterateur. Here are his own words on the subject: "I no more pretend to be a man of letters than I pretend to be a politician. I have even less of the man of letters about me than of the politician. . . . I have always felt myself more or less of an amateur. Nor do I remember to have wasted an hour in thinking about style, or about conditions of literary success. As I have sought to teach many things, and have fought hard for many opinions, I have tried to put what I had to say as well as I could." Mr. Harrison tells us that to want to make people do something or to want to teach something is fatal to pure literature. "Literature is art, and the artist should never preach." When one peruses these lines and remembers all the literary criticism that has come from Frederic Harrison's pen, one is disposed to ask whether those who have followed literature as a profession have proved to be the best judges of literature and the best writers? Is their appreciation of the finest passages of our great authors keener than that of the members of other professions who have only turned to literature as a pastime, as a man turns to a game of billiards or to tennis? Not to mention a host of others, the cases of Lord Rosebery, Stopford Brooke and Frederic Harrison would seem to show that the very highest proficiency in literature can be reached by men who have only taken it up as a pastime or as a means of preaching to others on one subject or another. Frederic Harrison began life as a barrister. He followed the profession up to 1890 with little zest and with less ambition. For a short time he taught jurisprudence as a professor. The inheriting of a modest fortune enabled him to follow the bent of his own mind, which was to be the leading English Apostle of Comtism. In this rôle he

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does not pretend to have succeeded. But he has found time to study a large number of subjects that have little relation to Comtism. It is these outside studies of his that are so valued by the learned world of Europe and America. There is a cosmopolitan ring about all his writings. Frenchmen, Germans, Italians appreciate them quite as much as Englishmen and Americans. He appeals to the finer instincts of all reading men and his verdicts on men, books, systems of government, institutions, fashions and art are those of a mind of extraordinary penetration.

The book before us possesses three great merits. (1) It supplies abundant material for making a special study of the many talents of the writer. (2) It treats in a fascinating manner no less than 44 subjects, ranging from "Tobacco" and the "Jolly Girl," to "Scientific History" and the "True Cosmopolis," that is, from topics that are apparently most trivial to those that are manifestly very serious. (3) It contains passages that are perfect models of a style which in some of its characteristics is quite inimitable, being the product of Frederic Harrison's personality. The writer, the subjects he treats, the literary merits of his book—these we will take up in order in this review.

(1) *The writer.*—At the age of 11 Frederic Harrison went to King's College School, which he left as second in the school in 1849. Among his schoolfellows there were the sons of Charles Dickens, T. Landseer, Richard Lane, Macready the actor, Lord Westbury, the Chancellor, and Henry Parry Liddon, one of the greatest preachers of modern times He went to Oxford in 1849, when the great controversy in theology, which shook the Church and led to the conversion of Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning, and many others, was passing into a new phase. At this time he was a prodigious reader. The list of works ancient and modern that he devoured, mentioned by him in the sketch of his life with which the book opens, is a very long one. He was brought up as a high Churchman, but before leaving college had given up his belief in any form of supernatural doctrine. Of this period he writes: "As the supernatural died out of my view, the natural took its place, and amply covered the same ground. The change was so gradual, and the growth of one phase of thought out of another was with me so perfectly regular, that I have never been able to fix any definite period of change, nor indeed have I ever been conscious of any real change of mind at all.* I have never known any abrupt break in mental attitude; nor have I ever felt change of belief to involve moral deterioration, loss of peace, or storms of the soul. I never parted with any belief till I had found its complement; nor did I ever look back with antipathy or contempt on the beliefs which I had outgrown." He seems to have had excellent mental training both at school and college. Neither at school or at college was he ever put through the mill. He read what he enjoyed and enjoyed what he read. From the early years of his manhood he had an antipathy to politics as a profession. "*Compromise is the soul of politics,*" he tells us, "and personally I loathe compromise. The statesman's duty is to reckon with the opinions of the majority, and personally I feel scanty respect for the majority, and I cannot bring myself to profess it." On his adoption of Comtism he writes:—"I was quite thirty-five before I fully absorbed the Positive system. I had been a systematic student of it for ten or twelve years before." A conversation with Comte seems to have led to his subsequent adoption of his system of philosophy, and his views on politics, history and religion† Harrison's Oxford tutor, Richard Congreve, a pupil of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, was the first preacher of Positivism in England. Since 1890 Frederic Harrison has devoted himself almost exclusively to writing, and has even given way to what some regard as senile weakness, the publication of a romance and a tragedy. He resigned the post of President of the English Comtist Committee a few years ago after 25 years' service. As a man of high culture, as a linguist, as a literary critic, as a bold thinker, as an interpreter of French thought, as a man of wide sympathy and poetic feeling, Frederic Harrison occupies a very high position in Europe and is in every way a man of whom Englishman may well be proud.

(2) *The subjects treated in "Memories and Thoughts."*—The celebrities on whose careers or writings he has much that is instructive to tell us are: Tennyson, Renan, King Alfred, Cromwell, Gibbon, Carlyle, Motley, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thackeray, George Eliot, Ruskin and Maurice Hewlett. It is correct to say that he has achieved the difficult task of saying something new yet true about personalities concerning which so much has been written. He describes Tennyson's poems as "the poetry of intense culture, inspired by the worship of form." He writes of Tennyson:—"Down to his latest years he was constantly shaken with the enigmas of the Universe, the Infinite, Death, the petty and transitory nature of our earth. As he recognized no authoritative Revelation, Creed, or Church, all this hung over his subtle and brooding soul, and made him almost a pessimist, in spite of his resolute will to believe where we cannot prove. Such was the tone of the cultured academic mind of the first half of the nineteenth century. Tennyson lived his whole life in this atmosphere and transfigured its hopes, its doubts, its horror, and its yearnings in a series of exquisite, but depressing, descants." It is impossible in this short notice to refer however briefly to the account Frederic Harrison gives of his connection with Carlyle, George Elliot and other great minds. He says:—"No study and no books can supply the place of personal intercourse with those who know and those who lead. I am sure whole libraries would not give me what I have gained in converse with Gambetta, Mazzini, Renan, Michelet, Louis Blanc, Tourgénieff, F. Newman, G. H. Lewes, John Bright, J. Stuart Mill, Carlyle, G. Elliot, Ruskin, Cardinal Manning, John Dillon, John Burns, Spencer, Comte, John Morley and Gladstone."

The places on which Frederic Harrison writes are Chicago, London, Paris, and one or two more. The Chapters on Art discuss "Music in Great Cities," "Our Cathedrals," "Picture Exhibitions," "Nude Studies," "Ancient Masters" and other topics.

(3) The *Literary Merits of the Book.*—The quotation of a few short passages will best show in what a high key the whole book is pitched. Writing of Gibbon, whom he considers to be the greatest literary historian England has produced, he says:—

"The age is one of interminable specialism, colossal research, microscopic minuteness of examination; and our mountains of documents are become very Pelions upon Ossa. All this is right and necessary; and Gibbon was an accomplished specialist, a glutton of research; no man so microscopic, so minute, so documentary, in the true sense and in the right way. But then Edward Gibbon was much more. His gigantic accumulation of facts and indomitable accuracy were not the ends of his labour—but the instruments Research was to him, like grammar or scholarship, not his title to honour, but his raw material for thought and creation. He did not discharge his note books in a heap like bricks for the brickyard, and leave us to build them up into a house as we pleased. He built us the house, and did not ask us to come into it till it was perfect from foundation to roof ridge, ornamented, elaborated, habitable, and pleasant to dwell in. His teeming brain disdained the ageous placidity with which Bavius flows on through one hundred mild and meandering chapters; his creative genius abhorred the rough-hewn masses of stone which year by year Mævius unloads upon us from a thousand quarries. When we grow weary of histories which are nothing but undigested note books or copies from dullest jottings of some contemporary memoir—histories without form, without mind, without imagination, without purpose, without beginning, middle, or end—when we yearn for a book—for a man, an idea within the cover, then, for the tenth or the twentieth time, we take down *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, and we have one of the greatest dramas of human civilisation, rehearsed with the ordered imagination of a poet and the monumental form of a consummate master of language."

With one more brilliant passage we will close this all too inadequate review of a fascinating book: "As a statesman, the unique merit of Cromwell's government was his genius for administration, for securing efficiency in every department, for selecting the right man for every duty, for recognizing and using every kind of capacity in every department. His success in this crowning act of the statesman has perhaps never been equalled in our own history, hardly in that of Europe, unless it be by Richelieu and Frederick the Great. This plain yeoman, who had tilled his farmstead until past 40 years, stepped forth into public life, made himself a thorough soldier, created a consummate army, decided a tremendous civil war, conquered two neighbouring kingdoms, guided a national revolution, stemmed it back by organizing a solid conservative government, chose as his deputies the most capable soldiers, seamen, governors, diplomatists, financiers, lawyers, ministers and publicists who could be found to serve the Commonwealth, and in five years he had formed the strongest government in Europe, and had made his country the leading Power in the world.

"In what we call opportunism (that is, the instinct of the statesman to change his tactics under circumstances and to seize the occasion of the hour) Cromwell has rarely been equalled by any man in all recorded history. His note as a born statesman is the union of matchless audacity with inexhaustible wariness. No great man so brave and so daring was ever so untiringly prudent and watchful. In his whole career Cromwell never met with a single disaster, either in war or in government. . . . . In the broadest sense he gave us modern England. . . It was Cromwell who in the evolution of the English nation made our subsequent history possible." W.D.

* This has been the experience of many other deep thinkers.

† It is a mistake to think that Harrison ever slavishly followed Comte. As a Comtist he is considered unorthodox by some leading Comtists. "Even now, "he writes," I am regarded by some Comtists *pur sang* as a profane amateur, a schismatic and a Gallio."

YOKOHAMA'S WATER FAMINE.

In an interview with the representative of the *Japan Mail*, Mr. H. Doi, chief secretary of the Yokohama Water Works, said that the damage sustained by the main pipe along the river Doshi, which is the source of the water supply, was quite as serious as first stated. At Benten-no-shita, 160 yards of the main was moved from its original position by landslides. The joints of the pipe were all torn off and opened. At Mitsugaki, similar damage was caused to the piping for about forty yards and the mains fell down the cliff side. Some eighty yards of the pipe were thrown into the valley by a land slide. Early on the morning of Aug. 25th, Dr. Hara, chief civil engineer, went to the scene in company with his staff and a number of workmen. They are now repairing the damage, using reserve pipes left in the vicinity. Dr. Hara, according to his report to the Water Works states that the work is difficult on account of the hills and the constant rains. The repairs will take at least ten days. The secretary of the Water Works further said that the water now in the reservoir will be insufficient to supply Yokohama for five days longer.

At 1 p.m. on Aug. 25th, the councillors of the city and the active committee of the Water Works met at the office at Nogeyama. They discussed the question of the water supply, but no decision was come to, inasmuch as the repairs at the source are not completed.

The Yokohama Water Supply Co., and the Seisen Water Co. propose to carry water from Tokyo to Yokohama, their assistance having been invoked by the Yokohama Water Works, the water to be sold to the citizens at a certain price. The two companies are said to be able to transport about four hundred tons each a day.

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Eight hundred tons, which are supposed to be conveyed from Tokyo, are equivalent to about 220,000 gallons. This supply is of course insufficient as compared with the usual demand which aggregates six million gallons on the average per day in the summer season.

It may be remarked that owing to the poor supply of the Water Works, the Yokohama Electric Light Co. and the Yokohama Electric Railway Co. have curtailed their working capacity. In future, should the supply of fresh water be entirely stopped, these companies will be compelled also to stop their business.

Reviewing all these facts it would seem that the residents of this large city are face to face with a water famine, because the supply to be brought from Tokyo is quite inadaquate to meet its demands. It is to be earnestly hoped that the authorities will be able to reduce the time which it is estimated the repairs will occupy.

The water famine in Yokohama is becoming serious. As already reported, Dr. Hara, chief civil engineer of the City, who is now at the scene of the breakdown, said that the repairs would take at least ten days from Aug. 26th. According to later information, the operations are being much impeded and at some sections entirely stopped by continued heavy rains which cause further landslides and floods. Consequently the work of repair will take longer than was previously estimated. The proposal that two companies should bring water from Tokyo has not come to anything as yet, as negotiations between them and the Tokyo Water Works authorities have not been settled. The Yokohama Water Works are bringing water by boat from Nakamura. The water is being distributed free to the public at the bridges on the creeks. The average daily quantity available is about 120 tons, which is equivalent to about 23,000 gallons. Most of the inhabitants therefore resort to different means of catching the rain water which is now rather welcome. The city councillors and the officials of the Water Works held a meeting on the afternoon of Aug. 27th and considered the best means of supplying water. On this subject, no definite conclusion was arrived at. They decided, however, that the present space of time (1½ hours) for supplying water daily should be shortened to one hour or less in accordance with the discretion of the Water Works and that thus the period during which the present stock of water can be doled out may be prolonged. It is said that even by this means, the present quantity of water in the reservoir cannot last five days.

Mr. James P. Mollison on Aug. 27th sent a letter to the Kaga-cho Police office, in his capacity of chairman of the Fire Insurance Association, enquiring as to the contingency of fire occurring.

All the police offices of Yokohama, we learn, are paying close attention to this matter and have issued urgent warnings to local firemen to observe special care both by day and night, and have employed an additional number of men as assistant patrolmen. Fire patrols are now on duty on the Bluff and in the Settlement. Preparations for drawing water from the creeks in case of fire are completed. Mr. Ikariyama, Superintendent of the Kaga-cho Station, states that Yamashita cho or any locality adjoining the sea or the creeks is tolerably safe. The firemen, however, will endeavour, in places distant from the sea or creeks to destroy the building affected as soon as an outbreak occurs so as to avoid the spreading of the flames.

Damage, not of a severe nature, has been caused at the source of the Tokyo Water Works owing to the storm. Repairs were at once made The expense is estimated at about ten thousand *yen*.

The quantity of water now remaining in the Yokohama reservoir is about 600,000 gallons, which is only 10 per cent. of the water supplied in ordinary days. As is stated in our advertisement columns, the water will be distributed to the public at Yoshidamachi, Ogimachi, and at a place near the Bluff Police Office. The authorities of the Water Works say that the supply will be finished within five days and that the water is muddy and is not quite safe for health There is a question why the Water Works' authorities did not add a suggestion in the advertisement as to the safety of public health. In an interview with the representative of the *Japan Mail*, Mr. Doi, secretary of the Yokohama Water Works, asked him to publish a statement that the water should be boiled before being used for potable purposes. This official further said that the repairs will be completed by Sept. 5th or earlier if the weather is favourable. The work on Aug 27th was considerably impeded owing to the heavy rain. Also as appears in our advertisement columns, water will be distributed free to the public at certain places near Maeta-bashi and ten other bridges. The quantity is said by the authorities of the Water Works to be about four hundred tons, viz two hundred tons from the spring at Nakamura and two hundred tons from the Tokyo Water Works, and of course with such a poor supply, the inhabitants of Yokohama are suffering from a water famine.

The number of wells in Yokohama is as follows:—

Jurisdiction of police office.	Number of wells	Population.	Number of persons per one well.
Isezaki.....	59	49 124	830
Tobe.....	470	59.594	127
Kotabuki.....	250	57.521	230
Kaga-cho	38	13.540	350
Bluff.....	165	34.708	210
Kanagawa	568	25.095	440

Besides the foregoing, there are a number of other wells—96 in Isezaki police jurisdiction; 156 in Tobe; 220 in Kotobuki; 41 in Kaga-cho; and 148 in Kanagawa, which are all unavailable for drinking purposes but can be used in case of fire.

The race course of the Keihin Keiba Club, at Kawasaki escaped the floods. The pavilion and other buildings are safe.

Well Poisoning.

It is a well-vouched for fact—though many of our readers will hesitate to give it credence—that a well on the Bluff placed by its owner at the disposal of his less fortunate neighbours during the present serious conditions, was deliberately poisoned early on Thursday morning by means of carbolic acid or some form of that agent. Mr E. Kildoyle, of No. 34 Nakamura, who owns a well supplied by a rich spring of excellent water, has, since the present famine began, allowed every one requiring water to enter his grounds and take his or her turn at the well head. Up till a little after midnight on Thursday morning there was a string of applicants, which gradually thinned off. When at daybreak on Thursday a servant of the house drew a bucketful of water she found it necessary to call attention to the peculiar odour and on careful inspection it was ascertained that the water was milky in appearance and smelt strongly of carbolic acid. The result is that for at least 24 hours this valuable source of supply will be unavailable to those who had come to rely on it and upon the generosity of its owner. The police authorities are in action with regard to the case and it is to be hoped that they will not merely detect the perpetrator of this outrage but also take steps to prevent such acts in the future. Of the motives actuating such a deed it is hardly possible to write with moderation. The responsibility is now with the authorities to assign the guilt to the actual culprit.

On the same morning a well in West Tobe was found to have been doctored with kerosene oil. In this case, it is said that the owners of the well, who reside in the neighbourhood, have refused to give the water to persons from other places. Similar outrages are reported from other districts.

The Yokohama City Office has purchased about 15,000 patent fire extinguishers from the Chuo-Shokai, Tokyo, and distributed them among various police stations and police boxes of Yokohama.

According to the Yokohama Water Works, an excellent water fall has been discovered in Mita in the village of Misawa, Tsukui district, about seven miles on this side of the River Doshi, on the main pipe road of the Water Works On the afternoon of Aug. 28th, the main pipe was extended to the water fall, and water has since been carried to the reservoir on Nogeyama. The supply amounts to two hundred thousand gallons per day and night. As the pressure of the water is weak, the supply of a further quantity is impossible. The water is now being distributed among the public in accordance with the arrangement notified in the last advertisement of the Water Works. In an interview with the representative of the *Japan Mail*, Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, said that Dr. Hara, the chief civil engineer and his staff, are attending to the repairs at the water source. They intend to complete the work before Sept. 5th despite any change of weather. In reply to a suggestion as to the pitiful condition of poor families consisting of old and very young persons who are quite unable to carry water from distant points, the Mayor expressed his profound regret, and said that if there were such cases, the city office was willing to assist them by sending coolies. This treatment would be extended also to foreigners. For example, there were two or three poor old Chinamen who were unable to search about for water, consequently the water was being supplied to them by the Kaga-cho police. As to anxiety with regard to fire, the Mayor said that the municipality are doing their best to provide against the occurrence of any accident. Finally he asked the interviewer to convey his sincere sympathy to the readers of this journal, at the inconveniences that have arisen as the result of the storm.

It is interesting in this connection to read the following, which appears in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of Aug. 5th, and has reference to the future action of the new Board of Supervisors of that city:—

All the members of the new Board speak of the matter of the donation to Spring Valley in tones which might be termed distant. But one of them said last night:

"Instead of rehabilitating Spring Valley, it seems to me that a better plan would be to start work at once on a series of pumping plants for an auxiliary salt water fire protection system. Parts of such a system would become available for use as they were completed and could be relied upon before the completion of a reservoir on the Twin Peaks. This would accomplish two purposes: It would give immediate relief in the matter of fire protection and the reduction of insurance rates and it would relieve the strain on the Spring Valley system, of which we have heard so much of late. But personally I do not believe that we are anywhere so near a water famine as we have been led to believe."

MARS AND ITS CANALS.

The recent close approach of the planet Mars to the earth has re-started the discussion as to the real meaning of the strange markings on its surface. Are they really canals? Many intelligent folk, headed by Mr. Percival Lowell, are firmly convinced that they are, and declare that their presence demonstrates that the ruddy planet is inhabited. Those who hold this view, however, have probably to a certain extent been misled by a word, remarks the writer of Echoes of Science in the *Globe*. Canals are artificial things, and the work of men. If, therefore, Mars has canals it must have intelligent inhabitants. But to call certain phenomena seen on the surface of the planet "canals" is, in a manner, to beg the question. And the word "canal" is really a mis-translation of the term applied to them by their discoverer, the Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli. The darker regions on the surface of the planet were supposed to be oceans, and Schiaparelli discovered that these were connected by comparatively narrow streaks. These he named canale, that is channels, a word which implies no theory. This being erroneously translated canal, the word itself lends some colour to the idea that the phenomena are artificial, and implies the existence of intelligent inhabitants Among those who contend that the Martian channels indicate intelligent inhabitants none are more more positive than the well-known American astronomer and specialist on Mars, Mr. Lowell of the Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. In his recent observations this astronomer finds confirmation of his previous views. The spring melting of the South Polar ice cap has been very favourably.

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observed. Dark lines have been seen proceeding from the melting area to the extreme southern "canals," and show, Mr. Lowell contends, that these are dependent on the water thus let loose for their origin and office. In other words, it may be presumed, they are of the nature of drains dug by the inhabitants for their own protection against the floods from the melting ice. And the strongest argument for the existence of these inhabitants is founded on the regularity of the "canals." Other astronomers, however, have seen them differently. Professor Barnard, for example, of the Yerkes Observatory, with the aid of powerful telescopes, sees a wealth of irregularity where Lowell only sees straight lines. And if the "canals" are not straight the most convincing argument for their artificial nature is destroyed. Considering the possibility of intelligent inhabitants on Mars from another point of view, we may note that in the planetary evolution Mars has passed the present stage of earth history, and approaches that of the moon. The ice-caps at the Poles are much more extensive than ours. Three months ago, the South Polar cap came down to latitude 40°, which corresponds to Spain and South Italy. And then there is the question of atmosphere. Dr. Johnstone Stoney, in his paper on "Atmospheres Upon Planets and Satellites," has applied his arguments to Mars. He calculates that vapour of water with a density of 9 cannot remain on this planet. In this case the Polar caps would be solidified carbonic acid gas, and not ice. And without water there could be no vegetation. In the absence of the latter, again, there would be little free oxygen Hence it is suggested that the atmosphere of Mars is mainly nitrogen, argon, and carbonic acid gas. And this latter part of the atmosphere, being heavier, would remain near the ground. The fogs and snows formed by the liquefaction and solidification of this constituent might account for some of the appearances seen on Mars. With regard to the "canals," again, it may be noted that Prof. Pickering has seen similar pseudo-canals on the moon. And as showing how the eye can be deceived in such matters, the experience of the astronomer Cerulli may be quoted. After observing the "canals" of Mars for two years through a telescope, he was able to see similar lines on the moon through an opera-glass. If Mars were nearer, of if a more powerful telescope could be used, the "canals" might resolve themselves into definite natural phenomena. For it is to be remembered, that even when it is at its nearest, Mars is still 140 times as distant as the moon!

THE INFRINGEMENT OF BRITISH TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

The *North-China Daily News* of Aug, 20th states that the following is a free translation of a Proclamation recently issued by His Honour Taotai Jui Chêng on the subject of British Trade Marks:—

I, Jui Chêng, the Taotai of Shanghai, etc., do hereby issue this Proclamation for the information of the public that H. B. M. Consul-General, Sir P. L. Warren, has written me to the effect that he has repeatedly received complaints from British merchants in regard to Chinese manufacturing and retailing certain qualities of English-made goods, purporting same to be manufactured by those factories, for which they (the British merchants) are the sole agents. This is a great detriment to the British interests. The quality of the goods which are imitated according to English patterns is very poor and of great difference, although the packing, colour, pattern and chop are quite similar to those of English-make. Therefore when the Chinese is charged with copying patterns he generally denies the charge by pointing out the slight difference of patterns between the two kinds of goods. This is a very intolerable business competition in the market. Recently such malpractice is daily increasing, and, therefore, litigation on this question will keep on increasing also. As such would more or less strain the commercial relations of the two countries, he requests me to prohibit further copying of patterns by Chinese people. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, upon being notified of this matter, has replied that such prohibition is the right step taken for commercial protection, and asks to be informed of the different patterns which are most frequently being copied in order to co-operate in the prohibition. In compliance with my request the British Consul-General has furnished me with a list of the cigarettes manufactured by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., and also a list of the soap for which Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons are the sole agents; these two articles are more often manufactured by the native according to their patterns. The Consul-General says that he has on several occasions called the attention of the Viceroy of Nanking to this matter, and, moreover, he requests me to issue this Proclamation to be posted everywhere to prohibit further imitation of English-made goods. The Chamber of Commerce having been asked to observe this order, I hereby warn the general public that henceforth such malpractice on the part of our people should once and for all be stopped. Anyone found to be violating this law, will be punished without leniency.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Forty hours travelling between Karuizawa and Yokohama is the record for the season we imagine. The gentleman who accomplished it reached Yokohama on Wednesday evening.

The trial of eighteen persons who are charged with having planned to assassinate the Tsar began on Aug. 20th, at a Court Martial in St. Petersburg of whirh Lieut.-General Mubish is president.

The Tokyo Hydraulic Power Electric Light Co., which was promoted in the spring of this year, held a general meeting on Aug. 28th. The shareholders decided to wind up the association.

Notice is given that the period of flash which is exhibited from Shirasu Lighthouse southwestward of Aino shima, western entrance to Shimonoseki Strait, will become temporarily irregular, on and after August 26th, 1907, owing to the examination of its revolving machinery.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has again scored a success in acquiring the fruits of the intellect of Europe during the middle ages. This time he figures as a bibliophile, and the book is the MSS. "Contes" of Queen Marguerite of Navarre, of which the learned world had for long lost all traces.

It is reported by an official telegram that on Aug. 21st, the German Empress sustained a slight injury while playing tennis at Wilhelmshohe. Her condition is satisfactory. The Emperor and Empress of Japan, on Aug. 24th, sent a telegram to the Imperial German Court enquiring as to Her Majesty's health.

M. Odelin, the Vicar-General of the city of Paris, according to the *Gentlewoman*, is noted for his dry humour. The other day at a dinner, someone asked him whether he knew M. Richard, President of the Divorce Court. "He is my great opponent," said M. Odelin; "he undoes all I do, and I am afraid he is as busy as I am!"

A foreigner (whose name is reported by Tokyo papers to be Mr. Carl Mathew) was arrested on Aug. 28th at Nagasaki on a charge of having photographed the suburbs of the city. After examination at the police office, it was ascertained that he was a new comer and quite ignorant of the fortification zone. He was at once acquitted, but his negatives were all confiscated.

An accident occurred at noon on Monday, Aug. 26th in Main Street, Yokohama. A carriage belonging to Messrs Durand, Cobb and Co., occupied by a foreign lady,—a guest at one of the hotels of Yokohama,—collided with an electric light post at the corner of Messrs Lane, Crawford and Co's., one of the wheels being practically caught by the pole. The result was that the *betto* was thrown from his seat, and the two horses broke the harness and galloped off. They ran through Main street and Odawara-cho and thence to the Bund, and were caught in front of the Time Ball Station. The *betto* was slightly injured. The occupant of the carriage was uninjured.

Exeter Hall finally closed its doors on July 19th as the headquarters in the United Kingdom and the metropolis of evangelistic effort and missionary enterprise. The day had been observed as a day of prayer, and in the evening addresses were delivered testifying to what the hall had stood for—in missions, as an open door of sympathy to young men coming to London, as the champion of religious freedom, as the foe of oppression in all lands, and as the mouthpiece of the British conscience.

Two cases of diphtheria are reported on the *Manchuria*, which arrived at Yokohama on Aug. 24th from San Francisco, the patients being two children, one seven years of age and the other one year, of a steerage passenger named Hsieh-chu. The ship entered the inner harbour on Sunday on account of the heavy weather. The younger of the patients has died and the result was reported on Aug. 26th to the Harbour Police Office. The usual disinfecting measures were carried out by the Yokohama Sanitary authorities. The elder patient was removed to the Chinese Hospital at Nakamura in Yokohama.

The *Navy*, the official organ of the American Naval League, raises a doubt whether the United States can be considered to rank as a second naval Power in view of the faulty construction of several of its heaviest battleships. Dealing specifically and technically with the *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*, the *Navy* holds that they would be an easy prey to hostile vessels because their enormous turret ports expose the gun mechanism to instant wreck by even a one-pound rapid-fire gun. The *Navy* also attacks the new ships as being deficient in water-line armour protection and speed. The Navy Department admits that mistakes were made in the construction of the *Kentucky* and the *Kearsarge*, but these have been corrected in later designs, and, all things considered, the Department holds American battleships equal to those of any other Power.

General Baron Nishi, Inspector-General of Military Instruction in Japan, gave a dinner at Berlin on July 18th to which many Japanese and German officers were invited. General Nishi said that 40 years ago when Japan desired to adopt modern methods she had sought a model among European States, and had finally decided to follow the lead of Germany, to whose teaching she had been faithful for the last 20 years Since those early days Japan had had occasion several times to test the edge of her sword, and it could be said without exaggeration that that sword had been a credit to its German teachers, to whom Japan offered her sincere thanks. General Nishi expressed the hope that in the future, too, his country would take lessons from Europe, and notably from Germany, and thus grow from youth to manhood. The speaker concluded by calling for cheers for the Emperor and the German Army.

The terrible disasters in submarines which have occured from time to time in both British and French navies lend special interest to a new invention by Commander Hull, inspecting commander of submarines, and Staff-Surgeon Oswald Rees of H. M. S. *Mercury*. When through an accident, a sudden inrush of water prevents the submarine from rising, the problem is a threefold one (1) to save the crew from poisonous gases generated by salt water reaching the electrical storage batteries; (2) to save the crew from drowning, and (3) to enable them to escape and reach the surface. The new apparatus consists of a kind of helmet, containing a special substance called "oxylithe" which enables the air within the apparatus to be breathed over and over again. When the crew has escaped to the surface (there are special arrangements for opening the hatch of the conning tower in all circumstances) the helmets act as life buoys until help arrives. A demonstration of the apparatus has been given in London with good success.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

CHRISTIAN APOLOGISTS.

To the Editor of the "Japan Mail."

Sir,—So long as the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan persists in drawing the red herring athwart the track of the contention which I originally advanced, so long shall I guide him from the erring path lest a too confiding public be led astray.

I gather from the somewhat oracular utterances in his last epistle that he scorns my argument and persists in affirming that the truth of Christianity is independent of history. If he does not know that this proposition involves a *petitio principii* he is not equipped for a serious discussion of this nature. If he does know, then he is sadly wanting in candour.

He has not denied and cannot deny, that Christianity is a union of ethics with doctrine. I shall presently deal with the ethics. In the meantime I shall only say that the existence of ethics is a relative truth which in no way establishes the truth of Christian doctrine, as the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan very well knows. This Christian doctrine explicitly states that God gave his only begotten son as a sacrifice for humanity, that he was born of the Virgin Mary, was crucified and rose from the dead on the third day. Furthermore this doctrine teaches that all this is attested by the existence of the Gospels and other scriptures and by the miraculous events therein related. This is the essence of Christianity and if your correspondent faithfully believes it to be true it can only be on the ground of its historicity. Revelation must be historically true, otherwise it is not truth.

There is no connection whatever between this proposition and the appeal to reason in man, though its origin is lost in the speechless past. I can only describe such tactics as juggling with analogy, a favourite trick with mystery-mongers since the beginning of history. It might equally be held that as reason has evolved from humble beginnings, so Christianity has developed from the inchoate legends and moral maxims of a hoary antiquity. But if the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan faithfully believes the above statement of Christian doctrine, there is no occasion to appeal to analogy (save the mark!) as if he needed a backdoor of escape from an embarrassing position. Holding firmly to the historical truth of Christ's life, teaching and miracles there would be no necessity to decry the value of history as he has done, nor to attempt to divert the discussion from the question of its fundamental truth to that of its relative ethical truth. Safe in his unassailable fortress of truth there would be no advantage in blowing up its buttresses to facilitate retreat.

Your correspondent is now changing his position. I showed that to deny the essential utility of history was to destroy all hope of revelation and he now explains that he did not mean to, "neither can my reference to Locke be twisted to mean that I have tried to show that Locke set no value on history as a source of historic truth." "Twisted to mean!" His words were:—"Locke, in his great essay on the understanding shows clearly that historical propositions do not properly constitute knowledge at all." Why should he introduce Locke and try to impose the above meaning in the face of Locke's explicit language, which I quoted in my last letter? Was it not to disparage history in view of the criticism which rests upon it? Had I not exposed this attempt, the public would have gathered that historical criticism could not affect the truth and he ought to know that to hoodwink the unlearned is a poor *rôle* for a Christian pastor.

Though he denies disparagement of the "history of Christianity as a witness to its usefulness," he still speaks of the "minor consideration of the historicity of the personal Christ." Does he not believe the Apostles creed? If so how can the historicity of Christ be a "minor consideration? How can the truth of the sayings and miracles of Jesus be a minor consideration? When he quotes from these logia is it a minor consideration whether or no they were ever uttered? It is on the contrary a fundamental necessity to prove the historical truth of the gospel narratives and no polemical device can make it otherwise. The only logical position is that proof of the fundamental miracles, *i.e.* the Virgin birth and Resurrection are absolutely essential in order to establish the Divinity of Jesus Christ. This is fully admitted by the church authority and to call it a minor consideration" is to dissent seriously from the standard of Christian orthodoxy.

The misrepresentations of my position and the sneering references to the authorities whom I have mentioned show not only piteous ignorance of the problem but the unscrupulous rancour of the *odium theologicum*. "Abuse the plaintiff's attorney" is a well worn maxim for the losing side. Confident in his "authorities" the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan says that I do not "hesitate to place the opinion of a second rate German rationalist who discredits the genuineness of Paul's four Epistles." It is quite evident that your correspondent has not read the work referred to, but no contumely applied to Professor van Manen, of Leyden University, will diminish the force of his criticism. If the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan will turn to the article "Paul" in the Encyclopædia Biblica, edited by his "prince of scholarship" the Rev. Professor Canon Cheyne, he will find the main argument given by Professor van Manen. Surely Canon Cheyne, the editor, must rejoice at finding himself associated in this work with a "second rate German rationalist." I demur to the statement that the "historical question becomes an appeal to the highest scholarship." Authority, which your correspondent parades in a generic way without condescending to particulars, is merely of value in indicating the path along which research must tread in all matters of controversy. The specialist states his results and it devolves upon J. Ingram Bryan to use his brains to weigh the evidence thus presented. If he does not choose to do so he is denied all right to sneer at the critic. I emphatically protest against his petulent characterization of this great scholar and his critical work. Criticism is progressive. It began with the elimination of many scriptures during the early centuries which are now regarded as apocryphal; it eliminated the Gospel of John, and reduced the credibility of Matthew, Luke and the Acts to an insignificant degree. The Rev. J. Ingram Bryan surely knows this. He has not attempted to deny it. Why does he seek to hide it? When F. Baur wrote, this criticism had not extended to the Epistles of "Paul." Now they are in turn attacked and it is the duty of the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan to meet the argument of this critic whose work is edited by the Rev. Canon Cheyne. I pass by the animus of his remark that "Truth Seeker's" attempt to use the names of such unquestioned scholars as Driver and Cheyne, as aids to discredit Christianity, is evidence of a peculiar bias that may well be buried under anonymity", but I shall only say that I quoted them verbally, and am not responsible for their opinions. Even Paul W. Schmiedel, Professor of New Testament Exegesis in Zurich, and the Rev. Dr. Abbott, who writes for him in the same work edited by Cheyne, though believing in Jesus as a "completely human being, and that the divine is to be sought in him only in the form in which it is capable of being found in a man" (Ency. Bib. "Gospels" par. 139) says:—

1. "The alleged situations in which the recorded utterances of Jesus were spoken, can by no means be implicitly accepted. (par. 134.)

2. Several of the reported sayings of Jesus clearly bear the impress of a time which he did not live to see." (par. 136.)

3. Some doubt as to the accuracy of the accounts cannot fail to arise in the mind even of the stoutest believer in miracles when he observes such points as the following. . . . The conclusion is inevitable that even the one evangelist whose story in any particular case involves less of the supernatural than that of the others, is still very far from being entitled on that account to claim implicit acceptance of his narrative. (par. 137.)

4. It is unnecessary to enter more fully into the almost incredible variations in the accounts of what happened at the sepulchre after what has already been said" (par. 138.)

In the same work the Rev. Professor A. B. Bruce D.D., in his article on Jesus, while expressing the opinion that "he was the child of his time and people," says that even the Synoptics (Matthew, Mark and Luke) "from a critical point of view are not of equal value nor do the contents of any one of them possess a uniform degree of historic probability." While such doubts exist within the church and such destructive criticism without it as I have abundantly shown (but will advance further proof if necessary) how can the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan dare to speak of high authorities supporting the Divinity of Jesus Christ? He has conspicuously failed to give the slightest proof of the divinity of Christ and no proof that would stand a moment's consideration in any court of law, that such a person ever existed. The testimony of Paul is of no value whatever, till his writings have been authenticated. Clement stands in the same position, as I shall prove if required. In any case the ignorant credulity (of which there are several instances) of a person writing in the 2nd century A.D. concerning events which are supposed to have happened more than half a century previously, does not fit him to be a witness of even hearsay testimony. That the reference in Josephus to which your correspondent refers is a pure interpolation is not questioned by any impartial critic and is obvious on the face of it. The reference to Pliny shows that a Christian sect existed about the beginning of the 2nd century, which every one already knows. That they worshipped a Messiah, or Christ has no necessary bearing on the historicity of Jesus in face of the fact that there were many such and that there was abundant time for the Gentile cult of the Messiah or Christ to have reached individuality by the end of the first century A.D.

The Rev. J. Ingram Bryan has falsified my remarks, probably in the confusion of intellect consequent upon this exposé of his exegetical blunders. At least I shall not give him credit for deliberate falsehood. I have not "denied that Christ ever lived." I explicitly stated that there may have been such a man and a good man too, but that the evidence was not sufficient to prove it, while on the other hand the prior existence of Mithraism and other cults having a close resemblance to Christian doctrine suggested an evolution from some such source. I will even go farther and state my opinion that some of the *logia* seem to have proceeded from an individual. But I emphatically say that one ought not to rest upon such a slender foundation, if such it be, a belief that this was the only begotten son of God, born of a virgin, who, after performing various miracles, rose from the dead and ascended into heaven. I say that in the face of modern criticism, the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan has no conceivable ground for the statement that the Gospels "show every evidence of a truthful record of facts." They have been proved to lie under the gravest suspicion of being untrustworthy. If your correspondent did not know this he would surely not say that the essence of Christianity, its *raison d'etre*, its revelation to man, is a point of "minor importance." To say that "the very fact that the New Testament does not agree in every detail, and that discrepancies exist, proves that these writings could not have been the work of collaborators of an after age" is sheer nonsense. No one has said that all the collaborators were contemporary and that they concocted these writings together in a committee room for the confusion of humanity. On the contrary there is every evidence that they were compiled from various sources at various times and no suspicion need rest on them of more than ignorance and credulity. The instance furnished by the Rev. J. Ingram Bryan when he gave out to the world that Christ died under Augustus Caesar and that Livy had testified to him will prove how even a conscientious man might unwittingly give rise to a myth in an ignorant and superstitious age.

I should have liked to discuss the question of Christian ethics, but have already encroached too much on your space. I shall only repeat that Christianity has not only not created ethics but has not monopolised it. In the records of Babylon, Egypt and Mexico, in the Rig Veda, the Zoroastrian and Buddhist scriptures and the writings of Confucius and his disciples the plan of moral conduct differs little, or not at all, from that of the New Testament. Has Christianity more of a beneficent influence over its adherents than has Buddhism? I greatly doubt it. If we admit a more robust type we must also admit greater crime and misery. It may be said that if God did not suffer at the hands of humanity, there is no harm done. But think of the Jews! Think of the obloquy, the ostracism, the horrific suffering inflicted upon this gifted people for nearly two thousand years! Is it not time for fair minded people to confess that a blunder has occurred and to cry, Halt!

But if the story of the slain God be untrue, there can be no question that the belief in a Friend of Man, tender, true, and brave, whether founded on fact or imagination, has had an uplifting influence on humanity. Despite the lack of historical proof it may be that, as like draws to like, the narratives of loving kindness have expanded or cohered around a personal teacher whose individuality has thereby been merged in the significant title of Jesus or Christ. Whether, in a poetic sense, a personality has thus been sacrificed to the higher purpose of creating an ethical ideal, or whether this ideal of manhood is purely as synthesis of the nobler human perceptions, is indeed of minor importance. The salient fact is that humanity has raised this ideal for a beacon to "shine before men" and has striven, not without some success, to live according to its light. That this and other ethical ideals have been evolved, not in the days of modern enlightenment but amid surroundings of barbarism and even savagery, is to me a fact of momentous importance. Call it if you like the "Immanent God," better still, the "Immanent Good;" it exists, it is here. It constitutes, as I have already said, the refutation of pessimism and the triumphant vindication of human existence.

Yours, etc. "TRUTH SEEKER."

REV. J. I. BRYAN'S "LAST WORD."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—You will remember that at the beginning of June last Mr. Bryan attracted special notice to himself by the untrue and insolent things that he penned in reference to Agnosticism. Agnostics were according to him immoral, dishonest men with very low ideals, whose creed he briefly described as that of the ox. To this abuse I replied in two longish letters. In one of these Mr. Bryan was asked to show wherein the superiority of the special form of Christianity in which he believes consists. He neither told us clearly what is his own creed, nor did he attempt to give an intelligible definition of what Christianity, in

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his conception, is Dr. Greene, who knows what he is writing about, informs us that Christianity seems to him incapable of being defined. He himself does not venture to define it. He also says that there is not being absolutely new in it. Now, Sir, what will strike all logical thinkers in connection with this subject is this. How is it possible to declare that the Christian ideal is superior to all other ideals known to scholars when we do not know what that ideal is? The fact is that Dr. Greene is right in thinking that Modern Christianity is a mixture of all sorts of elements. The Christian system of doctrine has in the course of history received hundreds of accretions. As to what is essential and what accidental in the creed as it exists to-day, theologians and scholars differ. Truth and error are inseparably mixed in all human institutions and systems, and it is extremely rare to find anybody who has looked into the subject maintaining that Christianity has been invariably on the side of truth. We all know that too often the opposite has been the case. We reach the conclusion that the subject is a complicated one, and that Mr. Bryan, instead of making things clear has hopelessly muddled them. In his controversy with "Truth Seeker" he has suffered defeat all along the line. Mr Bryan is quite incapable of stating an issue clearly and keeping to it. He has meandered off to a hundred subjects not connected with Agnosticism or Christianity. He lives in a world of his own and we leave him there to pass his days in the self-assurance which his clerical life has developed to an abnormal degree. With apologies to your readers for another "Last Word."

I am, yours, &c. AGNOSTIC.

NIGHT NOISES IN YOKOHAMA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I would be most grateful if you have the extreme kindness to allow me the use of your paper to protest against the noise which is carried on, sometimes the whole night, in some of the streets of the settlement.

Why the local police are so tolerant must really be a matter of astonishment to any one living in the neighbourhood of those "Grog-shops" where females attired in European dress manage to retain their guests very often until sunrise. Placing one's self on the ground of neighbourship only, things appear to have now come to an untenable position which calls for prompt action on the part of those who are entrusted with the enforcement of police regulations.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

"TACITUS."

Yokohama, Aug. 26th, 1907.

TRAINING NOTES.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The sporting community are under obligations to you for the frequent publication of the above, being more in accord with their feelings than long discursive correspondence on agnosticism, etc.

It is a pity, however, your contributor "Carbine" is not more accurate in his occasional dissertations regarding the breeding of Australian horses. I passed over some discrepancies appearing the other day thinking that it might be captious to call attention to what was evidently only repeated from memory, but in this morning's issue of your paper appears the statement that the famous horse Carbine had a sire for his dam—a matter that cannot be passed over without protest. It is said it is a wise child that knows its own father, but a very ordinary one should know its own mother, and for that reason I am surprised that "Carbine" should not be aware that the dam of his namesake was Mersey. The only race horse Australia has known as Carnage was a colt that won the Melbourne Derby in 1893, 5 years after Carbine had failed in the same race.

Again, your correspondent styles Trenton as half brother to Carbine. They were certainly both by the same sire, Musket, but in racing parlance that does not constitute the relationship named. They had different dams, Carbine's being Mersey, as stated before, and Trenton's being Frailty. Amongst the progeny left by Trenton no mention is made by your correspondent of two mares sired by that great horse, both in my opinion superior to those chronicled by him. I refer to Wakeful and Lady Trenton, the former certainly one of the very best racing mares Australia has produced, and both of them winners of Sydney Cups. Lady Trenton was subsequently dam to Strata Florida (one of the highest priced yearlings ever sold in Australia) and Lord Cardigan, winner of Melbourne Cup 1903, in which race Wakeful with 10 stone, was second.

I am, Sir, Yours etc. AUSTRALIA.

Yokohama, 29th August, 1907.

DEFORESTATION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—If the *industrial* enterprise of the French capitalists who have just arrived in Japan is to take the form of that of another French Syndicate now occupied in ruthlessly cutting down the timber in South-Western Kyushu, I fervently hope the prediction of the *Mainichi Dempo* as to the difficulty to be encountered in carrying out their ideas will be realised. In spite of the warnings afforded by the floods in the neighbourhood of Nikko and other parts of the country where the hills have been denuded of their trees, the apathy of the authorities on this very important question is incredible. Deforestation is not an industry; it is a form of vandalism that in all probability ultimately leads to the ruin of existing industries as the late havoc in the silk districts amply testifies. But the subject has frequently been dealt with in your columns; this is but another cry from a tree lover and one who has the best interests of the country at heart.

Yours truly, M.

Aug. 28th, 1907.

THE WATER FAMINE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Anent the water supply as promised by the Mayor of Yokohama City, by advertisement in your columns on 25th and 26th instants, *et seq.*; the water was to be turned on every morning from 5 to 6.30. Everybody was ready and waiting in the districts of Kitagata and Honmoku-machi, morning after morning, they waited patiently, but no water was forthcoming. It is a patent fact, that certain districts, namely, the top of Jizozaka and down Sakura-michi, had every morning, an ample supply of water. This seems the more curious as there is a special main for Kitagata and beyond under Hei's Hill. Through the medium of your valuable columns, I would like to draw the attention of the responsible authorities to the unfortunate omission to supply water to one district in the City, while another had water to throw away!

Yours truly, ONE SUFFERER.

Yokohama, August 28th, 1907.

THE REAL QUESTIONS UNDER THE JAPANESE TREATY AND THE SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL BOARD RESOLUTION.

[By the Hon. Elihu Root in the "American Journal of International Law."]

In opening this meeting of the American Society of International Law, which I hope will be the first of many meetings in unbroken succession to continue long after we personally have ceased to take part in affairs, let me welcome you to the beginning of your labors for a more thorough understanding of this important and fascinating subject. It is impossible that the human mind should be addressed to questions better worth its noblest efforts, offering a greater opportunity for usefulness in the exercise of its powers, or more full of historical and contemporary interest, than in the field of international rights and duties. The change in theory and practice of government which has marked the century since the establishment of the American Union has shifted the determination of great questions of domestic national policy from a few rulers in each country to the great body of the people, who render the ultimate decision under all modern constitutional governments. Coincident with that change the practice of diplomacy has ceased to be a mystery confined to a few learned men who strive to give effect to the wishes of personal rulers, and has become a representative function answering to the opinions and the will of the multitude of citizens, who themselves create the relations between states and determine the issues of friendship and estrangement, of peace and war. Under the new system there are many dangers from which the old system was free. The rules and customs which the experience of centuries had shown to be essential to the maintenance of peace and good understanding between nations have little weight with the new popular masters of diplomacy; the precedents and agreements of opinion which have carried so great a part of the rights and duties of nations toward each other beyond the pale of discussion are but little understood. The education of public opinion, which should lead the sovereign people in each country to understand the definite limitations upon national rights and the full scope and responsibility of national duties, has only just begun. Information, understanding, leadership of opinion in these matters, so vital to wise judgment and right action in international affairs, are much needed. This society may serve as a *collegium*, in the true sense of the word, in which all who choose to seek a broader knowledge of the law that governs the affairs of nations may give each to the other the incitement of earnest and faithful study and may give to the great body of our countrymen a clearer view of their international rights and responsibilities.

I shall detain you from the interesting programme of instruction and discussion which has been arranged for this meeting only by trying to illustrate the kind of service that the society may render, in a few remarks intended to clear away a somewhat widespread popular misapprehension regarding a question arising under a treaty of the United States.

The treaty of November 22, 1894, between the United States and Japan provided, in the first article:

"The citizens or subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the territory of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property. * * *

"In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort and in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the citizens or subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native citizens or subjects or citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

The constitution of the state of California provides, in article 9:

"Section 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the legislature shall encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement.

"Sec. 5. The legislature shall provide for a system of common schools, by which a free school shall be kept up and supported in each district at least six months in every year, after the first year in which a school has been established.

"Sec. 6. The public school system shall include primary and grammar schools, and such high schools, evening schools, normal schools and technical schools as may be established by the legislature, or by municipal or district authority. The entire revenue derived from the state school fund and from the general state school tax shall be applied exclusively to the support of the primary and grammar schools.

The statutes of California establish the public school system required by the constitution. They provide that the state comptroller must each year "estimate the amount necessary to raise the sum of seven dollars for each census child between the ages of five and seventeen years in the said state of California, which shall be the amount necessary to be raised by *ad valorem* tax for school purposes during the year."

The statutes further provide that the board of education of San Francisco shall have authority "to establish and enforce all necessary rules and regulations for the government and efficiency of the schools [in that city] and for the carrying into effect the school system; to remedy truancy; and to compel attendance at school of children between the ages of six and fourteen years, who may be found idle in public places during school hours."

The statutes further provide, in section 1662 of the school law:

"Every school, unless otherwise provided by law, must be open for the admission of all children between six and twenty-one years of age residing in the district, and the board of school trustees, or city board of education, have power to admit adults and children not residing in the district, whenever good reasons exist therefor. Trustees shall have the power to exclude children of filthy or vicious habits, or children suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, and also to establish separate schools for Indian children and for children of Mongolian or Chinese descent. When such separate schools are established, Indian, Chinese, or Mongolian children must not be admitted into any other school."

On the 11th of October, 1906, the board of education of San Francisco adopted a resolution in these words:

"*Resolved:* That in accordance with Article X, section 1662, of the school law of California, principals are hereby directed to send all Chinese, Japanese, or Korean children to the Oriental Public School, situated on the south side of Clay street, between Powell and Mason streets, on and after Monday, October 15, 1906."

The school system thus provided school privileges for all resident children, whether citizen or alien; all resident children were included in the basis for estimating the amount to be raised by taxation for school purposes; the fund for the support of the school was raised by general taxation upon all property of resident aliens as well as of citizens; and all resident children, whether of aliens or of

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citizens, were liable to be compelled to attend the schools. So that, under the resolution of the board of education, the children of resident aliens of all other nationalities were freely admitted to the schools of the city in the neighborhood of their homes, while the children of Indians, Chinese and Japanese were excluded from those schools, and were not only deprived of education unless they consented to go to the special oriental school on Clay street, but were liable to be forcibly compelled to go to that particular school.

After the passage of this resolution, admission to the ordinary primary schools of San Francisco was denied to Japanese children, and thereupon the government of Japan made representations to the government of the United States that inasmuch as the children of residents who were citizens of all other foreign countries were freely admitted to the schools, the citizens of Japan residing in the United States were, by that exclusion, denied the same privileges, liberties, and rights relating to the right of residence which were accorded to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The questions thus raised were promptly presented by the government of the United States to the federal court in California, and also to the state court of California, in appropriate legal proceedings. The matter has been happily disposed of without proceeding to judgement in either case; but in the meantime there was much excited discussion of the subject in the newspapers and in public meetings and in private conversation.

It is a pleasure to be able to say that never for a moment was there as between the government of the United States and the government of Japan, the slightest departure from perfect good temper, mutual confidence, and kindly consideration; and that no sooner had the views and purposes of the governments of the United States, the state of California, and the city of San Francisco been explained by each to the other than entire harmony and good understanding resulted, with a common desire to exercise the powers vested in each, for the common good of the whole country, of the state, and of the city.

The excitement has now subsided, so that it may be useful to consider what the question really was, not because it is necessary for the purposes of that particular case, but because of its bearing upon cases which may arise in the future under the application of the treatymaking power of the United States to other matters and in other parts of the national domain.

It is obvious that three distinct questions were raised by the claim originating with Japan and presented by our national government to the courts of San Francisco. The first and second were merely questions of construction of the treaty. Was the right to attend the primary schools a right, liberty, or privilege of residence? and, if so, was the limitation of Japanese children to the oriental school and their exclusion from the ordinary schools deprivation of that right, liberty or privilege? These questions of construction, and especially the second, are by no means free from doubt; but as they concern only the meaning of a particular clause in a particular treaty they are not of permanent importance, and, the particular occasion for their consideration having passed, they need not now be discussed.

The other question was whether, if the treaty had the meaning which the government of Japan ascribed to it, the government of the United States had the constitutional power to make such a treaty agreement with a foreign nation which should be superior to and controlling upon the laws of the state of California. A correct understanding of that question is of the utmost importance not merely as regards the state of California, but as regards all states and all citizens of the Union.

There was a very general misapprehension of what this treaty really undertook to do. It was assumed that in making and asserting the validity of the treaty of 1894 the United States was asserting the right to compel the state of California to admit Japanese children to its schools. No such question was involved. That treaty did not, by any possible construction, assert the authority of the United States to compel any state to maintain public schools, or to extend the privileges of its public schools to Japanese children or to the children of any alien residents. The treaty did assert the right of the United States, by treaty, to assure to the citizens of a foreign nation residing in American territory equality of treatment with the citizens of other foreign nations, so that if any state chooses to extend privileges to alien residents as well as to citizen residents, the state will be forbidden by the obligation of the treaty to discriminate against the resident citizens of the particular country with which the treaty is made and will be forbidden to deny to them the privileges which it grants to the citizens of other foreign countries. The effect of such a treaty, in respect of education, is not positive and compulsory; it is negative and prohibitory. It is not a requirement that the state shall furnish education; it is a prohibition against discrimination when the state does choose to furnish education. It leaves every state free to have public schools or not, as it chooses, but it says to every state: "If you provide a system of education which includes alien children, you must not exclude these particular alien children."

It has been widely asserted or assumed that this treaty provision and its enforcement involved some question of state's rights. There was and is no question of state's rights involved, unless it be the question which was settled by the adoption of the constitution.

This will be apparent upon considering the propositions which I will now state:

1. The people of the United States, by the constitution of 1787, vested the whole treaty-making power in the national government. They provided:

"The president shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. (Art. II. sec. 2.)

"No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; * * * No state shall, without the consent of congress, * * * enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power. (Art. I. sec. 10)

"This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. (Art. VI.)

Legislative power is distributed: upon some subjects the national legislature has authority; upon other subjects the state legislature has authority. Judicial power is distributed: in some cases the federal courts have jurisdiction, in other cases the state courts have jurisdiction. Executive power is distributed: in some fields the national executive is to act; in other fields the state executive is to act. The treaty-making power is not distributed; it is all vested in the national government; no part of it is vested in or reserved to the states. In international affairs there are no states; there is but one nation, acting in direct relation to and representation of every citizen in every state. Every treaty made under the authority of the United States is made by the national government, as the direct and sole representative of every citizen of the United States residing in California equally with every citizen of the United States residing elsewhere. It is, of course, conceivable that, under pretense of exercising the treaty-making power, the president and senate might attempt to make provisions regarding matters which are not proper subjects of international agreement, and which would be only a colorable—not a real—exercise of the treaty-making power; but so far as the real exercise of the power goes, there can be no question of state rights, because the constitution itself, in the most explicit terms, has precluded the existence of any such question.

2. Although there are no express limitations upon the treaty-making power granted to the national government, there are certain implied limitations arising from the nature of our government and from other provisions of the constitution; but those implied limitations do not in the slightest degree touch the making of treaty provisions relating to the treatment of aliens within our territory.

In the case of Geofroy v. Riggs, which, in 1889, sustained the rights of French citizens under the treaty of 1800 to take and hold real and personal property in contravention of the common law and statutes of the state of Maryland, the supreme court of the United States said:

"That the treaty power of the United States extends to all proper subjects of negotiation between our government and the governments of other nations is clear. * * * The treaty power, as expressed in the constitution, is in terms unlimited except by those restraints which are found in that instrument against the action of the government or of its departments, and those arising from the nature of the government itself and of that of the states. It would not be contended that it extends so far as to authorize what the constitution forbids, or a change in the character of the government, or in that of one of the states, or a cession of any portion of the territory of the latter without its consent. But with these exceptions it is not perceived that there is any limit to the questions which can be adjusted touching any matter which is properly the subject of negotiation with a foreign country."

3. Reciprocal agreements between nations regarding the treatment which the citizens of each nation shall receive in the territory of the other nation are among the most familiar, ordinary and unquestioned exercises of the treaty-making power. To secure the citizens of one's country against discriminatory laws and discriminatory administration in the foreign countries where they may travel or trade or reside is, and always has been, one of the chief objects of treaty making, and such provisions always have been reciprocal.

During the entire history of the United States provisions of this description have been included in our treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation with practically all the other nations of the world. Such provisions had been from time immemorial the subject of treaty agreements among the nations of Europe before American independence; and the power to make such provisions was exercised without question by the Continental Congress in the treaties which it made prior to the adoption of our constitution. The treaty of 1778 with France, made between the Most Christian King and the thirteen United States of North America by name, contained such provisions. So did the treaty of 1782 between Their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands and the thirteen United States of America by name.

The treaty of 1785, with Prussia, ratified by the Continental Congress on the 17th of May, 1786, contained an exercise of the same kind of power. Mr. Bancroft Davis summarizes the provisions of this character in the Prussian treaty in these words:

"The favored nation clause put Russia on the best footing in the ports of Charleston, Boston, Philadelphia and New York, no matter what the legislatures of South Carolina, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or New York might say. Aliens were permitted to hold personal property and dispose of it by testament, donation, or otherwise, and the exaction of state dues in excess of those exacted from citizens of the state in like cases was forbidden. The right was secured to aliens to frequent the coasts of each and all the states, and to reside and trade there. Resident aliens were assured against state legislation to prevent the exercise of liberty of conscience and the performance of religious worship; and when dying, they were guaranteed the right of decent burial and undisturbed rest for their bodies."

It is not open to doubt that when the delegates of these thirteen states conferred the power to make treaties upon the new national government in the broadest possible terms and without any words of limitation, the subjects about which they themselves had been making the treaties then in force were included in the power.

The treaty of July 28, 1868, between the United States and China—the celebrated Burlingame treaty—contained, in the sixth article, a provision in the very words of the Japanese treaty. That article provided:

"Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. And; reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation."

In the case of Tiburicio Parrot (6 Sawyer, 368) the circuit court of the United States said, Mr. Justice Sawyer reading the opinion:

"As to the point whether the provision in question is within the treaty-making power, I have as little doubt as upon the point already discussed. Among all civilized nations, in modern times at least, the treaty-making power has been accustomed to determine the terms and conditions upon which the subjects of the parties to the treaty shall reside in the respective countries, and the treaty-making power is conferred by the Constitution in unlimited terms. Besides, the authorities cited on the first point fully cover and determine this question. If the treaty-making power is authorized to determine what foreigners shall be permitted to come into and reside within the country, and who shall be excluded, it must have the power generally to determine and prescribe upon what terms and conditions such as are admitted shall be permitted to remain."

And regarding the same treaty the supreme court of the United States remarked, in the case of Baldwin v. Franks (120 U. S., 679):

"That the United States have power under the constitution to provide for the punishment of those who are guilty of depriving Chinese subjects of any of the rights, privileges, immunities, or exemptions guaranteed to them by this treaty we do not doubt."

4. It has been settled for more than a century that the fact that a treaty provision would interfere with or annul the laws of a state as to the aliens concerning whom the provision is made, is no impeachment of the treaty's authority.

The very words of the constitution, that the judges in every state shall be bound by a treaty "any thing in the constitution or law of any state to the contrary notwithstanding," necessarily imply an expectation that some treaties will be made in contravention of laws of the states. Far from the treaty-making power being limited by state laws, its scope is entirely independent of those laws; and whenever it deals with the same subject, if inconsistent with the law, it annuls the law. This is true as to any laws of the states, whether the legislative authority under which they are passed is concurrent

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with that of congress, or exclusive of that of congress.

In the case of Ware v. Hylton the supreme court of the United States, in the year 1796, considered the effect under the Constitution of the treaty of peace with England of 1783, which provided that creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts, theretofore contracted, as against a law of the state of Virginia which confiscated to the state of Virginia the debts due from its citizens to British subjects.

The court said:

"There can be no limitation on the power of the people of the United States. By their authority, the state constitutions were made, and by their authority the constitution of the United States was established; and they had the power to change or abolish the state constitutions, or to make them yield to the general government and to treaties made by their authority. A treaty cannot be the supreme law of the land—that is, of all the United States—if any act of a state legislature can stand in its way. If the constitution of a state (which is the fundamental law of the state, and paramount to its legislature) must give way to a treaty and fall before it, can it be questioned whether the less power, an act of the state legislature, must not be prostrate? It is the declared will of the people of the United States that every treaty made by the authority of the United States shall be superior to the constitution and laws of any individual state; and their will alone is to decide.

* * *

"Four things are apparent on a view of this sixth article of the national constitution: 1st. That it is retrospective, and is to be considered in the same light as if the constitution had been established before the making of the treaty of 1783. 2d. That the constitution or laws of any of the states, so far as either of them shall be found contrary to that treaty, are by force of the said article prostrated before the treaty. 3d. That, consequently, the treaty of 1783 has superior power to the legislature of any state, because no legislature of any state has any kind of power over the constitution, which was its creator. 4th. That it is the declared duty of the state judges to determine any constitution or laws of any state contrary to that treaty (or any other), made under the authority of the United States, null and void. National or federal judges are bound by duty and oath to the same conduct."

In the case of Fairfax v. Hunter, in 1812, Mr. Justice Story delivering the opinion, the supreme court of the United States sustained the title of a British subject, under the provisions of the treaty of 1794, in direct contravention of the law of the state of Virginia. In the case of Chirac v. Chirac, in 1817, Chief Justice Marshall delivering the opinion, the supreme court of the United States sustained the title of a French subject to real estate in Maryland, in direct contravention of the laws of that state. A long line of cases have followed in the supreme court applying the provisions of various treaties and maintaining without exception the unvarying rule that the state statute falls before the treaty.

It equally appears from these cases that the treaty provisions which were sustained by the supreme court and the state laws which were declared void, so far as they conflicted with a treaty, related to matters regarding which congress had no power to legislate but upon which, in the distribution of legislative powers under the constitution, the states, and the states alone, had power to legislate.

5. Since the rights, privileges, and immunities, both of person and property, to be accorded to foreigners in our country and to our citizens in foreign countries are a proper subject of treaty provision and within the limits of the treaty-making power, and since such rights, privileges, and immunities may be given by treaty in contravention of the laws of any state, it follows of necessity that the treaty-making power alone has authority to determine what those rights, privileges, and immunities shall be. No state can set up its laws as against the grant of any particular right, privilege, or immunity any more than against the grant of any other right, privilege, or immunity. No state can say a treaty may grant to alien residents equality of treatment as to property but not as to education, or as to the exercise of religion and as to burial but not as to education or as to education but not as to property or religion. That would be substituting the mere will of the state for the judgment of the president and senate in exercising a power committed to them and prohibited to the states by the constitution.

There was, therefore, no real question of power arising under this Japanese treaty and no question of state rights.

There were, however, questions of policy, questions of national interests and of state interests, arising under the administration of the treaty and regarding the application of its provisions to the conditions existing on the Pacific coast.

In the distribution of powers under our composite system of government the people of San Francisco had three sets of interests committed to three different sets of officers—their special interest as citizens of the principal city and commercial port of the Pacific coast represented by the city government of San Francisco; their interest in common with all the people of the state of California represented by the governor and legislature at Sacramento; and their interests in common with all the people of the United States represented by the national government at three Washington. Each one of these three different governmental agencies had authority to do certain things relating to the treatment of Japanese residents in San Francisco. These three interests could not be really in conflict; for the best interest of the whole country is always the true interest of every state and city, and the protection of the interests of every locality in the country is always the true interest of the nation. There was, however, a supposed or apparent clashing of interests, and, to do away with this, conference, communication, comparison of views, explanation of policy and purpose were necessary. Many thoughtless and some mischievous persons have spoken and written regarding these conferences and communications as if they were the parleying and compromise of enemies. On the contrary, they were an example of the way in which the public business ought always to be conducted; so that the different public officers respectively charged with the performance of duties affecting the same subject-matter may work together in furtherance of the same public policy and with a common purpose for the good of the whole country and every part of the country. Such a concert of action with such a purpose was established by the conferences and communications between the national authorities and the authorities of California and San Francisco which followed the passage of the board of education resolution.

There was one great and serious question underlying the whole subject which made all questions of construction and of scope and of effect of the treaty itself—all questions as to whether the claims of Japan were well founded or not; all questions as to whether the resolution of the school board was valid or not—seem temporary and comparatively unimportant. It was not a question of war with Japan. All the foolish talk about war was purely sensational and imaginative. There was never even friction between the two governments. The question was, What state of feeling would be created between the great body of the people of the United States and the great body of the people of Japan as a result of the treatment given to the Japanese in this country?

What was to be the effect upon that proud, sensitive, highly civilized people across the Pacific, of the discourtesy, insult, imputations of inferiority and abuse aimed at them in the columns of American newspapers and from the platforms of American public meetings? What would be the effect upon our own people of the responses that natural resentment for such treatment would elicit from the Japanese?

The first article of the first treaty Japan ever made with a western power provided:

"There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part, and the empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places."

Under that treaty, which bore the signature of Matthew Galbraith Perry, we introduced Japan to the world of western civilization. We had always been proud of her wonderful development—proud of the genius of the race that in a single generation adapted an ancient feudal system of the far East to the most advanced standards of modern Europe and America. The friendship between the two nations had been peculiar and close. Was the declaration of that treaty to be set aside? At Kurihama, in Japan, stands a monument to Commodore Perry, raised by the Japanese in grateful appreciation, upon the site where he landed and opened negotiations for the treaty. Was that monument henceforth to represent dislike and resentment? Were the two peoples to face each other across the Pacific in future years with angry and resentful feelings? All this was inevitable if the process which seemed to have begun was to continue, and the government of the United States looked with the greatest solicitude upon the possibility that the process might continue.

It is hard for democracy to learn the responsibilities of its power; but the people now, not governments, make friendship or dislike, sympathy or discord, peace or war, between nations. In this modern day, through the columns of the myriad press and messages flashing over countless wires, multitude calls to multitude across boundaries and oceans in courtesy or insult, in amity or in defiance. Foreign offices and ambassadors and ministers no longer keep or break the peace, but the conduct of each people toward every other. The people who permit themselves to treat the people of other countries with discourtesy and insult are surely sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind, for a world of sullen and revengeful hatred can never be a world of peace. Against such a feeling treaties are waste paper and diplomacy the empty routine of idle form. The great question which overshadowed all discussion of the treaty of 1894 was the question: Are the people of the United States about to break friendship with the people of Japan? That question, I believe, has been happily answered in the negative.

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

By Baron Kaneko Kentaro.

In the troublesome path of bringing about a better understanding between the East and the West, there are two obstacles standing out with more emphasis than others: One the religious prejudices of different peoples and the other is what is known as the race problem. I have always looked upon the religious prejudices as perhaps the gravest barrier between the races of the East and the West. My eighteen months' stay in the United States, however, during the Russo-Japan war, gave me a new idea. I was happy enough to be admitted into intimate association with a large number of people of affairs in America who are leaders of thought, men of affairs commercially and otherwise.

My association with this class of Americans resulted in the conviction that, so far as the religious horizon of the people of the United States is concerned, it was very broad indeed. The consensus of opinions of religious circles of America is based upon the lofty and broad principles of charity, and is distinguished with tolerance surprising to the outsider.

In fact, I found that the prevailing sentiment of the religious American was strongly in favor of our country, not at all prejudiced against us because of creed, and what is more, in some cases, it was even decidedly prejudiced in our favor. Thus I had the pleasure of throwing away from my mind the fears that I had entertained for many years, arising from the difference of religious cults as a potent factor in wrecking the worthy efforts for the consummation of which all of us are longing—of bringing about as complete an understanding as possible between the East and the West.

On the other hand I discovered, I regret to say, a new difficulty, after all as grave as the religious prejudice. From year to year the misunderstandings which arise from the difference of blood gain force, and at this time they have come to assume the serious proportions of an international menace.

In the United States, while the amalgamation of the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic races seems to have brought about a very happy result, the distance between these two races (I mean the Anglo-Saxon and the Teutonic races) and the Latin races seems to be not a whit closer than it was in the days of old. The fact has a pertinent significance to us, read in the light of these days, when the public opinion of the United States has begun to tell abroad. It has widened its influence over the seas, and with the growth of its prestige and actual sovereign power over the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines it has come to wield a powerful influence in the domain of the Far East.

The same may be said of Great Britain, Germany and France. They are exceedingly active in extending their spheres of influence into Africa and the East, so are coming into close touch with alien races. The chancelleries of the great powers of the world to-day seem, in fact, to show a strong penchant in the occupation of the tropical domain. In their programme of mastering tropical domains, however, they have changed tactics; they used to dispatch their religious teachers as a herald of their onset. To-day they do not do so. In order to bring these barbarous or semi-civilized races under their influence, the great powers depend almost altogether on the military or money powers, or both. Their ambition is created with money and sword.

One of the serious problems which is engaging the energy and time of American and European men and scholars to-day is whether or not the European and American races can occupy African and Oriental territories in the tropics, and occupy them permanently, and as a corollary they are looking into the question as to whether the African and Oriental races can establish their own institutions, develop them to the level of those in the civilized states, and maintain themselves independently.

Not long ago a learned book was published. It was written by one of the students of international politics on the control of the tropics. It is surprising to note what a very wide attention among the statesmen and scholars of the West it claimed, an incident which goes far to show the extent and interest of the West in such matters. It was just at this point of time that the world saw the opening and progress of the Russo-Japan war. The war commented plainly

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on the ability and the spirit of the Nippon race in maintaining and defending its vested rights, and in the conduct of a great military campaign, and this it was that gave the Western powers a somewhat exaggerated dread of what it may be able to do. They have come to the conclusion, the chancelleries of the West, that here is one race at least in the Far East with all the necessary, and in fact more than necessary endowment in not only maintaining itself against all comers, but with the power and ambition of extending its domain and influence abroad; thoroughly competent to occupy the territories, not only in the Far East, but in the tropic regions. And this conviction was the father of a new emphasis which is now being put on the racial question throughout the world, bearing especially on the differences of the Western and Eastern races. So it came to pass that Europe, which of old used to tame the Far East through their honeyed words of religious propaganda, has, all of a sudden, changed its tactics completely, and to-day is active in assuming a somewhat hostile attitude, which we see expressing itself through many measures, either barring out the Far Eastern races from their own domain, or carrying out drastic measures in openly fighting their interests. This phase of the anti-Oriental movement on the part of the Western races is a matter which ought to claim our most serious attention.

While this anti-Oriental sentiment has been carefully fostered in attaining its surprising growth, it is plainly seen that the differences between the different countries of Europe and America are coming together into a common household, with more or less success, with more or less appreciation of each other. Indeed there are many prominent leaders of thought and politics both in Europe and America who are straining their efforts and marshaling their powerful influences, and bringing about a consummation of a better understanding between the European and American races.

Chief among these, according to the current reports of the day, are his Majesty the Kaiser and the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt. Germany has already created a chair at the Berlin University, and distinguished it with the name of the Roosevelt chair. She invited professors from the United States to come over and lecture to the German students on the conditions and events of the United States. The Columbia University of New York has dispatched one of its professors to fill this German chair created by the Kaiser, and his lectures are on the Constitution of the United States and popular rights in America.

In response to the kindly initiative of the German Emperor, Columbia University has created the Kaiser Wilhelm chair. It invites a German scholar to fill it, in much the same manner as the German University invites an American professor. Professor Schumacher, of Bonn University, filled the chair and lectured in New York on commercial and industrial Germany, and the Americans who have had the pleasure of listening to him are loud in commending the special advantages which accrue from this series of lectures.

Now this exchange of scholarly men between the United States and Germany is an admirable effort to sweep away the somewhat unpleasant misunderstanding which has for many years clouded the prospect of bringing about a thorough understanding between the two peoples, and there is no doubt but this will prove to be one of the most efficient measures to attain the end.

Italy lost no time in following this good example; at once she established in the city of Rome a chair for an American professor. Through him Italy wishes to learn more intimately of the different affairs of the United States. At the same time the United States promptly returned the courtesy and showed her appreciation of this effort on the part of Italy, and went about creating chairs in different American universities for scholars and artists from Italy to instruct American students in Italian art and in the more modern developments of Italian civilization. Perhaps one of the reasons which induced Italy to take this measure of encouraging a more intimate friendship between herself and the United States was occasioned by the desire of nullifying the effect of an unfortunate misunderstanding which arose from an unhappy complication in New Orleans, where a certain number of Italians were murdered by Americans. The world knows how, at the time, the Italian Ambassador closed his Embassy in Washington and returned home. Ever since the friendly relation between the two countries has always been under a cloud, and this effort in establishing a sort of scholarly alliance between Italy and the United States is hoped to sweep away the last shadow, if such still remain, resulting from the unfortunate incident of many years ago, and thus call this scholarly *entente* to the assistance of diplomacy.

England followed suit: Mr. Moseley is the originator of what is known as the Moseley Educational Commission. Through the liberality of this wealthy citizen of Great Britain, five hundred educators were dispatched to the United States from Great Britain for special investigation along commercial, industrial and educational lines. Mr. Moseley defrayed all expenses incurred by the commission, and the results seem to have produced more than the expected advantage.

This seems to me a golden hour. The leading powers of Europe and America are assiduous in bringing about this scholarly alliance between them. It is to be heartily hoped that our Imperial land may not fail to appreciate the significance of the opportunity which is facing her to-day. Nothing is more gracious and profitable than the exchange of ideas; of knowledge, of experiences; nothing would do quite as much in making our race closer to another as to enlighten it on the conditions of the other race. It is one of the pressing duties and necessities of the State. That, at least, is my conviction. It is highly important that many of the races' differences, so difficult to understand, and which are arising almost every day, should be thoroughly investigated, and, if possible, explained and reconciled. Who shall say that such efforts as this should be neglected by one desirous of friendly relations among the powers. The time is here when the racial question is dictating the foreign policy of the great powers of the world. It is the racial question that is either to develop the friendly relation between the nations of the East and the West or utterly break it.

For that reason it is my opinion that we should follow the admirable example of America and Germany in the matter of scholarly understanding between the nations. By all means let us encourage a movement which should result in the exchange of lecturers between the universities of Europe and America on the one hand, and, on the other, those at home. Last year an English university invited Dr. Kikuchi to lecture upon the educational system of our country. Our universities ought to seize upon this opportunity at once, and should return the compliment by inviting a scholar from England to teach our countrymen of the institutions and condition of affairs in Great Britain.

This measure is doubly profitable: Our people can learn at first hand and from a competent authority the affairs of a foreign country in which we are interested, and at the same time we can take an effective step toward the establishment of an international friendship.

Indeed, we have with us in our midst Professor Ladd, from Yale University. He came over to our country at his own initiative, and he is responding now to the invitation of a number of schools all over the country, lecturing to them on the educational development, systems and institutions in his country.

Such is exactly the work that I would hail with enthusiasm. His personal efforts are giving us an opening by which we may profit very largely. We should extend the sphere of his activity, we should enlarge the scope of the work so auspiciously begun by Professor Ladd.

Last year, at the time I was leaving the United States, Mr. Green, the secretary of Harvard University, wrote me and said that there was a movement afoot among Americans for creating a special chair to invite a scholar from Japan to lecture to Americans on the history of Japanese civilization, and especially on the transition and development of the political and social Japan of the modern date. If there be found among the people of Nippon those who are willing to endorse this movement and bear a portion of the expenditure in connection with such programme, he suggested that Harvard University would at once establish such a chair, supported by joint contributions of both the American and Japanese friends, and thus create a friendly chair between Harvard University and Japan by constantly having in their midst a Japanese scholar filling the chair thus created. He asked me if I would not take an interest in this matter and do what I could for its success.

I have no doubt but that, if I may be happy enough to find a number of wealthy men in Nippon who are willing to bare a portion of the expenditure connected with the creation and support of this chair, we may have the pleasure of seeing in Harvard University a chair devoted to the study of Japanese history and institutions.

The foreign nation as I have pointed out, is anxious, on her own initiative, to know more about the history and present condition of our country. We cannot do less than return the compliment of this very kindly desire on the part of our friends, and on our part should at once take an active step in inaugurating such measures as would result in the establishment of a chair at our own university devoted to the study of the history, industry, education and other affairs of our neighbors, taught by scholars from abroad. Nothing in my judgment would be more gracious than this intellectual alliance. Nothing would untangle more effectively the sad knots of misunderstanding which are resulting from racial differences and racial prejudices. Nothing would work so well in smoothing a path of friendly relation between the nations as this move.

In short, I look upon to-day as a golden age, in which we may be permitted to bring about a scholarly alliance between the East and the West, which of necessity would inaugurate a better day of friendly relations between the powers.—*The Independent.*

KOREAN DEVILS AND CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

By David Kelley Lambuth in the "Independent."

Three religions nominally occupy Korea: Confucianism, Buddhism and Shamanism, which is a polite name for the worship of devils; but Confucianism, a code of ethics rather than a religion, has left the way open to a simultaneous practice of demon-worship, while Korean Buddhism has largely degenerated into the Shamanism about it. "From the hour of his birth until the spirit leaves his body," says one missionary, "the Korean is surrounded and tormented by innumerable evil spirits"; while another declares that the "only real religion of Korea is the worship of every sort of evil spirit." "So full are they of superstition," comments a third, "that it takes much time and effort for them to understand the simplest truths." In such an atmosphere what more natural than that the missionaries, who live in closest intimacy with the people, and isolated from the daily contact with Western forms of thought, should imperceptibly be wrought upon not only by the persistent fear and belief of the unchristian populace, but also by the exaggerated tendency toward demonology inbred through ages into those who are now converts to Christianity, who cannot out of hand brush off a lifelong habit of mind? An examination of the facts shows that the missionaries in Korea display a sense of the presence of evil spirits markedly in excess of that manifested in other countries where demonology has no such popular hold. The spirit-saturated air has with insidious power waked in the missionaries all the dormant demonology with which the Christian religion was at one time furnished forth.

The quotations which follow are, with one exception, taken from printed articles or public addresses, and only in two cases are more than one statement taken from the same source, so that they represent authoritative deliverances and cover an extended field.

A peculiar sense of the presence of an evil spirit is evidenced thus:

"In a country where the evil spirit is so dominant and so tangible, one comes to a vital sensation of his presence."

"Certainly I am more conscious of the real presence of the devil in Korea than in America. Many of the missionaries have been acutely conscious of his palpable presence in the very room with them."

"The consciousness of a real personal devil is as vivid as the sense of God's presence, though infinitely removed in kind. In Korea you feel him in the atmosphere."

More important testimony is offered in the evidences of belief in possession by devils, a belief that has fastened with a peculiar and tenacious grip upon the people of Korea, so that one writer calls the country "the haunted house among the nations, afflicted with the delirium tremens of paganism." "The Christians, too, says one missionary, "hold to the possession by evil spirits." "Demonastic possession in that country," says another, "becomes a thing too evident to doubt." "Thousands of people," says a third, "are slaves to evil spirits, in bondage to His Satanic Majesty (sic)," while another describes a woman, "possessed of many devils," and still another tells of "miracles performed, the crazy made of sound mind, the devil-possessed set free."

"At the services was a young man, demoniacally possessed, made dumb by his indwelling spirit for three years. After long prayer and a command to depart, it left him and he began to read aloud."

Another was "a man with every symptom of demoniacal possession, in whom, upon catching sight of the preacher, the demons began to rave." Again, prayer brought "a marked change over the demoniac." He slept that night, the first for many days, and in a vision saw that God had "driven the evil spirits out of his heart and home." Again:

"Five years this woman had been a sorceress, practicing her devilish magic upon all whom she could find. The instant she lay down at her home her muscles contracted, her hands clinched and her eyes set, and the devil would say to her, 'Why do you lie here idle? Go out and do your work.' She burned herself with hot irons to get rid of him, but only found that he did not have a sensitive nature."

Christian neighbors prayed over her, but the "devil cried out, 'I will not listen.' She was rolled in convulsions on the floor by the devil, but con-

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timued crying out, 'Depart from me,' until at last he fled out of her."

"During the revival the feeling was so intense that one man fell into raving insanity, his violence and superhuman power breaking to pieces even the iron chains that bound him and snapping an iron bar like glass, evidencing demoniac possesssion no less real than that of the man in the country of the Gadarenes. The devils were trying to frighten us and our converts into silence."

Prayer was again successfully resorted to. "The spirits left him and he came to himself."

No more complete avowal of belief in demoniac possession than the following could be required:

"In our work in Korea we are continually coming in contact with the most extraordinary cases of apparent demoniacal possession and cure, containing all the phenomena that characterized demonized minds in the days of Christ."

Another writes pertinently:

"If you had lived in the midst of the native quarter with me and heard at midnight the cries o terror of those appealing to the evil spirits for help of being tortured by them, veritable possession by devils would then seem no impossible thing to you."

There is little reason to doubt that this diagnosis of the case is correct, for under circumstances such as these it would indeed be the unusual man that, went his way unmoved.

This spirit-laden air has generated a sense not only of possession by devils, but also of their malignant presence on every side, indicated by such statements as "At our preaching the legions of Satan fled," or "Travelers enter these huts," referring to the wayside shrines, "and recognize one or the other of these score of devils that reside inside." But most amazing and unequivocal of all is the actual admission of the possibility of a demon cult, sinful in character, but based upon premises whose validity is unquestioned: "In truth, these spirits of evil are never hard to find I have never seen them, but the Koreans do. Not only do they try to propitiate the devils, but they pray to them *and the devils honor their faith. Of that I have seen too many evidences to doubt.*"

Such facts point irresistibly to a relation of cause and effect between the Shamanistic beliefs of the Korean people and the strangely vivid sense of demoniac presence experienced by the missionaries since in other countries less devil-ridden they have by no means displayed a tendency to the construction of so liberal a demonology. The point at issue, which is the unconscious and insidious tendency of the foreigner to accept the native point of view, is sufficiently admitted in such phrases as, "the Korean's native power of insight into spiritual matters," or "the Korean's marvelous sense of sin," while most naïve and enlightening of all is a remark that palpably admits the whole contention: "The woman was insane—or, as the Koreans with more accuracy say, 'possessed of a devil!'" And in that word the entire story of the interaction of religious conceptions and modes of thought stands epitomized. On every man must his environment, mental as well as physical, inevitably react. The influence of the missionary upon the unchristian nations, whether for individual or social life, has been both deep and salutary, yet it may be that the evidence of the reaction of these several nations upon the missionary's attitude and formal creed may serve to demonstrate that the mental differences of races must inevitably modify the institutions and beliefs which they may mutually adopt, and that the formal garment of religion in East and West must diverge as radically as the psychology of Orient and Occident differ from each other.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

ANOTHER "INNOCENT" SLAUGHTERED.

London, August 22.

The British Government has abandoned the Scottish Land Bill owing to the amendments made by the House of Lords.

CUSTOMS TROUBLE IN AUSTRALIA.

A remarkable conflict has occurred between the New South Wales and the Commonwealth Governments, owing to the former, with the aid of police, seizing at Sydney a quantity of wire-netting consigned to it without paying the new duty, despite the protests of the Commonwealth Customs officers. Sir J. Lyne wired to Premier J. H. Carruthers hoping that his Government would not persist in an illegality, whereof the consequences would be serious. Mr. Carruthers replied that he would continue to act under the law laid down by the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

ACCIDENT TO THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

Later.

The German Empress slipped and fell at Wilhelmshohe yesterday and injured a blood-vessel in her left leg. She will be compelled to take a short rest.

THE AUSTRALIAN TROUBLE.

Sir William Lyne, Minister of Trade and Customs in the Australian Commonwealth, has announced that he has been instructed to issue a warrant for the recovery of the netting which was wrongfully seized. The Sydney police made a second raid upon the vessel and seized the wire netting, though 100 Commonwealth officers resisted them. Sir William Lyne says he will arrest Mr. Carruthers, who is liable to 5 years imprisonment under customs regulations.

THE KAISER AND NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

London, via Tokyo, August 25.

The Kaiser attends manœuvres of 90 warships in the North Sea in September.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Prince Buelow, in an interview with Reichstag leaders, stated that recent developments of foreign affairs suggest the more rapid promotion of a naval programme.

MOROCCO.

Raisuli defeated the Sultan's troops, which fled in disorder. France is preparing to send reinforcements to Morocco.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The Hague has passed a scheme for an international prize court of 15 judges appointed by 8 great Powers, including Japan and America.

MOROCCO.

Reuter's correspondent states that a large body of Arab cavalry, after riding for nearly two miles under a heavy fire from both land and sea, charged to within 400 yards of the French lines (at Casablanca) but were driven back.

TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT RETRENCHING.

The Transvaal Government is about to discharge 1200 employees for purposes of retrenchment.

MAILS TO THE EAST.

The House of Commons has approved of the Indian budget, including renewal of the P. & O.'s mail contract. Mr. Holt advocated the Siberian route for the Chinese mails but Mr. Runciman said the Siberian route would involve a dead loss.

REFORMING THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

Lord Elgin, in the Lords, announced a proposal to reorganise the Colonial Office with three instead of four departments, one for self-governing, another for crown colonies, and a third for general business.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Captain Ottley has been appointed secretary of the Imperial Defence Committee.

PARLIAMENT.

The prorogation of Parliament will take place on Sept. 8 h.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENTS.

The Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* is authorized to state that the three recent royal meetings and the conversation between King Edward and Clemenceau at Marienbad have effected a harmonious European agreement. The general wish for peace has never found such general expression.

AUSTRALIA.

Despite the public outcry both houses of the Commonwealth have passed a bill increasing the payment of members to 600 pounds a year. The newspapers of Melbourne and Sydney are unanimous in condemning Mr. Carruthers.

ARMY REFORMS.

Sir Thomas Usher has been appointed Chairman of the special War Office committe to assist Lord Lieutenants to form new county associations for a territorial army. Mr. Haldane thinks the system will be in gene ral operation in the spring.

CRICKET.

Notts won against Lancashire by an innings and 131 runs, while the South Africans won against South Wales by an innings and 38 runs.

FRENCH CASUALTIES IN MOROCCO.

The French casualties so far are one killed and four wounded, including one officer. The French since the fighting have been reconnoitring the environs (of Casablanca) and have found that the Moors have practically disappeared.

THE RUMANIA REVOLT.

The King of Rumania has amnestied 8000 prisoners who were sentenced during the recent revolt.

THIRD "DREADNOUGHT" LAUNCHED.

London, August 25.

The *Temeraire*, the third *Dreadnought*, with a tonnage of 11,650, has been launched at Devonport.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Russia and Japan have decided to raise their respective legations to the status of embassies. A bill to this end will be introduced at the opening of the new Duma.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

A conference has been held at Oyster Bay between the President and naval officials at which details of the visit of 16 battleships to the Pacific in December were decided upon.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

In the House of Lords Lord Fitzmaurice stated that the Government had not yet heard whether China had formally assented to the American proposal for an international conference as to the opium trade, therefore no representative had been appointed.

THE "TSUKUBA" AND "CHITOSE."

The cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have arrived at Naples.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

London, August 26.

An express train between Bordeaux and Paris collided with a goods train. Seven were killed and 30 wounded.

AMERICAN MONEY MARKET.

Reuters' correspondent at Washington says that the Treasury this week will make deposits with the National Banks for at least five weeks to meet commercial needs and to prevent the tendencies now disturbing the business world.

CRICKET.

London, August 26.

Middlesex beat Sussex at Lords by eleven runs.

The matches between Kent and Yorkshire at Canterbury and between Worcestershire and Surrey at Worcester were drawn.

Essex beat Derbyshire at Derby by 220 runs.

The leaders in the County Cricket Cham-

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pionship are :—Notts, champions ; Worcester, Yorks, Surrey, Middlesex and Kent.

"COALS TO NEWCASTLE."

Reuters' agent in Tokyo wires that the floods in Central Japan are the heaviest known for years. Trains are interrupted and villages submerged.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY DISASTER.

Later.

Twelve deaths are now reported in the Contrâs railway collision on the Paris-Bordeaux line.

EXCITING CAVALRY MANŒUVRES IN ENGLAND.

The Cavalry manœuvres in England have ended curiously. The Lancer brigade of the Red Army, starting from Southampton, suddenly met the Blue Army of the Household Brigade, starting from Banbury, on the top of Lambourn Downs. Both forces reached the ridge simultaneously and sighted one another at only a few hundred yards apart. They charged into one another wildly and a scene of most extraordinary confusion arose. Many men were unseated and several were badly hurt.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, August 27.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the Anglo-Russian negotiations have made rapid progress and it is believed in well-informed circles that the concessions made to Russia will evoke much criticism from Indian statesmen.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

Colonel Ivanoff, Governor of the prison in the Viborg quarter of St. Petersburg, has been assassinated.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER'S BILL PASSES.

The House of Lords has passed through the third reading the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill by a vote of 98 to 54.

THE FLOOD DAMAGE IN JAPAN.

The damages by floods in Japan are estimated at several millions of *yen*.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

Later.

The House of Lords has rejected the Government's Scottish Land Valuation Bill. The House of Commons rejected most of the Lords' amendments to the English Land Bill. Mr. Birrell intimated that he deplored the Lords' amendments to the Evicted Tenants Bill but yielded to superior force and accepted the amendments.

THE CAVALRY INCIDENT.

One private was killed and 20 injured in the cavalry affair in the south of England.

THE FIRE AT HAKODATE

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports a fire at Hakodate which burned down 70 per cent. of the city, including all the consulates except the American.

MOROCCO.

The British colony at Tangier have petitioned the British Minister for warships owing to the inadequacy of the Franco-Spanish measures for protection. All Europeans have left Fez.

CRICKET.

London, August 27.

The South Africans have won by an innings and 66 runs against South Wales at Cardiff.

LAND TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

Mr. J. P. Farrell, M.P., and forty other persons have been arrested at Longford in connection with land troubles. They have been committed for trial on a charge of participating in an unlawful assembly, but were bailed out. The greatest excitement prevailed and Longford is practically in a state of siege.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUES.

The British Parliament prorogues at noon to-morrow.

BATTLESHIP AGROUND.

Later.

The battleship *Commonwealth* grounded while entering Lamlash harbour in Scotland and has arrived at Devonport leaking badly, and with her plates considerably dented.

ADMIRAL IJUIN IN ITALY.

Admiral Ijuin and his officers have been received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel.

THE TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

The *Dublin Gazette* publishes proclamations under the Constabulary Act authorizing the Viceroy to declare a county or district to be in a state of disturbance and to send extra police to the counties proclaimed.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Later.

The Dominion Government has opened negotiations with Japan with a view to the renewing of the old arrangement prohibiting the entry of more than 600 Japanese yearly. The workmen in British Columbia have threatened violence against the Orientals.

MOROCCO.

A Franco-Spanish note to the War Minister of Morocco demands that the necessary steps be taken to organize the police in the Morocco ports in accordance with the Algeciras convention.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGES.

New York, August 21.

President Roosevelt on August 20th was present at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a monument in Provincetown, Massachusetts. He delivered a speech in which he said that the public were appealing to the President as to the panic in financial circles. The trouble arose through the general condition of the world; and in Paris and Berlin serious fluctuations are being experienced. Such troubles ought not to be attributed to his administrative acts. The fall in shares was invited by the various trusts themselves. The panic was very regrettable on account of the innocent shareholders. In conclusion he said that eighteen months are still left of the term of his service as President. During that period, he would not alter the principles of his policy but would continue to enforce it in accordance with the laws.

When the speech of the President was reported in Wall Street, the stock market, which was at its lowest point, gradually recovered, and shares went up by two or three dollars.

STANDARD OIL FINES.

The Standard Oil Company has again been punished with a fine of $9,200,000 on a charge of having infringed the law. The Company has distributed many thousand copies of a complaint saying that the steps taken by the President constitute serious interference.

It is said that the present panic in American financial circles originated in the treatment of trusts by the Government. The special slump experienced in March this year, on the stock exchanges, was caused by a similar policy. The extent of the Government's policy in dealing with the trusts is not yet known and consequently European share holders of trusts are anxious as to their stock and have commenced to unload. There is no doubt that the panic was thus intensified. Later it became known that the Federal Government had merely enforced the laws upon illegal trusts but that nothing was done against honest corporations. After that the stock exchanges recovered.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

San Francisco, Aug. 21.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, has inspected the conditions in this city and adjacent places. His view is that Japan must send her workmen to America despite all difficulties. He admitted the development of Japanese in California, and the unavoidable necessity for Japanese labourers as the natural result of the progress in industrial enterprizes. He will further investigate commercial and industrial work in the locality during the week commencing on Aug. 22nd. On the evening of Aug. 30th he will entertain Mayor Taylor and other prominent American officials and merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Taylor, mayor of San Francisco, has discharged all the police commissioners who had taken steps injurious to the employment and other business rights of the Japanese. The commissioners are opposing the Mayor, contending that there is no reason to dismiss them. Their successors, however, have been appointed consisting of lawyers, merchants, and bankers. Things at present are favourable to the Japanese. The police superintendent will be changed. The question with regard to the alleged injury done to Japanese business rights by Americans will be settled.

KING EDWARD ON THE CONTINENT.

London, August 22

M. Clemencean lunched with King Edward at Marienbad. The meeting was very cordial but informal. The general situation was discussed especially with reference to Morocco. Clemenceau stated that the interview "led to absolutely pacific hopes."

MOROCCO.

It is reported from Paris that the French general (Prude) has urgently requested more troops, the Government at once sending 900 to Casablanca.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A telegram from the Hague states that Germany supported the two or three Powers who have been strenuously resisting the proposal to lay down anchored mines outside territorial waters with appliances rendering them innocuous in two hours after their abandonment.

The attitude of Japan is regarded as most praiseworthy, although with her unrivalled experience in the use of mines she could only gain from the point of view of naval strategy by their unlimited employment. Through her able delegate Shimamura she has set an example to the Powers by steadfastly supporting humane methods of warfare.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, August 22.

Mr. Taft, Secretary for War, has been welcomed at Lexington, Kentucky, with enthusiasm. In a speech there, he said, referring to a rumour regarding his resignation, that he would not desert President Roosevelt and his principles and that he

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would stay in the Cabinet and assist the President.

The police superintendent of San Francisco, whose position was precarious, resigned to-day. The proposed re-organization of the police department will thus be carried out with ease. Mr. Schmitz has handed over all official documents, etc., to the new Mayor, Mr. Taylor.

To-day, Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, proceeded to Sacramento where he had an interview with the Governor of California. He will inspect the condition of agricultural work.

Friction is arising among labourers in connexion with the strike of the electric railway conductors. The trouble means that the anti-Japanese movement is subsiding.

San Francisco, August 24.

The hearing of a case instituted by the Japanese proprietor of a restaurant claiming against the San Francisco City Office on the ground that his building was damaged by rioters, began on Aug. 23rd in the California Supreme Court. The City Office's counsel stated that the municipality was willing to admit a portion of the claim, $575, which damage was directly caused by the rioters, but refused to bear the damage, amounting to two thousand dollars, which was indirectly caused. Plaintiff's counsel presented an objection as to the organization of the Court after which the case was adjourned.

Mr. Loeb, confidential secretary to President Roosevelt, said on August 23rd that a squadron consisting of sixteen ships will proceed to the Pacific in December. The fleet will take its route by the Straits of Magellan and will arrive at San Francisco. It will call at Puget Sound. A flotilla of destroyers will be despatched to the Pacific but not in company with the squadron.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

London, August 26.

The Anglo-Russian negotiations are progressing rapidly. An impression prevails in well-informed circles that the concessions made will evoke much criticism among Indian statesmen, but the negotiators claim that the concessions are an honest price for assurances against invasion.

THE TSAR.

The Tsar has cancelled his cruise along the Finnish coast.

MOROCCO.

At Tangier it is announced that the proclamation of the Sultan's brother has been officially confirmed. It is expected that the actual Sultan will be obliged to abdicate.

THE HAGUE.

The peace conference will probably conclude in the middle of September. Great Britain has made some amended proposals with regard to mines placed in extra-territorial waters, which should be prohibited unless they are rendered innocuous within a certain time.

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE.

San Francisco, August 26.

An anti-Japanese Mass Meeting has been held at Winnipeg, Canada. One of the speakers said they should take up arms and oppose the steamers who bring Oriental people to their shores and so prevent their landing. Finally a decision was arrived at that a boycott should be placed on timber, fish and other business under the control of Japanese.

THE AMERICAN PACIFIC SQUADRON.

President Roosevelt has issued an order to the fleet under Admiral Evans to proceed to the Pacific. The order included instructions to all the bureaux of the Naval Department, to make preparations for despatching a squadron consisting of sixteen battleships, on December 1st, to the Pacific.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The Russian government has placed an order with Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. for the construction of three battleships, three cruisers and four gun boats. The Russian authorities will place other orders with several ship-building yards of America and Germany.

BUILDING UP THE NAVIES.

London, August 29.

Brazil has placed orders with Armstrongs and Vickers for three battleships, whereof one will be turbine-engined; costing £2,000,000 sterling each; and two turbine cruisers costing £330,000 each.

The Argentine republic has ordered two gunboats. Rumours are again current that large Russian orders have been placed in England for warships.

THE HAGUE.

Some second rate Powers dispute the competence of the Conference to deal with the rights of neutrals to defend their coasts by means of mines. A special meeting will be called to discuss the point.

UNHAPPY RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg.

Exceptional laws designed to repress revolutionary crimes have been again enacted.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

SAN FRANCISCO AFFAIRS.

San Francisco, August 20.

The Mayor of San Francisco has dismissed as unsuitable for office the head of the Police Bureau and four other police officials. The candidates for the vacant posts are one half barristers and the remainder merchants. All are men of some position.

San Francisco, August 21.

The former chief of the Police Bureau and his dismissed comrades have declared that they do not consider the new Mayor to be lawfully appointed and are objecting to him.

The State Court in San Francisco opened the hearing of the Japanese restaurant case on the 23rd instant. Counsel for both sides spoke. The Court announced that within 10 days it would give a decision as to "consequential damages" over and above actual damages.

The Mayor of San Francisco has commenced the reform of the Engineering Bureau, which was criticised in sequence to the Police Bureau. The head of the former tendered his resignation which the Mayor at once accepted, appointing another in his place. Reforms are to be at once introduced into other bureaux and sections. The administration of San Francisco will be gradually ameliorated.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

FLOODS ON THE NAKASENDO.

Karuizawa, August 25.

The Nakasendo railway line is damaged at Kumagaya. The Tonegawa railway girder is within 2 feet of the water. Large tracts between Oyama and Maebashi are 10 feet under water. The No. 26 Usui Tunnel is damaged; the tracks at Karuizawa station are under water and many houses have been flooded in Karuizawa.

CHRONIC ECZEMA FOURTEEN YEARS

Every Part of Body Affected—Was in Hospital Five Times—Army Doctors and Nine Different Remedies Did No Good—Speedy Improvement and Finally a

PERFECT CURE BY USE OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have suffered with chronic eczema for fourteen years. Every part of my body was affected. My father has been in the army and I have been attended by army doctors who all failed. I have been in hospital five times, but none of them did me any good. I have tried nine different kinds of remedies and none took any effect on me. At last I read of the wonderful cures which the Cuticura Remedies have made and in May I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and used it. When I had used half of the first box I saw that there was a great improvement in me. After that I got the Cuticura Soap and Resolvent Pills which did all the better. Since then I have used five boxes of Cuticura Ointment and am now completely cured. Had we known of Cuticura years ago we would have given pounds for it. I am writing this letter so that other sufferers may see it and get cured by the Cuticura Remedies. O. F. Hedge, 51, Vaughan Road, Coldharbor Lane, Camblewell Green, Dec. 8 and 11, 1906."

CUTICURA TREATMENT

For Sore Feet and Hands with Shapeless Nails.

Soak the feet or hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear during the night light bandages of old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough hands, dry, itching palms, with shapeless nails, this treatment points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases. Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. ☞ Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru 1	Su Sept. 1
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	America Maru	M Sept. 2
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Riojun Maru 2	Th Sept. 5
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Emp. of Japan	Th Sept. 5
Europe	N. L. D...	Prinz Heinrich 3	Sa Sept. 7
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	M Sept. 9
Europe	M M.....	Australien	W Sept. 11
America.....	O. & O....	Asia 4	F. Sept. 13
Vancouver...	C. P. R. ..	Emp. of India	Su Sept. 15
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	F. Sept. 20
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Su Sept. 22

1 Left San Francisco on the 15th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 20th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 27th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 27th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Kokura Maru	Sa. Aug. 31
Europe	N. D. L....	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Aug. 31
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	Nippon Maru	Tu Sept. 3
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru	W Sept. 4
Europe	N. Y. K...	Kawachi Maru	W. Sept. 4
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Shinano Maru	W. Sept. 4
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Emp. of Japan	Th Sept. 5
Europe	M. M. ...	Tourane	Sa. Sept. 7
Europe	P. & O....	Socotra	Tu Sept. 10
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	W. Sept. 11
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Asia	Su. Sept. 15
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Emp. of India	Su Sept. 15
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 21

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 23rd Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 24th Aug.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 22nd Aug., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ningchow, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 24th Aug.,—Puget Sound Ports, and Tacoma, 7th Aug., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, A. Keith, 24th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Moyoro Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,773, W. Wada, 24th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Calchas, British steamer, 4,279, O. P. Williams, 25th Aug.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benglue, British steamer, 1,933, Geo. McMillan, 25th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 25th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, 8th Aug., Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Winnebago, British tank steamer, 2,965, D. Macdonald, 25th Aug.,—San Francisco, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Nielsen, 26th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 26th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Palma, British steamer, 4,913, G. W. Cockham, 26th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 27th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Bandai Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,000, S. Moribu, 27th Aug.,—Java via Keelung, Sugar.—Runge and Thomas.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O. Hayakawa, 27th Aug.,—Tairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 27th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, and Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 27th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Shawmut, American steamer 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 28th Aug.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 28th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, and Kobe, 27th Aug., Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Vorwaerts, Austrian steamer, 3,727, E. Bednary, 28th Aug.,—Trieste via ports, and Shanghai, 25rd Aug., Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Warrior, British steamer, 2,394, Tindale, 28th Aug.,—New York via Suez, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Mira, Norwegian steamer, 1,097, E. Eriksen, 28th Aug.,—Hankow, General.—To Order.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. J. van Emmerick, 29th Aug.,—Tegal, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neumann, 29th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Amiral Olry, French steamer, 3,578, E. Lemenne, 29th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Prinz Sigismund, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 29th Aug.,—Sydney via ports and Hongkong, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 29th Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Japan, British steamer, 3,806, Olefant, 23rd Aug.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Giran Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,815, Fuseno, 23rd Aug.,—Otaru, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 25th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Batoum, British tank steamer, 2,621, W. H. Luckham, 25th Aug.,—Kobe, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ghazee, British steamer, 3,242, D. Cave, 25th Aug.,—Boston and New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, A. Pander, 25th Aug.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, 26th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, N. Matheson, 26th Aug.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 26th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tsiman, British steamer, 1,459, C. Lindbergh, 26th Aug.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 26th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 27th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, G. W. Babot, 27th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S N. Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 27th Aug.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Calchas, British steamer, 4,279, O. P. Williams, 27th Aug.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Moyoro Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,101, W. Wada, 27th Aug.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wookwich, British steamer, 1,845, A. Stoker, 28th Aug.,—Victoria, B.C., Emigrants.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 28th Aug,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Ningchow, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 29th Aug.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, A. Keith, 29th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alexander, U.S. Navy collier, 6,181, E. W. Hemicks, 29th Aug.,—Cavite, P.I.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 29th Aug.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neumann, 29th Aug.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Andrew M. Alison, Mr. I. W. Abrams, Mrs. I. W. Abrams, Mr. Montagne Browne, Mr. Richard M. Brady, Dr. E. Amitage, Mr. F. R. Cole, Mrs. F. R. Cole, Mrs. E. S. Higgins, Mr. Dudley W Fay, Miss Helen Gay, Mrs. J. I. Hamilton, Mr. W. C. Harris, Mrs. W. C. Harris, Mr. K. Hayama, Mrs. K. Hayama and 2 children, Mrs. F. Hamano, Mrs. S. H. E. Huggins, Mr. A. Wendell Jackson, Mrs. Wendell Jackson, Rev. A. R. Kepler, Mrs. A. R. Kepler and infant, Master R. Kepler, Mr. W. B. Longsdon, Mrs. W. B. Longsdon, Mr. I. A Linen, Mrs. W. T. Dutton, Miss Mary P. Dutton, Miss M. H. Loudon, Mr. Paul Messer, Mrs. Paul Messer, Mr. D. I. Miner, Miss Luella Miner, Mr. S. Mori, Mr. P. Oleta, Mr. Ellis Parisu, Mrs. E. A. Billings, Mr. C. H. Rust, Mrs. C. H. Rust, Mr. T. Sakai, Mr. K. Sugawa, Rev. A. W. Stanford, Mrs. A. W. Stanford, Mrs. C. N. Phorpe, Miss M. Phorpe, Mrs. P. I. Pwombly, Capt. L. Brechmine, and Mrs. L. Brechmine, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss C. M. Babcock, Miss H. M Butts, Rev. Edwine Kagin, Miss E. Maduet, Mrs. E. F. McForland and wife, Mr. Moose, Mrs. Moose and 3 children, Dr. W. F. Reid, Rev. L. L. Rabeats, Mr. C. Tsurutani, Dr. Eva H. Field, Rev. Graham Lee, Mrs. L. L. Roberts. For Nagasaki:—Rev. W. H. Clarke, Mrs. W. H. Clarke, Master Clarke, Miss Clarke, Mrs. J. C. Daniel, Mrs. M. E. Gordon Dunster, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. J. P. Koethals-Ahes, T. Mr. L. Anderson, Mrs. L. Anderson, Mr. W. Martin, Miss S. M. Bosworth, Miss M. E. Garner, Mr. W. O. Harding, Mr. E. Berger, Miss M. L. Loues, Mr. M. T. Throap, Miss Alice Linade, Mr. J. N. Major, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. W. M. Cake, Mrs. W. M. Cake, Mr. Lloyd E. Bennett, Mr. Yen Chong, Mr. Lu Young Fou, Mr. F. D. Bonner, Mrs. F. D. Bonner and infant, Miss Daisy Bonner, Miss B. Bonner, Mr. C. L. Clean, Mrs. C. L. Clean and infant, Miss M. Clean, Mr. P. A. Collins, Miss M. McCause, Mrs. P. A. Collins, Mr. W. W. Coon, Mr. W. R. Barnes, Miss C. R. Donaldson, Mr. D. Barrows, Mrs. D. Barrows and nurse, Miss E. Barrows, Miss A. Barrows, Miss Ella Barrows, Master F. Barrows, Mrs. L. J. Donnell, Mr. T. L. Hegard, Mr. Prentice, Whitman, Mr. H. N. Moleler, Mr. R. Morgan, Mr. R. Rosen Cluth, Mr. E. L. Levmorer, Woue Look Yune, Mr. C. G. Stockholm, Mr. P. S. Sturdwant, Mr. Pin Liu, Mr. H. C. Taft, Mr. R. M. Lowes, Miss E. K. Von Pine, Rev. A. C. Walkup, Surgeon F. W. F. Weiber, U.S.N., Mrs. P. W. F. Weiber and son and Mr. A. M. Willey in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. B. Montague, Mrs. R. B. Montague, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mr. James Hayes, Mr. W. H. Barham, Baron von Lohneysen, Mr. George H. Richards, Mrs. Geo. H. Richards, and Captain W. Chamberlain, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Lau Ah Tung, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. E. H. Tuska, Mrs. E H. Tuska, Mr. V. C. Henderson, Mr. J. F. Elliott, Mr. W. E. Weed, Miss W. C. Dean, Mr. T. W. Wampler, Mrs. H. H. Hammer, Mr. E. Turner, Mr. A. Artz, Mr. R M Ariano, Mr. T. Mapna, Miss V. De Noie, Mr. King Tai Kwan, Mrs. Yee Shee, Mr. Ling Keng Shao, Mr. Lin Chu Yao, Mr. Tong Moon Chong, Mrs. Li Wong You, Mr. Chin Ah Coon, Mr. Chu Yu Ying, Mr. Feng Hse Yun, Mr. Yao Chung Lin, Mr. Wang En Tse, Mr. Kno Teng Han, Mr. Li Kno Chi, Mr. Ho Lin, Mr. Tang Hsuan, Mr. Yin Tsu En, Mr. Chien Eu Ting, Mr. Ha Yin Tsu, Mr. Zien Yin Chuing, Mr. A. P. Schmidt, Capt. C. J. Boush, U.S.N., Mrs. H. P. Perrill, Master Knox Perrill, Mr. George C. Armstrong, and Mr. J. S. Lynch, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. S. W. Allen, Dr. Forsyth, Mr. Gompertz, Capt. Brierley, Mrs. A. Clark, Capt. Boyd, Mr. S. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Ward, Miss Baker, Dr. J. Ross, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Wong He Chong, Mrs. Lee Ah Tai, Mrs. Lee Ah Kiu, Capt. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin, Mr. D. J. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Capt. Cutler, Mr. Abbott, Mrs. M. A. Youngson, Mr. and Mrs. Schlee and 4 children, Miss Russell, Mrs. Dankerley, Mr. J. A. Sikley, Miss Savoong, Miss Corlisu, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, Mr. F. Blain, Mr. M. Leod, Mr. E. Heartley, Mr. A. Sanders, Com. Bressens, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. McMillan, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Handleman and 3 children, and Mrs. Hope Huntley, 1 European, and 22 Chinese, in European steerage; 901 Indians, 150 Chinese, and 61 Japanese, in steerage.

Per French steamer *Tourane*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Seffert, Mr. Saito, Mr. Adachi, Mr. Richardson, 1 Chinese, Mr. J. Ehrmann, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. Steiner, Mrs. Grand, Mr. Troeman, Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, Mr. Theis, Mr. R. Maurer, Mr. Karel Jan Hora, Mr. V. Yenomoto, Mr. A. T. von Andel, Mr. A. Russell, Mr. T. Takemura, Mr. T. Honda, Mr. H. Honda, Mr. M. Yamane, and Miss Hattori, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Scherer, Mr. H. F. Scherer, Mr. L. C. F. Sherer, Mr. L. Green, Rev. and Mrs. Griffles, Dr. Weed, Dr. Owen, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. A. Adams, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. R. Naoki, in cabin. For Tacoma via Victoria:—Miss C. E. Wilson, Mrs. H. L. Beckjord, Mrs. Faison, Mrs. L. Burchfield, Mr. D. Burchfield, Mrs. P. G. Clark, Miss Dour, Mrs. Green, Mr. A. L. Davies, Mrs. Davies, Mr. A. W. Swan, Mr. H. W. Pickrel, Mr. A. Ascher, Mr. L. A. Clark, Lieut. Mann, Dr. and Mrs. Vogel and child, Dr. Creel, Mr. W. F. Smith, Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. F. Steever, Mrs. Steever, Rev. and Mrs. Berthwold and 4 children, Mrs. Abramoviz, Mr. G. Grant, Capt. Bornebe, Mr. B. Edmunds, Sir Afzal, Lieut. H. M. Joss, Mrs. Joss and child, Lieut. G. W. Harris, and Mr. M. McCarthy, in cabin; 60, in steerage.

Per German steamer *Prinz Sigismund*, from Sydney via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fergusson, Mr. A. R. Fergusson, Mr. A. Rombach, Mr. H. von Denfer, and Mrs. Yuen Yat Chow, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Polynesien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Bickart, Prof. A. Tanakadate, Mr. E. T. Nicholas, Mr. J. D. Murray, Mr. O.T. Gillon, Mr. James Dear, Mr. J. Moosa, Mr. Albert Kopp, Mr. Guiliani, Mr. Toudon, Mr. L. L. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Parker and amah, Mr. Oppenheim-Girard, Mr. Marty, Mr. Rodes, Mr. and Mrs. B. MacDonald, Miss H. C. MacDonald, Mr. F. E. Spencer, Mrs. Seite, Miss C. Marty and governess, Mr. F. Lawrence, and Mr. Foin, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for Hongkong via ports:—Rev. W. H. Clarke, Mrs. W. H. Clarke, Master H. Clarke, Miss Josephine Clarke, Mrs. J. C. Daniel, Mrs. Mary E. Gordon-Dunster, Miss C. M. Babcock, Miss A. M. Bates, Rev. W. Edwin Kagin, Miss E. Magnet, Mrs. E. F. MacFarland, Mr. Moose, Mrs. Moose and children, Dr. W. T. Reid, Rev. S. L. Roberts, Mrs. S. L. Roberts, Mr. C. Tsurutani, Dr. Eva H. Field, Rev. Graham Lee, Mr. J. F. Korthal Altes, Jr., Mr. L. Anderson, Mrs. L. Anderson, Mr. R. Berger, Miss S. M. Bosworth, Miss M. Garnet, Mr. W. O. Harding, Miss M. S. Jones, Rev. A. R. Kepler, Mrs. A. R. Kepler, Master R. Kepler, Miss Alice Linma, Mr. J. N. Major, Mr. W. Martin, Mrs. W. Martin, Mr. M. S. Throop, Mr. Wm. N. Bake and wife, Mr. Lloyd E. Bement, Mr. Fred. D. Bonner and infant, Miss Daisy Bonner, Miss B. Bonner, Mr. C. S. Chan, Mrs. C. S. Chan and infant, Miss Mabel Chan, Mr. T. A. Collins, Mr. W. W. Coon, Mr. W. R. Darnes, Dr. D. Darrows, Mr. J. L. Jensen, Mr. M. Speelman, Mr. W. Bonger, Mr. E. A. Abbott, Mr. Goerke, Mrs. D. Darrows and nurse, Miss E. Darrows, Miss A. Darrows, Miss Ulla Darrows, Miss Deardorf, Mrs. L. H. Donnell, Mrs. A. C. Donnell, Mr. T. S. Hedard, Mrs. Margaret McCann, Mr. Henry N. Mohler, Mr. Robert Morgan, Mr. R. Rosenbauth, Mr. W. L. Seymour, Mr. Wone Sook Yuen, Mr. Chas. G. Stockholm, Mr. P. S. Sturdivant, Mr. Tin Sin, Mr. Francis Vency, Miss E.

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K. von Tine, Rev. A. C. Walcup, Surgeon F. W. F. Weiber, U. S. N., Mrs. S. W. J. Weiber, Mr. Prentice Whitman, Mr. Alex. M. Winey, Mrs. J. Yale, Mr. R. S. Coffee, Mr. H. A. Taylor and wife, Mr. R. D. Shelton and wife, Miss Nellie Jones, Miss P. Metcalf, Mr. W. R. Sumbuth, Mr. M. E West, Mr. Ioraschetto, Dr. D. B. Todd, Mr. H. Carew, Mr. C. H. Abbey, Mr. W. A. Davis, Mr. T. Yoshizumi, Mr. H. J. Carew, Mr. A. M. Tracy Woodward, Mr. M. Kodama, Mr. E. T. Botelho, wife and sister, Mr. B. Tanaka, Mr. R. Kodorie, Mrs. H. E. Eckenberger, Miss R. E. Watson, and Mr. H. Honda, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ceylon*, for London via ports:—Miss K. Cutler, Miss D. Cutler, Mrs. F. J. Abbott, Miss P. Abbott, Miss E. Berne, Miss G. Ingram, Miss E. Ridgely, Miss E. W. Freeland, Mr. J. Keir Hardie, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Mr. F. J. Abbott, Mr. E. Fradgley, and Mr. Thos. Danily, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver:—Mr. F. W. Abott, Mr. F. W. Allen, Com. Baessens, Capt. Chas. Baker, Mrs. Chas. Baker, Miss S. Baker, Mr. Barnett, Mrs. Barnett, Mr. Beam, Capt. Boyd, Mrs. A. Clark, Mr. S. Clayton, Miss T. Cady, Miss E. Cornish, Mr. E. Curjel, Miss Daughaday, Mr. D. J. Doherty, Mrs. Dunkerley, Mr. Elliott, Mrs. Elliott, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. Gompertz, Mr. G. Grant, Mr. E. S. Heattley, Mrs. M. B. Hines and 2 children, Mr. Hudson, Mrs Hope Huntley, Rev. J. B. Lecouteur, Mrs. Li Ah Tai, Mrs. Li Ah Kin, Mr. J. Martin, Mrs. J. Martin, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. A. McMillan, Mr. G. O. Piercey, Dr. J. W. Ross, Mr A. Sanders, Mr. H. Schlee, Mrs. H. Schlee, Master Schlee, Miss Schlee, Miss Schlee, Mrs. Shaw and child, Mr. J. A Silsby, Mr. C. Suvoong, Miss Mary Suvoong, Mrs. E. Trippe, Miss Trippe, Mr. W. Walker, Major Ward, Mrs Ward, Mr. W. H. Watson, Mrs. W. H. Watson, Mrs. Williams, Miss G. P. Wilson, Mrs. I. Wolf, Mrs. Wong He Chong, and Mrs. Youngson, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. C. Armstrong, Mr. A. Artz, Mr. H. M. Ash, Mr. F. M. Bechtel, Miss M. E. Bond, Capt. C. J. Boush, U.S.N., Mr. D. Bronson, Mrs. D. Bronson, Mrs. H. T. Cook, Miss M. C. Dean, Miss E. B. Douglas, Mr. J. B. Earle, Mrs. J. B. Earle, Mr. J. F. Elliott, Mrs. G. E. Gelm, Miss Gelm, Mrs. H. H. Hammer, Miss Sybil Howard, Mr. V. C. Henderson, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mr. W. L. Keane, Mr. R. Kobayashi, Mr. C. W. Leffingwell, Mrs. C. W. Leffingwell, Mr. J. J. Lynch, Mr. R. Mariano, Mr. T. Mapua, Mrs. A. C. Myers, Miss V. de Noie, Mrs. H. P. Perrill, Master Perrill, Mrs. C. B. Price, Mr. Max. G. Scheuer, Mr. A. P. Schmidt, Mrs. E. W. Scott, Mr. M. Sunda, Miss A. L. Seltzer, Miss E. M. Seltzer, Mrs. A. M. Smith, Mrs. Alice Noyes Smith, Mr. F. A. Stevens, Mr. E. Turner, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Mrs. E. H. Tuska, Mr. T. W. Wampler, Mr. G. B. Warner, Mr. S. R. Warner, Mr. W. E. Weed, Mrs. T. S. Wilson and infant, Mr. Chin Ah Coon, Mr. Chu Yu Yong, Mr. Chu Hu Ting, Mr. Feng Hse Yun, Mr. Ho Ling, Mr. King Tai Kwan, Mr Kwo Teng Han, Mr. Zien Yi Chuing, Mr. Li Kwo Chi, Mrs. Li Wong You, Mr. Ling King Shao, Mr. Ling Chu Yao, Mr. Tong Hasuan, Mr. Tong Moon Chon, Mr. Ha Yin Chu, Mr. Wang Eu Tse, Mr. Yao Chun Lin, Mrs. Yee Shee, Mr. Yung Chu Fu, and Mr. Lan Ah Tung, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, August 30.

No alteration since last report.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	37.50 to 42.25
Indian Broach	30.50 to 31.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN

	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium; Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4 60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 126.0
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.15 to 4.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9 15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18 40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch. (PER PIECE.)	2.00 to 2 25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24 25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8 75 to 9 50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market remains dull.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5 00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.50
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (¾" to 1¼")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

A moderate business is going on prices being firm.

Chester	V.3.71 to 3.74
Victory	3.51 to 3 54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3 40
Hokuyetsu	2.83 to 3 48
Nippon	2 63 to 3 50
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2 65 to 3.30
Tozai	3 00 to 3.20

SUGAR.

A fair business continues.

	PER PICUL
Brown Takao	V. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9 50
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

No special feature to be remarked.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

The London market seems to be in a disturbed state causing serious fluctuations. The markets in Japan are affected.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69 00
Bessemer	61.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No change to be noted.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen 2 50
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.38
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.10
Iodoform lb.	6.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.58
Antefebrine oz.	0 58

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Owing to the interruption of traffic on the various railways, the transportation of silk from the country districts was almost stopped during the week. No special business was done as prices did not meet exporters wants. Practically the market was quiet except for Orikaishi of one-horse brand, which found a moderate business at *yen* 1,260—1,275

On Aug. 29th, stocks were: filatures 12,425 bales; Re-reels, 2,877 bales; Orikaishi 1,040 bales; and Sundry, 12 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,370 to 1,380
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,310 to 1,320
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,450 to 1,460
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,300 to 1,310
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse	1,295 to 1,300
Re-reels—Extra	1,305 to 1,310
Re-reels—No. 1	1,290 to 1,295
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,280 to 1,285
Re-reels—No. 2	1,270 to 1,275
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	1,360 to 1,370
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	1,300 to 1,305
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	1,270 to 1,280
Kakedas—No. 2	1,250 to 1,260
Kakedas—No. 2½	1,230 to 1,240

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Aug.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
23rd	1,272	—	1,268	1,265
24th	1,259	—	—	1,261
26th	1,282	1,326	1,292	1,290
27th	1,297	1,328	—	1,282
28th	1,278	—	1,285	1,276
29th	1,300	1,330	1,310	1,301

WASTE SILK.

There has been no alteration since the previous report. Prices remain stationary.

On August 29th, the stock was: Noshi, 7,025 bales; Kibiso, 9,464 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 407 bales; and sundry 1,360 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

TEA.

Stocks are scarce and consequently prices are steady. A moderate business is being done.

Up to the evening of Aug. 28th, 9,465,500 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 121,100 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 50 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	30 to 33
Good Common	26 to 32
Common	24 to [illegible]

HABUTAE.

Stock is scarce as nothing was brought from the interior on account of the storm. Prices are very firm.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	11.35	10.45	10.25
27	11.05	10.60	10.30
36	10 95	10.50	10.42

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.90	10.55	10.10	10.10	10.10
27"	10 90	10.45	10.30	10.20	10.20
36"	10.50	10.10	9 90	9.90	10.10

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	11.20	10.90	—
22½"	10.65	10.60	10 40	—
27"	11.10	10.65	10.40	—
36"	—	10.65	10.40	—

RICE.

There seems to be no doubt that damage to a serious extent has been sustained by the rice crop in many districts of Central Japan as the result of the storm. The fact, however, has not affected the market as the yield this year is expected to be specially abundant. Prices have gone down generally. The market was quiet during the week.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	852,269
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	106,223

Delivery.	Closing Price Yen.
August	18.44
September	18.09
October	16.83

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.50
Medium	17.50
Common	16 30
Average	17.43

koku. 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
August	16 83	August	16 80
September	16.88	September	17.05
October	16.00	October	16.136

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STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market is weak. No special business has been done during the interval.

PASSENGERS.

Yokohama August 29

London silver $\frac{3}{16}$ lower and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ lower have caused local rates on China to harden accordingly.

London—Bank T T	2/0 $\frac{7}{16}$
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅝
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{16}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{3}{16}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	262½
— — 6 months' sight	264
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	108⅝
— Private [redacted] days, sight do	106⅝
Shanghai—Bank sight	67¼
— Private 10 days' sight	68¾
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight	1[illegible]4¼
America—Bank sight	49⅝ @ ¾
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51½
Germany—Bank sight	209
— Private 4 months' sight	214½
Bar Silver (London)	31 $\frac{3}{16}$

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1907.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BARON KIKUCHI has been appointed to proceed to The Hague on official business.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* left Naples on Sept. 1st for Trieste, where they are expected to arrive to day.

THREE Generals, Baron Kuroki, Baron Oku and Baron Hasegawa, have been promoted to Second Junior Rank.

AN Osaka telegram says that owing to scarcity of stock kerosene oil prices are rising. The price went up by *sen* 2 on Sept. 1st.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, British Ambassador, who had been staying at Nikko for some weeks past, returned to Tokyo on Sept. 2nd.

IT is reported by the *Nichi Nichi* that Marquis Ito, Resident-General in Korea, will leave Tokyo between Sept. 15th and 20th for Seoul.

ON Sept. 3rd, J. Nakamura, a young employee of a tailor of Tokyo, committed suicide by jumping into the Kegon waterfall near Nikko.

IT is reported by a Vladivostock telegram that four of the men who plotted to assassinate the Tsar were sentenced to death on Aug. 29th.

CONSIDERABLE fluctuations in copper continue in London. According to a telegram which was received on the morning of Sept. 3rd in Osaka, the price was £74.15.0, and another report received the same afternoon said that the quotation had fallen by 15 shillings.

THE usual conference of heads of naval stations, squadrons, etc., will be held at the Naval Department on Sept. 15th and will last for three days.

THE improvements in Kobe harbour will be commenced on Sept. 16th. The opening ceremony will be attended by the Minister of Finance.

PERMISSION has been granted to the Nippon Horse Breeding Company to hold horse races at Itabashi. The first meeting will take place in December.

THE *King Alfred* and three other British cruisers arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 3rd from Korean waters. The *Kent* was to leave on Sept. 5th, for Yokohama.

THE steamers *Koun Maru* and *Uwajima Maru* collided on the evening of Aug. 30th off Oita. Both sustained slight damage, and both arrived the following morning at Moji.

THE Osaka-Kobe Electric Railway Company on Sept. 3rd held a general meeting and decided to add three million *yen* to the present capital, with a view to extending the lines.

TRAFFIC on the Tokaido Railway between Yamakita and Koyama, which was suspended on account of damage caused by the recent storm, will be resumed about Sept 13th.

THE steamer *Dzuso Maru* collided with the *Sixth Kannon Maru* on the morning of Sept. 1st off Kyobashi, Funaba-cho, Tokyo. A sailor on the former fell into the sea and is missing.

MR. H. TANAKA and some other officials of the Nagano Prefectural Government were arrested on Sept. 2nd on a charge of fraud in connexion with passports recently granted to several persons.

MR. ISHII, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, left San Francisco on Sept 2nd for Portland. He will visit Seattle and Tacoma, and is expected to arrive at Vancouver on Sept. 9th.

THE Uraga Dock Company on Aug. 30th held a general meeting. The accounts for the first half of the year were submitted to shareholders. A loss of *yen* 131,544 was sustained during the period.

ON the morning of Aug. 29th, a landslide occurred in the village of Uyeno, not far from Maibashi, Gumma prefecture. Six houses collapsed, forty-one persoes were killed, and six were injured.

AT 1.30 a.m. on Sept. 4th, fire broke out in a house belonging to a small merchant named K. Ikeda, No. 226, Kitagata, Yokohama. The flames were put out before spreading far. A lamp is reported to have been the cause.

IMPORT duties from April 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year, to the end of August amounted to twenty million *yen*. The estimate in the budget aggregated thirty-six million *yen* for the whole year, and there is no doubt that the takings for the year will exceed the amount set down in the budget.

SOME Japanese capitalists of Yokohama are endeavouring to establish an ice-making factory and cold storage with a capital of half a million *yen*. The promoters intend to call up the first quarter of the proposed capital and then to start business. According to the prospectus, *yen* 75,000 will be used in purchasing ice manufacturing machines, etc.; *yen* 20,000 for providing buildings, and the remainder for the expenses of daily business.

A TELEGRAM to the *Hochi* says that a Russian named Rojevsky was arrested on Sept. 2nd at Hakodate while photographing the burned district of the city after the recent fire, within the fortification zone.

GENERAL TERAUCHI, Minister for War, on Aug. 29th, issued a notification in the *Official Gazette* that military and naval officers and men in foreign countries are not permitted to wear their uniforms except in case of official necessity.

A TELEGRAM from Mr. Ishihara, Governor of Chiba Prefecture, reports that at 3 p.m. on Aug. 3rd about sixty yards of the embankment of the River Yasuji, in the village of Niijima, Katori, collapsed. A thousand houses were inundated.

A VLADIVOSTOCK telegram reports that the Russian Government has decided to devote 3,000,000 *yen* toward the construction fund of the Amur railway, one half of the sum to be used for road improvement and the other half for construction.

A PARCELS-POST agreement has been concluded between the Japanese Department of Communications and the Hongkong Post Office. The text was published in the *Official Gazette* of Aug. 30th. The day of enforcing the convention is not yet settled.

THE promoters of the Newchwang Horse Race Association have decided to fix its capital at half a million *yen* and to invite Chinamen to become shareholders. The prospectus will be issued after Mr. K. Inouye, one of the promoters, returns from Manchuria.

THE five-years old son of a merchant named Hayakawa, residing in Tobe, Yokohama, fell into the creek near Hirato bridge at 3.30 p.m. on Sept. 4th while trying to catch a dragon fly. A passer by pulled the little fellow out of the water, but he was already dead.

MR. S. UYENO Consul in San Francisco, has been promoted Consul General and removed to Sydney; Mr. M. Fuji, of the Foreign Office, has has been appointed consul to Harbin; Mr. G. Shibata, a consul, ordered to England; Mr. Y. Tsuda, a Secretary of the Embassy in France, appointed consul to Antwerp.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Tenyo Maru* (12,000 tons) which is under construction at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, will be launched on Sept. 14th. The building of two ships of the same type as the *Tenyo* will be commenced next spring. All three steamers will be employed on the American line.

THE steamer *Waka Maru* (784 tons) went ashore on Sept. 2nd in the neighbourhood of Shibatsushima on her way from Kamchatka to Hakodate. The ship is in a serious situation; in fact there is no hope of saving her. The crew landed at Nemuro the same evening. The cargo consisted of salted salmon and herrings.

A SMALL merchant named C. Nakura (39) living at Take-cho, Shitaya, in Tokyo, on the evening of Aug. 28th, attempted to murder with a knife his wife named Tome (34) and her younger brother, Senzo (19) inflicting on them severe injuries. Subsequently he attempted to commit suicide, injuring himself in the throat with the same weapon. Temporary insanity is reported to have been the cause.

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KOREA.

Friday, August 30.

We mentioned in our last issue that Japanese public opinion seems likely to be divided into two camps with reference to the question of financing Korea under the new regimen. The *Jiji Shimpo* has now thrown its powerful influence into the same scale with the *Kokumin Shimbun*. It says in effect that Japan has no choice in this matter. She can not be content merely with a drafted document without supplying any means for giving vitality to its provisions. That would be a veritable case of moulding an image without breathing life into it. Moreover the pecuniary sacrifice that this country will be asked to make is comparatively trifling—from two to three million *yen* annually. It is true that Japan has her hands pretty full with her own finances, but it is also true that she can easily afford such a paltry expenditure, especially when the issue at stake is the welfare of a nation for which she has constituted herself sponsor. The sacrifice too will be only temporary. If Korea be tided over her present difficulties she will undoubtedly be able to pay her own way handsomely two or three years hence.

Marquis Ito's meeting with Count Okuma has naturally attracted some attention. The general interpretation put upon it is that Count Okuma's influence will be exerted to induce the Progressists not to oppose Marquis Ito's financial demands. Whether the Count's efforts will be wholly successful is considered doubtful, but at all events they will probably have the effect of averting any radical opposition on the side of the Progressists. There is no concealing the fact, however, that a considerable body of publicists in Japan are opposed to drawing upon the national exchequer for Korean purposes. They would prefer that the money should be provided by making Korea herself responsible for a debt which she will very soon be in a position to pay off.

Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, who, so far as we know, has never taken any public step to dissociate himself from the wholesale falsehoods scattered broad-cast by a so-called "Prince," apparently the leader of the Korean delegation now touring the United States, is quoted by an American reporter as saying :—

"Korea is thoroughly outraged over the injustices which the Japanese are heaping upon her, and the Koreans are angered beyond words. Still they feel the dread hopelessness of their extremity. The Koreans look upon the Japanese as s vages. They are insulted and debauched, but can do nothing. I have seen a Japanese boy rush out into the street and belabor a Korean gentleman with a stick and laugh. The Korean could do nothing, for protests to the Japanese would avail nothing.

"The Japanese have seized their salt-works, driven away the Korean fishermen from their fishing-grounds, and taken every form of profitable industry in the country for themselves. The Koreans will tell you that Japanese are striving to drive them from the country, that they may occupy it for themselves. . . . . .

"Knowing, as I do, the Korean temperament and the policy which Japan has pursued in the peninsula, I am able to predict that Japan will obtain peace there only by the decimation of the people.

"It is hard to arouse the Koreans to the fighting-point They are almost infinitely patient, but drive them to desperation and they will turn on their tormentors as they did in 1592, and then nothing but extermination will give Japan peace there. But to exterminate 13,000,000 people, or even to beat them into quiescence, will be no easy task. . . . The Koreans are fast approaching the turning-point, and despair will arm them to resistance, even though it be suicidal. The Korean people, thoroughly aroused, could carry on a guerrila warfare that would bankrupt Japan in three years."

We hesitate to say that Mr. Hulbert is willingly an exaggerator. He is a warm partizan, however, and by degrees he has talked himself into a kind of phrensy. A mischievous person he certainly has become, yet, when all is said and done, it could scarcely have been expected that the drama now being acted in Korea would fail to produce some fanatic of the Hulbert type. England's acts in Egypt and her acts in India were similarly made the text of wild diatribes by enthusiasts whose judgments were easily prostituted to their emotions. Nevertheless it is in the wise scheme of dispensation that men like Mr. H. B. Hulbert should appear upon the public stage They undoubtedly exercise a wholesome restraint upon licence. What Mr. Hulbert says can not be wholly the outcome of his own imagination. There must be some substratum of truth could we only dig deep enough to find it. And to the extent of that substratum Japanese doings in Korea will be checked and corrected. It is necessary to be a partizan, and a prejudiced partizan at that, if one hopes to obtain a hearing from the world as it is now constituted.

Official reports show that the Japanese troops are employing very drastic measures against the insurgents in the Yangkeun district. Villages are wiped out by the torch and military fugitives who incite the people are shot down ruthlessly. It has evidently been decided that an object lesson of the severest character must be given. Probably that is the most merciful policy in the long run, yet one can not but reflect with pain on the fact that many innocent villagers must be involved in this general penalty.

Quite a remarkable exploit stands to the credit of a small body of land-transport soldiers who were descending the Han River in charge of provisions. The men numbered only six and a sergeant. They were suddenly fired upon from both banks of the river by bodies of insurgents who seemed to number about 300. One of the Japanese was killed but the remaining six ran the boat ashore, landed in the face of a heavy but evidently ill-directed fire, charged the Koreans, shot down ten of their number and thus opened a path of escape. The Koreans rallied, however, and pursued vigorously, so that the little band was compelled to turn again in self defence. This time 20 Koreans are said to have been killed or wounded, and the six Japanese effected their escape without further molestation. Next day a detachment of troops was sent to the place. By that time, however, the Koreans had dispersed and nothing remained except to bury the body of the fallen soldier.

Saturday, August 31.

There has been a riot on the island of Quelpart in connexion with some fishery dispute. An attempt was made to settle the matter by arbitration but a mob of Koreans took the law into their own hands and attacked a small party of four Japanese whose fate has not yet been ascertained.

From several places in Korea comes news of petty disturbances, with all of which the Japanese forces are dealing decisively. It is evident that the disbanded soldiers are the main instigators of these troubles We do not enter into particulars because it is impossible to find on any map the names of the various places referred to, and in almost every case the record is identical, namely, so many insurgents attacked, or were attacked, and were driven out or driven back.

It is stated that Viceroy Hsu has sent a party of Chinese troops to Chientao. If this be true there is a danger of a collision between these troops and the Japanese who are already in occupation. The *Asahi Shimbun*, however, says that the matter has been under discussion between Tokyo and Peking and that the result will be published in a few days.

Sunday, Sept. 1.

Again this morning news comes of various encounters between the insurgents and Japanese troops. The fighting appears to be in the country adjacent to Seoul, which fact suggests that the ring-leaders are for the most part disbanded officers and soldiers. Indeed officers have been clearly recognised with drawn swords encouraging their men to advance. It seems to be altogether a very one-sided business, the casualties being entirely on the side of the insurgents, but nevertheless these misguided people evidently think that they have some patriotic mission. The bewildering feature of the reports is that the Japanese seem to have broken up into a number of small parties, but that is understood when we remember the plan of campaign, namely, to close in on the insurgents from all sides. This method necessarily leads to petty encounters here and there pending the final operation.

With regard to the Chientao affair, it is explained that rumour has erred as usual. The ownership of this so-called island has been a source of fitful discussion between China and Korea from time immemorial. It is a land much favoured by nature and its fertile qualities have attracted quite a large number of settlers, No accurate statistics are available, but it is calculated that there are 600,000 Korean settlers and 400,000 Chinese. In former years it was the custom of each Power to send officials with a certain following for the protection of its subjects, but during the Russo-Japanese war the Korean Government recalled its officials from Chientao, and the 600,000 Korean settlers, being thus deprived of all protection, fell into most unenviable circumstances, being the constant prey of bandits and raiders. Frequent complaints reached Seoul, and in November of last year the Korean Government formally applied to the Residency-General, asking that the duty of protecting these people should be assumed by the latter. After due consultation the Resident-General decided to conform with this application and on the 20th of November Lieut.-Col. Saito was sent to undertake the duty, formal notice of the fact being conveyed simultaneously to the Peking Government. It has been commonly rumoured that Colonel Saito is at the head of a body of troops, and his despatch to Chientao has been construed in the sense of a military expedition to take forcible possession of the disputed territory. That is entirely erroneous. Colonel Saito is accompanied by only a small body-guard and a few gendarmes and police; in fact merely a handful of men to assist him in performing the duty of preserving order. It would seem that these rumours reached the ears of the Chinese Government only lately, for although it raised no objection when officially communicated with last November, it is now said to have protested against Japan's action although that action does not amount to more than simply a resumption of the duties formerly performed by Korea herself. The question of the ownership of Chientao will now be opened therefore between China and Japan, and it may be assumed that some final settlement will be reached. It is understood that

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China's protest embodies a distinct assertion of her title of ownership in Chientao, but on the other side there are said to be abundant historical and geographical proofs that the place is Korean territory. At all events it is to be desired that the unsettled state of affairs which has hitherto existed should be definitely determined. China probably regards Chientao as one of those buffer states on which she placed so much reliance in former times as instruments for saving her from contact with outside Powers. She has been gradually shaken out of that theory. One by one the buffers have disappeared. Chientao is one of the very last and the dispute about it presents some features very much resembling those of the old Riukiu problem.

Some details are given of the juridical system which Marquis Ito proposes to establish in Korea, the courts being collegiate, with the exception of the lowest of all, namely the district courts, whose jurisdiction will be limited to cases not involving more than 200 *yen*. The number of judicial officials required will be 1830, and a large proportion of these will be Japanese. But as the Bench in Japan can not spare any considerable force of officials for service abroad, the full organisation of the Korean courts must be a matter of time. The Marquis is said to consider it quite essential that this reform should be carried out without a day's delay, and he has accordingly asked that the Government should take upon its own shoulders the responsibility of providing the necessary funds forthwith and obtaining the post-facto sanction of the Diet.

Count Okuma appears to be ranging himself emphatically on Marquis Ito's side with regard to the Korean affair. His Excellency is quoted as denouncing all extreme measures in the case of the Peninsular Empire. His view is that any exercise of force or coercion in the case of such an impotent Power should be avoided as far as possible.

Monday, Sept. 2.

There has been a sharp engagement at Hoisan between a company of Japanese troops and 300 Korean insurgents. It ended as usual in heavy loss for the insurgents and none for the Japanese. The Koreans occupied a camp from which they were driven pell mell, leaving 30 dead and many wounded, as well as a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions. One would think that the misguided people must soon learn the futility of their attempts. They are said to be divided into three principal bodies, of which one is at Wongchong and Chechong, another is at Ichong and Yoju, and the third is at Hoisan. They do not appear to be acting in concert or indeed to have any effective system of intercommunication. We shall probably soon have news of a more or less important nature from Pyongchang, where three detachments of Japanese troops are closing in on 800 insurgents.

The *Chuo Shimbun*, which is generally well informed, says that the grant asked for by the Resident-General in connexion with Korean reforms is a sum of 3 million *yen* annually for a period of five years commencing from 1908. There will also be something required for the remainder of the present fiscal year which, according to Korea's method of accounts, terminates in December. It is considered certain that this outlay will receive approval from the various political parties. Our Tokyo contemporary notes that as many Japanese subjects are to be employed in Korea, a large part of this grant will go into Japanese hands. According to present appearances it seems certain that the grant will be made under the authority of an Urgency Ordinance and that the Diet's *post facto* assent will be sought.

Tuesday, Sept 3.

The Korean Government is about to send Chief Chamberlain, Mr. Min Pyongchol, to Japan as Imperial Delegate to return the visit of General Hasegawa who received the Mikado's commission to represent his Majesty at the recent Coronation ceremony.

It is stated that the Emperor of Korea has put an end to all the complicated ceremonials which had hitherto been performed at the Court, and has also vetoed the entry of various persons including even several friends of the Prince Imperial. These steps are regarded as plain evidence of his Majesty's resolve to carry out the process of Palace purification.

The Korean delegates to the Hague have returned to that place from America, their mission to the United States having proved a complete fiasco. They declare that the sentence of death pronounced against them in Seoul was fully expected, but that it will not deter them in the least from prosecuting their anti-Japanese campaign. It had been their intention to reside either in England or America, but some undefined features in those countries have induced them to change their minds and they are now about to domicile themselves in Russia.

Reports still continue to arrive indicating that the process of quelling the insurrection in Korea is proceeding steadily. The insurgents seem to be assembling at Yangchi. Several thousands of them are said to be already massed there.

There are several paragraphs in Japanese newspapers about the Chientao affair, and according to present appearances journalistic agitators are not unlikely to manufacture a sensation out of it. China is represented as having set her face resolutely against any theory of divided ownership and is said to be despatching troops to the Yalu valley. One telegram even hints that a collision is imminent. Such rumours may be regarded as veritable moonshine. Neither Government is so giddy and foolish as to carry a problem of the kind into the armed lists, and as for China, she has already seen quite enough of Japan in the field to cool any readiness for a further trial of prowess. But indeed there is no occasion to talk in this way. We assume it as certain that the Chientao question will never emerge from the diplomatic realm.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Emperor of Korea has issued a long edict with the object of removing the causes which are now making for unquiet in the Peninsula. As yet we have only brief telegraphic summaries of the document, but they suffice to show that his Majesty alludes seriatim to the changed administrative conditions resulting from the new Convention and to the various measures of reform which are now in progress of inauguration. He says that whereas his subjects ought to be in a calm and contented frame of mind, they seem to have fallen into a mood of apprehension and perturbation, and are thus bringing upon themselves sufferings and disasters instead of enjoying the benefits which the new system will certainly confer.

The Korean Envoy to the Court of Japan is to leave Seoul on the 18th inst.

A band of Korean insurgents attacked the railway station at Ongju on the 2nd instant and succeeded in burning the station as well as killing four of their own countrymen.

On the 31st ultimo a Japanese detachment attacked and dispersed a body of insurgents encamped at Hoisan. The Koreans left 30 dead upon the field and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The most sanguinary engagement yet recorded seems to have taken place on the 28th ultimo at Kwanyong. The insurgents numbered 200 and it is said that 100 of them were killed or wounded while the Japanese on their side had only one casualty.

It will be remembered that at the time of Marquis Ito's return to Tokyo several Japanese journals undertook to act as exponents of his financial views. All agreed that the Marquis had come to ask for money among other things, and some confidently asserted that his demand would take the form of an ultimatum, failure to obtain compliance being followed by his own resignation. The Marquis' private secretary, Mr. Furuya, speaking through the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, gives information which places the matter in a very different light. After pointing out the necessity and obligation devolving upon Japan to provide for the proper administration of affairs in Korea under the new regime, he says that the Resident-General has asked the Japanese Government to do one of three things:—First, to grant the required amount of money without imposing any fresh liability upon Korea; secondly, if such a grant be impossible, then to lend the money on condition that it is repaid by Korea within a fixed term of years; and thirdly, if neither of the above courses be feasible, then to sanction the borrowing of the money from some other source. This is something radically different from the attitude assigned by the above journals to Marquis Ito.

Mr. Furuya goes on to speak of the amount required. It takes two forms; one a sum of 3 millions to be paid forthwith: the other an annual allowance of like amount during a period of five years. The former sum is needed immediately to provide traveling expenses, house purchasing and other outlays incidental to the transfer of a large number of Japanese officials for service in Korea. Mr. Furuya puts this number at 2,500, including police and petty officials of all kinds. The salaries of such a number of employees amount in themselves to quite a large figure.

It may be mentioned in this context that Mr. Megata takes a very hopeful view of Korean finance. He points out that whereas the estimates for 1906 amounted to less than 9½ million *yen*, the corresponding figure for the current year is over 13 millions. He is confident that if abuses now prevalent in tax-collecting were corrected, and if proper revisions were made of the various sources of revenue a large income might be secured without any difficulty.

The following appears in a business report issued by Messrs. Noel, Murray and Company, of Shanghai:—

"The feelings of many of the British Import Houses here who have been for years interested in the trade of Korea can better be imagined than described as they see its total extinction slowly but surely getting nearer and nearer. Probably because the British trade with that country does not figure to any great extent in the Board of Trade Returns the Government does not consider the actions of Japan towards that country, are worthy of notice. But for years past a steady trade in Manchester goods has been done through Shanghai, and this is altogether doomed if Japan is quietly allowed to absorb the trade, as she is evidently trying to do, by bringing about a Customs Union. The report that the United States is willing to aid and abet her in doing so, as a sop to counteract the awkward situation that has been raised over the immigration question, is only natural, considering

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her commercial relations with Korea are of no importance. It is, however, quite time a halt was called and a re-valuation made of the "open door" and "fair field and no favour" protestations that were so much to the fore a few years ago both with regard to the Manchurian and Korean trades."

It is wise and prudent, of course, that merchants should keep their eyes fully open to all contingencies capable of affecting their trade, which is as the breath of their nostrils. A customs union between Japan and Korea would be such a contingency, and if Messrs. Noel, Murray and Company think they have grounds for apprehending anything of the kind, they are well-advised in inviting public attention to the danger. But it would have been very easy for them to inform themselves that, as yet, this project of a Korean-Japanese zollverein has not emerged from the domain of irresponsible suggestion. Certain journalists have mooted the idea of such an arrangement, but no one has approached the question seriously. Moreover, the Shanghai firm should know and must know that all the great Powers of the Occident have with Korea treaties which ensure for their subjects or citizens most favoured-nation treatment in the peninsular empire, and that to establish a customs union between Japan and Korea of a nature discriminating against the Powers thus conventionally protected, an essential preliminary would be to obtain the consent of those Powers. Is it conceivable that any such consent could be procured? Nothing seems to us more chimerical. In fact, Marquis Ito himself has openly alluded to this project and has curtly dismissed it as unworthy of serious attention. Shanghai may therefore rest assured so far as this special rock ahead is concerned. But it is plain from the tone of Messrs. Noel, Murray and Company's circular that something more than the shadowy possibility of a customs union is troubling them. Already without such a handicap they are feeling the effects of Japanese competition. We suppose that to be inevitable. It can scarcely be doubted that in certain lines of trade Japan will ultimately dominate the markets of the Far East. She possesses in cheap labour, mechanical adaptibility and geographical position advantages which must tell clearly in her favour. Does any one doubt, however, that the shrewd and profoundly experienced British merchant will be unable to find his account in other directions?

Thursday, Sept. 5.

On the evening of the 2nd inst. a Korean mob stoned a Japanese store in Pyongyang. It is claimed on behalf of the rioters that they were suffering from the effects of drink imbibed to celebrate the Emperor's fête day.

Korean insurgents appear to have been reduced to the perpetration of mere mischief. They have smashed a lighthouse on the coast between Fusan and Gensan and cut telegraph lines in two places. This morning there is no news of any collisions between the troops and the insurgents.

On the 3rd inst. the last section of the Korean army was disbanded at Pukchon without any disturbance.

THE WEATHER.

Saturday, Aug. 31.

There are some signs of a centre of depression developing in the Shinano region, but according to the meteorological authorities no sensible disturbance is likely to be generated there for some days to come. The other centres of depression referred to in our last issue have ceased to be threatening. Thus the present prospect is that the 210th day will pass quietly. As to the interval between that day and the 220th day, however,—namely, the interval between the 2nd and the 12th—nothing can be predicted of course. The more nearly the season approximates to the autumnal equinox, the greater does the risk of storms become all over the world, and this is fully borne out by Japanese records.

Sunday, Sept. 1.

Two centres of depression declared themselves on the 31st ultimo in the same regions where these phenomena recently appeared, namely the south of Riukiu and the neighbourhood of Ogasawara. Up to midday on the 31st the meteorological authorities had not been able to determine what course these atmospheric disturbances would take, but both are described as of very small dimensions. It may be conjectured, however, from climatic conditions yesterday in Tokyo and Yokohama, that the 210th day will not pass off as favourably as was expected.

Reports still continue to arrive from various parts of the country as to damages inflicted by the recent floods. Of course the fine weather of the past few days has done much to reduce the volume of water, but in the Fukagawa, Asakusa and Senju suburbs of Tokyo inconvenience is still felt. Even after these districts have been restored to their normal condition so far as water is concerned, extensive sanitary measures will have to be taken to prevent an outbreak of disease.

Monday, Sept. 2.

The meteorological authorities report several petty climatic disturbances throughout Japan, the outcome of the great heat of the closing days of August. They were all insignificant, however, and at present there is no cause for uneasiness unless it be a centre of depression which has developed on the east coast of Korea and is moving eastward. This may affect the Japanese Islands but as yet it is not possible to speak confidently. The centres of depression which were reported from the Bonin Islands and the Riukiu Archipelago are said to be rapidly losing force. Nevertheless the weather has a decidedly unsettled aspect although the barometer keeps up.

Tuesday, Sept. 3.

The 210th day passed off very favourably throughout the whole of Japan. The petty centres of depression which menaced the country at the close of August have dissipated themselves without working any mischief, and on the whole this important day must be said to have shown excellent climatic conditions. Of course the next few days are only a shadow less important from an agricultural point of view than the 2nd inst. was, but so far as present appearances indicate, there is no immediate prospect of a change. It remains to be seen, however, what route will ultimately be taken by the centre of depression now lingering near the Riukiu Archipelago.

Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The climatic conditions continue to be favourable. There are no indications that the Riukiu centre of depression will move northward. It remains stationary and may possibly exhaust itself without involving Japan proper. There have been minor centres of depression at various places throughout the Empire but they are spoken of as quite insignificant, and on the whole if present conditions last a few days longer, the harvest will be secured.

As to the rice crop, the estimate published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce from statistics carried down to the eve of the floods, showed a crop of 48,887,940 *koku*. This has been confirmed by telegraphic inquiries addressed by the *Shogyo Shimpo* to all the principal rice producing centres subsequently to the floods. In fact it is now pretty certain that great as was the damage done by the inundations in some respects, their effect upon the rice crop was scarcely appreciable inasmuch as they did not touch the cereal's principal producing regions.

Thursday, Sept. 5.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the Meteorological Observatory announced the appearance of a centre of depression in the Yenshu-nada, which was moving in a north north-easterly direction. This storm, if it hold in that direction, ought to strike Yokohama and Tokyo. Another centre of depression has developed off Noto and is moving in a direction which would take it across Hokkaido. The Riukiu centre of depression has begun to move slowly but its direction being to the northwest, it is not likely to work any injury in Japan.

THE STATE COUNCIL.

The State Council which had been deferred on account of the floods, met on the 30th ult. at the residence of the Prime Minister. The session lasted from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an interval for luncheon. Marquis Oyama, who is detained at Nasu by the floods, was the only one of the Elder Statesmen that did not attend. Nearly the whole time is said to have been occupied by a statement which Marquis Ito made about the progress of recent events in Korea and about the projects entertained by him for the development and administration of the country. After the meeting Marquis Ito returned to Oiso and he is expected to come again to Tokyo on the 2nd inst.

It is generally reported that the programme formulated by the Resident-General was unanimously endorsed by the Council, and that nothing now remains except to draft a bill, after detailed consultation with the Minister of Finance, for presentation to the Diet. The three main features of the programme are first, the establishment of offices throughout the country for investigating the taxation question in general and the land tax in particular; secondly, the reform of the police system by adding 500 Japanese constables to the present mixed body of Koreans and Japanese; and, thirdly, the reorganisation of the judiciary, which will involve the establishment of courts of appeal in Seoul, Pyongyang and Fusan. The total additional cost involved in carrying out this programme is said to be 3½ million *yen* annually, but of that amount about one million will be obtained in consequence of disbanding the army, and there will also be certain small economies effected in the outlays of the Residency-General, so that the charge on the Japanese Treasury will not exceed 2½ million *yen*. This annual allowance is expected to be required for three years in succession, after which the amount will be reduced, and from the sixth year Korea will be in a position to commence recouping Japan. Thus what is asked for is not a grant but a loan.

An Osaka telegram says that tuberculosis is prevalent in the village of Hishima. One thousand of the five thousand villagers are infected with the disease.

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MANCHURIA.

There had been a suspension of negotiations at Mukden, but they were reopened on the 28th inst when Mr. Hagiwara, the Japanese Plenipotentiary, sought to obtain the signature of the Chinese officials to the documents embodying the results of the negotiations already concluded, namely, those relating to the fishery question and to the coal mines along the Mukden-Antung Railway. Viceroy Hsu declined to sign, however, on the ground that he was awaiting instructions from the Foreign Office in Peking. It is suspected that under the influence of the rights-recovery party, the Viceroy has been instructed to assume a more stalwart attitude towards Japanese demands.

The Russian Consul-General at Harbin has joined his voice to those of Consul-General Kawakami and Consul-General Hagiwara in protesting against China's veto on the export of grain. It is insisted by these officials that the material development of Northern Manchuria will be fatally affected if this veto remains in force, for a complete check would thus be imposed on the flour-manufacturing industry which attained such large dimensions at Harbin during the war.

The Russo-Japanese *Entente* continues to be the subject of various and sundry rumours. Somebody has said, for example, that the alleged secret document which accompanies the *Entente* contains a clause placing the Sungari region within Japan's sphere of influence and granting to her the right of freely navigating the river In St. Petersburg, however, it is denied that any such agreement has been made, and indeed a moment's thought shows how superfluous it would be, inasmuch as the language of the *Entente* clearly provides for the removal of everything making for inequality of tradal opportunities. In face of that agreement the navigation of one of the two great rivers of Manchuria can not possibly be reserved as an exclusive Russian privilege.

Rumours continue to be circulated in the sense that Peking is much perturbed about the *Entente* and that the Chinese authorities have even gone so far as to lodge a formal protest. That, however, is scarcely credible.

The Yalu timber-felling question seems to have again failed of solution. The second set of Chinese proposals were in some sense an improvement on the first, but were still far from offering a satisfactory basis for discussion. Things have drifted back therefore into their old channel, and it now remains to be seen which side has the greater patience. Japan has the advantage of being in possession and actually working the property.

Our readers are aware that Lieut.-Colonel Saito, at the head of a small force of Japanese troops, proceeded recently to Chientao for the purpose of restoring order. In that object he was entirely successful, but it appears from a telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* that the Chinese Government has entered a strong protest against the presence of Japanese troops in territory which China claims as her own. This, if it be true, reopens the whole question of the ownership of Chientao, which, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* information, was satisfactorily disposed of some time ago.

According to telegrams from Peking, the Chinese Government is beginning to recognise what is really involved in its grain-export veto. The only plea upon which such vetoes are issued and enforced in the Chinese Empire, can scarcely be said to apply at all to the case of Manchuria, for Newchwang still remains as an outlet, and moreover the grain chiefly affected is wheat, which is not an article of local consumption. It would seem to follow therefore that this veto has nothing to do with the preservation of the peoples' food stuffs, but is merely intended to be a thorn in Japan's side. That is not the view, however, which is said to be perplexing Chinese officials. What they find is that, in vulgar parlance, to insist on enforcing this veto would be cutting their own noses to hurt their faces. The Japanese Representative in Peking, on learning the grounds of China's action, is said to have made the very obvious retort:—"Very well; then Japan is quite willing to accept the exchange offered by Peking. She will agree to recognise Kwantung as her own territory, as a set off against the grain veto." Apparently the problem had not presented itself to the Waiwupu in this light. Indeed it is doubtful whether the Peking Foreign Office gave any serious consideration to the matter at the outset. What seems to have happened was that the Chief Commissioner of Customs conceived the idea of imposing the veto, for reasons which remain unexplained, and that his instruction in that sense was passed through the administrative machine to its destination in Manchuria without any special reference to the Waiwupu. But of course the idea of deliberately abandoning her right of eminent domain over the most important section of the Three Eastern Provinces merely for the sake of temporarily sticking a pin into Japan, does not present itself to China as a very wise policy. The matter is now under discussion and it appears to be thought certain that the veto will be withdrawn.

On the 1st inst. the first anniversary of the opening of civil government in the leased territory of Manchuria was celebrated with great éclat. General Baron Oshima, the Governor-General, made a speech in which he spoke of the policy of the open door and equal opportunity having been inaugurated in Manchuria by the establishment of the civil government system. He predicted that the result would tend to greatly promote the country's prosperity, and he took the occasion to solemnly and publicly announce that Japan was determined to adhere in practice without favour or affection to the principle of equal opportunity.

Apparently the discussion of the Manchurian problems has been completely suspended at Mukden. When Viceroy Hsu took up the duties of his post, his language and the line of action assumed by him gave every promise of mutual concessions and an early solution of all outstanding problems seemed imminent. Some were actually settled and their settlement only awaited the endorsement of Peking, while others, although their solution promised to be more difficult, gave every sign of yielding to practical treatment. Now all this is changed, but we are disposed to think that the change is due rather to divided counsels and domestic confusion in Peking than to any deliberate purpose of slapping Japan's face. Be that as it may, the questions already settled are now awaiting ratification which they do not seem likely to obtain, and in the case of those unsettled a virtual *impasse* has been reached. Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara has therefore put up the shutters and is returning to Tokyo, whether for instructions or on leave we do not know. Of course the situation is not particularly embarrassing for Japan. She is in the position of the *beatus possidens*. That is to say, she carries on the timber felling, mining and fishing privileges which she enjoyed during the war, and which China in her present peculiar mood declines to discuss practically. The only embarrassing matter is the salt industry of Kwantung. That important enterprise must remain almost undeveloped until some agreement can be come to with China as to the export of the mineral across the borders of the leased territory.

There is a rumour that Viceroy Hsu will be removed from Mukden to resume the duties of his original post, namely Minister of Home Affairs. His successor at Mukden is expected to be either the former Governor General Chou or the ex-Viceroy of the Two Kwang, Tsen Chun-hsuan. The latter has been a conspicuous figure upon the stage of Chinese officialdom for some time past, and he enjoys the reputation of being an enlightened statesman.

General Oshima, Governor General of Kwantung, is making a tour of inspection in Manchuria. He has already reached Mukden and after a brief stay there will go on to Changchun.

There has been quite a riot in Mukden. Our readers are aware that frequent complaints have been preferred of late with reference to disorderly conduct on the part of Chinese soldiers stationed in that city. It is now stated that the Chinese police are behaving in an equally arbitrary manner. One of them recently beat a Japanese child which was playing in the street, and when the lad's father remonstrated, he too became an object of police attack. Several Japanese came to the rescue and the policeman's whistle summoned a number of his comrades, whereupon a fracas occurred. The police used their batons freely and several Japanese are reported to have been more or less seriously injured.

The revenue of the Manchurian Railway has been greatly affected by the recent floods and by the grain veto. The following figures are published showing the gross earnings month by month in round numbers:—April 869,000 *yen*; May 873,000 *yen*; June 640,000; July 490,000; August 399,000. The average earnings per day during this period of five months were 25 *yen* a mile on the main line and 27 *yen* on the Mukden-Antung line.

It is now alleged that the main reason for the failure of the negotiations in Mukden is to be attributed to the fact that Viceroy Hsu's powers were not plenipotentiary. Every move he made was directed from Peking and he had no competence to settle anything without reference to the capital. Negotiations are hopeless and in such circumstances Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara has declined to continue them and is on his way back to Japan. This defect in credentials is an old story so far as Chinese officials are concerned.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that the Japanese Government is determined not to yield a point to China in the matter of the Chien-tao problem. The occasion will be seized to settle once for all this long-standing question. We may mention here that there appears to be some uncertainty about the romanization of this name. A Tokyo contemporary transliterates the first character as "Hsien," but so far as our information goes the proper spelling should be "Chien." The chief difference of opinion, according to Tokyo journals, turns upon the name of a river. If the Chinese interpretation of the name be accepted, the main river Tumen forms the boundary between the territories of the two Empires and the whole of the Chientao region will thus belong to China. But the Koreans claim that not the main river but one of its tributaries constitutes the boundary. The main river and the tributary have each the same appellation phonetically, but the

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ideographs used in writing them differ. In the year 1712 a commission was appointed by the two Powers for the purpose of delimiting the frontier and the commissioners set up a series of marks, several of which are still extant. On the central of these marks there is an inscription which mentions the name of the river, and the characters used are those designating the tributary not the main stream. Thus the only tangible evidence available goes to support the Korean contention.

THE HAKODATE FIRE.

August 31.

The problem of paying the insurance money in the sequel of the Hakodate conflagration still occupies public attention. It is now thought certain that the five principal companies will faithfully discharge their obligations, which aggregate 3,610,000 *yen*, but the competence of the smaller companies to be equally honest is much doubted. It will be remembered that in July last the big companies combined to raise their rates of insurance, and it is now said that the small companies took advantage of this measure to secure business by cut rates. Thus they wrote a number of policies in Hakodate and retribution has come quickly and sharply. These small companies and their liabilities in connexion with the fire are reported to be as follow:—The Osaka Company 700,000 *yen*; the Nisshu Company 700,000 *yen*; the Naigai Company 400,000 *yen*; the Ryokan Company 300,000 *yen*, and the Yamato Company 200,000 *yen*. If these five companies fail to pay up, it will mean that the Hakodate insurers will be plundered to the extent of over two million *yen*. The general impression seems to be that these small companies will go to the wall, but that the money market will not be sensibly affected by the diversion of 3 or 4 million *yen* into the hands of the Hakodate people. To us it seems rather a fine fear that the money market should feel this incident, considering that the whole amount at stake is only three or four hundred thousand pounds. If the insurance companies have any considerable quantity of their reserves lodged in the hands of small banks, these latter may be embarrassed, but that should represent the sum of the trouble. It is to the unfortunate inhabitants of Hakodate that our sympathy goesout.

Great interest attaches to the question of fire insurance in connexion with the recent disastrous conflagration in Hakodate. We have already alluded to this matter more than once, but in view of its importance we now quote figures which are said to be official. In the first place we have the following statistics with regard to the five companies principally affected:—

Name of Company.	Capital in Yen.	Amount paid up.	Amount remaining to be paid up.
Meiji Kasai.....	1,000,000	250,000	750,000
Tokyo Kasai	10,000,000	2,500,000	7,500,000
Nippon Kasai.....	3,000,000	750,000	2,250,000
Yokohama Kasai..	5,000,000	1,250,000	3,750,000
Kyodo Kasai	5,000,000	1,250,000	3,750,000

Then we have the liabilities of these companies in connexion with the fire as follow:—

Name of Company.	Amount of Policies.	Amount of Reserves.
Meiji.....	540,000	2,800,000
Tokyo	2,000,000	1,600,000
Nippon.....	1,000,000	1,400,000
Yokohama	300,000	1,300,000
Kyodo	270,000	—

These companies are all expected to pay up, but it will be a very hard struggle, especially as some of the reserves are not in immediately liquifiable form. There are other smaller companies which will probably go bankrupt. All kinds of reports are circulated. The amount of re-insurance effected seems to have been very small. One result of the incident will probably be the inauguration of a stricter system of official surveillance.

September 1.

There seems to be little room for doubt that the Hakodate fire will prove the ruin of several of the small insurance companies. Their total reserve funds would not be available to discharge their liabilities. Even the five big companies will be much embarrassed, though the general belief is that they will meet all legitimate demands fairly and squarely. This has produced something like a panic on the Stock Exchange. It is apprehended that whatever portion of their reserve these various companies have invested in shares will have to be realized forthwith, and thus a large quantity of scrip will be forced into the market. It looks at present as though prices will be pushed down to the neighbourhood of the extreme point which they reached on the 17th of June last, for holders are scrambling to unload before the insurance companies come into the market.

Of course some banks will also have to meet heavy calls in connexion with these insurance payments, but on the whole the state of affairs in the money market at the close of August may be described as easy. Indeed, when one comes to consider that the total sum involved does not exceed half a million sterling, one is at a loss to understand why such a large influence should be apprehended.

September 3.

One result of the insurance question which is now perturbing the money market is expected to be that a strict system of government supervision will be inaugurated with regard to the manner in which fire insurance companies invest their reserves. A life insurance company stands in a very different category from a fire insurance one, the former being virtually guaranteed against such violent and wholesale shocks as the Hakodate conflagration. But a fire insurance company must be prepared at any moment to liquify its reserves, and that is said to be precisely what some of the Japanese companies have failed to provide for. They are alleged to have thought mainly of the profit to be gained from investment when placing their reserves, some even going so far as to lend money on mining property. There ought certainly to be a law delimiting the uses to which a fire insurance company devotes its reserves. Of course the loss of credit that must follow inability to draw upon a company's reserves in time of emergency, constitutes in itself a potent protection against such abuses, but if the action of that remedy has to be awaited, the unfortunate people who have taken out policies become the *corpora vilia* of the process. This incident will give a distinct setback to the development of insurance business in Japan, for although it should increase public confidence in the companies which met their obligations fully, it will debilitate those companies to such an extent as almost to cripple them for further enterprise.

September 4.

It appears probable that when the accounts come to be accurately made up, the liabilities of the insurance companies on account of the Hakodate fire may not prove as large as was anticipated. The commissioners despatched by the insurance companies to make local investigations, have sent in a report carried down to the 2nd inst. which involves a total amount of 2,360,000 *yen*. This may be increased of course by later inquiries, but it is not likely to be doubled, whereas the original estimate published by the press was in the neighbourhood of 5 millions.

September 5.

It appears that the figures originally published with regard to the liabilities of the insurance companies in connexion with the Hakodate fire represented not the losses actually incurred but the total of the policies issued. It is now alleged that the sums to be paid by the companies will not exceed 2½ million *yen*. It was generally apprehended on the Stock Exchange that these companies would be obliged to throw a quantity of shares upon the market in order to meet their liabilities. But the *Jiji Shimpo* emphatically denies that any such fear really exists. Nearly all the principal companies have ready money reserves considerably in excess of the losses incurred by them. These reserves are lodged in the banks and can be withdrawn at any moment. As illustrating this we quote the following figures:—

Company.	Losses.	Ready-money Reserves
Tokyo	1,020,000 *yen*	2,107,000 *yen*.
Meiji.....	550,000 "	389,000 "
Nippon	470,000 "	1,048,000 "
Kyodo	90,000 "	796,000 "
Yokohama ...	70,000 "	1,439,000 "
Totals	2,200,000 *yen*	5,842,000 *yen*.

It will be observed that in the case of one company only do the losses exceed the ready-money reserves. But that company is the Meiji which has behind it the strongest backing of capitalists in Japan. On the whole the idea that shares will be dumped upon the market by these great companies may be dismissed as chimerical.

NAVAL.

The building of warships at Kure seems to be proceeding with great rapidity. The first-class cruiser *Ikoma*, which was recently launched, is now receiving her armament and will be ready for her trial trip in October. The first-class cruiser *Ibuki*, 14,600 tons, was laid down on the 22nd of April, in succession to the battleship *Aki*, and it is expected that she will be launched within six months from the day on which her construction was commenced. Her armament will occupy another six months and she will be ready for sea in April next year. The completion of a first-class cruiser of some 15,000 tons within a year from the date of laying her keel is a feat that can be surpassed in England only. The Japanese have now built two line-of-battleships and two first-class cruisers, so that they may be said to have fully established their title to competence in this class of work. It was in 1904, the opening year of the war with Russia, that the idea of constructing line-of-battleships and first-class cruisers in Japanese dockyards was first mooted. The foreign public received the news with considerable surprise and some incredulity, but in this matter as in many other adoptions of foreign material civilization the Japanese have shown extraordinary aptitude. We may mention that the *Kurama*, sister-ship to the *Ibuki*, is now building at Yokosuka. Both vessels are said to be fitted with all latest improvements in naval architecture and with special features suggested by the recent war. They will have a speed of 21 knots.

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CHINA.

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking has been making strong representations to the Chinese Government with the object of obtaining the removal of the grain export veto. His efforts have not been crowned with any success. Indeed, it is said that he has failed to obtain even an answer. China's policy in this matter will be fatal to the development of northern Manchuria.

It is again affirmed confidently that the very disappointing delay which is taking place in the settlement of Manchurian problems is due entirely to the covert influence of ex Governor-General Chou. This official is supposed to have taken offence at the attitude assumed by Viceroy Hsu, his successor at Mukden, inasmuch as the various problems which had been dealt with by Chou and which came into Hsu's hands unsettled, seem likely to be solved under the new regime by concessions which Chou himself had resolutely refused to make. The ex-Governor General is accordingly misrepresenting the new Viceroy's action to the Throne, and instead of proceeding to his viceroyalty in Szchuan, is dividing his time between Peking and Tientsin and pouring accusations against Hsu into the ears of high officials.

The Japanese are planning the construction of a new fishing village at Liaofu near Port Arthur. A sum of 5,000 *yen* per annum is to be expended during the next five years for the purpose of building houses. These with their attached lands will be rented free to Japanese fishermen, and after a certain number of years those that have been signally successful as fishermen will be recognised as owners of the houses and lands without any payment.

It is stated that the Chinese Government recently despatched 30 spies to Japan to report upon the political tendencies of the Chinese youths studying in this country. The report was so unfavourable that Peking is said to have decided to recall all the students, some 10,000 in number. The students have sent delegates to Peking to combat the misrepresentations of these spies, and it is added that a great number of them have resolved not to obey the order of recall if it be definitely issued.

China appears to be even more perturbed than was originally supposed with reference to the *ententes* recently concluded. Leading journals like the *Shipao* and the *Jipao*, as translated by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, write in an exceedingly strong strain, and it must be confessed that there is a good deal of reason in what they say. Their main point is that if the Great Powers regarded China as competent to protect herself, they would not think of making agreements to respect her integrity. Evidently they regard her as impotent for purposes of self preservation, and therefore, without even paying her the compliment of consulting her, they sign covenants pledging themselves to preserve her integrity, while, at the same time, recognising their own spheres of influence within her borders. What that means is clearly indicated by history. Equal opportunity signifies that everything granted to one Power must also be granted to another. That is the first corollary of protection based on equality of opportunity. Then follows the guarding of concessions thus obtained, and this process of guarding inevitably leads to curtailment of the sovereign rights of the lord of the soil, which curtailment, once commenced, has a faculty of perpetual growth, so that the so-called preservation of integrity ultimately becomes an instrument of agression. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance meant the alienation of the Yangtsz valley from the Chinese Empire. The Franco-Japanese *Entente* meant the alienation of Liaotung and the southern regions of China. The Russo-Japanese *Entente* meant the alienation of Mongolia and Sinkiang. China has had plenty of object lessons. She has seen France in Annam, Japan in Korea, and England in Burmah. She ought to know perfectly well what is before her, and ought to understand fully that when outside Powers pledge each other to preserve her integrity, they practically announce their conviction of her inability to take care of herself.

The above is but a faint outline of the writings of the two papers mentioned. A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* may here be quoted. It says that one effect of these *ententes* has been to alienate the sympathies of high local officials, with the result that Japanese enterprises are encountering all sorts of obstacles in China.

Possibly all this has something to do with the altered attitude of Viceroy Hsu towards the questions now under discussion at Mukden. The Viceroy is said to have asked that all signatures of documents shall be suspended until everything is settled. This may have the effect of reopening problems which were supposed to have been fully solved, and indeed the construction put upon the Viceroy's altered attitude is that Peking has refused to ratify his arrangements on the ground of excessive yielding.

Telegrams to the *Jiji Shimpo* and *Asahi Shimbun* state that the Chinese Government, having awakened to the disadvantage of bartering the sovereignty of Kwantung for the pleasure of enforcing a frivolous grain veto, have decided that the embargo upon the import of cereals into the leased territory in Manchuria shall be abolished. The abolition has not actually been proclaimed but its publication is expected in a few days.

Important administrative changes are announced from Peking. Viceroys Yuan and Chang become members of the Cabinet, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs also being transmitted to the former. Mr. Lu Haikwan leaves the Foreign Office and becomes High Commissioner of Customs. This of course means that the two great Viceroys cease to be local satraps and enter the Central Government. The tenure of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs by ex-Viceroy Yuan is a most important event. The next great question awaiting solution in Peking is the choice of an heir to the Throne. Rumour says that the Empress Dowager contemplates the nomination of the son of Prince Chun, now a child of seventeen months of age.

Shanghai telegraphs that three new Orders in Council have been issued. One relates merely to transferring to the British Consul-General in Seoul the judicial authority hitherto vested in the British Representative at the Korean Court. The other two provide for considerable extensions of the jurisdiction of consular courts in China.

H. E. Yang Shih-ch'i, Vice-President of the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce, who was recently appointed to proceed to the islands of the South Pacific for the purpose of visiting Chinese residing there, in order to tell them of the Imperial solicitude for their welfare, and to revive their patriotism for the Fatherland, has handed over his post to Chi Lin (Manchu), who will act in his stead in the Ministry during his absence in the South. H. E. Yang Shih-ch'i is a younger brother of H.E. Yang Shih-hsiang, Governor of Shantung.

The *Sinwenpao* states that it is reported from Peking that the Waiwupu in the negotiations with the British Minister concerning the question of indemnifying British subjects for losses sustained during the riots in Shanghai about two years ago, is willing to waive its rights and pay the indemnity as a preliminary step.

A somewhat crude though sufficiently impudent attempt to rob a till in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was made yesterday morning by a Chinese, said the *N.C. Daily News* of Aug. 29th. It appears that a Portuguese clerk was sent from the foreign department, where a shortage of silver obtained, to the Compradores' department, with an order for $500 in silver. The shroff to whom the clerk applied had not the required sum in his tills and, in company with the clerk, he went to the strong-room for an additional supply. As soon as the shroff had left the apartment a well dressed Chinese who had evidently been watching his opportunity, slipped in through the wicket door, seated himself on the shroff's stool, pocketed fifty dollars lying on the desk and then proceeded to examine the nearest till in which he discovered a roll of notes amounting to $2,000. Evidently with an idea of disarming any suspicion which might be felt by the remaining eleven shroffs who were seated in the apartment and were apparently oblivious of the irregular proceedings occurring beside them, the visitor calmly began to sort the roll of notes and transfer them singly to his pockets. While he was engaged at this lucrative pastime, a coolie employee of the Bank approached the desk to speak to the shroff; the strange face almost caused him to withdraw, but the unusual activity of the pseudo-shroff convinced him that something was wrong and the alarm was given. After the money he had laid hands on had been extracted from the culprit's pockets, he was hailed off to the Central Police Station where he was charged with having stolen the sum of $50. The accused refused to give any information concerning himself beyond the fact that he is a resident of Pootung.

H. E. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chinese Minister at the Hague, is stated to have presented a strongly worded protest at the action of the members of the Peace Conference in putting down China as a third-class Power. His Excellency declares that as China has paid her quota towards the expenses of the Conference in the same ratio as one of the first-class Powers, he does not see the justice of placing his country in the list of third-class Powers.

At a recent conference of Ministers in Peking, attended among others by the Grand Secretaries Lu Ch'uan-lin and Shih (Imperial clansman), T'ai Hung-tze, President of the Ministry of Rites and Yung Ch'ing, Manchu President of the Ministry of Education, it was proposed to abolish the Manchu garrisons in the provinces and put into immediate practice intermarriage between Chinese and Manchus, as the first tangible step towards smoothing away racial jealousies. These propositions were heartily endorsed by their Imperial Highnesses Prince Chun (brother of the Emperor) and Prince Ching, the senior member of the Imperial Clan, when suddenly Tieh Liang, the reactionary President of the Ministry of War, strongly objected to the first proposition on the ground that this would be taking away the livelihood from the Manchu garrisons—each adult Manchu gets a full allowance of four taels per mensem—and that it would be disastrous to act too hastily in the matter. Finally he declared that it was the duty of each one present to protect the privileges of the Manchus that had been the aim of former Emperors of the dynasty. The Manchus present seemed struck by Tieh Liang's arguments and the proposition was laid on the table for the time.

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FINANCIAL.

It appears to be the opinion of experts that the damage done to the rice crop by the recent floods is comparatively small. The regions chiefly affected were not the great rice-producing districts of the country and even where the inundations were most felt, it does not follow that the crop was by any means destroyed. The two varieties known as late *wase* and early *naka te* being already in flower, have undoubtedly suffered, but by far the greater part of the rice throughout the country was not yet in flower and consequently may be considered safe. Much depends of course on the weather for the next few days. At present the appearances are favourable though it can not be said that a settled condition prevails. Thus on the 29th instant there were no less than five centres of depression in the Far East. Of these, that which came nearest to Japan was one in the vicinity of Shikoku, which dissipated itself, however, in a few hours. The second was in Korea, the third at Shanghai, the fourth on the south of the Riukiu Archipelago, and the fifth, a reflex depression, was in Koshu but it proved a trifling affair. The meteorological authorities are therefore disposed to view the situation favourably.

Of course the Stock Exchange has been more or less heavily affected by all these recent untoward events. Especially on the morning of the 29th inst, when the climatic conditions threatened to become again unfavourable, and when the effect likely to be exercised on the money market by the floods and the Hakodate fire was estimated in a pessimistic manner, selling became the order of the day and all shares showed a strongly downward tendency. There does not appear to be much hope of a speedy recovery of tone. It is noticable in this context that dealers in rice also took a gloomy view of the weather on the morning of the 29th and the price of this cereal tended upwards.

By way of contrast Japanese bonds have taken a strong upward leap on the market of London Paris and Berlin. This is thought to be due to the gradual cessation of the Wall Street panic, but it is also probably due in some degree to the fact that the rate of interest ruling in London has begun to fall.

Settling day on the Tokyo Exchange passed off quietly on the 30th ultimo. Some idea of the exraordinary depression in the market during August may be gathered from the fact that the total number of shares settled on that day was only 48,800, representing 3,107,830 *yen*, being at the average rate of 63.68 *yen* per share. Considering that fully this number of shares has been frequently disposed of in a single day's operations on the Exchange, one can easily see how slack the market was. The transactions recorded for settlement at the end of September are said to be already more than twice as large as those for August, but even than they are nothing compared with the volume of business in ordinary times. In this context the *Asahi Shimbun* notes the fact that even at the most depressed period of the market during the war with Russia, the month's transactions were 25,760 larger as to number of shares and 1,440,000 *yen* larger as to monetary value than was the case in August. It may now be said that a condition of debacle has continued almost without interruption for six months.

The customs returns for the month of August show an excess of 4,783,000 *yen* on the side of exports owing principally to large sales of raw silk, habutaye, and tea.

Japanese stocks still continue to rise in the London market. It becomes plainer every day that the comparative ill success of the South Manchuria Railway loan is not to be taken as a general indication of the mood of British capitalists towards Japan. What really seems to have happened was that Englishmen showed no special alacrity to put up a large sum which was to be spent in the main for paying for American manufactures.

The *Chuo Shimbun* has been at the trouble of sending a reporter to each of the insurance companies to make inquiries. The results are given in the case of the Nihon Kasai only as yet. The policies issued by that Company in Hakodate represent a total of 870,000 *yen*, but the value of the property destroyed was only 470,000 *yen*, and of this 40,000 had been reinsured, so that the Company's total loss does not exceed 430,000, and as its reserves represent 1,600,000 *yen*, its position is perfectly sound and it is rapidly discharging its liabilities through the medium of the Bank of Japan.

The issue of 15 million worth of Treasury bills proved a failure, so far as the general public was concerned, and the Bank of Japan had to take over the greater part of the bills. An attempt made by the Hypothec Bank to float 5 millions worth of premium-bearing bonds of small dimensions has also been unsuccessful. From these facts it may be inferred that the easy state of the money market recently spoken of as likely to exist this autumn has not arrived. This state of affairs is attributed to two causes which are quite normal, namely, the demand for money in connexion with the autumn silk crop and the need of capital for laying in the winter's stock of goods; and to two abnormal factors, namely the recent floods and the Hakodate fire.

The Tokyo stock market opened very weak on the morning of the 2nd, but showed some slight signs of recovery at the afternoon session. The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company's shares have suffered a notable collapse in the last few days. It is supposed that a large quantity of the Company's raw products and semi-manufactured articles were more or less destroyed by the floods, and that its machinery also suffered from the same cause so that some months must elapse before it can resume business on the old footing. This is probably a considerable exaggeration. It need hardly be said that the shares of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company have fallen ten points since the Hakodate fire. It is characteristic of the Japanese stock market that the stones and the jewels suffer almost equally in a debacle. Hence there is nothing remarkable in the fact that a general decline in quotations took place during the days immediately succeeding the recent calamities.

The export of silk has been one of the great features of this year so far. It was supposed for a moment that the recent inundations would affect the export injuriously, but the actual result has been an increase of nearly 100 *yen* per bale in price owing to interruption of the supply.

The Bank of Formosa held its half-yearly meeting on the 2nd inst., and declared a dividend of 10 per cent., after placing a sum of 122,000 *yen* to its reserves and carrying forward a sum of 98,000 *yen* to its next account. In the course of his speech the President stated that the exports from Formosa during the half year amounted to 14,800,000 and the imports to 14,800,000 *yen*, making a grand total of 29,300,000 *yen*.

The various favourable conditions—exceptionally favourable indeed they may be called—have produced a slight effect upon the stock market. But it is only very slight and can not yet be regarded as a reaction from the minor debacle of the past ten days. As illustrating this, we may mention that the shares of the Exchange itself, though now rising slowly, are still nearly 30 *yen* below the point to which they had climbed with great difficulty in the middle of August. Tokyo newspapers, though always optimistic in these matters, speak in a very guarded tone about present conditions, and in truth it must be confessed that there are as yet no symptoms of the situation emerging from the unprecedented depression which has brooded over the market ever since the end of March.

The big shipping company which was to have been organized under the name of the Nippon Kisen Kwaisha, seems not unlikely to fail upon the threshold. Its original capital was fixed at 30 million *yen*, which was afterwards reduced to 20 millions, and there is talk of reducing it now to ten. Rumour says that some of the promoters themselves have not paid in their instalments, and in these circumstances it is impossible to take action against ordinary subscribers who have similarly defaulted. The Company is expected to hold a meeting towards the close of the month when its future will be decided upon.

Mr. Loonen representing the French Syndicate, is stated by Tokyo journals to have been brought into contact with Mr. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, by Mr. Masujima. Mr. Loonen stated the intention of the Syndicate to invest money in Japanese industries and asked for Mr. Takahashi's assistance in making the necessary investigations, which assistance was readily promised Mr. Takahashi, as quoted by the *Jiji Shimpo*, says that the time is eminently unfavourable for raising loans abroad, money being in keen demand for various enterprises. He contradicts the idea, however, that foreign capital is no longer procurable for Japan. If the Japanese can make it worth while for capital to come their way, it certainly will come. The only thing is that capitalists must be fully assured as to the nature of the undertaking on account of which they lend funds. They must clearly see a stable source for the payment of both interest and principal, and they will have nothing to do with promoters whose responsibilities cease so soon as a loan is contracted.

The tone of the Stock Exchange on the 4th and 5th inst. showed a slight recovery of firmness in several lines. The shares of the spinning companies, however, continued weak, especially those of the Kanegafuchi. The cause of this is to be sought of course in the injury said to have been done to the factories by the recent inundations. Tokyo journals have at last become very wary in their predictions about the state of the market. They maintained their optimistic tone for quite a remarkably long time, and it is no wonder that at length they have become diffident. The general view seems to be that investors are watching the weather, for an interval of seven days remains be-

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tween this and the 220th day, a time of great importance to the rice crop.

It is becoming more and more evident that much of the talk about the liabilities of insurance companies in connexion with the Hakodate fire was greatly exaggerated. The latest figures published on the authority of the *Jiji Shimpo* show that the payments which will have to be made by the five leading companies aggregate only 1,900,000 *yen*. This can hardly be called a considerable sum, and we are strongly disposed to think that much of the commotion made about the incident was deliberately planned by the bears on the Stock Exchange. If that be so, these gentlemen have reaped a large profit at the expense of nervous holders.

FORMOSA.

The operations in Formosa seem to have come to an end, the task contemplated by the authorities having been concluded satisfactorily. Recapitulating the course of events, we find that the Aiyu troops, numbering 1700 in all, set out in two bodies from Toyen and Shinko, respectively, on the 5th of May and that their operations lasted more or less continously until the middle of August. In the beginning of July they had their hardest work to do, but they soon broke down the resistance of the savages, and from that time their progress was rapid, a junction between the two forces being effected and the enemy's strongholds being captured. On the 20th of August, at a place called Taikakan, the ceremony of disbanding the Aiyu force was carried out with considerable *éclat*. Their casualties throughout the campaign have been 250, including 69 killed. The funeral rites of the latter were solemnly performed.

This ceremony, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, is not to be interpreted as meaning that the object of the movement has been fully obtained. There was never any idea of such a rapid achievement. On the contrary, the intention is to proceed leisurely and steadily year by year until the whole of the savage region is brought under Japanese sway. The advance which commenced in May has resulted in the occupation of a large slice of territory which is said to be exceedingly rich in camphor forests. Of course the problem of dealing with the savages after their surrender presents many difficulties. They are absolutely ignorant, not even keeping count of their own ages, and the first desideratum would be to supply some form of education. That, however, can not be achieved at once, and the step which the Japanese will immediately take is said to be that farming tools will be supplied to the savages and agricultural methods taught.

THE QUESTION OF CHINESE LABOURERS.

It is now explained, with reference to the Chinese labourers recently employed in Kyushu, that the formalities prescribed by an imperial ordinance in 1899 were not complied with. The ordinance directs that Chinese labourers must not be employed in the interior of Japan without the preliminary consent of the local prefect, and this of course involves an application from the prefect to the Department of Home Affairs under whose jurisdiction he is. But the Home Office was not approached at all in this matter, neither was the prefect. In fact, strange as it must seem, the local authorities had no cognisance whatever of what was going on. They did not make the discovery until the receipt of a query from the Department of Home Affairs. Orders were then issued for the dismissal of the labourers, of whom there were 280, and the question now is, how they are to be returned to China. The contractor by whom they were engaged is disbursing a sum of 60 *yen* daily for their maintenance at present, but their return passage is the great query. We read in Japanese papers that another batch of 50 Chinese labourers reached Nagasaki on the 2nd inst. under the auspices of the Tairen-Liaotung Company. These men tried to gain admittance to a Japanese inn but they were in such a dirty condition that the innkeeper would not receive them and they finally obtained lodging at the house of a countryman. Their case quickly came before the Governor of Nagasaki and he interdicted their employment.

It having been found, according to Tokyo journals, that the employment of Chinese navvies for purposes of railway construction in Kyushu is contrary to the regulations for the control of Chinese labourers, issued when Count Okuma was Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the employing company has been obliged to dispense with the services of the men. The navvies, thus thrown out of work and being virtually resourceless, are said to be in a state of great embarrassment. They made application to the Chinese Consulate in Nagasaki and the question was forwarded thence to the Legation in Tokyo, but of course nothing can be done except to require that the railway company which originally engaged the men shall provide passage for them to return to China.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ASSASSINATION.

It is very regrettable that the Tokyo press should have given so much prominence to the Maeda case. Day after day long columns have appeared giving minute details bearing on the whole of Maeda's past life. Every effort has been made to blacken the man's name as much as possible. The natural result of all this is of course the exaltation of the assassin to the rank of a hero. Apropos of this subject the *Jiji Shimpō* has a leading article bearing the above title. It would seem that a new Historical Society known as the Shidankai (史談會) has recently been adopting measures for adding the names of certain Meiji assassins to the roll of Japan's modern heroes. The Society wishes to see them henceforth referred to as 志士 *Shishi*, a title which was always coveted by Japan's finest warriors. With a view to silencing objections to their scheme, the members of this Society have consulted with Count Okuma and with members of the Okubo and Mori families as to whether they have any objection to seeing assassins raised to the rank of heroes. Count Okuma is said to have stated that he felt some sympathy for Kurujima, the man who tried to kill him. What reply was given by the other persons concerned respecting Shimada and Nishino, is not known. The *Jiji* suggests that the Shidankai apply at once to the Government for posthumous honours for their phantom-heroes. The Shidankai, our contemporary premises, may have been influenced by the generous manner in which the Government treated the last defenders of the Bakufu and General Saigo, and other breakers of the law, but surely assassins like Kurujima and Nishino are unworthy of being raised to the rank of the loyal defenders of a form of Government that had lasted over two centuries. The *Jiji*, however, is strongly of opinion that in past times the Government has acted most unwisely in condoning offences or conferring posthumous honours on transgressors of the country's laws, simply on the ground that the motives of the law-breakers were good. No Government can afford to display such leniency where crimes have been committed. If the Shidankai is blamed for its action, it will of course be ready with the retort that the assassinators of Tokugawa officials were regarded as heroes by the Meiji Governments and posthumously honoured. There has been far too much sentimentalism in the policy hitherto followed by the Government in this matter, says the *Jiji*. It amounts to the encouragement of assassination.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Those of us who can look back—and it is not a very long retrospect—to the comparatively early days of Japan's over-sea commerce, remember vividly that the total revenue accruing to her from customs dues did not exceed four or five million *yen* annually. That was in the time of the old tariff when the average impost was about 2½ per cent. What a contrast such figures present to the customs returns for the current year! During the first seven months of 1907 the total revenue accruing from this source was 27,473,874 *yen*, against 23,207,379 *yen* for the corresponding period of 1906, and 19,939,722 *yen* for the same term in 1905. In fact, the mere increase of the revenue during the first seven months of 1907, as compared with 1906, was equal to the double of the total revenue that used to be collected in a whole year a quarter of a century ago. When we add to this that the *sake* tax now yields an income of 60 millions, posts and telegraphs 30 millions, State monopolies 30 millions, and State railways 10 millions, we find that although the income of the Treasury has undergone signal augmentation, direct taxes have not contributed proportionately to that result. Let us take the two years 1886 and 1906. We obtain the following:—

	1886.	1906.
Sake Tax	13 millions.	59 millions.
Customs	4 "	32 "
Posts and Telegraphs	3½ "	30½ "
State Monopolies	0 "	30 "
State Railways	1 "	10 "
Total	21½ "	161½ "

In 1887 the total revenue of the State was only 79½ million *yen*, so that the increment alone in 20 years from indirect taxes was more than the double of the whole revenue formerly collected. These facts are important in the context of any discussion as to the increase of Japan's fiscal burdens.

DEATH OF MR. KUGA MINORU.

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Kuga Minoru, which took place on the 2nd inst. in his villa at Shichirigahama. Mr. Kuga was proprietor and editor of the *Nippon Shimbun*, which journal he handed over to Mr. Ito last year owing to his own failing health. He died of the disease which claims so many victims in Japan, namely, pneumonia. Mr. Kuga was among the most eminent of modern Japanese journalists. His decease took place at the early age of fifty-one.

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RICHARD MANSFIELD.

The news of the death of Richard Mansfield, the well-known American actor, comes as no surprise. When he left England in the early part of the summer he was in a desperate state of health, due primarily to over-work. Though beginning his career on the stage in England he made his name and fame in the United States, his repertoire extending from *Koko* in "The Mikado" to the central figure in Shakespeare's "Richard III." Much to his chagrin he met with no success in London commensurate with his great abilities. It is said that he attributed this to the jealousy of Sir Henry Irving, who set all the leading critics against him; but the tale may be dismissed as without foundation. True it is that Mansfield when he played in England failed to hit the popular taste and his failure no doubt induced him to believe that he was working in a hostile and prejudiced environment. That London is not quite so small-minded in the matter of American players has been demonstrated again and again from the days of Miss Ada Rehan's successes to those of Miss Edna May. Poor Mansfield died a disappointed man, but his memory will linger long in the land where he reaped his greatest triumphs.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 29th inst. very circumstantial telegrams were received in Tokyo to the effect that Canada had formally approached Japan with a proposal for renewing the old convention under which the number of Japanese labourers admitted to Canada was restricted to 600 annually. Considering that no such convention exists, this story was evidently baseless and it has now been semi-officially denied.

It is now denied that Mr. Nishizawa was the discoverer of the island in the South Sea to which we referred in our last issue. It was discovered in 1902 by Mr. Mizutani who visited it again in the spring of the present year, and came to the conclusion that although the island would well recoup development, a capital of 100,000 *yen* at least would be required. At any rate the island is marked in the *Times* atlas as Pratas Island. The question of what power it appertains to may be difficult to decide. When Japan took possession of Formosa she extended her dominion to the 21st parallel of latitude, and when America took possession of the Philippines she extended her dominion to the 20th parallel. Thus the space between the 20th and the 21st parallels becomes a no-man's land, and the island of Pratas is said to be in north latitude 20° 45′.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has long been of opinion that the Government railways are badly managed, and in a recent issue it reverts to the subject, pointing to statistics to show that during the months since the Government took over certain lines, the accidents on those lines have increased to an alarming extent. Most of these have been the result of carelessness on the part of the Government employees. Such was the collision that took place at Fukagawa on the Northern Trunk Line on the 20th, resulting in the injury of 20 passengers and three engineers. The Government has made excuses for itself, but the *Jiji* is not satisfied with them. According to information which has reached the *Jiji* many of the employees on the railways are required to remain on duty for 24 hours at a stretch, the consequence being that during the last few hours of this period they are too wearied to take much notice of anything. The imposition of such long hours of service the *Jiji* deems to be cruel, and it adds that there is no cause for surprise if accidents occur as a result of this arrangement. The accident at Sakagawa is reported to have been brought about by the negligence of the Station-master. The various mishaps that have occurred may doubtless be traced to divers causes, but it is undeniable that their general tendency is to shake public confidence in the Government management of railways. The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* has expressed itself in equally strong terms on the same topic.

It is said that the Japanese Government is of opinion that some new legislation bearing on the management of workshops, the employment of labour, compensation for injuries received, and provision for old age pensions is called for and that a Bill bearing on this will be introduced during the next session of the Diet. The *Jiji Shimpo*, while admitting the inadequacy of the existing laws relating to the employment of labour, is strongly opposed to Japan's adoption of the German insurance system. This system was inaugurated by Bismarck with the object of taking the wind out of socialistic sails. Judged from all points of view, the system cannot be pronounced a success even in Germany. The disadvantages attending it are, the *Jiji* thinks, greater than any benefits it has conferred on the lower orders. But the relations of workmen to employers in this country are so entirely different to what they are in the West that in the conception of our contemporary legislation on European Continental lines would certainly do more harm than good. Such an extreme measure as compulsory insurance of employees should never be contemplated in this country.

As yet we have no very definite information about the prospects of the rice crop. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has published a return which indicates a signally favourable state of affairs, but as the records on which this report is based were made up previously to the recent floods, the figures must be considerably corrected. The latest information is contained in the columns of the *Shogyo Shimpo*. This journal issued inquiries by telegraph to 42 Prefectures out of the 46 in Japan and to 86 minor divisions. Forty-two answers were received. Out of these, 25 were eminently favourable, 10 were unfavourable and 7 were neutral. Even in the case of unfavourable replies the indications were not very pronounced. Out of the whole number only two speak of a harvest inferior to the average. From Kyushu, which is the great rice-producing centre, and Shikoku, which stands next in that category, there comes a universal chorus of satisfaction, the lowest estimate in any locality being 20 per cent. above the average and the highest 50 per cent. The rice quotations on the Tokyo market, which a few days ago rose as high as something over 18 *yen*, broke on the afternoon of the 2nd and fell to 15.94 *yen* for November delivery.

Such of the Japanese journals as have thus far discussed the Anglo-Russian *Entente* recognise that it practically removes all sources of actual or potential friction between the high contracting parties in Central Asia. Russian enterprises in that part of the world are to be recognised by England and to be guaranteed against any interference on her part. *Per contra* Tibet is to remain in *statu quo*; Afghanistan is to be left entirely within Great Britain's sphere, and Persia is to be divided into two portions, the southern being regarded as England's sphere and the northern as Russia's, an arrangement which gives England control of the Persian Gulf and disposes of all troublesome questions about the building of railways by Russia. Thus the frontier of India is practically secured, and inasmuch as by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Japan made herself collectively responsible for the protection of India, the position has been correspondingly lightened for this Empire. Taking this view, the leading Japanese journals enthusiastically welcome the *Entente* as removing from the stage the two great figures which seemed to be driven by necessity to collide sooner or later and thus to disturb the peace of the world. These journals do not pretend to think that a condition of perennial calm has been inaugurated, but they do believe that for some years to come the Powers concerned with Asiatic affairs may "sleep with high pillows," as the Japanese saying is.

Marquis Ito and Count Okuma met again on the evening of the 4th inst. by invitation of the Dojin-kai, an association formed for the purpose of extending the blessings of modern medicine to Korea. The two statesmen are said to have had a most interesting conversation, lasting two hours. They recalled the old times in which they both played such conspicuous parts, and it seems that they have renewed the thoroughly friendly relations which existed between them prior to 1881. This remarkable rapprochement is regarded by some publicists as preluding the inclusion of Count Okuma in the ranks of the Elder Statesmen. It has indeed been a matter for surprise among foreign observers that Count Okuma has not hitherto been reckoned among the most influential and able advisors of the Throne. His record certainly entitles him to that honour though his political connexions may have have been open to criticism.

It appears probable that the 60,000 books contributed by English well-wishers to furnish a library in Tokyo will be temporarily deposited in the building now in course of construction by the Tokyo Municipality in Hibiya Park. The original idea was to build a special library for these books, but funds have not been forthcoming, and as the Municipality's library will be able to accommodate 100,000 volumes, only 40,000 of which have thus far been collected, there is just room for the 60,000 books which constitutes the Gordon-Takakusu collection. It is evident, however, that this can only be a temporary arrangement, especially as the building erected by the Municipality is not either fire-proof or earthquake proof.

Tokyo papers says that the new Commercial treaty with Russia and the Fishery Convention will be submitted to the Japanese Privy Council on the 7th or 8th inst. and will probably be published on the 9th inst. The protocols, however, that accompany the main documents are said to be very long, and consequently they will not be in the hands of the public before the end of the month.

The Kansei Horse Improvement Company will hold its first race meeting on November 17th at the Nishimiya course, Osaka. The capital of the association is registered at half a million *yen*, a quarter of which is paid up.

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THE CHIENTAO QUESTION.

THE Chientao problem seems not unlikely to cause some trouble. Owing to the supineness of Korea's attitude during many years, and owing also, perhaps, to the filial feeling that she always harboured towards China, the Middle Kingdom has gradually been able to establish a system of semi-effective administration throughout the region. This of course goes some way towards establishing a right of tenure, but on the other hand there is historical proof that the region has always been regarded as Korean territory, and there is also the indisputable fact that the large majority of the inhabitants are Korean subjects. It appears that when Colonel Saito arrived in Chientao—an event which we now infer to have been quite recent, not in November last as was originally stated—the Chinese local authorities were considerably perturbed and the Chishien immediately required the Japanese officer to withdraw. Colonel Saito replied, however, that he had been sent by his own Government which had derived its authority from the Emperor of Korea, and that if the Chinese had any objection to urge, they must prefer it duly through diplomatic channels in Peking. The Chishien then required that if Colonel Saito would not leave the country, he should at all events abstain from all administrative action, but of course the reply was that, as the delegate of his own Government, he could not take instructions from foreign authorities whose administrative title was not recognised. The Chinese Government in Peking appears to have imagined that Japan, acting on behalf of Korea, would confine herself to some sort of consular organisation for the purpose of protecting the rights of Korean subjects in Chientao. Hence the appearance of Colonel Saito accompanied by 60 gendarmes had the effect of a bolt from the blue. Of course it will be understood from what has been written from time to time in these columns that the problem of sovereignty in this border-territory has long been under consideration by the two Empires. Very many years have passed since a solution was found by drawing a line of division approximately through the centre of the territory in dispute and assigning everything south of this line to Korea and everything north of it to China. But the line not being demarkated by any natural features but depending for its recognition on a few artificial indications which time tended to obliterate, gradually ceased to be an effective partition, so that the Koreans passed into the Chinese section and the Chinese into the Korean. This led to a state of confusion which brought about a renewal of the discussion between the two Governments some twenty years ago, but no result was obtained owing chiefly to the difficulty of identifying the original line. The upshot was that each country sent its own officials to administer local affairs, and things remained in that mixed condition until the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war when Korea withdrew her representatives from Chientao. The Korean subjects in the *presque ile* being thus left entirely without protection, suffered greatly at the hands of bandits and marauders, and frequently complained to Seoul of their intolerable condition. It was in these circumstances that the Korean Government asked Japan to take the matter in hand; inasmuch as the latter Power had become conventionally responsible for Korea's foreign affairs. This led to the despatch of Colonel Saito with other officials and a guard of sixty gendarmes. Japan is obviously bound to insist that this perennial problem shall be now practically and finally solved. Of course the matter is one for friendly conference and mutual concession. It is not pleasant therefore to find that the Peking Government has instructed Viceroy Hsu—if rumour be correct—to send a body of troops into the disputed region. Bayonets are not the proper key to the solution and it is inconceivable that China should think of appealing to force. We entertain no doubt that everything will be amicably adjusted.

THE STORM IN KARUIZAWA.

A WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

Wednesday, Aug. 21st, was one of those perfect summer days so well known and so keenly appreciated by holiday-makers in Karuizawa. Semi-final tournament matches were played on the tennis courts, and it was given out that on Thursday, Friday and Saturday all the remaining final matches were to be played off, and on Tuesday the 27th there was to have been a big field day, with all manner of athletic sports, finishing up with special tennis matches. Nothing was said about the weather. The sky seemed to indicate that a long spell of bright days and cool nights might be expected. But that very night ominous clouds began to appear after sunset and on Thursday morning there were signs of an approaching storm. But it took some time to reach its height. Not till Friday morning did it settle down to its work of destruction. All Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday the rain only ceased for a few minutes at a time, and terrible gusts of wind came at intervals, driving the rain with terrific force against the sides of plastered houses, in some cases causing walls to fall in and exposing the inmates to the fury of the warring elements. In ordinary summers the streams of Karuizawa are nearly all mere tiny brooks, two or three feet wide, but by Sunday these rivulets had turned themselves into roaring rivers, in whose beds the strongest men could only just keep their feet in certain places, while in others standing or swimming was equally impossible. The largest of the Karuizawa streams comes down from the hills on the north, flowing through Mr. Chappell's and Mr. Read's properties, and passing down the valley between the Mampei Hotel and the village, flowing along at the back of a shrine that stands behind the Union Church, now dignified with the name of Auditorium. The bed of this stream has, in the course of years, if report be true, changed several times. The proprietor of the Mampei Hotel, with a view to improving a road, shifted it somewhat a year or two ago, the result being that when flooded it approached nearer and nearer to a new hous erected by Mr. Pedley, of Maebashi, and rented this year to Dr. Gulick of Kyoto. Last Sunday, just as the morning service was closing, an announcement was made to the congregation that Dr. Gulick's house was in imminent danger of being swept away by the flood and that the only possible way of saving it would be to change the course of the stream by constructing a dam. It was further stated that the Police had given their consent to the adoption of this measure. All that was needed were a number of men to volunteer for the work. With no tennis and no hill climbing for three dreary days, bored to death with ennui, panting for some form of excitement, men and even women volunteered by the score. Some excitable individuals bounced into the water as they were, clad in their Sunday-go-to-meeting costumes. Others, more cautious, donned bathing dresses or tennis suits. From noon till after 5 p.m. these amateur sappers worked with axe, pick and shovel, sustained by hot tea and coffee served by a number of plucky ladies, who, despite the wind and the rain, remained on the field of battle till the power of the turbulent waters had yielded to the combined strength and skill of some 70 stalwart workers. The Christian sects were all represented. Theological disputes and differences were forgotten High-Churchman and Baptist worked side by side. It was as fine a display of muscular Christianity of the Kingsley type as has ever been seen anywhere and we cannot but hope that among the hundreds who witnessed the scene there may be some bard who, in the spirit of Macaulay's finest poem will tell the outside world how the clergy turned the stream and saved the house on this memorable day. Other houses were on Sunday surrounded by water and had to be vacated. Among them were those of Miss Oldham and Mr. John Ballagh. Mr. Binford and Dr. Gulick both fell into the river and were considerably bruised, but escaped without serious injury. The only people who have benefited by the storm are the hotel keepers. The interruption in various places on the railway between Karuizawa and Tokyo has prevented people from leaving. Then the inmates of flooded houses have had to move into the hotels. The total amount of damage done it is as yet impossible to estimate. Most of the Karuizawa bridges are badly constructed depending on scoria for their stability, which of course, has no adhesive properties whatever and is carried away by the first serious overflow of a stream. The wooden supports of a bridge should rest on a good broad stone wall strongly cemented. The Karuizawa local authorities collect taxes at a high rate, but most of the roads are badly made and a great many of the bridges are swept away several times every year. Some fine trees have been uprooted. The trees cut down to furnish material for constructing the dam were the property of the proprietor of the Mampei Hotel, Mr. K. Sato. He sent a man to stop the destruction going on, but the messenger was summarily dismissed by the Police and the work went on. It was reported on Monday that the stream in its new course threatened to flood Mr. Scudder's house lower down the plain. In Karuizawa houses are dotted about everywhere and hitherto nobody has feared inundation. What has occurred will tend to enhance the value of property that is located high above the water level. Another lesson to be learnt from the storm is the necessity of protecting plaster by good thick weather boards on the outside of houses. Three days of beating rain are sufficient to destroy all the outside plastering of a house.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered ship *Shinko Maru* (1,500 tons), with rice, has gone ashore on her way to Takao and Anping from Keelung, which she left on August 30th. The company at once despatched a steamer from Shanghai to the scene which assisted in floating her. The damage is reported to be slight.

Owing to dense fog, the steamer *Waka Maru* (784 tons) has gone ashore off Shiotsu, Nemuro, on the way from Shana, Hokkaido, to Kobe. She is in a serious condition and the saving of either ship or cargo is despaired of. The crew landed safely and arrived at Nemuro on August 31st.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

America is known to the world for her gigantic undertakings and it will hardly come as a surprise to people who know her well, says the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* (Congregational), to be told that she now proposes to make Christianity known to the whole world within the space of 30 years. A number of Presbyterians at a meeting held at Omaha a short time ago decided to collect sufficient money to allow of the expenditure of 6 million dollars a year on missions. They purpose to despatch 4,000 new missionaries to foreign countries. Counting one missionary for every 25,000 inhabitants, China alone would need about 20,000 missionaries. One cannot but admire, says the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, the zeal displayed in this movement, but as to its discretion we have our doubts. Is it possible to force growth in this way? Is not the gospel seed like other seed? Does it not require time for maturing? Can a crowd of foreign missionaries who come out ignorant of the language, the customs, the religions, the traditions of the people among whom they are to work do as much good as native workers? Certainly not. And does not the large use of foreign money in establishing churches act as a positive hindrance to the healthy after-development of those churches. If the cultivation of the spirit of independence is deemed important, such a movement as the one proposed must be condemned. In this country as things are situated now, the tendency is all in the direction of substituting native workers for foreign missionaries, and the notion that the arrival of a number of new missionaries would contribute greatly to the progress of Christian work is wild in the extreme. The increase of converts during the past 25 years has by no means kept pace with the increase of missionaries. In the early years, with few missionaries, people joined the Church in large numbers. But in recent years treble the number of missionaries are notable to secure a proportionate number of converts. No, the want of the Church to-day is not more missionaries, but thoroughly efficient native workers in larger numbers. At the Centenary Missionary celebration held in China a few months ago one thing was very noticeable; that was, the fewness of the Chinese pastors who took part in the proceedings. Is it a fact that there are hardly any highly educated and influential Chinese in the service of the Church? We confess that we felt somewhat disappointed at the results of 100 years' labour in China regarded from this special point of view. We observe, continues the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, that certain Missionary Societies which have their headquarters in New York are agitating in favour of devoting more money to the training of native workers in foreign countries. These people are on the right track. The tendency in America to rely more on lay agency for the spread of the Gospel is also to be regarded as a healthy sign. The founding of Churches by means of foreign missionaries should only be resorted to in the early stages of Christian work, when no better plan can be adopted. Taking a general view of the whole mission field, it is true to say that missionaries from Occidental countries will be less and less needed as the native Churches grow and realize their responsibilities. Whatever other bodies may think, this is the view taken by the majority of Congregationalists in this country. It seems to us, concludes the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, that it is the duty of the missionaries themselves to set people straight on this subject.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* in another article advocates the establishment of Christian lectureships in Japan. It says that the existing organizations for reaching the intellectual classes are quite inadequate. The Christianization of Japan is not a thing that can be effected in one or two generations, observes this organ. Few people know anything of Christian theology. The persons competent to teach it are insufficient. Hence the need of volumes of lectures on the subject.

Another useful suggestion which appears in the columns of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* is that all theological students in Japan should be required to pass examinations in Buddhism. The connection of Christianity with Buddhism is daily growing closer, says the correspondent who writes on this subject. Then, the religious ideas of people generally throughout the country are distinctly Buddhistic in character. To try to teach Christianity in an country without studying the religion, or religions, to which the people are accustomed is the wrong way to set to work.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* states that the successor to Bishop Honda, who has hitherto been President of the Aoyama Gakuin, has not yet been selected and that there is difficulty in finding a suitable man. Bishop Harris, it reports, will stay on in Japan but without any jurisdiction. In Korea, however, the Bishop's position will not be affected by the changes that have taken place in Japan. The foreign Methodist missionaries, it is alleged, will henceforth carry on work under the superintendence of Bishop Honda.

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Writing on Mission work in Korea in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, Mr. Hirose Tsunekichi says that though there is a good number of foreign missionaries labouring in the peninsula, recent political events render it desirable that more Japanese evangelists should be despatched to that country. There are some working there now, but their number is insufficient. Mr. Hirose thinks that Japanese Christian workers in Korea will do much towards conciliating the Koreans. He says that there is little doubt that the general feeling throughout the peninsula to day is that the Japanese have acted in an unwarrantably arbitrary manner. It is too much to expect that the mass of the people should see the necessity of the drastic measures which have been adopted during the past few months. To most Koreans the Japanese appear to be unscrupulous aggressors and heartless oppressors. The display of kind-heartedness and sympathy by a number of Japanese Christian teachers is just what is wanted at present to change the attitude of the Koreans to the Japanese people as a whole. Unless some kind of moral and religious influence is brought to bear on the Koreans it is by no means certain that Japan will find the country an easy one to govern. It goes without saying that Japanese evangelists are likely to understand the Koreans better than European missionaries. There are many points of contact between Japan and Korea. Then, again, while Korea is under the leadership of Japan in military organization, civil administration, education and sanitation, it would seem very odd if she had to depend on Occidentals only for religious teaching. There are those who think that the attempt to reform Korea is bound to end in failure, that the people are too corrupt to be trusted with freedom of action, that they can only be treated like children. But Christians take no such gloomy view of the situation in the peninsula. Our Government is of opinion that Korea can be raised to a higher level by educational, administrative and financial measures. To us these means alone seem inadequate, but the hopefulness of the Government should encourage Christians to place implicit confidence in the enlightening and elevating influences they are about to bring to bear on the Korean people.

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In its issue of July 27th the *Gokyō* (Methodist) announced a change in the editorship of the paper. Dr. Takagi, we are sorry to have to record, has resigned the editorship. In his farewell article he tells us that he has been editor for six years. In addition to teaching theology he has had other church work on hand during this period. Yet he has produced a number of very interesting articles, which have contributed no small amount towards the reputation of the *Gokyō* as a Christian newspaper, and it remains to be seen whether the paper will maintain its position under the new management. Dr. Takagi tells us that he has always endeavoured to be outspoken in his writing, to represent things just as he sees them, and he thinks it not improbable that his articles may have given offence to some people. The *Gokyō* will henceforth be the organ of the new Methodist Church. It is for this reason that Dr. Takagi retires, it would seem. Mr. Usaki Kōgoro is the new editor. In the Aug. 3rd number of the paper, under the title "The Old Editor and the New" Mr. M. Bessho observes that Dr. Takagi fought a hard battle during his tenure of the editorship. The medicine that he administered to church members was often bitter in taste, but of its beneficial effects there was no question. Mr. Bessho says that the members of the Methodist Church are large-minded enough to appreciate such criticism as that of Dr. Takagi. Dr. Takagi and Mr. Aizan have done much service by the way in which they have denounced abuses. In the new editor, Mr. Bessho says, the Methodist Church has great confidence. Whether he is as progressive in spirit and so broad-minded as Dr. Takagi remains to be seen.

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The *Seikyō Shimpō* dwells on the importance of the General Synod which has been convoked in Russia, to meet in November next. Nothing of the kind, it is stated, has ever taken place before. Great changes in the organization of the Russian Church are anticipated. Whether Archbishop Nicolai will attend as representative of the Japanese branch of the Greek Church is uncertain. It seems to be the wish of the Japanese Christians that he should do so. But the *Seikyō Shimpō* does not seem at all sure that Missionary Churches will be represented in a Russian Provincial Synod such as the one that is to sit in November next.

To the latest number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* Mr. T. Yamada contributes an article entitled "What is the chief reason of the Stagnant State of Religion"? Here is the substance of what he says on this subject:—All the various Christian sects are engaged in evangelistic work, but at present little headway is made anywhere. The causes assigned for this are several: (1) It is alleged that religious life is suffering from the influence of material civilization. Men's minds are said to be absorbed by things temporal. (2) Scientific progress has largely undermined religious faith, taking away people's sense of wonder, and so on. However much this may have been the case in Europe and America, in this country people are by no means so crazy about what is called modern civilisation. Of course as a nation we think more about it than we did in the Tokugawa era or even at the beginning of the Meiji era; but we are far from allowing it to occupy such a place in our thoughts as it occupies in the West. No; the real cause of the lack of Christian influence in Japan to-day is neither the overwhelming power of science nor the grinding despotism of the conventions and fashions of modern life, but the weakness of faith which is so evident among our evangelists. Persons who only half believe what they proclaim to others do not make converts. Faith produces faith. But the trouble is that the faith of our evangelists is very weak. (*Genkon wa dendōsha mizukara shinkō no otorectaru jidai nari. Shikaraba sunawachi mizukara yowaki shinkō wo yū suru mono ni shite, nanzo ta wo kwa* [化] *shite shinkō no michi ni atsukarashimuru wo yen?*) Among Japanese Christians to-day the Roman Catholics are the most numerous, but it cannot be said that they are the most active. The Protestants are undoubtedly the most active. Now the type of Protestantism that prevails here is the American type. To us it seems that there is much in this form of faith that is not really Christian at all and that it is positively injurious to Christianity. (*Gojin no shoken* (所見) *wo motte iwaba, kono ryūfū sono mono ga shinsei wo Kirisutokyō wo gai suru tokoro sukoburu ōki wo miru.*) In wealth and material development of all kinds America leads the world. But her religion has been seriously affected by its surroundings. It lacks elements that are to be found in a high state of development in this country.* American push and energy do not succeed here in the religious world, for the reason that the energy is more than half worldly energy. Then this form of Christianity fails to take into account

* Dr. Hall, of New York, seems to have discovered this. He holds that Occidental Christianity is quite defective in certain particulars.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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our culture and the general tendency of Japanese thought. The Christianity that has been propagated among us here has almost invariably been mixed up with secular things—the teaching of English, foreign customs, music, and the like. These things have been used as calculated to attract notice, but to us it seems to be a mistake to mix up Christianity with secular things in this way, and the history of Protestantism in this country is now furnishing abundant proof of this. If it be true that Christianity has suffered on account of modern progress, it is owing to the fact that Christian teachers have adopted worldly methods in trying to propagate the creed.

In reference to the connection of science and religion many different views are held. (1) Some affirm that science and religion contradict each other and can't both be consistently followed by any logical mind. (2) Others maintain that they occupy quite different spheres and that they need not be allowed to transgress on each other's territory. Whichever view we adopt, it is true to assert that scientific knowledge can only be obtained by a small section of people, whereas religion concerns everybody and may be understood by everybody if rightly explained, which cannot be said of science. The study of science has doubtless contributed in no small degree towards the bodily comforts, the health and the general welfare of mankind, but it has not done much to enlighten the mind on spiritual subjects. The influence of science over the masses is next to nil. It is only a select few who are well acquainted with its conclusions. How then can the spread of scientific knowledge constitute a hindrance to the spread of Christianity unless it be true that Christian pastors, most of whom have received a good education, have had their faith weakened by the scientific works they have studied? This we think to be quite possible. If this be so, the general public is not to be blamed, the majority of whom are ignorant of science, but Christian teachers themselves who have allowed their belief to be undermined by outside influences. It seems to me that there are many signs that what I have hinted at has actually taken place. It goes without saying that these remarks of mine will give offence in some quarters. It often happens that what makes people most angry is to be told what they know to be true. At any rate it is highly important that we as a church should succeed in discovering the real cause of our want of power, because we shall then be in a position to take steps to rectify what is wrong.

Archbishop Nicolai has informed one of the staff of the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun* that Maeda Seiji, about whose transactions so much has appeared in the daily papers was not, as he alleged, a Greek Church Christian, though his name may be found in one of the church rolls. Neither does the Archbishop think that Maeda was a naturalized Russian. He regards the man as an impostor.

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An article from the pen of Dr. von Koeber on the relation of religion to art appears in the *Shinjin* (New Man), Mr. Ebina Danjō's organ. The mind of man is in search of three things, says Dr. von Koeber, truth, virtue and beauty. The philosopher is in search of truth, the moralist seeks to determine what is the highest form of goodness and the artist is absorbed in the study of beauty. In these three things the ideal is not to be confounded with the actual. The ideal of both religion and art is beauty, but the beauty which religion sets before it is of a loftier type than that which the artist studies and seeks to realize—it is transcendental beauty. Poetry and music are the highest forms of art and they give us glimpses of religious beauty. Art does not reveal to us the real origin of beauty. For that we must look to religion.

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The *Shinkōron* under the title:—"Four causes of the Failure of Missionaries," quotes the views of a Mr. McCarthy. This writer says that want of success in mission work is to be traced to one or all of four causes: (1) Insincerity in the workers. (2) Love of money. (3) Inadequate culture and instruction. (4) Ignorance of and prejudice against Oriental religions, customs and habits of thought, and a tendency to speak in exaggerated terms of all Occidental institutions and ways of thinking and acting.

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Religion and ethics are inseparably connected with each other, says Dr. Motora in the pages of the *Nihonjin*. Religion is the ethics of former ages; ethics* is the religion of to-day. The ethical ideas of each age are embodied in the religion of that age and are transmitted to posterity as part of its teaching. A new ethical system is now in process of formation. Modern scientific ideas are largely embodied in it. This is no other than modern religion—the only religion that exists for a large number of educated people. Religion in former ages, owing to lack of knowledge on the part of those who preached it, and those who believed in it was disfigured by many silly superstitions, which only form the subject for laughter to-day. Christianity has, like other religions, gone on altering age by age, according to the general progress of thought and inquiry. The Christianity of each age has reflected the spirit of that age. When forms of Christianity are manifestly behind the age, the tendency invariably is towards the withdrawal of confidence in these forms on the part of the educated sections of communities. The giving up of articles of belief that have been logically shown to be untenable is, however, no easy matter to a great number of people. Hence religious reform as a rule proceeds very slowly, not keeping pace by any means with ethical progress, observes Dr. Motora.

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An article contributed to the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun* by Mr. Ishizaka Kameji on the Amalgamated Methodist Churches has attracted considerable attention in the religious world and has been reproduced in several Christian journals. It breathes a tone of disappointment at the lack of the spirit of real independence in the Methodist Church. It is with real regret, says Mr. Ishizaka, that we find that the independence of the Methodist Church in Japan does not extend to finance. For money the Church will still have to depend largely on the mother Churches in the West. The new church resembles a young married couple whom the parents have settled under a separate roof but who are without the wherewithal to keep house for themselves. Food has to be supplied to them by the parents every day. How many years will pass before the Church will be able to dispense with the parents' help nobody can tell. (*Ikunen no nochi ni itaraba oya no yakkai ni naranu; mattaku no dokuri su Kyōkai to nari ubeki kai! mikomi nashi*). There are not more than about 10 Methodist churches in the whole of Japan that are entirely self-supporting. The amount that has to be subscribed monthly by each self-supporting Church comes to 60 or 70 *yen*, 50 *yen* of this being the salary paid to pastors. The salary of the new Bishop, which, including travelling expenses and an allowance for entertaining (*ryohi, kōsaihi*), has been fixed at 4,000 *yen* a year, will henceforth be paid by the native Churches. The total number of converts throughout Japan attached to the Methodist Churches is 13,000. Bishop Harris will remain on in Japan as honorary Bishop and adviser to the new Church.

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The following announcements we cull from various sources. The report of the Nihon Kirisutokyōkai (Presbyterian) for last year shows that there were 1,820 baptisms, being an increase of 379 over those of the previous year. This brings the total number of converts connected with the Church up to a little over 16,300. The total amount of money subscribed was over 71,700 *yen*, being 13,500 *yen* more than was subscribed last year. The value of Church property is stated to be over 297,000 *yen*, an increase of 34,400 *yen* over that of the previous year. Six new churches have been opened, and six churches have been added to the list of self-supporting bodies.

The Theological School connected with the Dōshisha has been thoroughly reorganized. The course is henceforth to extend over 5 years. The school will reopen in October and the following list of lecturers and subjects has been issued. *Sermonizing*; Mr. Harada Tasuke, the President. *The New Testament, Ecclesiastical History and Greek*, Dr. Learned. *The History of Philosophy, Jewish History, Psychology and Logic*, Mr. I. Hino. *Evangelistic Work, and Christian Ethics*, Dr. Davis. *A General Outline of Christianity, Theology, and the History of Civilisation*, Dr. Gulick. *Sociology and the English Language*, Dr. Kelly. *English and Ethics*, Mr. S. Imaizumi. *The Old Testament—treated generally*, Mr. T. Makino. *Bible History*, Dr. Yuasa. *Psychology*, Dr. Matsumoto. The last two lecturers are not connected with the college. Mr. Ebina Danjō will also lecture as a visitor. Other subjects will be taught, including German and music.

In Tōkyō a strong combination has been formed for the purpose of giving a high training to Theological students. The new school is presided over by Herr Pfarrer Ostwald, who will be assisted by Dr. Koeber, as lecturer on Philosophy, Herr Pfarrer Würfel, as teacher of Greek, Mr. Kozaki Hiromichi, as lecturer on Preaching, Education and Pastorology Mr. Ebina Danjō as lecturer on Early Christianity, Christian Doctrine and the History of Japanese Religions, and Mr. Hatano Seiichi, as lecturer on the History of Philosophy. Mrs. Ostwald will teach German, music and singing.

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As stated in a former Summary, the *Koe* is the only Christian organ that makes a practice of replying to the anti-Christian articles which constantly appear in secular magazines and Buddhist or Shinto periodicals. In the June and July numbers of the *Koe* Mr. Hasegawa Tenkei's *Taiyō* article against Christianity is discussed in considerable detail. Mr. Hasegawa's contention that the Roman Empire was destroyed by Christians and not by the Northern barbarians (*Geni Roma wo horoboshitaru mono wa Hokuhō minzoku ni arazu shite Kirisutokyōto tarishi nari*) is confronted with quotations from Montesquieu's *De la Grandeur et de la décadence des Romains*. The *Koe* reminds Mr. Hasegawa that the date of the first attacks of the Northern barbarians on the Roman empire was A.D. 251. At that time the Christians were still suffering persecution. At a later date, when the Hun invasion took place, Christian Bishops did their utmost to stop the outrages committed by these savage warriors. The *Koe* goes into particulars on a number of other historical points touched on by Mr. Hasegawa and then concludes with the remark that Mr. Hasegawa's conception of the true essence of civilisation differs materially from that of the Catholic Church. The world's great men—men like Napoleon and Peter the Great—made more stir but did not benefit humanity as much as did many Christian teachers. Mr. Hasegawa, says the *Koe*, is an advocate of progress, but he seems to have no clear idea of the goal he is bound for nor of the rules subject to which alone real progress can be made.

The *Koe* has requested readers to state their reasons for accepting the Catholic faith, the result being the penning of a number of earnest replies to the query. These are appearing in the magazine. The writers lay stress on the oneness of the Christian faith as taught by Catholics, on the uniformity of worship, on the unimpeachable authority on which its teaching rests and on the absence of all those perplexing and irreconcilable differences of belief which are displayed among Protestants. They admit that other forms of religion are true to a certain extent, but they hold that in the amount of truth it embodies Catholicism surpasses every existing form of belief.

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In the July number of a magazine called the *Kaitakusha* (開拓者) Mr. K. Wada writes on the connection of laughter with religion.

* A few weeks ago a book reviewer objected in these columns to the use of a singular verb with "Ethics." There is unimpeachable authority for this usage—a writer on Ethics in the Encyclopædia Britannica, to begin with, and reliable lexicographers as well. Being away from home, we can't produce the proofs of this assertion at the moment, but will do so later on if necessary.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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There is a tone of sadness about Christian preaching and lecturing, says Mr. Wada. This strikes one at all times. Man's deeper thoughts seem to be always markedly tinged with sorrow. The pensive state of mind caused by pondering over the darker side of life is as common among Buddhists as among Christians. But nevertheless sadness should not be nursed by Christians as though there were some special merit in it. It seems to me that we Japanese Christians are too much inclined to give way to grief and vain regrets. We are over sensitive about a great many matters. Things are apt to get on our nerves and rob us of all peace of mind. Compared with other animals we human beings are called upon to bear much suffering. It seems to be one of the laws of the universe that the more people think, the more will they suffer. The natural devices and instincts of brutes being gratified, they crave for nothing more. But the activity and complexity of man's mind have created for him a thousand wants and his desire to satisfy these keeps him in a perpetual state of unrest. So it often happens that the higher and the more delicate the organization the more intense is the suffering. In human society how numerous are the causes of mental disquietude! There is anxiety about reputation, there is pain caused by strong difference of opinion on serious questions among friends and relations, there is the unpleasantness of being tabooed by society when its conventions are conscientiously defied, there is the distress caused by the discovery that many of the problems of life are quite insoluble, and there are a hundred and one other forms of suffering. As a set-off to all this, continues Mr. Wada, a merciful God has given us one power which is not possessed by other animals—the power to laugh. Now, a great many people seem to think that there is something quite unreligious about laughter. Religion and laughter—the serious and the trivial—cannot go together, say they. It is true that laughter on solemn occasions would in the minds of most religious people savour of profanity. Nevertheless it is undeniable that laughter, instead of being inimical to religion, assists it in various ways. It is a fact that wit and religion have gone hand in hand in the careers of quite a number of Christian men. Of course there are various sorts of wit and fun. There are kinds that are incompatible with deep religious feeling. But it must never be forgotten that the mind that is capable of enjoying fun and of affording amusement to others is infinitely more healthy and contented than the mind which broods over trouble, envies the lot of others, perplexes itself about insoluble questions, and craves for things which are unobtainable. If it be the province of religion to make us contented with our lot and to believe that what is is best, then laughter is a natural product of religious feeling. There are many people who seem to see signs in the animal and vegetable kingdoms of our world that the Creator is endowed with a sense of humour. Dr. Koeber said a short time ago "God is one of the greatest of wits" (*Kami wa saidai naru kokkei nari*). If God can mourn as we mourn; so also can he laugh as we laugh. There is laughter in Heaven as well as on earth.* Man does much to make God mourn, but he also does much to make Him laugh (*Kami wa kanashimi no Kami nomi ni arazu; kokkei no Kami, mata warai no Kami ni arazu ya? Ningen ga nasu tokoro no ôku wa Kami wo kanashimashimuru naran; saredo Kami wo warawashimuru tokoro no mono mo mata sukunakarazarubeshi*

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Scientific System of Morality: By G. Gore, F.R.S., London: Watts & Co., Fleet St., E.C.

The supernatural basis for morality having been first undermined and then entirely destroyed by modern criticism and scientific progress, philosophers and scientists have during the past few decades been engaged in laying down new foundation stones whereon to raise a structure to last for all time. For many centuries morality in the West was based on what the universe and man were imagined to be; the scientific morality of to-day is based on what the cosmos and man are known to be. In 1889 Mr. Gore published an extremely interesting and closely reasoned treatise on the new ethical system entitled "The Scientific Basis of Morality" (Sonnenschien). In the work I am reviewing he states the conclusions he has reached in a more popular and perhaps in a more striking way than he did in the longer work, where copious evidence for each new assertion made had to be supplied. This book is designed to show that all, or nearly all, the phenomena of human conduct can be rationally explained by means of the chief principles of science—such as universal causation, universal motion, continuity of motion, and the like—without the help of unproved statements of any kind. The keynote of the whole book is that the welfare of the universe takes precedence of all things. Man's comforts and pleasures and his very existence on the insignificant planet which he inhabits are of infinitely smaller importance than the welfare of the universe. This is said to be proved by the fact that the lives of multitudes of human beings are sacrificed annually by great terrestrial catastrophes and influences and by a host of diseases and accidents. "The true scientific explanation of the immense amount of untruth error, pain, and misery around us, and of the great mystery of sin and evil is the fact that surrounding bodies are compelled to act upon and influence us as they do in consequence of their natural properties and of our own. Thus fire must burn us, and frost must freeze us, whether we are willing or not."

According to this book, man's boasted conquest of nature is confined to a very limited area. In most things we have to succumb to superior power. We are proud of our knowledge, but it is as nothing compared to our ignorance. From the beginning of his existence man has gone on believing a multitude of errors and suffering great pain and misery through his mistakes.

"The New Scientific System of Morality" is divided into six chapters, treating the following subjects: (1) How Universal Energy Governs Mankind. (2) How the World is Governed. (3) The Coming Scientific Morality. (4) A Scientific View of Consciousness. (5) A Scientific Sketch of Untruth. (6) Scientific Remarks on Human Misery. I will endeavour to state in a brief manner the conclusions which Mr. Gore reaches on morality generally. The unscientific view that we "govern ourselves" by means of "the will" is untrue in the form in which it is usually stated. The "will" is not the first cause. Its movements are determined by the energy of the ingoing nerve-currents and by cerebral oxidation. We cannot govern ourselves properly or morally unless we possess the requisite ideas or knowledge and are influenced by suitable training and environment. We fancy that we govern ourselves because the effects follow our volitional ideas, but they follow our ideas whether volitional or not. Man proposes and Energy disposes. We can not trace phenomena back to any "first cause" beyond energy. Energy can neither be created anew nor destroyed. It changes from one form to another. Each mass of matter is a collection of incessant molecular motions. Evidence on this subject is given in full in Chap. XLII of "The Scientific Basis of Morality." Mr. Gore holds that the world is governed by might. Weaker powers are compelled to yield to stronger ones everywhere. The sun governs the planets and all living bodies upon them; it governs the earth, and the earth governs us. In the government of nations by nations the same rule holds good. "He shall take who has the power, and he shall keep who can." Right is primarily and essentially decided by might. A volcano, a flood or an earthquake shows no mercy to men. All great terrestrial disasters to mankind militate against the theory that he is the most important entity in nature. He is crushed by the superior power with the indifference he shows when he kills a mosquito. Only in as far as the superior power of nature allows them to do so, can men govern themselves and one another. The latter they do chiefly through the pleasure they can confer and the pain they can inflict on each other; they govern through the property of consciousness. Pleasure and pain are the main factors in the government of mankind. While pain governs partly by prospect of punishment, pleasure governs partly by hope of reward; both pain and pleasure compel men to act rightly towards their fellow-creatures. Pain, too, compels us to seek the knowledge necessary to remove it. It warns us of danger, and the anticipation of it often keeps us from injuring or killing ourselves in many ways. It is a curious fact, but one abundantly attested by history, that men cannot be governed by pure truth alone; first, because they cannot sufficiently understand it and, secondly, because it is often too unpleasant for them to bear. For unpleasant truths most people have a great aversion. Hence it is that pleasant, flattering false beliefs have such a long existence. When men and women have to choose between truth and comfort, they usually choose the latter, because it helps them to get through life more easily. So there are still millions of unscientific people who believe in miracles, "supernatural events," "divine interpositions" and the like, contrary as these beliefs are to the abundantly proved theory of universal natural causation.* Men are governed primarily by their animal wants and passions, and secondarily by their knowledge and wisdom. The "will" is not, as some theologians maintain a, "supernatural power," "independent of natural law," an "original uncaused cause," but a faculty which has a purely natural origin. We are always thinking of ourselves, and we exaggerate our importance in the world, ignoring the fact that there exist countless millions of other worlds of greater magnitude, energy and governing power than our own, all governing each other and being governed by universal energy.

Science and morality, though apparently unlike, are closely allied, since the chief principles of science are the great guides of life. By "science" Gore means "knowledge derived from proper and sufficient evidence," by "morality" such human conduct as produces justifiable effects on sentient creatures; by "truth" statements consistent with all known facts. Science and dogma are, in his conception, incompatible. Dogma is not knowledge. In the coming scientific morality the notion that the world is governed by what we call "justice" will be abandoned in favour of the truth that material necessity governs all things. It is our mistaken views on the laws of the universe and our place in it that make us interpret great terrestrial catastrophes as unjust to us.

Since the existence of mind in the absence of nervous substance has never been proved, men who have studied science well, with few exceptions, cease to attribute human feelings to universal natural energy and worship it as a personal God. This energy has some of the qualities ascribed to the Deity. It is omnipotent, omnipresent, infinite and invisible. *But it lacks personality.*† The idea of the existence of a "mind" or "soul" as a separate entity has deceived millions of people. It is unproved and unprovable. Even if it could be shown that such an entity exists, we have no proof that it creates energy with which to perform mental actions. All actions are really caused by natural influences under physiological conditions and there is no need of a "spirit" to produce them. Morality, according to Mr. Gore, is entirely dependent on universal motion and universal causation. His general view of the world's government is that what is is right, even pain and a certain

* The anthropocentric, anthromorphic and anthropolatric dogmas have been pushed to their utmost limit in this article. Mr. Wada evidently believes in the most exhaustive apotheosis of the human organism conceivable.—(Writer of Summary).

* Mr. Gore shows that belief in universal natural causation, according to which we all do as we must under all the conditions and circumstances of the case is not fatalism, because that implies that we do as we are compelled *entirely independent of all conditions and circumstances.*

† This was overlooked by Rev. J. Carter in his letter on God as a spiritual-dynamo, published over the signature J. C. in these columns a few months ago. The churches will never address God as "O Spiritual-dynamo," whatever that term may mean to Mr. Carter.

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amount of misery and discomfort. Of pain he writes "The belief that pain is evil is one of the greatest of human deceptions; nearly every person entertains it, and there is no false idea so firmly fixed or so easy to acquire." . . But pain is our great disciplinarian. It compels us to train ourselves, acquire knowledge, discover new truths, invent contrivances, seek new remedies. In fact, it is, as he goes on to show, one of the most indispensable of all existing conditions of human progress. The unrest and the improvement of the world are alike caused by it.

According to the new school of scientific moralists neither ignorance, untruth, nor false belief are to be regarded as necessary evils. Untruths are often more useful to unlearned persons than truths, because more easily understood. Thus the idea of the existence of an evil deity, a hell and a heaven has been very useful in its time in influencing the minds of ill-informed people. Untruthful orators have induced multitudes to think and improve who would never otherwise have done so. Ignorance affords a livelihood to thousands of professional men, tradesmen and others. The scentific view of "Evil" is that it is a necessity and not, when regarded in connection with the whole system of nature, so bad as it seems. Hence the scientific view is, according to Mr. Gore, decidedly cheerful and bracing. Though it may be wounding to man's pride, as it takes him off the lofty pedestal that he has erected for himself and represents him as only one among the countless atoms that go to make up the vast cosmos. Here are Mr. Gore's 12 reasons for denying that real "evil" exists in the world. Evil does not exist:—(1) because its existence would prove the universe to be imperfect; (2) if the physical constitution of the universe is perfect, as scientific evidence declares it to be, *the moral arrangement, being inseparable from it*, must also be perfect; (3) whenever a case of seeming evil is fully investigated, it is ultimately proved to be necessary and good; (4) it has been abundantly proved that pain is necessary to human existence and welfare in many ways; (5) as great calamities serve useful purposes, and many so-called "evils" prevent greater ones, they must be good; (6) "evil" acts are produced by natural agents in the same manner as good ones; (7) the greatest "evil-doers are compelled to act the same as all other persons and all inanimate subtances; (8) it would be inconsistent if all other animals suffered pain while man alone was exempt; (9) even the feeling of so-called "evil" is limited to an extremely minute portion of nature—viz., animal brain in the waking state, and in that only occasionally; (10) no consistent theory of life has ever been framed upon the idea that real evil exists; (11) the universe works so as to secure the greatest good to all things, and (12) belief in the existence of evil is easily accounted for by our frequent experience of pain. "Considering all this evidence," says Mr. Gore, "it is incomparably less likely that the moral perfection of the universe is defective than that we, with our very feeble minds and fixed belief in the existence of 'evil' are deceived in such a vast and complex question.

The wide existence of beliefs is no proof of their truth. Some of the greatest errors have been believed by nearly all men during many centuries till expelled by science. The coming scientific system of morality will far surpass all systems that have hitherto existed, as it will entirely be founded on truth. "Truthfulness is the basis of all the virtues." When men are guided by true principles they agree, because their leading ideas are the same. "The idea of universal goodness is an old one, and was originally a mere conjecture; but it is now abundantly supported by facts, and mankind will be gradually compelled by the pressure of advancing knowledge to accept it." At present it needs competent expounders. Like other great truths which mankind have been slowly compelled to accept, *it is strongly at variance with some of our feelings, while perfectly in harmony with intellect.* According to this view agnosticism, instead of being the gloomy creed some silly and ill informed theologians represent it to be, is infinitely more sunshiny than "the miserable sinner," "hell and damnation," and "salvation by faith" doctrines of orthodox divines. But we must never forget that comfort and discomfort have nothing whatever to do with truth and untruth. The reception or rejection of both truth and untruth is largely dependent upon the intellectual state of the brain, but perhaps with the majority it is still more dependent on sensation and feeling. Our environments act on our feelings, and the impressions we receive are usually decided by feeling If pleasant they are accepted, if painful rejected. Feeling, uncorrected by evidence and intellect, then, is the great source of error. Untruth, however, according to Mr Gore, is a cosmic and human necessity,—is essential to the general evolution of mankind According to the widest scientific knowledge "whatever is is right"; but according to ordinary narrow ideas, "this is a wicked world" and "there is something wrong in everything." Untruth has often more adherents than truth in complex subjects, because false explanations are frequently more pleasing and more easily understood than true ones. Truth and untruth, within certain fixed limits help man to fulfil his destiny. Truth and untruth limit each other. Too much truth stuns us; too much un truth repels us. Each excites resistance. The world goes on by means of compromises, and society is kept from taking the leaps which nature hates by the restraint which opposite ideas place on each other. W.D.

The Count's Chauffeur, by WILLIAM LE QUEUX. London, Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Those who enjoy "thrills" will get them in plenty in this book, for it relates the adventures of Count Bindo di Ferraris, as told by his chauffeur. The Count, like "Raffles" of immortal memory, moves in the best Society, but unlike "Raffles" he seeks the aid of confederates in bringing off his big jewel robberies, while again unlike "Raffles" he does not confine himself to England but ranges the whole European continent. Where the chauffeur comes in is to drive his scoundrelly master through the length and breadth of France, Italy, Germany or England in a 60 horse-power motor after the successful accomplishment of a grand *coup*. It is a peculiarity of the latter day criminal novels that the police are for ever baffled while the swell mobsman live a life of practical immunity amid the most delightful and luxurious surroundings. So the present book closes with the Count and his chaffeur "going strong," though wanted by the police of every country of Europe. There must be a demand for such stories else they would not be written and published, but frankly we cannot see what good they do. Their perverted moral sense alone condemns them.

THE YOKOHAMA WATER FAMINE.

Friday, August 30.

It is reported by Mr. Nakamura, second Alderman of the Yokohama City Office, who returned on the evening of Aug. 29th from an investigation of the damage along the River Doshi, the source of the Yokohama Water Works, that the work of repair is progressing and that temporary repairs by which water can be supplied as formerly will be completed within a few days. As to details of the work, he said that ten *ken* of the pipe at Kanegafuchi, which damage had not been hitherto reported, was thrown into the river by a landslide and the pipe can not be recovered as the river is still high Reserve pipes were at once sent to this place, and the repairs were completed on Aug. 28th. The damage at a point near the iron bridge at the confluence of the rivers Doshi and Sagami was most severe. Forty *ken* of the pipe was thrown down here by landslides The reserve piping has been placed on scaffolding fastened by straw ropes. The trouble at Mitsuyuki, affecting only about 120 feet and that not seriously, was easily remedied. Some 600 feet of piping at Benten-no fuchi was washed away along with its bed and the reserve pipes are being laid on baskets filled with earth.

The police have made an arrest in connection with the poisoning of Mr. Kildoyle's well.

Wednesday, September 4.

The water supply of Yokohama was resumed on Sept. 5th, under special arrangement, as the supply is still insufficient. In Nogemachi, Kanagawa, Hiranuma, and other western parts of the city, the supply will be turned on every morning between 5 and 8 o'clock only, and in the eastern part, including the Settlement, Bluff, Negishi, Kitagata, Umechi, the supply will be turned on every afternoon between 4 and 7 o'clock only. During the other hours there will be no supply of water.

In an interview with the representative of this journal, Mr. Saito, first alderman of Yokohama city, said that there are two main pipes between the water source and the reservoir, one being 22 inches in diameter, and the other 18 inches. The repairs to the large pipe have been completed and consequently a supply of 3,600,000 gallons of water has been obtained. The ordinary supply ranges between six or seven million gallons daily. The repairs to the smaller main have not yet commenced. The reason is that at one part of the road a wooden scaffolding has been erected along the cliff side near Benten-no-Fuchi on which the large pipe has been laid. Anxiety is entertained as to whether the large pipe will stand the pressure here for any length of time and naturally Dr. Hara, chief civil engineer and his staff hesitate to hazard the structure by laying the small main on the same scaffold. However, the engineering authorities are doing their best to deal with the situation but no definite estimate can be given as to when the water supply will be restored to its ordinary capacity. Mr. Saito further went on to say that water distribution at the several bridges, Ogi-machi, Yoshida-machi and on Bluff will be continued to-day, after which the supply will be entirely stopped.

On the morning of Sept. 4th, Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, left for the district of Tsukui to investigate the damage and repairs to the water mains. After his return, detailed reports with regard to the affair will be laid before the City Assembly.

Thursday, September 5.

The water famine which has lasted in Yokohama for ten days was slightly ameliorated on Thursday through the temporary repairs to the 22-inch main pipe. Altogether some six million gallons of water were in the reservoirs and consequently the supply of water in the first and second divisions of the city was extended for a longer period than specified in the advertisement of the Yokohama Water Works. In the first division, the supply began at 4 a.m. and lasted to 11 a.m. and in the second division, it began at 1 p.m. instead of at 4 o'clock. Referring to the quantity of water supplied from the source to the reservoir, and that issued from the reservoir to the public, Mr. Doi, chief secretary of the Yokohama Water Works gives some detailed figures:

	Gallons.
Stock in reservoir	6,000,000
Water from source during 7 hours in the morning	1,120,000
Water supplied to the public during 7 hours in the morning	1,030,000

In the second division,—afternoon supply—the figures read differently, as the population is three times greater here than in the first division. The result is as follows:

	Gallons.
Stock in the reservoir	6,000,000
Water from source during 7 hours in the afternoon	1,120,000
Water supplied to the public during 7 hours in the afternoon	3,150,000

Mr. Doi further said that the supply from the source is very favourable in quantity and that consequently the foregoing special arrangements as to a seven-hours supply each morning and afternoon may be expected to be continued until the repairs of the 18 inch pipe are completed. As to the question why the water is not turned on throughout the city at the same time, the Water Works official said that the present arrangement was the best that could be made under the circumstances. Referring to the repairs of the 18-inch pipe, Mr. Doi said that no definite reports have been received from Dr. Hara, the chief civil engineer, at the water source. He was expected to return on the evening of Sept. 5th or the following morning. After his arrival details of the repairs are expected to be obtainable.

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YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee :—Messrs. C. V. Sale (Chairman), Montague Beart (Vice-Chairman), D. H. Blake, J. Harmssen, V. R. Bowden, F. Strahler, E. C. Davis, and J. B. Gibbs.

We have received the following from the Board for publication :—

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

The Committee have been advised by E. F. Crowe, Esq., Commercial Attaché to H. B. M. Embassy, of a recent case in which much delay and trouble were caused to consignees owing to the fact that a certificate for goods produced in one town was granted by the Chamber of Commerce in another town (not the shipping port), the names of both towns being mentioned in the certificate. According to a strict interpretation of the Japanese Law on the subject, it appears that if goods are marked as having come from a special town the certificate should be granted by the Chamber or public authorities in that town. Therefore, it seems advisable for shippers to draw up the Certificates of Origin in such a way that only the word "England" or "Scotland," as the case may be, appears without entering into further particulars. If the town of production, and the town where the Chamber of Commerce granting the certificate is situated, are in the same county, there is no objection to mentioning that county.

TELEGRAMS FROM JAPAN.

In June the Committee wrote to various Chambers of Commerce, suggesting that steps be taken at the next International Telegraph Convention, to be held in April, 1908, for securing lower rates for telegrams from Japan. Attention was called to the fact that while telegrams to Europe are charged at the rate of *yen* 2.42 per word, it is possible to send messages from Vladivostock at 32 *sen* per word. The distance between Tsuruga and Vladivostock being only about 300 miles, the suggestion was made that communication between the two points could be effected by means of a "wireless" installation, when it should be possible to effect a very great reduction in the charges for through messages to Europe. The Tokyo Chambers of Commerce have investigated the matter and find that "wireless" telegraphy is not yet considered sufficiently reliable for a public service of this nature. Also, that under an agreement with the Great Northern Telegraph Co. and the Imperial Japanese Government no cables can be laid between Japan and foreign countries without the consent of that company. This agreement does not expire until 1912, so that it will probably be impossible to secure relief from the present onerous rates until after the year 1912.

PHARMACOPEIA JAPONICA.

The printing of the translation has been completed, and delivery of the volumes is promised within this month.

THE STORM.

Further details with regard to the damage sustained in the country are reported in various telegrams. The River Otonase rose to an extent never hitherto experienced. The embankment was destroyed at several points and Fukuchiyama was inundated. The soldiers of the 20th regiment of infantry manned about fifty boats and rendered assistance. Some twelve thousand persons were carried to safe places by the soldiers, but six hundred lives were lost. General Baron Kuroki, who was on his return from inspection of the barracks of the 10th Division, was isolated at the Kasugi Hotel in Fukuchiyama. He was saved by a boat under command of Ensign Inagaki. Mr. Omori, Governor of Kyoto, who was also there on official business, was similarly stranded.

In the district of Takahama, Wakasa province, high waves were experienced, and a hundred houses were washed away. Owners of the floating buildings set fire to the roofs with a view to saving furniture and other property.

The Shidzuoka Prefectural Assembly has decided to spend *yen* 8,650 as a first payment for relieving people in distress.

Owing to the heavy rains a landslide occurred at the Nakano copper mine, in Fukushima prefecture. The factory collapsed, seven persons were crushed to death, and five were injured.

The following rough estimate was made on Aug. 28th at the Home Office :—

Tokyo.	Houses inundated.	Houses washed away.
Tokyo	28,233	5
Kyoto	1,200	124
Saitama	1,800	25
Gumma	1,200	16
Ibaraki	1,927	5
Yamanashi	1,070	555

The estimated cost of repairing the railways which were damaged by flood is as follows :—

Lines.	Yen.
Tokaido	200,000
Chuo	400,000
Shin-etsu	100,000
Nippon	100,000
Kyoto and Hankaku	100,000

Repairs to the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway have been completed, and on the evening of Aug 29th, through traffic was re-opened.

According to official investigations, damage done by the storm in Kanagawa prefecture is as follows :—3,389 houses swamped, 39 destroyed, six persons killed and one injured.

According to information sent by Governor Sufu to the Home Office, the area of land in Kanagawa prefecture which was swamped by the recent flood is as follows :—5,000 *cho* of rice fields, 130 *cho* of potatoes, 100 *cho* of beans and millet, and 50 *cho* of orchards (1 *cho*, equivalent to about 2½ acres). The damage sustained is not of such a nature as to reduce the crop very considerably.

YACHTING.

There was a light to moderate breeze in the early part of Saturday afternoon from about S.E., but it fell later on.

Two of the large boats went out to race for the Official Measurer's Cup. *Kingfisher* led *Naniwa* all round the Lightship, Widow Buoy and Nagahama course and finished nearly 10m. before the latter got to the Lightship. She was only 20 seconds ahead at the harbour entrance; the Lightship was reached in one tack and there she was 2m. 43s. to the good. Both stood in, *Kingfisher* tacking inshore at 2.33, and *Naniwa* about 5½ minutes later, just as the other got into trouble with her topmast stay which caused her to lose some ground. At 2.52 in a nice breeze *Kingfisher* tacked for the buoy and at 3.03 she passed it and at once went about and stood out, while *Naniwa* passing this mark 8¾ minutes later preferred to stand in to Mississipi Bay. There was little tide to affect the boats but *Kingfisher* doubtless profited by what ebb there was. At any rate she was round the Nagahama buoy at 3.38,17 minutes and 20 seconds ahead of her opponent. Spinnakers were set for the run to the Widow Buoy (which *Kingfisher* passed at 4.13, and *Naniwa* 28m. 40s. later) being changed over to port side at that mark. The leader rounded the Lightship at 4.41, and 16 minutes later she passed the harbour entrance and crossed the line at 5.10.45, *Naniwa* only passing the Lightship at 5.20.00. Official times :—

	Start.	Finish.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Kingfisher ...	2.00.02	5.08.00	—	5.08.00
Naniwa	2.00.05	5.50.05	30	5.20.05

Kingfisher thus won the Cup easily by 12 minutes from *Naniwa*.

Six of the Mosquito Club boats raced round the Mandarin Bluff and Lightship course for the Honorary Treasurer's Cup—the starters being *Pet*, *Edna*, *Winsome*, *Elsa*, *Sunbeam* and *Kneila*. *Sunbeam*, *Edna* and *Winsome* after a good race finished in that order, *Sunbeam* winning the prize irrespective of her 6 minutes handicap.

The Lark Class sailed over Course No. 16 for a presented prize. There were twelve starters, No. 6 came in first, No. 12 second, and No. 10 third. No. 11 gave up in consequence of an accident.

BASEBALL.

The baseball game on Saturday was between the Y. C. and A. C. and a newly organised Japanese combination known as the Akebono Club. The new-comers, though keen on the game, were no match for the foreign team, as the score—13 to 0—shows, but they will undoubtedly improve in practice. A summary of the game reads :—Two base hit, McChesney. Three base hit, Gray. Home run, Becker. Bases on balls, none. Struck out by Frey, nine, by Furuya, seven. Left on bases, Y.C. & A.C., nine, Akebono, five. Wild Pitches, Becker, Kohara, Nakayama, Takayama. Passed balls, Kohara, three, Nakayama. Hit by Pitcher, Tomeye. First Bases on Errors, Y.C. & A.C., ten, Akebono, four.

The players and score were :—

Y.C. AND A.C.

Position.	R.	B.	Errors.
Mollison, 3.B.	1	—	—
Walker, 1st	2	1	1
Capt. McChesney, 2nd	2	1	1
Becker, S.S.	3	3	1
Frey, P.	1	1	—
Miller, C.	1	1	1
Gray, L. F.	1	1	—
Da Costa, C.F.	1	—	—
Tomeya, R.F.	1	1	—
Totals	13	9	4

AKEBONO.

Position.	R.	B.	Errors.
Yamazaki, C.F.	0	0	1
Kohara, C.	0	0	1
Nakayama, 2.B.	0	0	0
Ushida, S.S.	0	0	2
Capt. Furuya, P.	0	1	1
Nishiyama, L.F.	0	1	1
Yamada, 3.B.	0	0	3
Takayama, 1.B.	0	0	4
Ishida, R.F.	0	9	0
Totals	0	1	13

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Akebono.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y.C. & A.C...	1	0	4	0	0	3	2	3	0	13

CHOLERA.

Twelve new cases of cholera were reported at Moji on the evening of Aug 30th. One case each has appeared among the crews of the sailing vessel *Hiruko Maru* and the steamer *Oikawa Maru*, now at Osaka.

One of the crew on the *Awaji Maru* at Ujina has been attacked by cholera.

On Aug. 30th, there were 9 new cholera patients in Yamaguchi prefecture.

A case appeared on Aug. 31st in Nara. The patient died the same day.

A case of cholera was reported at Saga on Aug. 28th. On the same day, three cases appeared at Shimonoseki and five at other places in Yamaguchi prefecture.

Twenty-seven new cases of cholera appeared at Moji on Aug. 31st. The same day, two cases were reported in Osaka. Dysentery is prevalent in Kanazawa. On Sept. 1st seventy-two cases appeared in the district of Kawakita.

About 160 houses in Takeya, Saseho, will be burned on Sept 12th as epidemic diseases are still prevalent there.

A case of cholera has appeared among the students of the Toyotsu Academy, Fukuoka prefecture. The institute was temporarily closed.

On Monday morning a case of cholera appeared among the crew in the *Takasago Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama the previous day from Newchwang *via* Dairen and Korean ports. The patient is a Japanese tallyman. The passengers consisted of ten cabin, nine in second class, and 135 in steerage, and they all landed previous to the appearance of the case, but the ship was removed to Nagahama to undergo the usual disinfecting measures.

Nineteen new cases of cholera were reported at Moji on Sept. 3rd and twenty-seven cases on the following day.

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YOKOHAMA AMATEUR ROWING CLUB.

The annual swimming and diving competitions of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club took place on Saturday afternoon off the bathing barge. The weather and water were both favourable. There was a strong ebb tide.

The officials of the day were as follows:—Judges of Diving—Dr. Wheeler, and Messrs. H. Goddard and A. L. Robinson; Starter of Swimming Races—Mr. A. L. Robinson; Judge of Swimming Races—Mr. H. Goddard; Time-keeper—Mr. Cyril Allen; Committee—Mr. H. C. Litchfield, President; Mr. A. L. Robinson, Captain; Messrs H. A. Poole, C. L. Timm, B. J. Jackson, C. von Fallot, P. E. Nicolle (Hon. Treasurer), and J. L. Graham (Hon. Secretary).

The first event on the programme was

THE HUNDRED YARDS OPEN.—For this three men started, C. Gunn, S R. Clarke, and D. E. Drummond. Clarke led at the outset but Drummond soon came up and a close race ensued, ending in the last named getting in front and winning by about 2 lengths, Gunn a bad third. Time 1.43.

HIGH DIVE.—Three competed, R. G. Holmes, S. R. Clarke, and M. Luther, each having three dives, and points being given for take-off, entrance, recovery and general elegance. Luther won with 47 points, Clarke second with 46.

FIFTY YARDS OPEN.—Four started in this event,—M. Luther, D. E. M Drummond, L Stornebrink, junr., and C. Gunn. A good race resulted, Drummond reaching home first, Luther second and Stornebrink third. Time 46s.

LONG DIVE.—Three competed, A. Kingdon, P. Dentici and R. G. Holmes. Kingdon won, his dive being 42 yards.

RUNNING HEADER FROM SPRING BOARD.—A. Kingdon, P. Dentici, R. G. Holmes, S. R. Clarke, and M. Luther competed, the judging being by points. Luther won with 49 points, Clarke and Dentici tied with 45 points each, Holmes received 41 points and Kingdon 40.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS HANDICAP.—There were twelve entries but only six started namely B. Deveson (scratch), L Stornebrink, junr. (2 secs), S. A. Vincent (2 secs), M. Luther (2 secs.), E M. Barnby (6 secs), and P. Dentici (7 secs.). Barnby assumed the lead, but was passed by Dentici, who in turn gave place to Vincent. About forty yards from the start Deveson, the scratch man, took the lead, with Stornebrink and Vincent close up, and retained the advantage to the end, winning a close race by about three yards from Stornebrink, who finished a yard ahead of Vincent, the third man. Time, 1m. 49 $^{2}/_{5}$ s.

RUNNING HEADER FORM TOP OF BARGE.—A. Kingdon, R. G. Holmes, S. R. Clarke, and M. Luther competed. Clarke was declared winner, with 52 points, Luther being second with 45 points, Holmes third with 42, and Kingdon fourth with 41.

QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.—Five started, G. W. Gregory (scratch), S. A. Vincent (25 secs.), D. E. M. Drummond (30 secs.), A. Kingdon (35 secs.), and P. Dentici (40 secs.). Gregory, the scratch man, drew well up on his competitors of whom Kingdon gave up on reaching the barge, Vincent and Dentici swimming together. On the second round Drummond took the lead and won easily by thirty-three seconds. Vincent and Gregory made a good race for second place but Vincent won by a couple of lengths, with Dentici a few yards behind. Time, 9m. 7 $^{3}/_{5}$ s.

FIFTY YARDS CONSOLATION.—Six men started —S. R. Clarke, G. W. Gregory, A. Kingdon, C. Gunn, P. Dentici, and S. A. Vincent. Clarke won, Vincent second, and Gregory third. Time, 45 $^{4}/_{5}$ s.

YOKOHAMA.

Fire broke out at 9.18 a.m. on Aug. 30th in the house of H. Shibata, a Japanese laundryman, at No. 190, Yamashita-cho. The flames were put out before causing serious damage. The cause was inperfect joints in a chimney.

Early on the morning of Aug. 30th, two persons attempted to commit suicide by drinking poison in a room of the Daini-Seishu, a house of ill-fame. One of them K. Sase (30) a *banto* employed by the Takashima-ya silk goods dealers, No. 81, Yamashita cho, succeeded in ending his life. The other, a girl named Segawa (26), is in a serious condition and was at once removed to the Iyuzen Hospital.

On Sunday morning, fire broke out in a house of a merchant named K. Kaneko, Mumegae-cho, Yokohama. The flames were quickly put out.

About two hundred men on the evening of Sept. 1st attempted to destroy the Dendo Kwan, a Baptist evangelistic preaching place, at Isezaki-cho, Yokohama. The mob did much mischief throwing stones, etc. Three of the crowd were arrested and the remainder dispersed. It is alleged that Mr. T. Inoishi, a member of the church, in the course of a speech condemned the conduct of military and naval men as well as the behaviour of students. Through this challenge the public, including some soldiers, became excited and trouble resulted.

The councillors of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly held a conference on Sept. 2nd at the Kencho and investigated the proposal to vote forty-eight thousand *yen* needed to repair the damage sustained by bridges, roads, etc., in the rural districts through the recent storm. The councillors decided to introduce the bill at an extraordinary meeting of the Assembly.

Traffic on the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway was stopped about 8 a.m. on Sept. 2nd owing to damage which occurred in the engine department at Kawasaki. The service is expected to be re-opened this morning.

With regard to the proposed entertainment of Marquis Ito, Resident-General of Korea, by the citizens of Yokohama, Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, says that His Excellency has accepted the invitation of the city. As Yokohama is still suffering from a water famine and as the weather remains sultry, the date of the banquet has not yet been fixed.

The net income of the Kirin Beer Kabushiki Kaisha, Yokohama, for the first half of this year was *yen* 100,101, and an interim dividend has been declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

On the evening of Sept. 2nd, the dead body of a man was found in the creek near Dojo bridge, Nakamura. As he was not identified, the corpse was removed to the City Office.

NEW STEAMERS FOR TRANS-PACIFIC TRADE.

It is now definitely announced that the two newest vessels of the Weir fleet will run in conjunction with the Boston Steamship Company's steamers *Tremont* and *Shawmut* on the Northern Pacific route from Seattle to Manila and Hongkong, via the usual ports of call. The *Suveric* and *Kumeric* are the two largest steamships of the Weir fleet, and represent the highest grade of cargo carriers. It has been arranged that their sailings will alternate with those of the *Shawmut* and *Tremont*, and that they will call regularly at Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma. These two new vessels are of the largest class of freighters to engage in the Oriental trade, and have a cargo carrying capacity of 17,000 measurement tons, or 12,000 tons deadweight. The *Suveric*, which will be the first to leave Yokohama for Tacoma on the new schedule, sailing October 15th, was built at Glasgow in 1906 by Messrs. Russell & Co. for Messrs. Andrew Weir & Co., and her dimensions are: length 450 ft., breadth 55 ft., depth of hold 29 ft. She is well known on the Pacific Coast, having already made one round voyage to North China ports. She is now en route for Manila with a cargo of flour and agricultural material for North China ports. The *Kumeric* is a sister ship of the *Suveric*, and made her maiden voyage in June, carrying Portugese emigrants to Honolulu.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Yokohama is full these days of residents who have returned from the mountains. They tell thrilling tales of the privations caused by the floods.

Whilst lying at Circular Quay, Sydney, a fire broke out on the M. M. mail steamer *Ville de la Ciotat*, and the lower holds had to be flooded before the outbreak was got under. The damage was not extensive.

An appeal is made to the foreign residents of Yokohama to send aid in the shape of food, tinned milk and clothing to the poor people who have lost their little all through the Hakodate fire. We feel sure this appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

Fifty Chinese labourers who recently arrived at Kobe to be employed in railway construction will shortly return to their homes. Their entry in to Japan has been prohibited by the local government on the ground that their employment is not in conformity with an Imperial Edict regarding foreign labourers.

It is reported by the Japanese consul in Canton that silk business became brisk on enquiries appearing from Europe. During the week ending Aug. 31st, three thousand bales were sold to foreign traders. There is no definite report as to the summer crop but the yield is generally believed to be about seven thousand bales.

Owing to the big fire, the prices of commodities and the wages of workmen have gone up remarkably in Hakodate. The wages of a carpenter range between *yen* 4 and 5 per day. Matting which hitherto could be bought at *yen* 1.20 or 1.30 per piece has now risen to *yen* 4 on the average. Cleaned rice costs *yen* one per 3-quarters of a bushel.

A Hongkong telegram says that on the morning of Aug. 29th, the British cruiser *Flora* went ashore near the Gundel (?) Rock and sustained severe damage. H.M.S. *Flora*, which is referred to in this telegram, recently sailed to Singapore for reliefs brought out by H.M.S. *Crescent* and after changing crews was to have left the Straits on Aug. 24th for Hongkong.

Some interesting details are given in a Civil Service supplementary estimate concerning the expenses of the recent Colonial Conference. The original estimate was £6,000, but this was later revised to £8,200, and finally, owing to the number of guests being increased and the period of the Colonial Premiers' stay lengthened, an additional sum of £2,200 was required, bringing the total to £10,400.

Kano Riozo, twenty-nine years old, of Koraibashi-dori 1 chome, Osaka, who is said to be a graduate of a Higher Commercial School, is being prosecuted on charges of having exported Japanese pictures of an immoral character to England in co-operation with three foreigners residing in London. This says the *Kobe Herald*, appears to be the man of whose doings complaint was recently made some days ago.

The death is announced in London of Mr. J. W. Pakeman, who will be remembered by many travellers to India and the East as the genial and obliging head of the passenger department of the P. and O. Company. He had been in the service of the Company for over fifty years, and for the greater part of the time was in charge of the passage department, until his retirement, two years ago, at the age of seventy.

Koyama Rokunosuke, who may be remembered by some of our readers in connexion with the Shimonoseki Treaty, during the negotiation of which he attacked Li Hung-chang, the Chinese Envoy, and who has since then been detained at the Abashiri Jail, in Hokkaido, under sentence of penal servitude for life, was temporarily released on August 25th and at once left for Tokyo. He is still, however, under police surveillance. When the Empress Dowager died the term of his punishment was reduced in consequence of good con-

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duct. He will live at the house of a well-known *toshi* named Ito Nitaro, in Majima-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

H. E. Chang Ying-t'ang, Assistant Imperial Resident at Lhassa, is reported to have arrived at Simla, India, armed with full powers to conclude an Anglo-Tibetan Commercial Treaty.

As a carriage conveying a lady and a gentleman was proceeding along the Bluff road, about five o'clock on Friday afternoon, the horse got beyond control and bolted down Jackson's Hill. Halfway down it left the road and plunged over the bank. In its fall the carriage was badly smashed up and the *betto* received severe injuries, but the horse and the lady and gentlemen escaped anything worse than a shock.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that £22,000,000 of the first and second 6-per cent bonds, which were issued during the war, will be redeemed on Sept. 10th through the branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank in London, New York, Paris and Berlin. A portion of the loan will be liquidated with conversion bonds in accordance with the request of holders. The cash payments will not exceed ten million pounds sterling.

The negotiations between the Kobe municipality and the Mitsui Bank for the former's proposed loan of a million *yen*, which the city has to pay to the Department of Finance in September as a portion of the expenditure needed in the harbour improvement scheme, have been settled. The Kobe branches of the Mitsu Bishi, First, Sumitomo, and Naniwa Banks have consented to take up certain portions of the loan through the Mitsui Bank. The interest is fixed at 6 per cent. and the loan will be redeemed within two years.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's new steamer *Tenyo Maru* will be launched at 11.30 a.m. on Sept. 14th at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki. The ship is built of stell and is 100 A 1 at Lloyds' and in accordance with the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law. She is 550 feet in length, 63 feet beam, and 38.6 feet in depth. The gross tonnage is 18,725 tons, and the net tonnage, 13,500 tons. For the engines the turbine system has been adopted. She is of 16,850 indicated horse powers, and her speed will be 19 knots.

During August, transactions in raw silk in Yokohama were as follows:—

	Filature. bales.	Re-reels. bales.	Orikaishi. bales.	Sundry. bales.
Stock on Aug. 1st	10,375	1,610	988	3
Brought from country during August...	19,131	4,279	2,946	104
Sold to foreign traders	13 229	1,145	2,137	—
Export by Japanese traders.	8,196	1,771	115	—
Returned to country	368	23	17	12

According to a silk expert, business is brisker than ever it has been before in Yokohama.

The war of science against consumption, the great white plague, is chronicled with the most scrupulous detail in an appendix to the second interim report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis just issued. It is a huge Blue-book of over 700 pages, and is filled from beginning to end with the results of many thousands of experiments on animals, conducted, chiefly by Dr. A. Stanley Griffith, at the Walpole and Blythwood Farms, near Stansted, Essex. All sorts of animals have been used for the experiments—goats, pigs, monkeys, dogs, cats, rats, mice, hedgehogs, rabbits, and lemurs—and, in order to prevent human suffering, they have been inoculated with deadly consumption virus, obtained from consumptive cattle. The first animals were inoculated on May 6, 1902. In the first nine months twenty cattle, four pigs, six monkeys, and over 300 luckless guineapigs were inoculated and reported on. Through all the five years the experiments have been conducted with wonderful care. It was found that monkeys were especially susceptible to the bacillus taken from diseased cattle, and it is not proposed to conduct any more experiments with these. The chief result of this wonderful commission, as reported early this year, has been to combat Dr. Koch's famous theory that it is impossible to transmit consumption from cattle to human beings. The commissioners found that this is possible, and that diseased milk is the commonest source of the dreadful scourge of consumption.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Edinburgh University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws *in absentia* upon Dr. William Bayard, of St. John, the oldest living graduate of the university and the oldest living medical practitioner in all Canada. "In 1837, I received my degree," said Dr. Bayard, "so I have been in practice for seventy years, for I still attend some of my old patients."

More than 5 per cent. of all the United States pensioners whose pensions were paid at the Boston agency died during the year ending June 30, 1907, and it is assumed that this proportion held good throughout the country. Pensioners on rolls of the Boston agency at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1906, were 59,973, and on June 30, 1907, 59,236, showing a net loss of 737.

Mosquitoes are said to be responsible for the depletion of the ranks at Fort Lawton. They cause men to desert, they discourage men who desire to enlist, and they make things uncomfortable for everything and everybody in connection with the fort, including the mules. Dogs are often on the verge of madness through the pernicious activity of these little pests. The men say they would rather have Pharaoh's locusts any time than the insects that make New Brunswick famous.

Passing through New Jersey on August 5th, on an express bearing them to Utica, were 123 girl converts to Mormonism. They are ticketed and checked, herded and guarded. Eighteen missionaries, including four old men who were intimates of Brigham Young, are in charge of the party. Avoiding New York, the Mormon agents found it possible to land shipload after shipload of their foreign recruits at Boston without attracting public attention. No fewer than twelve steamships have come in since January 1st last, bearing parties of New Mormons. The records show 1200 arrivals in seven month.

The Navy Department at Washington has received a mail report of the accident aboard the cruiser *Colorado*, at Chefoo, on June 22. The muzzle of the right-hand gun in the forward eight-inch turret, was blown off while firing at a target at 550 yards. Some of the fragments struck the forecastle, but only such damage as the ship's crew could repair was inflicted. No one was injured. One of the pieces of the bursted gun struck the other eight-inch gun, which upon examination was found to be cracked. It is not known whether the crack resulted from the flying fragments, or whether the damage was done by the firing of the gun.

Dr. Kunz, the well-known authority on precious stones, is quoted as vouching for the genuineness of the diamonds recently discovered in Arkansas. Dr. Kunz is said to be fully satisfied than an American diamond field has at length been discovered. "This peculiar formation," he said, "is volcanic rock of igneous stock, very similar to that of the South African diamond mines. In extent it covers about 100 acres; the stones, however, have all been found in an area some five acres in extent between two dikes, where a roadway has cut up the decomposed rock. Last reports place the total number of stones discovered at 130. Many are white and of good water, while others are yellow and some are brown. The two largest stones weigh six and one-half carats, one exceedingly fine and white and the other brown. Of earlier discoveries in Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, it has been found that the occurrence of the precious stone was so unusual that it probably could be traced to the deposit of a glacial moraine. Pike county is several hundred miles south of the glacier line, and there seems to have been no way for the stones to have appeared there, except that they are in their original places."

The probating of the will of Col. Thomas Snell is causing lively interest in Central Illinois and Northern Iowa, where he had property valued at nearly $2,000,000. Of five children, only one son, Richard Snell of Clinton, Ill., is living. Yet, Colonel Snell cut off this only son entirely. In fact, the entire estate is put in trust and is not to be distributed until twenty years after the death of the youngest heir. The youngest daughter of Mrs. William V. Dinsmore of San Jose, Cal., is the youngest heir at law and should she live until seventy years of age, the estate will remain in trust for twenty years longer than that, or ninety years. It is estimated that if the directions of the testator are carried out to the letter, and the estate not divided for seventy-five or one hundred years, it will, with its earnings, amount close to a billion dollars.

Reports by the savings banks of New York to the Banking Department of the State, covering the year ending June 30, exhibit results calculated to attract attention. The returns indicate a healthy growth in the main. The number of depositors increased 103 573 over the preceding year, and the aggregate resources, which amounted to $1,490,760,675, represented an augmentation of $46,316,183. On the other hand, it is noted that the increase in the aggregate deposits was only about $5,000,000 for the year, and that the amount withdrawn by depositors was $389,508,985, or $32,598,764 more than in the year before. The total surplus of the institutions was $95,743,206 at the end of the fiscal year 1907, as compared with $108,671,735 a twelve-month before, this shrinkage of $12,928,529 representing the decline in market values of the securities held.

There is still a golden harvest to be gathered from the gravels of the Klondyke valleys. The Government has completed an examination and survey of gold-bearing gravels of both high and low levels. It is estimated that in neighborhoods where gold is known to exist, and from which gold to the value of $94,750,000 has been taken by crude placer methods there remains $53,642,620, which may be recovered at a profit by hydraulic mining, dredging and other advanced methods of gold recovery. An examination was made by Geological Surveyor McConnell, assisted by Joseph Keefe, geologist, and F. H. McLaren and F. O'Farrell, topographers. The estimate does not cover the creeks on Indian River slope, which have produced gold to the value of $24,250,00, making the total output of the Yukon district $119,000,000 to date. It is estimated that there can be eight to ten millions of gold recovered from these gravels, making the certain future output of gravel gold from the Yukon over $63,000,000.

Professor Herbert Joseph Davenport, assistant professor of Political Economy at the University of Chicago, had a few things to say to his class in political economy on August 8, about Chinamen. He holds that there will be a time in the near econonic future when the Chinese race will be the dominant factor in all human affairs. There are only two things to do, midway students who heard him say, in order to stave off the yellow peril, Eat less and raise fewer children, he said. In no other way can the American people combat the forces of Chinese citizenship which will eventually encroach on the American people. "The Chinaman is inevitably destined to be the ruler of the world," he declared. After his class had mastered its surprise he continued, basing his arguments on the economic theory. "Bye and by the world's supply of food will be so lessened by increase of population that the survivor of these conditions will be the man who can exist on the least. This is pre-eminently the Chinaman. In the future it is fair to presume that the country's population

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will be so large that we shall fear to raise families—in fact, we won't dare to raise them—because there will be an insufficient food supply for their sustenance. Even the people who are grown up will have to curtail their food supply. Then the Chinaman will come in. He not only can subsist on less, but he can raise families—large ones—and these can live on the available food supply. The country may later be overrun with Chinese, and then the future of the white race will be doomed."

The legislatures of all but seven states convened this year in regular session. What the result has been may be fairly inferred from this compilation of bills offered and passed, made by the Dallas *News*:—

	Introduced.	Passed.
Colorado	928	225
Illinois	1,400	240
Iowa	007	240
Indiana	1,134	123
Kansas	1,241	437
Minnesota	2,131	562
Missouri	1,489	280
Nebraska	1 004	221
North Dakota	686	299
Pennsylvania	2,107	773
Rhode Island	448	142
South Dakota	664	267
Tennessee	2,084	601
Texas	1,046	135
Utah	586	92
Washington	825	267

Legislative activity in New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin swells the total of bills introduced to about 23,000 and of laws enacted to about 7,500. All told, probably not far from 50,000 bills were presented in the various legislatures this year, about a third of which became law.

No Catholic in the archdiocese of Milwaukee may hereafter be married after 5 o'clock in the evening in the winter or 6 o'clock in the summer; no Catholic may be married in a private house nor with anything but religious music, solos and duets being forbidden. Wholly Catholic weddings must take place in the church and mixed marriages in pastoral residences. These are some of the rules laid down in the "Hand-book for Catholic Parishioners of the Archdioces of Milwaukee," a 129-page booklet just issued by Archbishop S. T. Messmer. It is comprehensive in its scope. Intoxicating liquors are barred from picnics, fairs and other gatherings held for church purposes and sociables and card parties are forbidden on Saturdays and Sundays: and lectures on profane subjects, organ recitals, sacred concerts, stereopticon exhibitions and entertainments of a similar nature are strictly prohibited in churches. "To abstain from voting is always poor politics and often poor Christianity," says the archbishop in his hand-book, and he immediately proceeds to warn Catholics to "be on their guard against political candidates who are Catholic in name only, without practising their religion or who look only to political advancement and personal enrichment. Sooner elect a straight, outspoken Protestant of good Christian principle and fair intention than a Catholic with less religion and probably less principle."

KINDERGARTEN UNION OF JAPAN.

The first annual meeting of the Kindergarten Union of Japan was held in the Auditorium, Karuizawa, Aug. 14-15. 1907. The attendance was good, the sessions full, interesting and profitable. Several excellent papers were read and followed by discussion especially helpful to all. Superintendents and directors of Kindergartens and teachers in them will return to their work not only greatly benefitted by the first meeting, but will look forward with pleasant anticipation to the second, which the executive committee have decided shall be held in Karuizawa Aug. 12-13, 1908. The following is the programme for the sessions just closed.

August 14, 9.30 a.m.

I. Devotional
1 Reading of Scripture .....Miss. A. L. Howe
2 Opening Prayer.....Rev. D. W. Learned, D.D.
3 Singing, Kindergarten prayer song.....
....."Father we thank Thee for the night."
II. Secretary and Treasurer's Reports
III. Summary of the Annual Reports .....
.....Miss E. L. Rolman.
IV. Music Song.....Misses Nlase and Doon's Cunningham.
V. President's Address .....Miss A. L. Howe.
VI. Government Regulations for Kindergartens...
.....Mrs. D. W. Learned.
VII. Closing .....The Lord's Prayer.

August 15, 9.30 a.m.

I. Devotional.
1. Reading of Scripture.....Miss E. L. Rolman.
2. Prayer.....Rev. R. A. Thomson.
3. Singing, Kindergarten prayer song.....
....."Now before we work to-day."
II. Five minute Reports from Kindergartens.
III. Music, Instrumental.....Miss Shepard.
IV. Cost of establishing a Kindergarten.....
.....Miss A. L. Howe.
V. The Standard of Gifts and Colors.....
.....Mrs. H. Topping.
VI. General Disension.
1. Advisability of printing a Kingarten Magazine in Japanese...Mrs. D. W. Learned,
2. Kindergarten Pictures and their use.....
.....Mrs. Shepard.
3. Question of consulting the Sairinsha, Osaka, with a view to having them make Kindergarten supplies according to the standard adopted by the Union.
4. Kindergarten Music.....Mrs. E. W. Clement.
II. Closing. Prayer.

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE KINDERGARTEN UNION OF JAPAN.

The first annual report of the Kindergarten Union of Japan is at hand. It came to us fresh from the press and just in time for the Karuizawa August meeting.

The report is nicely gotten up, neatly bound and well illustrated with pictures of different kindergarten buildings, graduating classes, training schools and pupils. We find the report beautiful, very complete and valuable indeed.

A glance at the contents shows us here is the information necessary for getting acquainted with the kindergarten work represented by the members of the Union.

First in order are the names and addresses of the officers and executive committee, following these the membership list, which consists of twenty active and seven assistant members; may the number speedily increase.

The report contains an interesting account of the organization of the Union at Karuizawa, Aug 28, Sept. 3, 1906. The reason for the formation of the Union is given and the purpose, "that of co-operation among the foreign kindergartens of Japan for increasing efficiency in their work for the little children."

The constitution and by-laws, of which much might be said in praise, are also included.

But what will claim our attention most and hold it longest, are the reports from the different kindergartens and training schools, found here and there from Kiushiu in the south to the Hokkaido in the north.

In response to a call from the corresponding secretary, twenty one superintendents wrote telling of the work under their care. In some places as at Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Ueda, Shinshiu, those in charge report not merely one but two or three kindergartens. Thus we find a total of thirty-two kindergartens and five training schools in the Union.

The report contains accounts of the founding of these institutions, tells where they are located, the names of the founder and the present kindergartner, the board with which the latter is connected, and the training school in the home land from which she graduated.

The equipment for work, too, amount of ground, buildings, furnishing and Froebel materials are given. Indeed one starting a new kindergarten could obtain much valuable help from these reports. The number of children in the kindergartens vary. Some report thirty, others forty, fifty—some a still larger number. Altogether we estimate, there must be at least fifteen hundred little people under daily Christian influence and teaching. Dear fellow workers, is not this fact encouraging? Every morning as we meet our own circle of bright-faced children let us be helped by the thought that there are so many other Christian kindergartens, where the little people love to come, and where they are not only made happy for the day, but also started right for life in this world and the world everlasting.

These facts should be sufficient to spur us on in the work, without looking for the other and great results contained in the reports. However the modesty of the writers when speaking of their own work is so marked, I had almost said their chief characteristic, that one must read between the lines and take into consideration numbers, dates and figures to gain anything like a correct idea of the wonderful things being done for and with the little people in our mission kindergartens. Yet notwithstanding the modesty of the supervisors, the brevity of many reports and underestimates, one feels sure they have made, still there are so many good things to be told. We are at a loss which to mention first.

All will be glad to know our kindergartens stand well in the estimate of Japanese educators. The heads of normal schools, seem to regard our methods and work worthy of study, by sending their training classes to make observations of the same. Well do we remember the times, when the principal of the normal school in Tokyo and a class of twenty or more have come in upon us of a morning. In their eagerness to hear and see, they would surround the circle and afterward press into the class rooms to observe the table work. They were interested and pleased and showed it in their manner and the many questions asked.

There are kindergartens in the union for different classes of society, some for the poorest, others for the middle and official classes. Even royalty itself is reached, for the children of the Crown Prince are being trained by Taka Adachi San, an enthusiastic kindergartner, and quite recently, a member in our training school in Tokyo.

The children are helped and benefitted not only while they are in the kindergarten, but after they have entered the public schools; where they are well spoken of and usually are the honor pupils (Yuto) in their classes.

We see from the reports, and note it with great pleasure and satisfaction, that a large proportion of children continue to attend the Sunday School after graduation from the kindergarten and that a number from the older institutions are now members of the church.

Again we are told that kindergartens everywhere prove an effective means of opening homes, starting Sunday Schools, mothers meetings, Bible classes and Evangelistic work without end. Different supervisors agree in saying that parents often receive the good influences through their children when they would not from the missionary. These little ones so happy in the kindergarten are messengers of light and joy in their homes, where they prepare the way for the Christian teachers, obtain for them a warm welcome and, later on, hearty cooperation in the work.

Again we ascertain through the influence of the kindergarten that prejudice against Christianity in many places is being broken down, individuals helped, family life made better, neighborhoods improved, the progress of disease stayed and communities elevated.

An instance of this kind is found in a kindergarten located in what is known as darkest Kyoto, so-called because of the dense moral darkness there. The director says here the children of the very poor are taught manners and the much needed "love one another" doctrine. At this place too, fathers attend the mother's meetings.

Another example is the ten *rin* kindergarten in Kobe. This was opened especially for poor children. It is said the children as they first came were dirty, unkempt, covered with sores, sometimes from head to foot. Almost all had eye trouble of a more or less serious character.

This kindergarten is now a little more than thirteen years old. During that time great improvement has taken place in the ten *rin* neighborhood. Now eye trouble and skin diseases are the exception among the older pupils. We are told during times of epidemics of cholera and plague the little kindergarteners and their families have been wonderfully exempt. Indeed so marked has been the improvement in this respect, that it is often commented upon by Japanese and foreigners.

In other cases, especially among the better classes, the results of the work are not so clearly seen. They can only be known in a general way. But as one director writes, when child after child is sent from the same family, and the waiting list is ever far in excess of the accommodations, those in charge feel that the kindergarten is being blessed, and are sure that in God's own time there will be a gathering in of the harvest from the seed so faithfully sown day by day in the hearts of the little ones.

Kindergartens are rapidly increasing in number, and the demand for trained kindergarteners so great that five Christian training schools have been opened in as many different cities. The oldest one is the Glory Training School at Kobe. This was started in 1889, with Miss A. S. Howe, our honored president, as principal. The others are the Baptist Training School in Tokyo, the Methodist institutions at Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Ueda, Shinshiu.

Numbers are not always given in the reports but we gather, from the very first until now, something like eighty trained kindergarteners have graduated from the different schools, and that there are forty or more in training at the present time.

Most of these kindergarteners are teaching in this land. One or two are helping to start kindergartens in China. Some have been or still are in America taking an extended course of study. Others have married and gone from the kindergarten but, as one

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puts it "are helping in beautiful home making" in Japan.

There are many calls for our kindergartens. Christian teachers are most acceptable everywhere, and the supply is always far less than the demand.

We trust that a still larger number of the graduates from our girls' schools will give themselves to kindergartening and work for the little children.

Respectfully submitted, EVA S. ROLMAN.

Karuizawa, August 14th, 1907.

KARUIZAWA ATHLETICS.

The following report of the Karuizawa Young People's Tennis Club and Out-door Gymnasium for last season and also the Treasurer's report of the K.T.C. has been handed to us for publication.

Karuizawa, August, 28, 1907.

The following is my Report of Receipts and Disbursements of Funds collected in the summer of 1906 in Karuizawa on behalf of the Young People's Tennis Club, the Children's Out-door Gymnasium, and of the enlargement of K.T.C. Grand Stand.

In making this report I wish to thank the givers in the Community for their unfailing kindness and splendid generosity in providing these three much needed and long wished for improvements. Those who gave may have the satisfaction of having added a feature to our summer resort that makes it unique among all other such places in Japan, so far as I have heard, The Young People are provided for. The movement was practically unanimous, not more than five who were approached refused to give. The names are given in the order of subscription except that the ladies come first: Miss Froste, Mrs. Lloyd; Messrs Mac Arthur, Seymour, Chappell, Dening Parrott, Emberson, Pedley, Goodrich, Cowan, Gubbins, Forrest, McNair, Dunning, Reifsnider, Woodworth, Wyckoff, Pierson, Learned, Oltmans, Lampe, Steiner, Steadman, Faust, Stirwalt, Brokaw, Landis, A Friend, Harris, Gorbold, Newton, Guy, Stevens, Murphy, Sale, Jones, Cain, Brand, Smith, Winn, A. D. Hail, Scudder, B.C., Thwaites, Harrington, Van Horne, G. M. Fisher, Burgess, Buyer, Hibbard Bros. Phelps, C. H. Ross, Gleason, Edwards, Gerhard, Allen, Soper, C. H. Fisher, Fretz, Clement, Hagin, A. Friend, Merrifield, Demning, Waller, Evans, Maynard, J. M. Davis, Olds, Tresize, Langsdorf, A. Friend, McGinnis, Cunningham, Nichols, Hennigar, Weaver, Madden, Cady, Coulson, and Frazar.

Total Subscriptions	215.00
Sale of wire netting to K.T.C.	1.20
Temporary loan from K.T.C. for swings and seats	30.00
Total Receipts up to Aug. 20th when the work was brought to a standstill by the organisation of the K.A.A.	246.20

Expenditures: K. J. T. Courts 35.80; Netting 61.59; Nets 11.84;

Two Swings 27.16; Three Saws 5.75; Ten Benches 12.00; Four Net Poles 4.80; Miscellaneous 4.235; Grand Stand enlargement 60.00

Total Expenditures 223.175

This left a debt of Yen 23.023 plus 3.875 mistake, total 26.90, due the K. T. C., also 50.00 cost of Y. P. Grand Stand, total 76.90 still to be raised when the accounts were turned over to the K. A. A. Owing to the lateness of the season the new Association decided it would be impossible to raise that sum of money so it voted to pay for the Y. P. Grand Stand out of the surplus turned over to them from the K. T. C. funds though they had raised Yen 4.00 before they ceased the struggle.

On learning this, the work of clearing off the debt was again voluntarily taken up as the whole business had been done from the start. The K. T. C. was in no sense responsible for the debt which belonged to the Public solely. Only those were approached who had not had a chance to contribute, and again there was a ready response. The names of the contributors to the debt were: The Misses Scripps, Howe, Barrows, Cozad, Whitcomb, Keen, DeForest, Aldrich, 32 East, Dr. Reed, Case, Hail, DeWolf, Russell, Soper, Garvin, Riddell, Nott; Mesdames Kirby, Bowden, H. B. Miller, Austin, Nitobe, Learned, Walker, Neville, Komor, Messrs Cobb, J. C. Ross, Borden, C. S. Davison, Gray, McWilliams, J. C. Davison, Morton, Leland, Bowles, Moule, Pettus, Vincent, Dr. Maxwell, Wilkinson, Ashmore, Erskine, Hondelink, 31 East, Igleheart, J. E. Hail, Dr. Hayes, McCaleb, Reischauer, Brokaw, Holbrook, Blebley, Painter, J. E. J., Hart, Howard, Slade, Morse, Nevin, and Newell.

Total sum raised from the above named persons	92.00
From and though H. J. Bennett	5.00=97.00

Expenditures of this sum were: 76.90 pd. A.A. Treas.

Rent of 134 tsubo of land north of court No. 4 for the Children's Gym	3.02
For taking up Swings etc. 2.50; Incidentals 6.08; Bal. pd. Murray	8.50=97.00

Respectfully yours, C. M. CADY.

It has been thought by several that the Members of the old Karuizawa Tennis Club would like to know how much it cost to run the club last year. The following is an outline of Receipts and Expenses up to the end of Aug. and the balance turned over to the Karuizawa Athletic Association at that time.

(I give the totals as they appeared on the Treas. books, though really both sides were increased by 15.00 *yen* as a mere matter of book keeping, there is therefore *a apparently* a discrepancy of 7.50 between the summarised statement of expenses in this report and the itemised account on the books, the transactions having been as follows:—First, 15.00 was paid for the whole lot containing courts 5 and 6; then this 15.00 was paid back by Dr. Slade, then a little less than half was rerented from Dr. Slade for Courts 5 and 6 for *yen* 7.50.)

Total Receipts from Fees, Taxes, Sale of old balls, etc	369.85*
Net Receipts from Welcome Entertainment	124.85
Grand Total	494.23

* This should be 7.50 *yen* less as explained above.

Expenditures:—

Paid to Dr. Langsdorf for Balls and Nets bo't in 1905	182.92
Care of Courts Nos. 1-4 up to Aug. 25th	87.95
Cost of Serving Tea for the Season	20.09
Cost of making Courts 5 and 6	52.80
Rent of new tennis grounds for one year (7.50) plus (7.50)	15.00
Rent of old tennis grounds for one year	10.00
Subscription to Auditorium, an "Ore" for Welcome Entertainment	10.00
Temporary loan to the K.J.T.C. for swings and seats	30.00
Miscellaneous expenses	10.55
Total expenses	419.31
Balance given by K.T.C. to K.A.A.	74.92
Total funds paid out	494.23

* To balance the *yen* 7.50 in Receipts as explained above.

From the above statement it will appear plain, I think, that the Welcome Entertainment was a mighty good thing for the finances of the last year of the K.T.C., for without it there would have been a debt of *yen* 49.46 instead of a Balance of *yen* 74.92. The Committee felt that in view of having received free of debt the new Club House from the Tennis Club of 1905 it could do no less than close the year at least without debt though it did start with a debt to one of its members of *yen* 182.92. The Committee also felt that the much needed enlarged seating capacity of its Grand Stand should be raised by public subscription as the enlargement was for the benefit of the public. The public evidently felt so too for the 60 *yen* needed was easily raised (not by the Committee for the Club as a Club had absolutely nothing to do with it) in connection with the movement of the Public on behalf of the Children and Young People, so generous was the response to the unofficial appeal; nevertheless, the Committee wish here to express its gratitude to those who so heartily made the enlargement possible. It also wishes to thank most heartily its predecessor, the K.T.C. of 1905 and those individuals who built and turned over to the Club of 1906 the very convenient Club House that stands between the two Grand Stands and which adds so much to the comfort of not only the Club members but also of the public who share its hospitality. It pays even in dollars and cents to acknowledge one's "benefits and mercies" and evidently the continuation of that "open handed" hospitality which has always been the dominant attitude of the K.T.C. from the very first, met the reward pronounced upon those who, having freely received, freely give. "Welcome!" has been the universal word of greeting to "all members of the Karuizawa Summer Community" by the Tennis Club and, let us hope and pray it may never be, as it ought not to be, any other form of greeting than that. C.M.C.

CHARITABLE COLLECTIONS.

Governor Sufu, of the Kanagawa Prefecture, has issued regulations dealing with persons who intend to collect money and goods for charitable purposes. The regulations came into force on August 27th.

Art. 1.—These regulations shall apply to all those who collect money or goods by donation for festivals, educational, charitable and other purposes, and also through means of theatrical performances and other similar arrangements. Collections which are under special control of other laws or regulations are excepted.

Art. 2.—The present regulations shall not be applied to the collection of money by Government offices or juridical persons after accidental distresses, etc.

Art. 3.—The collection of money or goods is limited to the jurisdiction of the police office concerned, and permission must be obtained from that office; otherwise permission must be obtained from the prefectural government office.

Art. 4.—In the application asking for the foregoing permission, the following items must be set forth.

1.—The applicant's name, native place, place of residence, age, and general record of his antecedents. In the case of presenting an application through a representative, the power-of-attorney must be attached to the letter.

2.—The purpose for which the collection of money or goods is made.

3.—Means to be adopted in collecting money or goods.

4.—The amount of money or the quantity of the goods to be collected.

5.—The extent of the area where the money or goods are to be collected.

6.—The period during which the collection is to be carried out.

In the case of an application being presented by a juridical person, its appellation, the place where its office is situated, and the name of its representative, must be described, and the regulations of the society must be attached to the application.

Art. 5.—When any alteration occurs in the foregoing article, the change must be notified to the government office concerned, with the reason, and farther permission must be obtained.

Art. 6.—If any person or body who has obtained such permission desires to employ persons to make collection, their names, native land and places of residence. Age, extent of area to which they are to attend and their antecedents must be notified to the government office and permission obtained.

Art. 7.—When the time of the collection has expired, a statement of accounts, etc., must be presented to the government office within ten days.

Art. 8—In all cases where collections are made the facts must not be exaggerated and contributions must not be enforced from any one.

Art. 9.—The authorities may examine at any time the letters, books, etc., regarding the collection, and shall issue an order if necessary.

Art. 10.—If there is any infringement of these regulations or any anxiety lest the collection shall injure the public peace permission will be cancelled.

Art. 11.—Any one who infringes these regulations will be punished with *Koryu* (police detention varying from one to ten days) or *Kwaryo* (a fine varying between *sen* 5 and *yen* 1.95).

Art. 12.—In the case of an infringement of the regulations by a juridical person, its representative will be held responsible.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WORK OF CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR—In your issue of the 28th inst. you mention a certain letter of the Reverend Father Alexandre Bron appearing in the *Etude*, in which he finds fault with the missionaries of the Holy Roman Church in the Orient.

It is quite true that you very properly and politely demurred from the statements of the Reverend Father, for which all fair minded foreigners must thank you in their hearts, even of they are too modest to speak out in meeting. Disclaiming any sympathy with any distinctly Roman doctrine, and in the interests of truth only, I would venture to suggest that a nearer acquaintance with the Mission to the Japanese would bring out the facts that the Roman clergy are the only set of foreigners who are able to be in any real sense spiritual pastors to the people for any extended period, that in point of numbers their converts are almost, if not quite, half the whole number of Christians; that they more than any other missionaries place their sacred calling before all other considerations, and none of them are found in secular occupations; if here and there a little language teaching is done, a close scrutiny will reveal the deep religious purpose, all the more powerful because so carefully concealed, and always ultimately successful.

Who penetrate more deeply into the interior?

Who are more successful in acquiring the language?

Who are more in touch with the people through the sympathy that polite people naturally feel for each other?

Who have placed the greatest number of names on the roll of martyrs in Japan?

Who aroused us to help the famine sufferers in the N.E.?

Who was the only foreigner that perished in the seismic wave that swept the coast of Iwate?

Who care for the lepers?

Seven-eighths of the people still live in the villages and farming communities of the interior, only one in

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four hundred has been converted to any form of Christian faith, and the converts often find it difficult to conceal the desire to see their teachers sail away, for home.

Under all the circumstances it seems to your humble servant that we need the Roman clergy to set the pace for the rest of us.

Perhaps after all the letter of the good French father was merely intended to draw us out. If so this protest is perhaps a work of supererogation, and you are under no obligation whatever to insert it, but if from your natural goodness of heart you do put it in print, I beg that you use whatever influence you may have with the French fathers to induce them to let the rest of us know something more about their work and methods.

To instruct the ignorant is one of the spiritual works of mercy. It is all very well to write home in French, but we want to see something more in the *Japan Mail* from time to time about the details of their work in the interior. Yours, etc,

ROTAN.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE AT KOBE.

As was foreshadowed in the statements published in our last issue, said the *Kobe Herald* of Sept. 2nd, the question which unfortunately arose between the Committee appointed by the community and the Salvation Army with regard to the Seamen's Institute has been amicably settled, the Army fully withdrawing its claim that the belongings of the Institute were its own property. The officials of the Salvation Army frankly recognised that the terms of the resolution passed at the time of the handing over of the Institute by the community, of which they had been unaware until Saturday morning, put a different aspect on the matter, and later on that day Commissioner Estill at Tokyo, sent the following telegram to Superintendent Dodd:—"Consider Committee's action extremely arbitrary. Date of transfer of Institute is a matter of convenience of both parties. Furniture could have been discussed in a friendly manner. We should have yielded immediately shown we held Institute in trust for the community. Hand over the control; remain in the house. Show this to the Committee.—Commissioner."

This telegram was considered at a meeting of the Committee at the British Consulate this morning, and at noon the Rev. J. W. Platt and Mr. C. Crowther, on behalf of the Committee, proceeded to the Institute to take over the premises in accordance with the notice sent to Superintendent Dodd on Saturday. No further difficulty arising, Captain Dodd at once signed the following document:—

"I, Horace Dodd, Superintendent of the Seamen's Institute, an officer of the Salvation Army, in conformity with the instructions of Commissioner Estill, the chief officer of the Army in Japan, do hereby at noon of the 2nd day of September hand over to the Committee, appointed by the community of Kobe to receive the same, the Seamen's Institute, which has been held in trust by the Army since Aug. 9, 1903, and do hereby undertake to submit by Sept. 10, full and complete inventory of all furnishings and properties of the Institute at present in use, as acquired at time of transfer or during the Army's management.

"I further undertake to submit by the 10th inst. a full and complete statement of accounts up to midday of Sept. 2, 1907, and to hand over to the Committee any and all balance of funds as shown by said accounts.

"The residence of myself and family or any other officers of the Army within the premises of the Institute after noon of 2nd September, as per invitation of the Committee, and during period of accounting, shall in no way prejudice the complete restitution of the Institute, which is hereby undertaken, to the community of Kobe."

The members of the Committee thereupon expressed their gratification that the misunderstandings which had arisen had been satisfactorily settled, and Captain Dodd suitably responded, the matter thus coming to an amicable end.

DEATH OF MR. RIZZETTI.

It is with sincere regret, said the *Kobe Herald* of Sept. 3th that we announce the death at the International Hospital yesterday evening at 6 40 of Mr. Alessandro Rizzetti, who for many years has filled the arduous position of Bandmaster here. For some time past Mr. Rizzetti has been in a very poor state of health,—largely due, if we mistake not, to anxiety over financial matters, but his friends felt confident that a rest and short sojourn in the hills would restore him to his usual strength and good spirits. Unfortunately this optimistic forecast proved illusory and when he returned from Arima, rather more than three weeks ago, it was perceived that the trouble was more serious than had been generally suppose. By the advice of his friends Mr. Rizzetti then entered the International Hospital, where, needless to say, he has since received all that the best medical skill and trained nursing could do for him. Mr. Rizzetti, who, despite educational disadvantages, was undoubtedly a musician of exceptional capacity—his success in training numerous bandsmen during past years sufficiently attests this—has been a resident of Kobe for upwards of 15 years, and during the whole of that time he has done very much more than his share in contributing to the enjoyment of people here. In the face of exceptional difficulties, despite severe and repeated discouragements, Bandmaster Rizzetti stood to his post and, by his ill-requited devotion to his favourite art, won the esteem and friendship of many here. His ability in training Japanese bandsmen was exceptional. Mr. Rizzetti, if we mistake not, came to Japan about 20 years ago in the U. S. S. *Monocacy* and, on being discharged from the double-ender which used to be so familiar to many an old resident, settled for a short time in Yokohama and then came down here where he has ever since remained. In the death of Alessandro Rizzetti Kobe has lost a good and faithful servant, whose merits the public may possibly not have quite fully, recognised. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

RACING.

London, August 30.

The Great Yorkshire Stakes have resulted as follows: Wuffy 1, Babiani 2, The Page 3.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A semi-official statement issued at St. Petersburg denies the newspaper report that Russia has secretly agreed to make Japan further concessions in northern Manchuria, among others the inclusion of the Sungari Valley in Japan's sphere of influence.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Parliament has been prorogued. The King's Speech from the Throne said the relations with Foreign Powers continue friendly and it was trusted that the Hague conference would result in agreements tending to mitigate the evils of war and secure the peace of the world. His Majesty had reviewed the home fleet and been profoundly impressed by the efficient condition of the ships and the fine bearing and discipline of the officers and men. Referring to the visit of Prince Fushimi, the King said he was much gratified by receiving the visit of His Imperial Highness "who was sent on a special mission by my ally the Emperor of Japan to convey His Imperial Majesty's thanks for the Order of the Garter."

CRICKET.

Later.

The following are latest returns of county cricket: Lancashire beat Derby at Manchester by one wicket; Leicestershire beat Essex by 8 wickets at Leicester; Gloucester beat Hampshire by two wickets at Bournemouth; the Middlesex Kent match at Lord's was drawn and Yorkshire beat Sussex at Brighton by 5 wickets.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

It is reported from Georgetown (British Guiana) that the Governor has announced that regret was expressed to President Castro for the violation of Venezuelan territory by Capt. Calder and the gum seized had been returned.

BRAZIL'S NEW WARSHIPS.

Brazil has ordered three battleships and two cruisers from the Armstrong and Vickers-Maxim Companies.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The protocol modifying the Sugar Convention, which had been drafted by the Brussels commission and been accepted by the Powers, has been signed at Brussels.

THE "JENA" DISASTER.

A voluminous report of the commission of enquiry appointed by the French Senate ascribes the *Jena* disaster to spontaneous combustion of powder but says that in reality the direct cause of the disaster was the lack of cooperation in the Navy and the antagonism between various branches of the service. The report censures the naval artillery authorities for their remissness in fixing responsibility and condemns the administrative anarchy prevailing.

SINGAPORE AND ITS QUAYS.

London, August 29

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Claude Hay drew attention to the opposition of the merchants of Singapore to the construction of the Teiu Kayer quay.

The Colonial Secretary, Lord Elgin, said the question had been fully considered, the proposals approved, and the contract made for carrying out the work.

JAPANESE DECORATION FOR PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

At Paris Mr. Kurino, Japanese Ambassador, ceremoniously presented the insignia of the Order of the Chrysanthemum to President Fallières, who, in thanking the Ambassador for the gift, said he was convinced the Franco-Japanese Treaty would conduce to the cordial relations of the two countries and the peace of the world.

STUDY OF COTTON-GROWING.

A special commission from the republic of Colombia will shortly arrive in Great Britain for the study among other things of cotton-growing in the British Empire with a view to cotton-growing in Colombia.

The commission visits Ceylon, the Straits, and Japan.

WEST AFRICAN COTTON.

One thousand and fifty bales of West African cotton were landed at Liverpool yesterday. This is a record shipment.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recommended the clergy not to celebrate "deceased wife's sister" marriages.

UNSETTLED MOROCCO.

News from Tangier says a garrison has been ordered to Fez.

The British Consulate has warned British residents to proceed to specified places in the suburbs in case the town is attacked.

Europeans from Fez have arrived at Laraiche (El Araische), and report that the Moors of the capital were clamouring for a holy war when they left.

JAPANESE AND THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

London, August 31.

The Oriental Exclusion Leagues of the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada are planning a convention at which delegates from every League will be present.

INCREASE IN PRICE OF COAL.

A rise in the price of coal is generally announced simultaneously with a five per cent. increase of wages. This is due to the extraordinary demand, especially by foreign countries, and to the shortage of miners.

CRICKET.

Essex has beaten Northamptonshire at Northampton by eight wickets.

BRIDGE DISASTER IN QUEBEC.

Sixty-one workmen have been killed at Quebec through the collapse of a section, 1,800 feet long, of the centre span of a rail-

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way bridge in course of construction. The accident was due to a construction train working on the bridge.

THE "COMMONWEALTH."

Later.

The repairs to the *Commonwealth* (which recently stranded at Lamlash) will occupy three months.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

Prince George of Greece has been betrothed to Princess Marie Bonaparte.

MOONLIGHTING.

Armed Moonlighters attacked a house at Athenry and fired at the windows. The police patrol returned the fire. There were no arrests.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN "ENTENTE."

London, September 1.

The Anglo-Russian agreement was signed at St. Petersburg to-day. Ratifications will be exchanged shortly, when the terms will be published.

THE ST. LEGER.

London, September 2.

The St. Leger betting is 5 to 4 on Woolwinder, 8 to 1 against Roi Herode.

MOROCCO.

There is a panic in Tangier. A special steamer to-day conveys many families to Algeciras. Many Europeans are sending their families next week.

CRICKET.

London, September 2.

The South Africans, playing at Bath, beat Somerset by 358 runs.

Surrey beat Kent at the Oval by an innings and thirteen runs.

Sussex beat Gloucestershire at Hastings by four wickets.

PERSIAN PREMIER ASSASSINATED.

Reuter's agent at Teheran wires that Atabeg Azram, the Premier, was shot dead on Saturday when leaving Parliament.

NATIVE RISING IN WEST AFRICA.

A cable from Mossamedes, Angola, West Africa, says that the Portuguese defeated 7,000 rebel natives near Rocades, inflicting heavy loss. The Portuguese had forty killed and wounded.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.

Later.

Twenty passengers have been injured in a railway collision at Bowness, on the borders of Westmoreland.

EFFECT OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

The papers welcome the Anglo-Russian agreement as further securing the peace of the world, though it in nowise imperils an *entente* like the Anglo-French.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the former spheres of activity in Persia are abolished, Russia making concessions, whereby Northern Persia is opened to British commercial enterprises, Great Britain making similar concessions in Southern Persia.

THE DOCKERS STRIKE AT ANTWERP.

London, September 3.

The dockers' strike at Antwerp is extending. It has now been proceeding for many weeks and has disorganized the shipping industry. There have been serious disturbances and much damage to property. Many English strike-breakers have been injured.

THE ANCHOR STROKE.

A special meeting of the Billiard Association has been held, at which it was decided to abolish the anchor stroke.

DEATH OF COLONEL FITZGEORGE.

Colonel Sir A. Fitzgeorge, third son of the late Duke of Cambridge, has died at Lucerne.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

London, September 3.

At the inquest held on the victims of the shooting at Belfast during the riots, Major Thackeray, who ordered the firing, declared that the troops were confronted with the alternative of firing or running away.

SOLDIERS MUTINY.

It is reported from Pretoria that the field troop of the Engineers, while proceeding to Orangia, mutinied owing to the treatment they received from their officer. They slashed the saddlery. A troop of the Queen's Bays was requisitioned and the men were re-escorted to Pretoria.

RAISULI'S TERMS.

Later.

Reuter's agent at Tangier reports that the British Legation has received letters from Sir Harry Maclean, which are understood to notify Raisuli's terms.

MURDERS ON THE RAND.

There is a recrudescence of outrages among the Chinese on the Rand. Occupants of lonely houses have been assaulted and one killed. Twenty-three murders have occurred on the Rand since August, and these are mostly ascribed to the Chinese.

MOROCCO.

London, September 4.

The Spanish Government in agreement with France, has decided to send troops to Tangier, Tetuan, Laranche, and Teltazar to protect the Europeans pending the organization of a police force.

During a reconnaissance on Sunday, five miles from Casa Blanca, the enemy charged in strength. They were repulsed but continued vigorously to harass the French as they retired.

PLAGUE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

There have been three cases of plague in San Francisco.

THE COST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

London, September 4.

Some American papers are agitating for the sale of the Philippines. Statistics are published showing that they have already cost the United States eighty millions sterling.

STRANDING OF THE "COMMONWEALTH."

As a result of the courtmartial held to enquire into the stranding of H.M.S. *Commonwealth* at Lamlash, Captain Browning was found guilty of default, but not of negligence, and was reprimanded.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE C.P.R.

Later.

A Canadian Pacific Railway train bound to Toronto has been derailed. Five were killed and a number injured.

THE ANTWERP DISTURBANCES.

There have been serious disturbances in connection with the dockers' strike at Antwerp. Six persons, including women and children, have been shot by the police. Twenty-five policemen were wounded. Piles of timber lying on the quays were soaked in paraffin and fired by the strikers. The firemen had much difficulty in extinguishing the flames.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT COMPOSER.

London, September 5.

The death is announced of Mr. E. H. Grieg, the well-known composer, who was born at Bergen in 1843 of Scottish ancestry, his grandfather and father having been British Consuls at Bergen.

SHIPPING COMBINATION AGAINST STRIKES.

An international conference of British and continental shipping federations will be held in London in October with a view to combined resistance against strikes.

CASA BLANCA.

It is reported from Casa Blanca that a strong reconnaissance was made on the 30th, which was heavily attacked on all sides six miles out. After several hours fighting the enemy was finally driven off and the camp regained.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

CANADA AND JAPAN.

San Francisco, August 28.

The Canadian Government is conducting negotiations with Japan so as to limit the number of Japanese entering their territory inspective of whether the immigrants come from Hawaii or from other places. The Canadian authorities propose to limit the number to five or six hundred each year. It is said that the influx of Japanese from Hawaii alone total several times the proposed number.

San Francisco, August 29.

Anti-Japanese movements are imminent in Canada. Mr. T. Nose, Japanese Consul-General in Ottawa, says that in the Canadian-Japanese convention which was concluded last year, it was stipulated that Japanese shall be permitted, as a privilege, to enter the Dominion in the same manner as Europeans. The proposed exclusion of Japanese will create a dispute between Japan, Canada, and Great Britain. The Japanese Government could not tolerate prejudicial treatment.

JAPANESE SEAL POACHERS.

A telegram from Alaska says that a number of Japanese landed on the Pribyloff islands and attacked the various villages. Subsequently, they robbed the villagers of their fish, etc. The American guards on the islands are insufficient to prevent the Japanese raids. The patrol ship *Rush* was destroyed. The Japanese left without meeting any obstruction.

NEW SHIPS.

Mr. Hoff, chairman of the naval committee in the Lower House, has said that he will introduce at the forthcoming session of Parliament, a proposal advising the construction of four battleships varying between 20,000 and 25,000 tons.

THE NEW SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

London, August 29.

Muley Hafid, the brother of the reigning Sultan of Morocco, who has been proclaimed at Mazagan, has issued an Edict, expressing a desire to maintain amicable relations with the various Powers. He urges the people to refrain from creating disturbances and to remain peaceful.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague.

Certain difficulties continue with regard to enumerating the subjects whereon the Powers are to submit to obligatory arbitration. It is understood, however, that an effort is on foot to draw up a formula which

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will bring into a new convention all the Powers prepared to submit to the obligatory arbitration principle without reservation.

A special meeting discussed the question mentioned yesterday and practically decided that the Conference had competence to deal with the subject.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

London, August 29.

The British Parliament was prorogued today.

The Bills to which the Royal assent has been given during the Session number sixty-two.

In the course of the Speech from the Throne, the King expressed gratification at the recent visit to England of H. H. Prince Fushimi, who was sent as "the special Envoy of our ally the Emperor of Japan."

At the close of the Session the Government's position is in no way affected. The Government's attack on the House of Peers has not progressed. Ministers hope to arouse the country during the autumn, especially in Scotland, by a series of meetings and open-air speeches. The country at present shows no signs of responding.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.

The Washington Chamber of Commerce has sent a reply to the letter received from Chambers of Commerce of Japan. The main feature of the American communication is that the recent steps adopted by the Californian people toward the Japanese were not the real wish of Americans as a whole. The majority of the American nation are desirous to treat the Japanese justly and impartially. In conclusion, the reply says that the Washington Chamber will exert their utmost efforts to maintain the friendship existing between the two nations.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS INTO NORTH AMERICA.

London, August 30.

New York wires that the Oriental exclusion leagues on the Pacific coast of Canada and America are arranging to hold a great meeting.

In British Columbia opponents of Asiatic immigration threaten to forcibly prevent the landing of Orientals. (Japanese have been of the greatest assistance in developing the country and the present panic is undoubtedly due to San Francisco agitators.)

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution deprecating the agitation as tending to embitter relations between Japan and America and opposing any legislation discriminating against the Japanese.

At Ottawa Mr. Consul Nosse states that Japanese immigration has been much exaggerated, the net immigration since the 1st of January being only 611.

THE HAGUE.

At the Hague animated proceedings took place in Committee with reference to obligatory arbitration. The possibility of ultimate agreement is indicated.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, September 1.

St. Petersburg reports that the negotiations for the Anglo-Russian agreement are practically concluded. The formal signature is expected to take place in a few days. It is understood that the publication of the text will be delayed for a short time, in order that it may be communicated beforehand to the interested Powers, so as to accentuate the fact that the agreement, while assuring the interests of the signatories is not directed against other Powers, also as a mark of international courtesy.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The third committee of the Hague Conference has unanimously adopted a regulation enjoining that before hostilities are commenced a declaration of war must be made, with a statement of reasons or an ultimatum. Neutrals must be immediately notified of the existence of a state of war.

CASA BLANCA.

Two thousand Arabs fiercely attacked but were driven off after two hours' fighting.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, September 2.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the Anglo-Russian agreement was signed yesterday. It is believed that it presages eventually a closer union between the two nations. The comments of the press are unquestionably favourable. The English Radical opposition is based upon the hypothesis that England thereby retards the constitutional regime in Russia. This causes surprise in Russia. The *Times*, recognizing Russia's preponderance in the north of Persia as unassailable, says that the agreement has assured British interests in the south of Persia, and the peace of Asia, and adds that the prospect of the eventual reduction of military expenditure in India is worth some sacrifice.

THE HAGUE.

The Committee's report with reference to submarine mines has been passed subject to reservations made by certain powers. The British proposal for prohibiting mines anchored in the high seas until the discovery of some method of rendering them innocuous, has been carried by 12 votes against Russia, Germany and Austria. America did not vote. Japan led the opposition to Russia's proposal to allow the use of mines as a temporary measure pending the discovery of some contrivance to make them innocuous. Admiral Shimamura pointed out that this proposal meant the unrestricted employment of uncontrolled engines of destruction for a series of years.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, August 31.

At a dinner given last evening by Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, Mr. Schwerin, Vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, said that the privileges given to the whites must be extended to the Japanese. Should the proposed expulsion of the Japanese be enforced, Japanese would have a right to recover their national reputation through proper measures. Mr. Irish (?) a prominent politician, said that Japan has become the Great Britain of the Orient. Americans must pay more attention to the position of the Japanese than they had done. The right of naturalization must be granted to the Japanese if requested. Americans must not mind what prejudiced people from other countries said regarding Japanese. Many more Japanese were needed in America to-day. This address was received with applause both by Americans and Japanese.

The Japanese fishing vessels *Kaio Maru* and *Nitto Maru*, which were in custody on suspicion of having engaged in poaching near Alaska without permission of America, have been acquitted after examination by the American Department of Justice.

Mr. Glass, vice-president of the Telephone Company, who was undergoing trial in connexion with the San Francisco city scandals, has been convicted of having bribed the Mayor and former municipal authorities. He will be sentenced to grave punishment.

As already reported, the Superintendent of the San Francisco Education Board lodged a petition in the California Supreme Court asking the Court "to give an order to the Mayor and city council to decide by votes of the citizens whether the laws are to be revised with a view to separating Japanese and Chinese pupils from other scholars in the common schools." The Court dismissed the petition.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, September 4.

The Anglo-Russian agreement causes the greatest satisfaction in Paris as testifying to the improved relations, as conducing to the maintenance of peace and as fortifying the diplomatic situation of France. The *Echo de Paris* says that the Powers are encouraging Spanish inactivity at Casa Blanca, deeming French activity to be a transgression of the Algeciras agreement.

THE HAGUE.

It is reported from the Hague that there is a growing insuperable difficulty with regard to the distribution of judges among the Powers. This has thwarted the labours of the Committee dealing with the new permanent court. The committee have been compelled to confine their discussions to other features of the scheme. While fruitless negotiations continue with the American States regarding the liability of neutral residents to serve in war time, a British amendment has been carried to the effect that the laws of the belligerent State must be taken into account.

RAISULI.

Reports from Tangier state that Raisuli's influence is growing. He is now settling the Tangier district, and much anxiey is felt everywhere.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

London, September 5.

It is reported from New York that preparations for the cruise of the battleship fleet are proceeding energetically. It is stated that the majority of the captains will be replaced by younger men. An uneasy feeling undoubtedly prevails as to the real purpose of the cruise.

"NEW YORK HERALD" COMMENTS.

The *New York Herald*, in announcing the reported hoisting of the Japanese flag over a small island immediately adjoining the Philippines, says that the incident may probably prove to have been beyond the ken of the Japanese Government, but imaginative people will recall the announcement that the next Japanese budget provides for a new squadron between Formosa and Hongkong.

THE HAGUE.

The Hague Committee has adopted the provisions prohibiting recourse to armed force for the recovery of contractual debts unless the debtor State rejects arbitration, or after arbitration fails to conform to the verdict.

THE FIGHTING AT CASA BLANCA.

There was sharp fighting on Sunday at Casa Blanca. The Arab losses were considerable.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The demands for a strong German navy are growing daily.

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(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE GRAIN VETO.

The prohibition of grain import into or export from Kwantung was issued by the Chief Commissioner of Customs in Peking without reference to the Chinese Government. Japan's protest was the first intimation the Waiwupu had of the fact. Mr. Na Tung is in favour of rescinding the prohibition, and that will probably be done soon.

MOJI.

The Military Governor of Vladivostock has declared Moji to be a cholera-infected port.

STEAMSHIP PROPULSION.

The White Star Line have sent the following to the press:—Owing to the advance of the steam turbine, the question of propulsion is prominently in the minds of shipbuilders, shipowners, and the general public whenever a new steamer is announced, and, although some companies have adopted the turbine system in its entirety, a general agreement has not yet been arrived at to dispense with the system of reciprocating engines. It was recently announced that Mr. Ismay had placed an order with Messrs. Harland and Wolf on behalf of the Dominion Line, which, as is generally known, is in association with the White Star Line, for a large passenger steamer to be constructed at Belfast for the trade between Liverpool and Canada and later it was announced that this steamer would be quickly followed by another. It is of interest to learn that in the first of these steamers a new principle in marine engineering has been decided upon in a combination of turbine machinery and reciprocating engines. The proposal which has just been adopted is to fit two sets of quadruple expansion engines balanced on the builders' usual system with the addition of one low pressure turbine. Each will be quite independent of the others, and will have its own shaft and propeller, so that the steamer will have three distinct installations of machinery and three separate propellers. It is expected that this combination will have many advantages for ocean liners, embracing the merits of quadruple engines carrying a high steam pressure and the benefit obtainable from a greater expansion of steam in a low pressure turbine. Many have expressed surprise that in the new White Star steamer *Adriatic* the example of other lines was not followed in adopting the turbine system, and it is now proved that the managers of that line referred to adhere to reciprocating engines in view of the combination above referred to having been still under consideration, and now for the first time adopted. Should this prove the success which is expected, it is fair to assume that future vessels to be built for the associated companies, several of which are in contemplation, will be similarly engined.

MARIE CORELLI'S "CUTTING" CRITICISM.

"By Jove," exclaims Lord Carlyon to his beautiful novelist wife, in Miss Marie Corelli's latest volume of short stories, called "Delicia," "by Jove, you *are* cutting, you know Delicia."

"Cutting"—the word may as well be taken out of his lordship's worthless mouth and applied to Miss Marie Corelli's purpose in her latest book. Her purpose is the exposure and castigation of the society men, who, like Lord Carlyon, spend their time—

> "First in accumulating debts and then in looking about for a woman with money to pay them—a woman upon whose income they can afterwards live comfortably for the rest of their worthless lives."

There is the position stated, without unnecessary beating about the bush, but with all the plain sincerity and deep conviction which give authority to Miss Corelli's statements. Men, the "great majority" of them, are too cowardly nowadays to earn their own livings. They want to "sneak behind a woman's petticoats to escape the general fray."

NOVELS THAT PAY.

And behind what sort of petticoats, you ask, is the sneaking to be done? Naturally the victims chosen by men of this type are generally women like Delicia "a lady novelist," as the reviewers used once to put it, but better styled a noble "woman-worker." For Delicia has made a fortune by her work, and this—not his admiration for the work—is what attracts Lord Carlyon to her.

Ten thousand pounds for her last book!—paid down without a murmur, even before work was finished! Surely "these be excellent qualities," he mused within himself, afterwards falling into a still more profound reverie when he heard that the royalties alone on her already-published works brought her in an income of over £5,000 a year.

So Lord Carlyon, the tall, handsome, penniless guardsman, fascinates and marries Delicia.

But that is not all, and not enough. You might think that he would remain devoted to her, be grateful to her for "keeping him" with the income made by the popular books. No; the type painted by Miss Corelli (so she tells us in her introductory note,) these very men,

> "When they have secured the ignoble end of their ambition—namely, the rich woman to live upon—under matrimonial suffrance, are the first to run down women's work, women's privileges, women's attainments, and women's honour."

WORD OF REPROACH.

And the reproach such creatures bring against these women-workers is that they are "unsexed."

> "The woman who paints a great picture is "unsexed"; the woman who writes a great book is "unsexed"; in fact, whatever woman does that is higher and more ambitious than the mere act of flinging herself down at the feet of man and allowing him to walk over her makes her in man's opinion unworthy of his consideration as woman; and he fits the appellation "unsexed" to her with an easy callousness which is as unmanly as it is despicable."

Yet how tolerant he is, this man so afraid of the unwomanly women, how infinitely tolerant of another sort of woman who may be described, in Miss Corelli's "cutting" phrase, as all "Body and Grin."

> "A beautiful Body, trained to walk and look well—an affable Grin, expanding at the sight of champagne and other mundane luxuries—these are all that is necessary. If this beautiful Body be well-nigh stripped to man's gaze night after night on the boards, he will never call the woman who so exposes herself "unsexed," nor will he apply the word to her if she drinks too much wine and brandy."

Never so plainly, perhaps, as in this burning preface, and the illustrative story that follows it, has Miss Corelli lashed the cowardice and vanity of man, or the heartlessness and atheism which she tells us, are "making of 'upper class' England a something worse than pagan Rome was just before its fall."

"Delicia" was issued, some years ago, under the title of "The Murder of Delicia." Several new stories are now added.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer		Date
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Riojun Maru 1	F.	Sept. 6
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Heinrich 2	Sa	Sept. 7
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia 3	M	Sept. 9
Europe	M. M.	Australien 4	W	Sept. 11
America	O. & O.	Asia 5	F.	Sept. 13
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Su	Sept. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F.	Sept. 20
Hongkong	B. L.	Tremont	Su	Sept. 22
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su	Sept. 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M	Sept. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of China	Th	Oct. 3

1 Left Seattle on the 20th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 27th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 31st ult.
4 Left Shanghai on the 6th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer		Date
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	Sa.	Sept. 7
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Su	Sept. 8
Europe	P. & O.	Socotra	Tu	Sept. 10
America	P. M.	Siberia	W	Sept. 11
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa.	Sept. 14
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Su	Sept. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Su	Sept. 15
Europe	N. Y. K.	Simuki Maru	W	Sept. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	W	Sept. 18
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa	Sept. 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa	Sept. 21
Tacoma	B. L.	Tremont	M	Sept. 23
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu	Oct. 1
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W	Oct. 2
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of China	Th	Oct. 3

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To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable.

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tranquebar, Danish steamer, 2,227, J. Thomsen, 30th Aug.,—Gothenburg, Copenhagen and Antwerp via ports, and Shanghai, 25th Aug., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Glenturret, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 30th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wageman, 30th Aug.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 30th Aug.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marcellus, German steamer, 2,438, Lohrengel, 30th Aug.,—Hamburg and Antwerp via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 30th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Shinowara, 30th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimizu, 30th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, R. Nunome, 30th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 30th Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, S. Muramatsu, 31st Aug.,—Yejiri, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, N. Trenni, 31st Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bentawers, British steamer, 2,510, H. W. Bee, 31st Aug.,—London via ports, and Kobe, 30th Aug., General.—Cornes & Co.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Ide, 31st Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rokko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,756, J. Himono, 31st Aug.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Slavonia, German steamer, 3,206, Wuennenberg, 31st Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, and Shanghai, 21st Aug., General.—C. Illies & Co.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, H. Abe 1st Sept.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,650, K. Nasu, 1st Sept.,—Kobe via Shiotsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taisei Maru, Japanese Training Ship, 1,418, T. Furuya, 1st Sept.,—Shidzuoka, Mail and General—Commercial Marine School.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 2nd Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 2nd Sept.,—Yejiri, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawara, 2nd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 3rd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Neva, Russian steamer, 1,531, Milovzoroff, 3rd Sept.,—Australia, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 3rd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, S. Muramatsu, 3rd Sept.,—Yejiri, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 3,623, H. C. Norris, 4th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 4th Sept.,—Yejiri, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 4th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 4th Sept.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 5th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Simuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,789, S. J. G. Parsons, 5th Sept,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Vorwaerts, Austrian steamer, 3,727, E. Bednary, 30th Aug.,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Heller Bros.

Sotrudnik, Russian steamer, 2,171, J. Galin, 30th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, Geo. McMillan, 30th Aug.,—Saigon, General.—Cornes & Co.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 30th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Eitel Friedrich, German steamer, 5,001, E. Malchow, 31st Aug.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

Amiral Olry, French steamer, 3,578, E. Lemenne, 31st Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 31st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Teenkai, British steamer, 3,016, A. R. Stewart, 31st Aug.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Winnebago, British tank steamer, 2,965, D. Macdonald, 31st Aug.,—Itozaki, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 31st Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Shinowara, 31st Aug.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, I. Shimidzu, 31st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, R. Yamanouchi, 31st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 31st Aug.,—Yejiri, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 31st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Prinz Sigismund, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 31st Aug.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yerimo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,350, N. Kobayashi, 31st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Palma, British steamer, 4,913, G. W. Cockham, 1st Sept.,—Sydney, N.S.W., General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 1st Sept.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bandai Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,600, S. Moribu, 1st Sept.,—Batavia and Soerabaya via ports, General.—Runge and Thomas.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O. Hayakawa, 1st Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, S. Muramatsu, 1st Sept.,—Yejiri, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 1st Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taisei Maru, Japanese Training ship, 1,418, T. Furuya, 1st Sept.,—Yejiri, Mails and General.—Commercial Marine School.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 2nd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, P. J. van Emmerick, 2nd Sept.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 3rd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 3rd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 3rd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taisei Maru, Japanese training ship, 1,418, T. Furuya, 3rd Sept.,—Yejiri, General.—Commercial Marine School.

Kowan Maru, Japanese steamer, 856, T. Aihatsu, 3rd Sept.,—Kuchiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kissho Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,536, K. Yehara 3rd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tranquebar, Danish steamer, 2,227, J. Thomsen, 6th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Peterson, 4th Sept.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenturret, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 4th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wada, 4th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 4th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marcellus, German steamer, 2,438, Lohrengel, 4th Sept.,—San Francisco via Moji, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 4th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 4th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Slavonia, German steamer, 3,206, Wuennenberg, 5th Sept.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer 2,,580, T. Tibballs, 5th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, R. Nunome, 5th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Shinowara, 5th Sept.,—Yejiri, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss C. Alward, Mr. H. E. Collbran, Miss L. A. Lindsey, Rev. D. B. Schneder, Mr. H. E. Hunziker, Mr. W. Motoshige, Master K. Hamano, Miss K. T. Miyasaki, Mr. S. Vrata, Mr. Edmond Masurel, Miss M. Tuell, Mrs. Hamano and infant, Mr. E. F. A. Horning, Mr. T. K. Mondon, Miss F. Wells, Mr. Ernest Masurel, Miss M. A. Warren, Mr. H. D. Truscott, Mr. K. Inouye, Mr. F. Leister, Mr. P. Paromonoff, Mr. M. A. Eransquin, Mr. A. Ternynck, Mr. K. Hamano, and Mr. W. Dennis, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. K. Uyeda, Mr. T. W. B. Demaree, and Mr. A. E. McGlew, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. J. H. Monson, Mrs. J. H. Monson, and Mr. A. Schaefer, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. Geo. B. Aines, Mrs. Geo. B. Aines, Mr. F. Agcoock, Mr. H. H. Bayner, Mr. Frank A. Branagan, Mr. Adam C. Carson, Miss L. V. Cohn, Miss P. Cohn, Mrs. E. P. Copeland, maid and 2 infants, Master H. Copeland, Mr. A. B. Deibel, Mr. W. S. Lanthorn, Mrs. W. S. Lanthorn, Miss C. A. Wears, Mr. S. C. Ridgeway, Jr., Mr. O. F. Singson, Mr. A. H. Wegner, and Mrs. A. H. Wegner, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Miss L. Carroll, Mr. J. Cohn, Mr. W. H. Dobson, and Mrs. W. H. Dobson and infant, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. Anderson, Miss E. Anderson, Mrs. E. C. McCullough, infant and nurse, Rev. A. Heinrich, Mrs. K. Yajima and servant, Mr. E. A. Abbott, Mr. C. Mack, Mr. S. Khianel and servant, Mr. Jas. G. Brown, Mr. E. T. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Cloness, Rev. Jos. Senet, Com. Comsett, Mr. R. S. Menzies, Mr. H. A. Gray, Mr. Li Kon Wai and 2 servants, Mr. Wilson Cook, Mrs. Wilson Cook, Mr. A. T. Hodgson, Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. M. Russell, Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Smith and amah, Mr. ■ Ross, Mrs. R. F. Inman, infant and amah, Consul General Cockburn, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. M. Bernier, Mr. W. M. Cummings, Mr. H. B. Batty, and Mr. C. Tsurutani, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. A. Heinrich, Mr. T. A. Walters, Mrs. Chas. Jacoby, Miss Irma Jacoby, Mr. W. D. Batling, Mr. F. M. Farner, Miss H. O. Lomert, Mrs. L. M. Gray and servant, Hon. L. G. Knight, Mr. Jno. P. Gray, Mr. R. W. Littlefield, Hon. H. C. Bates and servant, Mrs. Bates and maid, Mr. Heinrich Dentler, Mr. L. Renner, Mr. W. M. Wooden, Mr. M. W. Creagh, and Mrs. Creagh, infant and amah, in cabin; Rev. M. Emauner, Mr. Wong Ping, Rev. I. George, Mr. Chow Mon, Mr. C. Constantine, Mr. P. A. Flak, and Mrs. Fong Sai Kem, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American stoamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma Wash.:—Mr. J. C. Byrnes, Mr. A. W. Drury, Mr, and Mrs. B. Lindsay, Mr. Y. Nakamura, and Mrs. Brister, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. James Masson, Mr. Thodor Thurn, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mr. Erwin van Gordes Gillis, Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka, Mr. T. Takemura, Mr. G. Roeper, Capt. Scott Worthington, Mr. T. Aoki, Mr. S. Watanabe and son, Mr. Paul, Mr. K. Uyeda, Mr. A. K. Watson, Mr. H. J. Neville, Mr. H. Lethbridge, Mrs. Kon and son, Mr. Tebersky, Mr. H. Russell, Mr. Chas. W. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Andr. McKinley, Mr. G. Peterson, Mr. W. Richter, Mr. Hosenfratz, Mr. A. Hammarberg, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. J. L. Parkes, Mr. Gus. Rosenthal, Mr. Leo. Koenig, Miss Lily Walker, Miss Daisy Walker, Mr. G. B. Samsom, Mr. Pater G. Piccoli and boy, Mr. Hans. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Susserle, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barff, child and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Moller and amah, Mr. and Mrs. A. Saphiere, 4 children, boy and amah, Mr. G. Haimovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, Miss Whittle, Mrs. Lundt, Mr. H. R. Boyd, Miss Harris, Miss Harris, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Heinrich Sebes, Mr. R. W. Heidorn, Mr. Hans Newbauer, Mr. Runncker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Michelan, Mr. and Mrs. Bateson Wright, Mr. A. W. von Andel, Miss Humphery, Mr. and Mrs. Humphery, Mr. Philip R. Wolff, Miss Marie J. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. von Kunowski, Lt. Col. H. H. Johnstone, Dr. and Mrs. Kanka, Miss Kanka, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hall, Lady G. Gordon, child and amah, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ruggeroni, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Thwing, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hager, Mr. E. Greene, Mr. H. Kasahara, Mrs. Davies, Mr. T. Honda, Mr. T. Seeberger, Mr. and Mrs. Lacy Sites, Miss Osborne, Miss Blount, Mr. B. W. Waters, Miss M. F. Spivey, Mr. Ling K. Chang, Mrs. Peeke, Mrs. Pieters, Dr. E. L. Woodward, Mis Burroughs and child, Misses M. and K. Mitchell, Mr. J. Ohlsen, Rev. C. E. Wilson, Rev. W. Y. Fullerton, Mr. E. Trudel, child and amah, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Duce and 4 children, Mr. Sano, Mr. Kong, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Mr.

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Woo, Mr. Yow, Mr. Carl Book, Mr. Ah Ling, Mr. Ah Ting, Mr. Ah Sun, Mr. Ah Fu, Mr. Kum Li, Mr. No Mai, Mr. Lin Yu, Mr. Lou Choy, Mr. Gan Nang, Mr. Chang Ching, Mr. Fong Hoi, Mr. Hong Fook, Mr. Ban Wa, Mr. On Yong Yong, Mr. Wong Fog, Mr. Hongee, Mr. Saisan, Mr. Aho, Mr. Tan Hoi, Mr. Ah Hen, Mr. Willi Kothe, Mr. Aug. Kingth, Mr. Friedr. Mehol, Mr. George Puck, Mr. Paul Luke, Mr. Otto Richter, and Mr. E. Schmoock, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Sigismund*, for Sydney via ports:—Mr. H. F. Nietest, Mr. Singleton, Mr. H. Horstmann, and Mr. J. Pearson, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Amiral Olry*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. V. Brochard, Mr. H. W. Van Dyke, Mr. J. J. Davies, Mr. M. Gross, Mr. M. Linczer, Mr. H. D. Grand and 3 children, Mrs. Annie Grand, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Swartz and baby, and Mr. A. Tattevin, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. T. W. B. Demaree, Mr. A. E. McGlew, Mr. J. H. Monson, Mrs. J. H. Monson, Mr. Alfred Schaefer, Mr. Geo. B. Ames, Mrs. Geo. B. Ames, Mr. Francisco Agcaoili, Mr. H. H. Bayne, Hon. Frank A. Branagan, Judge Adam C. Carson, Miss L. V. Cohn, Miss Pearl Cohn, Mrs. E. P. Copeland, 2 infants and maid, Master Herbert Copeland, Mr. Augustus B. Diebel, Mr. W. S. Lanthorn, Mrs. W. S. Lanthorn, Miss Clara A. Mears, Mr. Samuel C. Ridgaway, Mr. Obert F. Simpson, Mr. A. Herman Wegner, Mrs. A. Herman Wegner, Miss Leona Carroll, Mr. J. Cohn, Mr. W. H. Dobson, Mrs. W. H. Dobson and infant, Mr. Manuel A. Erausquin, Mr. H. E. Hunziker, Mr. Edmond Masurel, Mr. Ernest Masurel, Mr. Albert Ternynck, Rev. Horace W. Tilden, Mrs. Horace W. Tilden, Miss Margaret Tuell, Mr. R. D. Warberg, Miss Mary A. Warren, Mr. S. Asano, Mrs. S. Asano, Dr. S. Terano, Mr. M. Shiraishi, Mrs. M. Shiraishi, Mr. I. Okuyama, Mr. O. T. Stratton, Mr. E. F. Oneil, Mr. F. W. Andrews, Mr. W. E. Guerin, Miss Guerin, Miss M. C. Baker, Capt. T. Tomioka, Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Mrs. Ringer and amah, Mr. J. Wright, Mr. L. Richardson and servant, Mrs. P. J. Buckland, 2 children and servant, Mr. G. F. Goode, Rev. Irwin H. Correll, Rev. H. Hadent, Mrs. H. Hadent and 2 servants, Rev. W. K. Matthews, Miss Eva Williams, Dr. Miss Bynon, Mr. S. Sawatari, Mr. H. E. Collbran, Mr. F. R. Dick, Mr. F. S. Booth, Miss M. B. Sherman, Mrs. C. M. Tozer, infant and amah, Miss M. Barrett, Mrs. T. A. Young, Mr. E. K. Morgan, Mr. A. F. White, Mr. E. N. Paizis, Mrs. N. Paizis, 2 children and amah, Mr. H. J. Ibbotson, Rev. A. D. Gring, Capt. Chas. Palmer, Mrs. Chas. Palmer and servant, Mr. R. S. Hall, Mr. P. B. Tripp, Mr. C. Pereira, Mrs. Corse, Mrs. G. M. Dunn, 2 children and amah, Mrs. James Scott and son, Mr. E. H. Parrish, Capt. L. Brechemin, and Mrs. L. Brechemin, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kawachi Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. I Yamada, Mr. Hamke, Mr. W. Wallash, Mr. J. S. McBride, Mr. S. Ishimaru, Mr. R. Watanabe, Mr. M. Kamikura, Miss Barrett, Mr. Witton, Miss A. Dowd, Miss M. Service, Mr. A. W. Smith, Mr. H. J. Hickman, Mr. T. Ikeda, Mr. G. Suto, and Mr. S. Kato, in cabin; Mr. J. J. McLeavy, Mr. A. G. Sutherland, Mr. Napik Ding, Mr. A. Iizuka, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. K. Uchida, Mr. T. Shimamura, Mr. A. Bonellie, Mr. M. Koike, Mr. H. Nishio, and Mr. S. Hayakawa, in second class; 11 Chinese, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Shinano Maru*, for Seattle, Wash. via Victoria, B.C.:—Miss G. E. Smith, Mrs. Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dixon, Mr. M. Mizaki, Mr. J. Tsuboya, Mr. and Master E. Geffeney, Mrs. H. A. Lewis, Miss G. Hopkins, Miss B. Hopkins, Mr. Greenwold, Mr. C. W. Cheng, Mr. S. Sakai, Mr. S. Kazuka, Mr. O. Kai, Mr. K. Onoye, Mr. Carbin, and Mr. C. W. Carson, in cabin; Mr. Conner, Mr. T. Okami, Mr. S. Hara, Mr. U. Okasaki, Mr. Y. Kusayanagi, Mr. Y. Ogawa, Mr. S. Fujioka, Mrs. M. Kono, Mr. R. Kanehira, Mr. S. Iwamura, Mr. F. Enomoto, and Mr. T. Tsunekawa, in intermediate.

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Foochow	346	493	—	248	—	1,787
Shanghai	—	2,073	2,122	2,026	—	6,220
Kobe	—	2,409	2,031	30	—	4,470
Yokohama	—	2,868	2,004	549	—	5,511
Keelung	—	—	13,007	—	—	13,007
Total	346	8,542	19,254	2,853	—	30,995

SILK.

	New York.	S Manchester.	Easton.	Total
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	10	—	15	35
Total	10	—	15	25

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw silk shipped per steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa, Option.	Lyon.	Marseilles	Milan.	Hamburg	Genoa	Bale	Trieste.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	207	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	15	—	10	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha		7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guillee & Co.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	9	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Total	639	256	29	10	20	—	—	—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Sept. 7th, at 7 a.m., the "TOURANE."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 7th, at 4 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Sept. 8th, the "TJILIWONG."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 8th, at 4 p.m., the "YAMAGUCHI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 10th, at Daylight, the "SOCOTRA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Sept. 10th, at Daylight, the "TELEMACHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Sept. 11th, at 3 p.m., the "SIBERIA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, Sept. 14th, the "ALDENHAM."—Cornes & Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 14th, at 9 a.m., the "PRINZ HEINRICH."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Sept. 15th, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Sept. 15th, the "RHENANIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 17th, the "TITAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Sept. 18th, at 2 p.m., the "TANGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Sept. 18th, at Noon, the "SANUKI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand via ports, Sept. 19th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Sept. 21st, at Noon, the "YAWATA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 21st, the "TARTAR."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 23rd, the "TREMONT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Sept. 24th, the "ANTILOCHUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Oct. 1st, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 2nd, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 3rd, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 5th, the "MONTEAGLE."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Oct. 6th, the "PERSIA."—Heller Bros.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about Oct. 9th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 12th, the "ASIA."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 13th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Benlawers, British steamer, 2,510, H. W. Bee, 31st Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 3,623, H. C. Norris, 4th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Mira, Norwegian steamer, 1,097, E. Eriksen, 28th Aug.,—Hankow, General.—To Order.

Neva, Russian steamer, 1,531, Milovzoroff, 3rd Sept.,—Australia, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 4th Sept.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Touraine, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 28th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Warrior, British steamer, 2,391, Tindale, 28th Aug.,—New York via Suez, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Brilliant, British bark, 3,609, Chas. Morrison, 22nd Aug.,—San Francisco, 8th July, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Doroles, American schooner, 120, J. Bruce, 29th June,—Guam, General.—A. E. Fisher.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 6.

Business in these lines is stationary.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	37.50 to 42.20
Indian Broach	30.50 to 31.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	PER PIECE. 6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	V.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.15 to 4.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool, Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.75
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.63
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.39

METALS.

The market which was unquiet for some days on account of the large stocks and a fall in Europe has revived and a moderate business is being done.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.10
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (¾" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

The market is firm. Prices of Japanese oil have advanced by between *sen* 5 and 10.

Chester	V.3.71 to 3.74
Victory	3.51 to 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.85 to 3.50
Nippon	2.65 to 3.55
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.70 to 3.35
Tozai	3.10 to 3.25

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SUGAR.

A fair business continues.

	per picul.
Brown Takao ...	Y. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila...	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China ...	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German) ..	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Some enquiries have been made from the country for Indigo. Moderate business is still going on.

Calcutta first ...	Yen. 260
„ second ...	250
Java, first ...	300
„ second ...	290
Madras, first ...	160
„ second...	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand ...	195
Artificial "Kenshin" ...	190

COPPER.

The London market is still disturbed causing serious fluctuations, which are affecting the markets in Japan.

Refined per 100 kin ...	Yen 69.00
Bessemer ...	64.00
Electric refined ...	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A fair business goes on but there is no special change since the previous report.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	Yen 2.98
Carbolic acid cryst „ ...	0.42
Glycerine „ ...	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.20
Nitrate Soda „ ...	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.57
Quinine sulphate „ ...	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb. ...	5.05
Iodoform lb. ...	5.90
Iode Kal lb. ...	3.38
Antehebrine oz. ...	0.58

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A moderate to brisk business was done throughout the week. On the exchange, prices have fallen, and dealers are a bit anxious as to whether quotations on actual transactions can be maintained in the future.

A telegram under date of Sept 4th from the Japanese Consul-General in New York said there was no change in the market.

On Sept. 5th, stocks were: filatures 10,318 bales; Re-reels, 2,783 bales; Orikaishi 770 bales; and Sundry, 12 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse ...	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse ...	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse ...	1,370 to 1,380
Filature—No. 1, Coarse ...	1,310 to 1,320
Filature—No. 1½, Fine ...	1,450 to 1,460
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den. ...	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse...	1,300 to 1,310
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den. ...	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse ...	1,295 to 1,300
Re-reels—Extra ...	1,320 to 1,325
Re-reels—No. 1 ...	1,310 to 1,315
Re-reels—No. 1½ ...	1,295 to 1,300
Re-reels—No. 2 ...	1,270 to 1,275
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra...	1,370 to 1,380
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	1,310 to 1,315
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	N1,280 to 1,290
Kakedas—No. 2 ...	1,260 to 1,270
Kakedas—No. 2½...	1,240 to 1,250

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Aug.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
30th	1,302	—	1,308	1,300
31st	—	—	—	—

Sept.	Present delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
2nd.....	1,322	1,329	1,319	1,321
3rd	1,317	1,330	1,312	1,318
4th	1,289	1,303	1,288	1,289
5th	1,272	—	1,276	1,276

WASTE SILK.

The market remains quiet and there has been no alteration in prices.

On Sept. 5th, the stock was: Noshi, 7,037 bales; Kibiso, 9,411 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 363 bales; and sundry 1,368 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ...	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good ...	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ...	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ...	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ...	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ...	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ...	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ...	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ...	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ...	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best ...	85 to 90
Reeel—Good ...	80 to 85
Reeel—Medium ...	75 to 80

TEA.

The market is quiet. The season is about its close. Prices of inferior qualities maintain their comparatively high level as considerable enquiries have appeared.

Up to the evening of Sept. 4th, 9,568,900 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 87,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...	Y. 50 upwards
Choice ...	55 to 60
Finest ...	50 to 55
Fine...	45 to 50
Good Medium ...	35 to 40
Medium ...	31 to 34
Good Common ...	27 to 33
Common ...	25 to 28

HABUTAE.

Stocks remain scarce but some good enquiries are current. Exporters are merely looking on at present in the expectation of future changes.

KANAZAWA

Inches.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—
22½	11.35	10.45	10.25
27	11.05	10.60	10.30
36	10.95	10.50	10.40

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	11.15	10.80	10.45	10.30	10.30
27″	11.05	10.70	10.40	10.40	10.40
36″	10.90	10.40	10.20	10.15	10.35

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	11.40	11.05	—
22½″	11.80	10.80	10.60	—
27″	11.30	10.80	10.60	—
36″	—	10.85	10.60	—

RICE

The market was disturbed this week by speculative purchases on the part of a few prominent brokers, and prices have risen considerably. According to official estimates, the yield of rice this year is large, being an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. on an average over that of ordinary years.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	792,386
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	102,361

Delivery.	Closing Price. Yen.
September	18.19
October	17.13
November	16.54

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior.....	Yen 18.80
Medium	17.90
Common	16.70
Average	17.80

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
September ...	17.22	September ..	17.57
October	16.35	October.....	16.60
November...	16.03	November...	16.20

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business on the Stock Exchange was very dull during the week. As no special cause exists to render the market so inactive the present condition is generally expected to be temporary.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama September 5.

London silver and China sterling quotations are unchanged and excepting Franc private paper, which is rather lower, local rates are steady, closing for the mails per steamers *Empress of Japan* and *America Maru* as under.

London—Bank T.T	2/0 7/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0¾
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/0⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257 @ 6¾
— Private 4 months' sight	262½ @ 2
— — 6 months' sight	264 @ 3¾
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	109¾
— Private 10 days, sight do	107¾
Shanghai—Bank sight	67
— Private 10 days' sight.....	68½
India—Bank sight .....Rs.	152¾
— Private 30 days' sight	154¾
America—Bank sight.....	49¾ @ ⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	50¾
— Private 4 months' sight	51½
Germany—Bank sight	20 9
— Private 4 months' sight	21 4½
Fine Silver (London)	31 1/16

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, September 4. 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has been dull during the week no doubt owing to the floods, and the severe blow to the Fire Insurance Companies over the great fire at Hakodate. This morning prices somewhat recovered, more business is being transacted and higher prices have been established for some stocks. For Foreign Stocks the market is very dull, with hardly any enquiries whatever. Club Hotels are enquired for below quotation figures. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted. Grand Hotels are obtainable at *yen* 150. Brett & Co. debentures, sellers at *yen* 95. Y. U. C. Debentures on offer at *yen* 105. Offers wanted for both shares and debentures Oriental Hotel Kobe.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $647½ sellers. North China Insurance Tls. 75 buyers. Union Insurance $775 sellers. Indo-Chinas Tls. 51 nominal. China Sugars 99 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company Ltd., $7½ sales and sellers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $100 sales. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 79 buyers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $68 sellers. Hongkong Lands $98 sales. Humphrey's Estates, $10½ buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 102 sales. Green Island Cements $11 sales.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	„ 1	75 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100		Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	„ ½	156 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	„ 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		„ ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	„ 1	41 N.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	300,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	35%	„ 1	96 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	„ 1	50 N.
„ „ pref.		2000	50	50				8%		50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

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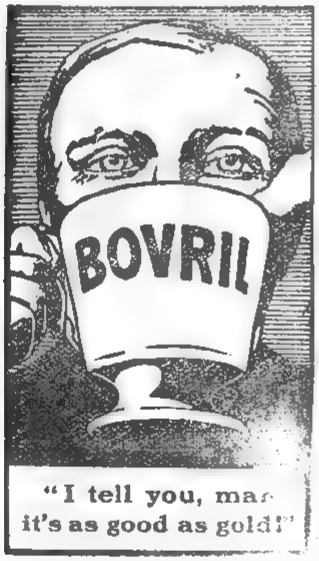

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VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS

NAME	FROM	REPORTED	
Agamemnon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 16
Albenga	New York	Leaves	July 30
Antilochus	Tacoma	Leaves	Sept. 4
Antenor	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Australien	Marseilles	Leaves H'kong	Sept. 2
Belgravia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 16
Benvenue	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 5
Bornoe	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 15
Brasilia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 25
Breconshire	London	Leaves	Aug. 2
Canton	Gothenburg	Left	Aug. 20
Dardanus	Liverpool	At S'hai	Aug. 15
Denbighshire	London	Leaves	Aug. 23
Deucalion	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 22
Flintshire	London	Leaves	Aug. 23
Franklyn	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 12
Glenearn	London	Leaves	Aug. 23
Glenstrae	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 22
Gryfevale	New York	Loading	July 24
Headley	New York	At Port Said	July 18
Inaba Maru	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 22
Indrawadi	New York	Left Manila	Aug. 30
Indravelli	New York	Passed Canal	July 25
Indrapura	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 26
Indrasamha	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 12
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	July 25
Kleist	Hamburg	Leaves	Aug. 14
Liberia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug 19
Louqsor	Antwerp	Passed Canal	July 29
Manila	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 5
Montrose	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Muncaster Castle	New York	Passed Sagres	July 17
Namur	London	At Moji	Aug. 27
Ocean Monarch	Baltimore	Left	July 9
Orcanden	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Aug. 5
Oriel	Antwerp	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Prinz Heinrich	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Aug. 27
Rhenania	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Aug. 24
Schuylkill	New York	Loading	July 24
Sarpedon	Liverpool	Left S'pore	July 14
Sanuki Maru	London	Passed Canal	July 25
Siberia	Hongkong	Left	Aug. 31
Sikh	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Aug. 19
Sibirien	Copenhagen	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
St. George	New York	Loading	July 24
Suevia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Aug. 27
Tannenfels	New York	Left	July 13
Tamba Maru	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 8
Titan	Liverpool	Left	July 20
Tydeus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 15
Wye (1)	London	Leaves S'pore	July 23

(1) Late steamer Strathmore.

UNDER SAIL

Acme	San F'cisco	Loading	Kobe
Arrow	San F'cisco	Loading	H'date

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS; ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1907.

DEATHS.

At No. 2 Bluff, Yokohama, on the 7th inst., at 2.30 a.m., CHARLOTTE YOUNG, widow of the late Capt. L. Young, N.Y.K. in her 67th year.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, on Sunday, Sept. 8th at 11.30 a.m., THOMAS P. TYLER, of Bowdoinham, Maine, U.S.A.

At 120 A Bluff, Yokohama, on the 11th Sept., HENRY CHARLES LITCHFIELD, age 64, of cerebral apoplexy.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE well-known painter, Mr. Samukawa, died on Sept. 6th, at the age of eighty five.

A FLOATING mine has been washed ashore at the village of Yobetsu, Shiribeshi, Hokkaido.

PRINCES MICHI, Atsu and Teru, the sons of the Crown Prince, have returned from Nikko.

REPAIRS having been concluded, through traffic on the Tokaido Railway was resumed on Sept. 10th.

THE armoured cruiser *Kurama*, which is under construction at Yokosuka, will be launched on October 21st.

ACCORDING to a telegram, the vice-manager of the Chartered Bank at Hankow has died of cholera.

THE Emperor and Empress have donated thirteen thousand *yen* to the poor people of Hakodate who are in distress because of the recent fire. His Majesty ordered Mr. Hojo, one of the Chamberlains, to proceed to Hakodate to investigate local conditions.

DR. MORRISON, the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, on Sept 3rd arrived at Mukden. He is staying at the British Consulate.

COUNT MUROMACHI, a member of the Upper House, who had been suffering from lung disease for a few years past, died on Sept. 7th.

MR. T. MATSUMURA has been appointed Consul to Changchun, Mr. S. Tokumaru, Consul to Swatow, and Mr. T. Takasu, Consul to Changsha.

ON Sept 9th, a gale was experienced at Hakodate. Eight houses collapsed and twenty-three were damaged. One person was killed and four were injured.

IT is reported by the *Dempo* that a foreign gentleman from Kobe, on September 4th, fell accidentally into a hot spring at Nikko. He was severely scalded.

A THUNDER storm was experienced on Sept. 5th at Sawara, in Chiba prefecture. An employee of the Sawara Railway Station was killed on the platform by lightning.

WIRELESS telegraphy on a new system recently perfected at the Yokosuka naval arsenal is being tried between Yaidzu, Shizuoka, and Adzumayama, near Yokosuka.

MRS. SUYE INOUYE, wife of Mr. K. Inouye, President of the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co., who has been ill for some weeks, died on Sept. 5th at Hakone.

FIRE broke out on Sept. 5th in a yarn factory, at Takenami near Nagoya, destroying the building together with its contents. Twelve female workers were severely injured.

ELEVEN printers and booksellers have been arrested in Tokyo on a charge of having published pictures injurious to public order and sold them in Japan, Korea and China.

CAPTAIN HASWELL, who has been in the employment of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for many years, has retired from the service. He will leave shortly by the *Sanuki Maru* for home.

AT 3.05 p.m. on Sept 9th a collision occurred on the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway at Omori. One of the carriages was derailed and collided with a telegraph pole, breaking it.

A GALE at 2 p.m. on Sept. 7th was experienced in Nagano prefecture. A coal warehouse near the Nagano Railway Station collapsed. One workman was killed and two were injured.

PROFESSOR TATSUNO of the Imperial University has been attacked by dysentery. At the hospital belonging to the College of Medicine he has been undergoing treatment since Sept. 9th.

THE Imperial Education Society has presented a helmet and a suit of ancient Japanese armour to Dr. J. T. Ladd, an honorary professor of Yale University, who will leave in October for home.

A PASSENGER train on the night of Sept. 6th collided with a freight train at Torite on the Nippon Railway. The locomotives were damaged and four passengers and a pointsman were injured.

MR. T. NAMURA, a member of the House of Peers, and president of the Tsukiji Type Foundry, died on Sept. 6th. He was born on Nov. 3rd, 1832, at Nagasaki. In 1870, he was engaged in the Department of Justice where he occupied several posts, and he rendered meritorious services in improving the judicial institutions. He was appointed Public Procurator-General of the Court of Cassation and was promoted to Third Junior Rank and decorated with the Third Order of Merit.

OWING to heavy rain, a landside occurred at a place between Yonezawa and Fukushima on the night of Sept. 5th. The railway traversing the district was damaged, and traffic was stopped for three days.

H. HAYASHI, a book seller, and five men of Osaka have been arrested on a charge of having manufactured a lot of post cards with illustrations injurious to public order and sold them in Korea and Manchuria.

MR. THOMAS O'BRIEN, the new American Ambassador to Tokyo, and Mr. Taft, American Secretary of State for War, are expected to arrive at Yokohama on Sept. 24th by the *Minnesota* from Seattle.

OWING to high waves as the result of a strong wind at Nagasaki the proposed departure of the British squadron, an American transport, etc. were postponed. Some junks and lighters capsized in the harbour.

FIRE broke out at 1 p.m. on Sept. 8th in Takeshima-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo. Owing to the strong southeasterly wind the flames spread at once to the adjoining houses. Forty-two houses were burned down and nine damaged.

THE betrothal has been concluded of Mr. Kishichiro Okura (26), first son of Mr. Kihachiro Okura, and Miss Kuni (19), the fifth daughter of Count Mizoguchi, the match having been made through the agency of Marquis and Marchioness Ito. The wedding will take place on Sept. 19th.

BERON DE SENDAL, new Portuguese Minister to China and Japan, was received on Sept. 9th by the Emperor, when His Excellency presented his credentials. Subsequently he was received by the Empress in audience. The Minister will stay in Tokyo for a a few months after which he will leave for Peking.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Jinsen Maru* (2,900 tons), with a timber cargo, went ashore at 4 p.m. on Sept. 6th in the neighbourhood of Soya promontory on her way from Saruwatari, Hokkaido, to Taku. She was floated by the assistance of the steamer *Hikoyama Maru*. The ship and cargo are safe.

THE steamer *Oshima Maru* (1,400 tons) went ashore at Pigeon Bay near Port Arthur and sank. She was on the way from Newchwang to Yokohama carrying bean cake. The ship was insured with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. for eighty thousand *yen* and the cargo by two or three other insurance companies for the same amount.

ON the evening of Sept. 8th an attempt at murder was reported at Yoshiwara, Tokyo. H. Nishizawa (35) an employee of the Rinsui-ro, attempted to kill Y. Emura (53) the proprietor of the Kawachi-ro, his wife named Hatsu (47), a gire named Asa Iida (23) and her father, Saijiro, inflicting severe injuries on them with a sword. The culprit was arrested while trying to escape.

SEPT. 5th being the second anniversary of the mass meeting held in Tokyo in connexion with the conclusion of the Portsmouth Peace Treaty, when disturbances occurred, Mr. Kono Hironaka, M.P., and some leaders of the socialists promoted a meeting at 5 p.m. at Hibiya Park. It turned out a fiasco, only about thirty persons being present. Mr. Kono opened the meeting, and two or three gentlemen followed him. At 8 p.m. the meeting dispersed quietly.

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KOREA.

Friday, September 6.

The *Chuo Shimbun* has an article on the subject of Korean finance with special relation to the assistance that the Japanese Treasury will have to extend to the Peninsular Empire. We read there that under the new regime the annual expenditures of the Residency General, which now amount to something less than one and three quarters million *yen*, will be reduced by one-half or one-third, and that if the policy of State monopolies be adopted in the case of salt, tobacco and *sanshu*, the Japanese Treasury will very soon be relieved of all burden in connexion with Korea. In this context it may be mentioned that for the sake of developing agriculture and commerce Marquis Ito is said to contemplate the establishment of a Kwangiyo Ginko in Seoul with branches in important places throughout the provinces.

We think it right to reproduce the following from the columns of the *Japan Times*:—

The Koreans in America have recently organised a new society called Tai-tong Po-kok Hoi (Great National Preservation Union). The following is our translation of a circular sent out by the society and now being secretly distributed in Korea. It has an apt caption "Mak Roi" or "Bursting Thunder" and reads:—

"In a great voice we declare to the world Korea is the Korea of 20,000,000 Koreans and not private property in the hands of a few villains. Nor is it an object of theft for foreigners. How, then, can we bear to see 3,000 miles of our beautiful rivers and mountains and twenty millions of our noble and enlightened race thrown away of a morning to feed ferocious tigers and savage lions, through the conspiracy of a few traitors and villains? Who would submit to the fate of falling into the hell-prison of a thousand depths and undergoing the cruel torture of eternal damnation? With swords drawn we roar at a few traitors and villains.

"Did your mothers bear you by foreigners? Do your wives bring you the children of foreigners? You, who desire the ruin of your country and court your own ruin, why do you busy yourselves day and night scheming for the ruin of your country and conclude agreements to sell it? If you are not bastards by foreigners, how dare you to breathe the Korean air and live on its soil? Where were you born? Where do you expect to die? Dare you deny that you are perpetrators of crimes against twenty million Koreans, or that you are treacherous scoundrels condemned by public justice for a hundred million years? That you have secured your offices is not by the fair choice of our twenty millions. Nor is the convention you have concluded from the public desire of 20,000,0 0 Koreans. It is only a mad convention and the wild view of you few villains. In these days of the twentieth century public justice is more and more clearly recognised in all the civilised countries and public law, too, is greatly flourishing. Behold! the state is the public property of the upright people and should never be turned into an object of secret dealing for a few villains. The choice, be it of a single official or the decision, be it of a single affair, can only be null and void unless supported by the public mind and consent of the nation. This is heaven's law and man's path, always beholden and never changing. Now, we twenty million Koreans not only regard you, few villains, as mere lunatics, but have long known of your traitorous crimes. Every word, each character of the seven articles of the Japan-Korea convention so called by rumour, is but a part of the scheme of enslaved knaves bent on selling their country. What an insane convention! What an absurd idea! It is something to which none of our political parties or national organs, no class of our people, not one of the twenty million Koreans has ever lent ears. Boiling and gushing are our twenty millions. The breath of their anger fills the air and their manly blood floods the seas. You, villains, your houses we may burn down, your heads we may cut off, your flesh we may chop into twenty million slices, and let our compatriots feed on them. Yet we would not feel satisfied. Your blood we may pour into twenty million cups and let our compatriots drink of them. Yet cheerless and heavy in heart, we would not be merry. You have committed crimes against man's race of heaven and earth and have no heads to hold up. Rat-like you lay concealed in a foreign embassy and fox-like you visit the foreigner's war-camp. Even a child of three feet knows how to be ashamed of such conduct and thinks it beneath contempt to talk of such exhibition. Even little boys and girls would laugh at and regard it madness to believe the words of such lunatics and outcasts. And who of the civilized world with public spirit and eyes of justice place any reliance on the false agreements and wild absurdities? Here is a point too plain for any thinking. Suppose Japan is an absolute monarchy and a few of her traitorous subjects enter into secret and arbitrary treaty transferring all her national rights to Russia. Her political parties, other classes of people, the whole nation will never acquiesce in such an arrangement. It will merely be a mad convention by a few traitors and lunatics and not even the stupid and barbarous Russians would accept it as a legitimate treaty. Not even the cowardly Japanese would blindly submit to such an absurd arrangement. They will only mete out just retribution by chopping off these few traitors' heads. This is plain, because an act clearly not constituting the crime of a country cannot bring a calamity to it. This truth is known not to the Japanese and Koreans alone, but equally to all under the sun. Now the twenty million Koreans loudly declare to the world:—'In view of the situation the Koreans do not wish to remain aimlessly on earth and join the criminals ruining their country. Vowing death we will cut our traitors heads off and put to flames the insane villains' convenants. Let our flesh be pickled and our blood turned into a sauce; we are determined that our Korea of Koreans shall be governed by Koreans and we Koreans' children and their children's children shall obtain liberty in an independent Korea. This is the reason why we first fight for our liberty. At this hour of great national crisis what Koreans are there to think and act otherwise except they be the few villains bent on selling their country?'

"Seizing our sword we call out to our twenty million nationals who love their home and land under the distant eastern sky: 'Should you wish to escape from the netting and live anew, you shall in all haste organise a great union and follow the footsteps of those righteous and noble men who have shed their blood for their country. When you receive this (circular) let each of you rouse your patriotic zeal to its hottest and day and night engage in the dissemination of the following among our twenty millions:—

1.—Organise a nation-protecting body and build up a national movement.

2.—Shoot to death the insane villains who concluded the mad convention.

3.—Let each give his name and address and vow with death to oppose the seven articles of the national enemy's mad convention.

"The carrying out of these three measures bears vitally on the welfare of our millions for millions of years to come. By signals or telegrams report to this society their progress.

"The traitors' heads uncut Korea will become enslaved forever.

"The vile enemy's convention unrevoked, Korea will become ruined forever.

"Grand union unformed, the nation cannot be preserved.

"Righteous and patriotic blood unspilt, there will be no independence."

The circular is signed by 13 Koreans and the society's address is given at No. 1,507 Ellis Street, San Francisco, Cal. U.S.A.

The above is certainly one of the most frankly ferocious and blood-thirsty documents ever published. It openly incites to murder and assassination and it is not sparing of opprobrious epithets applied to other nations. One must suppose that the thirteen signatories know what kind of language is best calculated to appeal to the sentiments of their countrymen. On that hypothesis any sympathy one might be disposed to feel with Korea is chilled. The Koreans never showed any of this fanatic patriotism in former times though their country's independence was scarcely less mythical than it is at present, and we are forced to the conclusion that much of this violent ebulition is due to the teaching of foreign agitators. It is a curious reflection that the political advisor of men who declare themselves the disciples of such methods should be a Christian ex-missionary.

Saturday, September 7.

The *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent sends rather a dispiriting account of the state of affairs in Korea. He says that it is difficult to restore good order. The military expeditions against the insurgents do not make any conclusive impression and the Koreans, abandoning their futile attempts at armed resistance, are devoting themselves to destroying the instruments of communication, as railways and telegraphs, and to slaughtering Japanese civilians wherever they can find them. From the beginning of the disturbance until the end of August the number of peaceful Japanese subjects who had been assassinated totalled 17 and in addition to this seven were missing and nine wounded. There is evidence that the Koreans are behaving like the very worst type of savages. They are torturing to death in the most shocking way any that fall into their hands alive and they are mutilating the corpses of those they kill in a manner that evinces brutal ferocity. Several thousands of Japanese are said to have been obliged to abandon their property and fly to places of refuge; trade between the capital and the provinces has been so much interrupted that not a few Japanese merchants are said to be in an embarrassed condition, while many are threatened with the loss of money lent by them to provincial borrowers; traffic on the railway is largely reduced and altogether a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs exists. What steps the Japanese will take in these circumstances the correspondent does not suggest, but it is evident from his account that the Koreans are placing themselves beyond the pale of any except drastic measures.

It is now said that Marquis Ito will return to Korea with all possible expedition. He is expected to leave Tokyo on the 24th inst., after attending on the 16th another State Council, at which his financial proposals will be finally decided.

Sunday, September 8.

The limits of the insurrection in Korea are said to be spreading and reinforcements of troops have been sent from several of the Japanese military centres in the Peninsula.

On the evening of the 6th a considerable body of insurgents attacked Ansong and compelled the Japanese residents, some 40 in number, to withdraw precipitately. There are said to have been some casualties. Ansong is to the south of Seoul in the province Hwanghaido. On the same day a body of 300 insurgents attacked the Japanese detachment at Yangju, a place about 12 miles north of Seoul. The result of the attack is not stated but two Japanese soldiers were killed.

General Hasegawa has issued a proclamation assuring law-abiding folk of full protection; declaring that the insurgents shall be extirpated in the interests of the Throne and of the people; saying that full pardon will be accorded to any who, having been induced once to join the insurgents, subsequently dissociates himself from them, and promising that ample rewards will be given to all who inform against rioters.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent wires that a different system of distribution is henceforth to be adopted by the military authorities in Korea. Hitherto the main strength has been concentrated in the north, but hereafter this will be reversed: the south will be the principal field of operations, and, instead of massing troops in a few places, small detachments will be scattered about in many localities. Special care will be devoted to guarding the instruments of communication.

It is understood to have been in contemplation for a long time in Japan that a frontier military station should be established in Chientao. So at least say Tokyo newspapers, and from our study of topographical

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features during the Russo-Japanese war we can easily appreciate the object of such an arrangement. Of course there never was any idea on Japan's side of encroaching upon the territory which has hitherto been regarded as China's portion of Chientao, nor was there originally, it is said, any idea on the part of the Residency-General of raising the question of the region's ownership. So far as the despatch of the gendarmes was concerned, the intention was merely to provide protection for Korean subjects, but since China insists upon opening the radical question, Japan will of course suspend all action that is not essential, pending a settlement of the dispute.

Monday, September 9.

The news from Korea this morning continues to be of the old character; namely, outrages or preparations for outrage on the part of the insurgents and drastic action on the part of the Japanese troops. The greater part of the north of Kyongsan-do seems to be in a very disturbed condition, and it is thought probable that limitations will have to be imposed on the issue of passports to foreigners who desire to travel in the interior. Of course there can be no doubt that order will be eventually restored, but in the meanwhile the financial effects of the disturbance may be serious.

Tuesday, September 10.

From Korea comes the same weary record of outbreaks directed against the persons and properties of Japanese civilians. The impression produced upon anyone who follows these events closely is that the limits of the insurrection are spreading and that a great deal of trouble must be incurred before peace and good order are restored. We observe that certain critics condemn the Japanese troops for resorting to drastic methods and take the ground that such procedure must tend to permanently estrange the Koreans. This is an easy verdict. Humane folks, even supposing them to be impartial, must be more or less revolted when they read of the burning of villages and other steps of such a nature as necessarily to involve the innocent as well as the guilty. We do not observe, however, that those critics find anything to condemn in the savage tortures and the assassinations resorted to by Koreans against unarmed Japanese men and women, nor do we find that the burning of a Japanese civilian's residence by Korean rioters provokes any expression of condemnation. Undoubtedly the situation is very unhappy. The Koreans know of only one way of asserting themselves. It is a brutal way but unintelligible if we assume that the deliberate motive is to render the country too hot for Japanese trade or residence. Great suffering will be entailed by that fruitless attempt and there can be only one ending. In the meanwhile much that is shocking will certainly be heard of.

Mr. Arai Kentaro, now Chief of the Accounts Bureau in the Finance Department of Japan, has been nominated Vice-Minister of Finance in Korea. There has been an interesting question connected with this appointment. Mr. Megata, as everybody knows, became Financial Advisor to the Korean Government at the time of the organisation of the Residency-General, and in that capacity he has done splendid work. He went to Korea with the reputation of being one of Japan's ablest financiers, and he has amply vindicated the justice of that estimate by his Korean record. In fact it is not too much to say that after the Resident-General himself, Mr. Megata has done more for Korea than any man living. When the recent Convention was signed, one of its provisions was thithe system at of Japanese advisors to the Korean Government should be abolished, their places being taken by duly appointed Japanese officials. The handing of the portfolio of Finance to Mr. Megata seemed to be one of the natural consequences of that provision, but, on the other hand, Marquis Ito had determined that the portfolios of State should all remain in Korean hands. What then was to be done with Mr. Megata? The position of Vice-Minister would evidently have been unworthy of his acceptance, and the Resident-General shrank from offering it to him. The expectation now is that when a central bank is established in Korea, which step can not be long delayed, Mr. Megata will be appointed president of the bank, remaining unattached meanwhile.

Wednesday, September 11.

Fiscal reforms of a drastic nature are spoken of as having commenced in Korea. We gather that the system of special taxes to provide revenue for the Imperial Household in to be wholly abandoned, and that the privy purse will henceforth depend entirely on whatever portion of the State revenue is allotted for the purpose of plenishing it. There are said to be over forty of these taxes, many of them being of a special nature and some being merely duplicates of the public taxes. All, without distinction, are now to be handed over to the Treasury.

The telegraph continues to convey the same wearisome details of bands of insurgents routed by detachments of Japanese soldiers, and of peaceful Japanese subjects assaulted or murdered by Korean mobs. It is to be hoped that this unhappy situation will not last much longer.

It has been decided to open to foreign trade the Bay of Changjin, which lies on the north-east coast of Korea some eight miles north of Kyongsong. The new port is not marked upon any map in our possession, but its position is sufficiently indicated by the above description. It is the nearest port to Chientao, and it will probably prove an important place when the resources of the latter come to be developed.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a leading article strongly advocating that the privilege of owning real estate should be extended to foreigners in Korea. The development of agriculture is one of Korea's pressing fiscal needs, and her own people seem to be without either capital or energy to carry out this enterprise on a vigorous scale. Many Japanese subjects have become land-holders, but as the right of ownership is not legally recognised their tenure is necessarily precarious. The *Jiji* does not suggest that there should be any discrimination in favour of Japanese. On the contrary it is careful to insist that if the privilege be granted to any it must be granted to all alike. There is of course a familiar old difficulty that if foreigners were allowed to own land and settle in the interior of Korea, their extraterritorial immunities would greatly complicate the situation. To meet this difficulty our contemporary suggests that consular jurisdiction should be abolished so soon as the new legal tribunals are duly organised.

Thursday, September 12.

It is said that the Japanese authorities consider it necessary to adopt a more drastic policy in dealing with the Korean insurgents. Hitherto, as a rule, no attempt has been made to push attacks to an extreme point: the troops have adopted the attitude of policemen; that is to say, they have limited themselves to dispersing any bodies of insurgents which appear to have an organised shape. Moreover they have not attempted to punish people who harboured or concealed insurgents. It is in fact one of the great difficulties of the situation that immediately on the approach of a Japanese force, the insurgents doff everything which distinguishes them from ordinary citizens and thus escape the consequences of their excesses. The upshot is that the various Japanese detachments find themselves engaged in fruitless marches hither and thither, and the insurrectionary spirit develops rather than diminishes. For these reasons General Hasegawa issued his recent proclamation. Its main feature is to hold all classes of the people responsible for any assistance rendered to insurgents. Thus if rioters be found concealed in a village, the crime of harbouring them will be charged against the entire village and the punishment will be equally comprehensive. By adopting these tactics it is hoped that the respecting and law-abiding sections of the populace will recognise the necessity of clearly differentiating themselves from the insurgents, and that the final quelling of the trouble will follow rapidly.

The 5th of October will witness the first use of a railway train by a Korean Sovereign. When the line from Seoul to Chemulpo was opened the Emperor was invited to ride in the train, but nothing would induce him to take such a step. The new occupant of the Throne, however, is less conservative. He has signified his intention of going to worship at the tombs of his ancestors on the 5th of October at Suwon, whither he will travel by train, and he has also promised to visit the Exhibition in Seoul at a date which is not yet fixed.

MARQUIS ITO AND COUNT OKUMA.

Various and sundry rumours have been put upon wheels by the recent interchange of calls between Marquis Ito and Count Okuma and by the meeting of the two statesmen at the Dojin-kai's entertainment on the evening of the 4th inst. It is stated for example that Marquis Ito invited the Elder Statesmen to a banquet at his residence on the 2nd instant, which event seems to be altogether apochryphal, and that the "Waseda Sage," has consented to proceed to China as Japan's representative. A member of the *Asahi Shimbun's* staff waited upon Count Okuma to ascertain the truth of these rumours and is said to have found the Count much amused at such exaggerated reports. He explained, what everybody knows already, that he and Marquis Ito had been colleagues and co-operators for many years and that, if their views had occasionally clashed in the fields of politics and administration, Marquis Ito was not one of those men who nourish a grudge in perpetuity, but has on the contrary a heart sufficiently large to forgive and to forget. He had therefore been kind enough to call at Waseda on his return from Korea and the Count had returned the call. That was all that need be said. The two had renewed their ancient friendship. As to the idea of his proceeding to China in the capacity of envoy or representative, the Count indulged in such a tirade against the conduct of Japan's foreign affairs from the negotiation of the Portsmouth Treaty to the present day that he evidently cannot be credited with any intention of working in union with the Saionji Cabinet.

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CHINA.

Friday, September 6.

The Emperor of China is said to be seriously ill Reports of this nature have been constantly spread, and it will be remembered that a few years ago the Empress Dowager was blandly accused by a foreign local journalist of having poisoned his Majesty, a rumour which did not cease to circulate until the evidence of a foreign physician had been published.

There are naturally various rumours about the removal of Viceroys Chang and Yuan from their important satrapies. The most explicit story is that the Empress Dowager believes and has stated that these two statesmen are incomparably the strongest politicians now to be found in China, and that the Central Government has urgent need of their assistance in carrying out its programme of reform. Viceroy Yuan is said to have declined the new appointment at first, but the Empress Dowager would not admit his objections. As for his nomination to the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the idea is that the Empress Dowager has been considerably alarmed by the various *ententes* recently formed and also that she views the relations between her country and Japan with uneasiness. In these circumstances the only man competent to deal with the situation is thought to be Yuan.

The tongue of conjecture is busy with reference to the real motive of the above changes and to the successors of the two Viceroys. The general impression seems to be that Tuan Fang and Tieh Liang will succeed to the vacant viceroyalties, but as to which will get the Metropolitan Province and which the Yangtsz post, there is a difference of opinion. It need hardly be said that one rumour regards the changes as part of a scheme to weaken the system of local autonomy and strengthen the Central Government. The *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent does not speak of Tuan as a likely candidate for either of the great viceroyalties. It indicates Tsen Chun-hsuan and Tieh Liang. If this forecast be correct, it has special interest, for Tieh Liang is said to be the pivot of Manchu power in China and Tsen is strongly allied with him. Therefore the accession of these two men to the vacant viceroyalties would mean an enormous extension of Manchu influence.

Some Japanese papers regard these changes with uneasiness inasmuch as they consider that Tieh Liang is anti-Japanese and pro-German.

Saturday, September 7.

According to a telegram to the *Kokumin Shimbun*, the new Chinese Central Government will be composed as follows:—

GRAND COUNCIL.

Prince Ching	President	Manchu.
Tieh Liang	Member	do
Na Tung	do	do
Shih Hsu	do	do
Lu Tienlin	do	Chinese.
Sun Chanai	do	do
Chang Chihtung	do	do
Yuan Shihkai	do	do

MINISTERS OF STATE.

Finance	Prince Li	Manchu.
Home Affairs	Prince Su	do
Army	Tieh Liang	do
Agriculture and Commerce	Pu Ting	do
Education	Jung Ching	do
Foreign Affairs	Yuan Shihkai	Chinese.
Communications	Chen Pi	do
Board of Rites	Lu Junhsiang	do

With regard to the Viceroys, the following list is given:—

Viceroyalty.	Name.	Nationality.
Unkwei	Shih Liang	Manchu.
Liangkiang	Twan Fang	do.
Sienkau	Sheng Yun	do.
Minche	Sung Shou	do.
Chihli	Yang Shihhsing	Chinese.
Hukwang	Chao Erhsun	do.
Liangkwang	Chang Jenchuen	do.
Szchuan	Chen Kueilung	do.
Manchuria	Hsu Shihchang	do.

It is said that Viceroy Chang Chihtung talks of not proceeding to Peking for two months, and that the Throne has urged him to use more expedition, but it is not probable that the great satrap will consent to be hurried.

It is evident that the preparations for these changes must have been for a considerable time on the tapis, The proofs of that are that Viceroy Yuan has succeeded in getting his own protegée, Yang, to be appointed as his successor in the Metropolitan Province, and Viceroy Chang has done the same in Hukwang by his disciple Chao, formerly Governor of Mukden: and, further, that this same Chao must have been contemplating these changes when he declined to proceed to his Viceroyalty in Szchuan. The great question is whether Yuan and Chang will be able to work together. The former is for moderate progress; the latter for radical. There has never been any symptom of weakness or sacrifice of opinion on the part of Chang, and it can scarcely be doubted that the conservative elements in Peking will do everything in their power to set him up as their representative and champion. Tieh Liang also is an element of potential disturbance. He has long been recognised as the pivot of Manchu influence, and it is difficult to regard him as a placable member of any ministry including Yuan. The brightest spot in the whole programme is the transfer of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to ex-Viceroy Yuan. Only quite recently this eminent official memorialized the Throne in the sense that China's relations with foreign Powers required to be handled in the most astute manner and that it would only inure to her own disadvantage if she allowed herself to be swayed by the giddy policy of "rights recovery." There are already outstanding between China and Japan a number of problems which the former shows no disposition to settle, and since these problems may be regarded as the inevitable outgrowth of the closer contact which has been established between the two Empires in the sequel of the recent war, China's indifferent or obdurate attitude towards such problems is disquieting. Ex-Viceroy Yuan thus takes charge of the Foreign Office at what may be called a critical period of his country's career. Speaking broadly, this big reconstruction of the Peking Government may be regarded as a heroic effort to centralize the administrative power. The Throne, instead of attempting to extend its arm to distant provinces, has brought under its own shadow the two men who have hitherto shown themselves most capable of establishing local autonomy.

We observe that the Japanese press is tolerably unanimous in welcoming the above changes from this country's point of view. The outlook is that Viceroy Hsu of Mukden will no longer be hampered by Peking conservatism and will be able to give effect to his own liberal and conciliatory policy.

Sunday, September 8.

Japanese newspapers comment on the fact that the newly formed Cabinet in Peking may be said to consist of three persons, namely Prince Ching and the two ex-Viceroys Yuan and Chang. As to the relations between the Central Government and the Provinces, it is to be noted that the new Viceroys of Pehchili and Manchuria are adherents of Yuan Shihkai and that the new Viceroys of the Two Kwang and of Kiangsu are practically nominees of Chang Chihtung. As for Chang's own successor in the Hukwan Viceroyalty, namely Chao, he is credited with having been mainly instrumental in bringing about the *entente* which led to the organisation of the new Central Government. The other principal satraps are all well affected towards Prince Ching, and it would therefore seem a fair hypothesis not only that the administration in Peking will be exceptionally powerful and united, but also that its relations with the provinces will be friendly and smooth.

Several causes are said to have contributed to the reduction of the number of Chinese students in Japan. No accurate statistics are forthcoming, but apparently there are not more than five or six thousand of these students now in Tokyo, whereas at one time there were as many as twelve or thirteen thousand. It would seem that the principal reason for this falling off is that the system of "rapid finishing" (*sokusei*) has been abandoned. Under this system students were put through a course of a year and a half or two years, necessarily a superficial course, and then received a diploma which entitled them if not to an immediate appointment in China, then at any rate to the right of competing in examinations for office. Evidently this method was very convenient for men who had to leave their wives and families in China and who therefore desired to complete their studies in the shortest possible time. But naturally such students could not expect to compete successfully with youths who had gone through a thorough course in western countries, and this inability, which the public was not in a position to analyse carefully, brought Japanese education into discredit. Second, perhaps, in the list of causes is to be put the suspicion—greatly accentuated by the Anhui assassination—that lads educated in Japan imbibe revolutionary notions and become enemies of the present dynasty in China. Want of money is also spoken of as a contributory factor, for now that the *sokusei* system has been given up, each student must make provision for remaining a greater number of years in Japan. At all events the number of students has diminished greatly and promises to diminish more, nor are we by any means certain that this diminution is to be regretted from Japan's point of view.

Monday, September 9.

Rumour is very busy with recent events in Peking. Some Japanese publicists think that it will be impossible to carry out the new regime. They say that already a strong undercurrent of resistance to ex-Viceroy Yuan has been developed, and that Yuan himself, conscious of the force of this movement, is seeking to have his appointment to the Council of State rescinded. These observers further allege that Chang Chih-tung has announced his unwillingness to remain for any length of time in the capital. On the other hand, there is news that Chang left Wuchang on the 8th inst. for Hankow, whence he will proceed by train to Peking. It will be remembered that he was supposed to have announced his intention of not proceeding to Peking for two months longer, and we can thus see that rumour as usual is very untrustworthy in these matters.

The gist of a lengthy statement made to the *Asahi Shimbun* by an anonymous diplomat is that the supreme hour to test Viceroy Yuan's capacity has come. This diplomat

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is described as having spent many years in China and as being a man of very high reputation. What he says is certainly consistent with appearances. Yuan may be considered to have burned his ships. Last year he made a great effort to centralize the Government and thus prepare the way for a constitutional system. But he wrongly estimated the materials with which he had to deal. He imagined that example alone was necessary to induce the local satraps to surrender the powers of the purse and of the sword into Peking's hands, whereas the result of his essay was merely that he found himself deprived of a large part of those powers by his own act, his fellow viceroys remaining undisturbed on their old provincial thrones. Evidently then Yuan felt that no route was practicable except that of organising a new Council of State which should not only be pledged to carry out his programme but should also include the greatest figures on the stage of administration, whether provincial or central. He has succeeded in the preliminary stage, and the success is signal enough to obliterate many of the traces of his previous failure, but the question is, are there any materials available for the reforms that Yuan contemplates—reforms which amount to little less than a revolution? The *Asahi's* informant seems doubtful of this point. He recalls the fact that the great doings in Japan on the eve of the Meiji movement received their sanction from the Throne and derived immense strength from their association with the Sovereign. May such a factor be expected to solve the situation in China? The question must remain unanswered for the present, but what is at all events plain is that we are witnessing a most interesting crisis in the history of the Middle Kingdom.

The *Nippon* publishes a kind of *résumé* of events which appears to us to be a collection of the tag-rag and bob tail of the rumours published during the past few months. The comet and German diplomacy figure in this analysis as the most potential factors which have influenced China's mood.

Tuesday, September 10.

Japanese newspapers state that Chang-Chihtung has received an assurance that if he obeys the Imperial summons to become a member of the Council of State in Peking, and if the new administration proves to be unworkable on account of lack of harmony, then he shall be allowed to resume his old position as Viceroy of Hukwang. This message is said to have been sent to him in order to hasten his visit to the capital. If this be correct it may perhaps be taken as accounting for the fact that whereas Chang was at one time reported to be determined not to proceed to Peking for two months, he actually left Wuchang on the 7th inst. and was expected to reach Peking on the 9th.

Wednesday, September 11.

Official business seems to be almost at a stand-still in the Chinese capital. At the instance of ex-Viceroy Yuan daily meetings are held by the State Council to discuss reforms of the administration and sweeping changes in the personnel of the Government. This has naturally thrown the administrative machine out of gear, especially in the case of the Foreign Office where all diplomatic problems are virtually shelved for the moment. The *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent, from whose telegrams we take this information, says that when the Japanese Representative asks the Waiwupu why Imperial sanction is not given to the agreements already concluded in Mukden, the answer is that no intelligence has been received from the latter city. On the other hand, when Viceroy Hsu is approached in Mukden, he declares that he is waiting for instructions from Peking. Thus both sides succeed in shirking responsibility. As to the grain-veto problem, the Chief Commissioner of Customs avows himself to be entirely in accord with the Foreign Office, but the Foreign Office refrains from making any announcement to the Japanese Legation. His Excellency Yuan is to meet the Foreign Representatives at the Waiwupu on the 13th inst. but it is expected that some time will elapse thereafter before he actively assumes his new functions at the Foreign Office.

There is another telegram about Viceroy Chang's movements. He is now said to have left Hankow for Peking on the morning of the 10th inst. Possibly this may be contradicted by the next news.

It is stated that China has decided, at the suggestion of his Excellency Yuan, to send another commission to foreign countries for the purpose of studying constitutional institutions. Some publicists suggest that there is a good deal of political manipulation in the matter, and that among the men nominated as commissioners there are several whom it is thought desirable to keep at a respectful distance.

Press laws have just been enacted in China. They seem to contain the usual provisions as to what must not be published, but they invest the administration with powers of suppressing, suspension and punishment, and they provide no legal appeal against a decision of the Home Office in such matters. The publication of this law is said to have evoked much discontent.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a significant article embodying the alleged views of a prominent diplomat. China's foreign policy is very severely criticised. She is charged with a conspicuous lack of sincerity in her dealings with other Powers. Instead of recognising that her territorial integrity is preserved by foreign sufferance, not by her own prowess, she has adopted for motive the recovery of rights, many of which are not rights at all and the obstinate assertion of which must soon wear out the patience of other Powers. This is conspicuous in her treatment of Japan. Totally blind to the fact that Manchuria was preserved to her by Japan's intervention, she has apparently made up her mind to regard every Japanese demand as necessarily unjust, and, even in the case of matters clearly provided for by treaty, she declines reasonable discussion and acts as though she laboured under a sense of wrong and even outrage. Not one of the pressing problems that have been on the tapis in Mukden during the past year has been settled or seems likely to be settled, and Peking's extraordinary attitude towards the Chientao question is the latest example of this impossible mood. The diplomat to whom these views are attributed describes China's policy as suicidal. Every close observer of events must have formed this opinion long ago: it has indeed been frequently advanced in these columns. China can not afford to treat Japan as a negligible quantity still less as an enemy. In fact no necessity is so pressing for the Middle Kingdom as that of cultivating Japan's friendship, for in existing circumstances the Middle Kingdom lies practically at the mercy of its strong neighbour, and no foreign hand will be stretched out to interfere between China's unreason and Japan's just resentment. The only hope is that his Excellency Yuan Shihkai will radically change this evil policy when he takes vigorously into his hands the reins of the Foreign Office.

The former *Tairo Doshi-kai*, a society whose title is hard to translate, since it means neither pro-Russian nor anti-Russian, has now formed itself into what is called the *Chohakuzan-kai*. The original *Tairo Doshi-kai* ceased some time ago to exist as an organised body, its *raison d'être* having disappeared. But it possesses among its archives a mass of valuable topographical information, and among its members a number of persons who have had much experience in collecting such information. Our readers know that Champei-shan is the name of the mountain in north-western Korea where the principal Chientao boundary stone stands. This name becomes "Chohakuzan" according to Japanese pronunciation, and has been taken as the designation of the new society. In other words, the organisation aims at collecting such data as may be useful for the solution of the Chientao question.

There is again news of disturbances in the south of China. The town of Fangchang is said to have been taken without offering any resistance and conflagrations are reported as having broken out. Troops have been sent from Canton to the scene.

Thursday, September 12.

A telegram from Peking states that China has entered a formal protest against being excluded from the ranks of the great Powers in connexion with the Hague Tribunal. No Chinese representative appears among the names of the standing committees, and naturally Peking feels much hurt at the omission.

There is talk of ex-Viceroy Yuan going to preside over the War Office and being replaced at the Foreign Office by his protegé, Tang Shaoi who is now Governor of Mukden. The present Minister of War is Tieh Liang, a reputed enemy of Yuan, and thus if this change were made, Yuan's position would be appreciably strengthened.

The news is confirmed that Viceroy Chang left Hankow for Peking on the 10th inst.

It is understood that the Waiwupu has, in response to the request of the British Minister, instructed the provincial governments of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Szechuan to delay starting official bureaux for the sale of prepared opium, pending negotiations with the British Government.

It is reported from Peking, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that both the Japanese and Russian Ministers in Peking have approached the Waiwupu about the proposed advent of Japanese and Russian priests into China with the view of gaining converts to their respective faiths.

The German Detachment at Shanhaikuan has been entirely withdrawn and Viceroy Yuan Shihkai has deputed Taotai Li Tin-hsin, of the Peking Military Secretariat, to take over the place vacated.

A Peking dispatch states that there is every prospect of Prince Pu Lun being chosen Heir-Apparent, upon the arrival of Viceroy Yuan Shih kai and Chang Chih-tung in Peking.

Mr. Albert E. Prebble, an old resident of Shanghai, died at the General Hospital of that port on Aug. 30th, after a brief illness. Mr. Prebble was for many years connected with Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Weeks & Co., Lane Crawford & Co. and subsequently founded the Broadway Drapery. More recently still he has done business as a broker and commission agent.

One of the difficulties of Chinese law was exemplified in a case which came before the Mixed Court at Shanghai on Aug. 30th. The British American Tobacco Co., desired to proceed against the owner of the San Sing Cigarette Manufactory on a charge of infringement of

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trade marks. A summons could not be issued as H. E. Sheng Kun pao is the proprietor and he, of course, is a mandarin of higher rank than the magistrate. A summons was, therefore, issued against the hong and an accountant put in an appearance and secured the services of Mr. Morgan Phillips for the defence. The complainants, thereupon, asked for a remand in order to secure legal representation. The Court granted the request. The charge is in connexion with several well known brands of the complainant's cigarettes.

The off-season, says the *China Mail*, is the bloom-time of the fish-story teller and the snake-yarner. A man in the hospital bears evidence of the truth of one fish story, however, and a bottled cobra at Mr. E. J. Hughes' office does likewise on behalf of the snake specialist. The couple of feet of cobra alluded to was killed at Mr. Hughes' residence at the Peak the other day—and it as not the first. Others have been laid low in the vicinity, and climbers of the Peak sides—if there are any—should keep their eyes open for reptiles.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is reported to have peremptorily stopped a project of members of the Hupeh foreign-modelled Army and representatives of Education in that province for putting up a bronze statue of His Excellency in some conspicuous place in Wuchang.

The Peking Ministry of Civil Appointments have, with the Imperial sanction, deprived of his present rank and titles Viceroy Ting Chen to, formerly of the Yan Kuei provinces, who was denounced the other day by his successor Viceroy Hsi Liang for having so neglected the welfare of the viceroyalty during his incumbency that it was in a state of collapse and chaos.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is reported to have written to the Waiwupu protesting against the "interference" of Sir John Jordan in relation to the proposed Government monopoly for the sale of prepared opium, and urging that the Central Government "stand firm" on its rights and start the scheme without reference to outside opposition.

The German Minister in Peking is stated to be opposing a project among Chinese merchants to construct a railway between Chefoo and Weihsien, Shantung.

What is believed to be the first steam turbine in China used for the generation of electricity was started on Sept. 2, at the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Work on a trial. The turbine runs at a speed of 1,500 revolutions per minute and develops 1,350 horse power. It was built by Messrs. Parsons & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A notification from the Peking Government has been sent to the various Viceroys and Governors throughout the Empire intimating that the *Chinchu Kuanpao*, or *Government Gazette*, which is intended to succeed the suspended *Peking Gazette* is to be financed by all the provincial Governments.

The representatives of thirty two Guilds, members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Press Association, etc, met at Chao Garden, Range Road, Shanghai, on Aug 31 in response to a circular issued by Taotai Y. C. Tong. It was unanimously decided to extend an invitation to Mr Taft, upon his arrival in October next, to attend two functions as the guest of the organizations mentioned above. The first function will be the formal opening of the new building of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Szechuen Road, and the second is to be a garden party at the International Institute.

Mr. Samuel H. Shorrock, machinery importer and consulting engineer, of Shanghai, and one of its most popular residents, died on Aug. 31st of acute dysentery, Mrs. Helen Turner, who had been three years in the employement of Messrs Weeks & Co., Ltd., was taken ill with cholera the same evening and died the following morning.

The British Syndicate which has agreed to lend the funds for the construction of the proposed Tientsin Chinkiang Railway is reported to have notified the Chinese authorities that the Railway Company will be expected to make an annual repayment of four million taels on account of interest and instalment on the loan.

In support of the old Chinese maps extant which make Chientao, or Middle Island, in the Tumên River, Kirin province, to be in Chinese territory, the *N.-C. Daily News* understands that Mr. Ma Ting-liang, the Chinese Consul-General at Seoul, has sent an officer of his Consulate, Mr. Liu Sze-t'ung, to Mukden with copies of a number of Korean maps, all of which make Chientao a possession of China.

Tieh Liang, the reactionary Manchu Minister of the War Department in Peking, has been denounced by H.E Ch'ên K'uei-lung, the enlightened Governor of Kiangsu, on the ground that when Tieh Liang was in the central provinces a few years ago, he drew out all the reserves in the provincial treasuries for the use of the Central Government. The result has been that there has been no money to carry out the reforms ordered by the Throne. He is also charged with creating barriers between Chinese and Manchus.

A Censor named Chiang has sent in a memorial impeaching Viceroy Chang Chih-tung for having without reference to the Waiwupu made an agreement with the Japanese Consul-General at Hankow for the extension of the Japanese Concession at that Treaty Port. As a certain part of the agreement concerns the sovereign rights of China the memorialist requests that it be cancelled, lest other Powers regard it as a precedent for their future dealings with China. A copy of the memorial has been sent to H. E. Chang for his perusal and answer.

We learn on trustworthy authority, said the *N.-C. Daily News* of Sept. 3rd, that there is strong probability that Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G., the Inspector-General of Customs in China, will be seen in Shanghai early in October, passing through on his way to make a long deferred visit to Europe. During his recent stay at Peitaiho which he cut short to return to Peking at the close of August, Sir Robert Hart was under doctor's orders which curtailed his movements considerably. In fact his health for some time has been such as to make a complete change and rest desirable. Sir Robert Hart entered the Consular Service in China in 1854, and has been Inspector General of Customs since 1863. A visit to Europe has been talked of for many years; but the great responsibilities of his post have hitherto proved too strong for him to put it into execution. There is no one in China but will wish him a speedy return to sound health, and, if it may be so, to the Far East.

A Chinese correspondent in the *China Times* of Tientsin gives a shocking description of a veritable plague spot in the French Concession, and adjoining the Japanese Concession, where, as he points out, the Tientsin cholera outbreak has been most marked. Spurred to action by the epidemic the French authorities have cleared away great heaps of filthy rubbish on certain vacant ground in their Concession where coolies gather daily to take their meals, but the surrounding hovels and poor tenements are liable still to harbour infection, their roofs and walls reeking with filth. Unless these premises are destroyed, he adds, further sickness will take place. He says that people living in the British, German and French Concessions take little notice of this central plague-spot because they seldom enter this district, but they should not forget that nearly all their Chinese employees pass that way.

THE NEW ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The new Orders in Council on the subject of British consular jurisdiction, reference to which was made in our last issue, are shown by later telegrams to have exceptional interest. They deal in the first place with the subject of protection of trade-marks, patents and copyright, concerning which they provide that the British consular courts in China and Korea shall be open to foreign suitors in so far as the latter belong to nations which extend similar treatment to British subjects conventionally, or, failing that, in so far as they agree to submit to British jurisdiction for the purposes of the suit. It is not in this, however, that interest of the Orders consists. It is in the fact that they contain exceptional provisions for the control of newspapers published in China or Korea by British subjects. It is laid down that if the contents of such journals are of a nature to imperil the peaceful relations between the country of their publication and any foreign Power, the consular court shall have competence to suspend the newspapers, confiscate their property, and deport their editors and proprietors. It is scarcely to be doubted that the motive for this legislation must be sought in Seoul where for a considerable time one of the most mischief-making journals ever published has been striving to create international trouble. No thoughtful person can have any sympathy with the theory that editors and proprietors of newspapers should be exempt from control which is considered essential in the case of all other persons. The law of libel is all very well in its way, but its influence does not extend to the realm of politics, and it is there that newspapers can do most mischief. The new Order in Council, if we may judge from translations of it telegraphed to Tokyo journals, is very explicit and comprehensive. It covers not only writings calculated to disturb peace and good order, but also those calculated to impair the good relations existing between the country where publication takes place and any nation with which Great Britain is on terms of friendship.

DEATH OF MR. H. C. LITCHFIELD.

It is with great regret that we chronicle the death on September 11th of Mr. Henry Charles Litchfield, who for so many years has occupied a prominent position in the life of the foreign community of Yokohama. Mr. Litchfield was taken ill with an attack of cerebral apoplexy last Saturday and though everything possible was done to relieve him, he gradually sank. He had long been a resident of Yokohama, arriving here in the early seventies, and followed with great success the profession of the law. When Mr. Montague Kirkwood relinquished the position some twenty years ago, Mr. Litchfield was appointed Crown Prosecutor in the British Court for Japan, in which capacity he took part in many law suits which had more than a local reputation. A shrewd cross-examiner, and successful pleader he won the respect of all with whom he came in contact for his probity and chivalric courtesy to all frequenters of the Court. After the abolition of the British Court, consequent upon the coming into operation of the new treaties, Mr. Litchfield still followed his profession here, his work being confined to chambers, where his sound judgment and firm grasp of commercial law were seen to the greatest advantage. In his early years Mr. Litchfield was a great oarsman and took a prominent part in the sports of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club, of which he was for many years President, and to the end of life he took a deep interest in the affairs of the Club. He also filled most acceptably, some year or so ago, the position of President of the Y. U. C. To his sorrowing widow we respectfully offer our sincere condolence in this the hour of her great bereavement.

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THE WEATHER.

Sunday, September 8.

The centre of depression which began to move from Riukiu towards Japan on the 5th inst., struck Kyushu on the afternoon of the 6th and developed great force throughout the 7th. It seems to have swept over the whole of Kyushu, and involved Shikoku also, but the latest reports suggest that it will affect the western sections of the Empire only, leaving the eastern unscathed. Telegraphic communication has not been actually stopped, but it is more or less impeded, and accurate information as to the damage suffered by the rice crop is therefore not forthcoming. There will certainly be some damage, however, for the regions attacked by this storm are precisely the principal rice-producing centres.

Speaking of rice, we notice in all the Japanese newspapers a paragraph saying that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has undertaken an investigation into the causes of the appreciation of the cereal. If it be found that human agency is responsible, corrective measures will be unhesitatingly adopted.

We may mention here that, according to investigations made by the Bank of Japan, the average prices of commodities in Tokyo during the month of August showed an increase of 1.34 per cent. as compared with the preceding month. Out of seventy-nine articles on the Bank's list, 56 showed appreciation, 15 were stationary and 8 declined in price. There can be no doubt that this was largely due to the floods which destroyed great quantities of vegetables and fruit cultivated in the neighbourhood of the capital. But something is also to be attributed to a reaction from the low prices ruling in June last.

Monday, September 9.

The Riukiu storm raged over Kyushu and Shikoku throughout the 7th and the 8th inst., but with gradually decreasing violence, and finally emerged into the Sea of Japan. It did not affect the eastern side of the country further than to produce a strong southerly wind with occasional dashes of rain. Another centre of depression developed in the neighbourhood of Sado on the 8th inst. and, travelling in a north-easterly direction, has probably swept over Hokkaido. There are as yet no telegrams giving any accurate information as to the damage done to the rice crop. But in various places the heavy rain produced floods which carried away bridges and burst through embankments. These are perennial incidents in Japan which recall her semi-tropical affinities. Judging, however, from the fact that no fresh interruptions of railway traffic appear to have resulted from this storm, we infer that the effects were not of a drastic character.

On the evening of the 7th inst. a whirlwind struck the village of Ogo in Gumma Prefecture and tore the roofs off several houses, injuring six or seven people. A similar phenomenon is reported from the neighbouring prefecture, Fukushima, on the same day.

Tuesday, September 10.

The Riukiu centre of depression, which swept over Kyushu and Shikoku, emerged at the Bakan Straits into the Sea of Japan on the afternoon of the 8th inst. and thence pursued its northward course, with, however, rapidly diminishing intensity. There are symptoms of another centre of depression near the Mariana group south of the Bonin Islands, but no certain indications have yet been obtained. Elsewhere everything is quiet so that the 220th day (the 12th inst.) is expected to pass off peacefully.

We have as yet no particulars as to the damage done to the rice crop by this last gale, but in such a case it is perhaps fair to assume that no news is good news. According to the *Shogyo Shimpo*, the best authorities—three of whom are quoted by name—agree in saying that after full allowance has been made for the damage wrought in Kwanto by the inundations and in the south and west by the last storm, the crop will be fully 47 or 48 million *koku*. The average crop being 40 millions, the above estimate means an increase of some 20 per cent. What that signifies to Japanese agriculturists becomes plain when we observe that the value of 8 million *koku* of rice is from 130 to 140 millions of *yen*.

THE NEW RUSSO-JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Japanese journals publish what professes to be a semi-official statement of the differences between the new Russo-Japanese Treaty and the old one. The first is that the new treaty grants to the subjects of the High Contracting Parties the right of burying or cremating their dead in places duly assigned for the purpose. This provision is said to have been dictated by the fact that Japanese residing in Russia's dominions have not hitherto been allowed to cremate their dead and have been put to considerable inconvenience accordingly. The second difference is that the subjects of each of the Powers are placed on the most-favoured-nation footing with regard to agriculture and the ownership of fixed property. This provision may sound rather impracticable seeing that, in a general sense, the ownership of real estate by agents is not permitted either in Russia or Japan. But it appears that in certain parts of Siberia, Russia, with the view of attracting settlers and developing the country, does grant that privilege and it will now be extended to Japanese subjects. The third difference is that freedom of manufacture is now guaranteed to the subjects of each of the contracting parties within the dominions of the other, whereas by the former treaty freedom of commerce alone was granted. The next point is that the two Powers have pledged themselves to conclude a convention for the mutual recognition of laws relating to shipping. The fifth difference is that most-favoured-nation treatment is extended to the consuls of each state and their functions in the territories of the other. The sixth difference is interesting. It is a provision which practically subjects to Russian jurisdiction all newspapers or books published in the Russian language by Russian subjects within Japan, the Japanese authorities having similar jurisdiction within Russia's dominions. This provision seems wise, if the censorship of literature in any form be considered necessary. It is unreasonable to hold that the dominions of any Power should be made a place for publishing matter inimical to the interests of a friendly State. The seventh difference is that whatever protection the laws of either of the contracting parties provide for trade marks, designs, and patents shall be extended to the subjects of the other provided that all the forms prescribed by those laws are satisfied. All the above may be regarded as additions to the old treaty. There are also some excisions. For example, the provision relating to perpetual leases within the limits of the former settlements. But this part of the subject can not be well understood without direct reference to the text of the treaty and its accompanying documents.

The Japanese newspapers are much pleased with these new agreements. They regard them as a distinct recognition by Russia of Japan's special position in the Far East, and they attribute this recognition to the friendly sentiments of their recent enemy. Japan on her side has shown a similar spirit of amity in the concessions she has made to Russia. It is also remarked that with the exception of the boundary in Saghalien and the satisfaction of the account for the maintenance of prisoners, all questions arising out of the war are now disposed of. The newspapers further express a strong hope that this treaty may inaugurate a new tradal era for the two countries. It is almost comical that two great nations living side by side should have such petty commercial relations as those now existing between Japan and Russia.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

We have again to ask who is the criminally unscrupulous correspondent responsible for the telegrams sent to America about Japan's attitude. It must be confessed that some of the Americans themselves are showing a certain want of dignity and self-reliance. A country which knows its own greatness, which the United States ought to, does not constitute a field adapted for the circulation of such rumours as are now bruited abroad in America. Japan appears to bulk so largely in the vision of the strong men beyond the Pacific that they seem to have lost their sense of proportion, and even a journal like the *New York Herald* is too much perturbed to consult its atlas before publishing a blunder like its recent assertion that Pratas Island is in the immediate vicinity of the Philippines. As for Senator Stone, his assertion that he saw evidencee of anti-American feeling in Japan is too surprising to be worthy of serious comment. Through all the vicissitudes of her modern career Japan has never wavered in her uniquely friendly attitude towards the United States, and not even the untoward happenings in San Francisco affected her mood in any perceptible degree. Senator Stone must therefore have been looking designedly for what he affects to have discovered. But how are we to stigmatise the Yokohama correspondent who wired that Japan is about to establish a naval station on Pratas Island? It is almost impossible to believe that this correspondent credited his own story. Certainly he had no evidence whatever to support it. Can there be anything more hideously criminal than the action of a publicist who deliberately sets himself to injure relations between two great nations? Such a person ought to be picking oakum or walking a treadmill instead of serving as a newspaper agent.

Notice is given that the three Buoys moored in the Bay of Dairen, have been changed as follows:—The Buoy moored at the end of the easternmost jetty has been changed into a conical, iron, black buoy, surmounted by a cylindrical topmark, and 10 feet high above the water. Each of the two Buoys, one at the end of the shoal extending from the West-Basin; and the other on the south side of the shoal lying south-west of Hosan Tao, have been changed into a conical, iron, red buoy, surmounted by a triangular topmark, and 10 feet high above the water.

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FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, September 6.

The whalers of Japan have just held a general meeting for the purpose of debating two projects. One was for suspending whale-fishing during the summer months, so as to form a close season for the purpose of increasing the stock of fish. This idea was rejected on the ground that whale-fishing in Japan being still in its infancy, the time was inopportune for such limitations, and further investigation would be necessary. The second proposal was the formation of a subordinate company, whose functions would be the handling of the whales captured by the associates of the original union. This was approved of, and it was resolved that the curing company should have a capital of a million *yen*, and should establish five stations, four in Japan and one in Korea.

It will be remembered that the region called Taito in Formosa was the principal objective point of the recent advance by the Aiyu troops. We now read in Japanese papers that since 1899 this place has been the scene of an enterprise on a very large scale by the Kada Guild of Japan. The region is rich in camphor and offers great facilities for agriculture and for the pasturing of cattle. The area available for these two latter purposes is said to be 50 million *tsubo* (over 40,000 acres) and 2,000 cattle are already grazing there as a result of the Kada Guild's industry, while 60,000 catties of camphor are collected monthly and large areas are growing peppermint, sugar-cane, and rice. Great facilities are extended to Japanese immigrants, of whom there are now said to be about 3,000. All this industry and effort were seriously checked by raids on the part of the savages, and it was mainly to protect such a flourishing enterprise that the recent advance of the Aiyu lines was projected. The operations of these troops are said to have exercised a most beneficial effect and the Kada Guild's work is now proceeding vigorously in all branches. We may add that Taito is on the east side of the island, whereas all agricultural and commercial essays have hitherto been confined to the west coast.

At a meeting of the directors of the Tanko Steamship Company on the 5th inst. it was announced that the first instalment—namely 2½ million *yen*—of the capital to be devoted to the construction of the new steel foundry in Hokkaido would be paid up on the 15th of October in equal portions by the British shareholders and the Japanese.

The Kyoto Municipality is still struggling to obtain a 6 per cent. loan of 9 million *yen*, repayable in 30 years, for the construction of electric railways, waterworks and drains. But in the existing state of the Japanese money market the banks do not seem disposed to lend such a sum at such a rate.

On the 14th instant at 11 a.m., there will be launched at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard in Nagasaki the largest steamer ever built in Japan. She is a vessel of 18,000 tons and her keel was laid in November, 1905. She is being constructed to the order of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and she will ultimately have two sister ships built at the same yard.

Saturday, September 7.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* says that the condition of ease which was expected to supervene in the money market after the settlement of the half-yearly accounts has not arrived. On the contrary the demand for money exceeds the supply. This is said to be due to the unusually large needs of the silk trade and to the withdrawal of sums deposited in the banks by companies which were formed in the time of the boom and are now being dissolved. It must be confessed that neither of these causes seems sufficient.

As to the question of companies organised in the early part of the year or in the closing months of last year, several have already wound up their affairs and ceased to exist, but, according to the *Shogyo Shimpo*, there are many companies which, though they ought to follow this example, have held on and incurred expenses such as render it difficult now for them to repay any reasonable proportion of the bargain money put up by subscribers for shares.

On the 6th inst. the Tokyo share market showed some vitality in the forenoon session but fell back again in the afternoon owing apparently to exaggerated rumours of the advent of another typhoon.

Sunday, September 8.

It is stated that the new iron foundry at Muroran, which, as our readers know, is a joint Anglo-Japanese enterprise, will be in working order by July of next year. The steel factory, however, is not expected to be in operation before 1910. According to present estimates, 4,000 hands will ultimately be employed, and if the families of these men be included, the population of Muroran will probably receive an increment of 20,000 people.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has rather a lugubrious paragraph about the autumn silk crop. The gist of it is that whereas, prior to the recent inundations, a yield of 20 per cent. above the average was expected, the havoc wrought by the floods was so great that the actual harvest will probably be 20 per cent. below the average. Of course it will be understood that these figures refer to the autumn crop only.

One of the recent features of the Tokyo Stock Exchange has been a decline in the market price of the shares of the Exchange itself, which are now quoted at something less than 149 *yen*, whereas they had risen in August to over 170. Some authorities find an explanation of this in the fact that the volume of business now done is not sufficient to provide for a really substantial dividend, on the capital thus increased. During the past three months the shares handled by the Exchange averaged only 27,000 daily, and these authorities allege that such a small business will not produce a dividend of more than 10 per cent., whereas the last dividend was 40 per cent. The *Shogyo Shimpo*, however, flouts this pessimistic view. It says that if things once begin to move, as they are pretty certain to do, the shares of the Exchange will mount rapidly, and in all probability the figure of 200 will be reached within the current year.

On Saturday the tone of the stock market was very weak owing to the receipt of telegrams showing that the Riukiu typhoon had invaded Japan.

Rice was the only thing that showed an upward tendency. The closing quotations were 18.27 *yen* for immediate delivery; 17.18 *yen* for delivery in October and 16.58 *yen* for delivery in November. It is interesting to compare these figures with the quotations on the same day of last year, namely 14.16 *yen*, 13.93 *yen*, and 13.67 *yen*, respectively. Considering that the rice crop last year was below the average, whereas this year it is tolerably sure to be above the average, it is evident that these prices are influenced by some factor independent of the yield of the cereal.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* quotes an anonymous informant, whom it describes as an influential figure in the business world. His calculation of the rice crop for this year tallies with that recently made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, namely 48 million *koku* prior to the recent inundations and at least 47 millions subsequently to them. This of course takes no account of the damage that may have been done by the *typhoon* now passing up the Sea of Japan.

Monday, September 9.

It appears that the managers of the Tokyo Railway failed to obtain official sanction for their scheme of an all-night service of goods transport. They have now consequently modified their programme in the sense of carrying mail matter and parcels only. Their investigations are said to have shown that a handsome profit may be expected in this line of business.

There will be no keen competition between the Tokyo Electric Light Company and the Tokyo Railway Company. The former announces the intention of reducing its rates from 30 *sen* per kilw. to 20 *sen*, with deductions in case of the use of large quantities. Moreover the Electric Light Company will give up its half-night system in favour of a whole-night one, but will charge 1.40 *yen* against the Railway Company's 1.20 *yen*.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives some figures showing the state of Japan's national debts at the close of August. Her domestic indebtedness then amounted to 1,056,569,702 *yen* and her foreign indebtedness to 1,303,147,666 *yen*, making a grand total of 2,359,717,368 *yen*. Since the beginning of the Meiji Era, the debts contracted by this country have totalled 2,965,609,260 *yen*, out of which the amount of domestic debts repaid has been 605,891,892 *yen*. Our contemporary mentions as having been repaid in the field of foreign debts a sum of 67,577,534 *yen*, but it is obvious that this cannot refer to the whole of the Meiji period.

Mr. Soyeda, who has just returned to Japan from Europe, is quoted as saying that the tendency of European capitalists at present is to invest in short-period loans rather than long-period. There have been so many loans floated, however, during recent years, that people's accounts are pretty well filled, and therefore the time is not at all favourable for borrowing. Mr. Soyeda denies emphatically that the state of Japan's national finances has had anything to do with the difficulty of obtaining money abroad. For his own part he claims merely to have opened a route which will be utilized when more favourable market conditions present themselves.

It appears probable that there will be keen competition on the Tsuruga-Vladivostock line between ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The former intends to increase the number of its weekly services and to lower its rates to figures appreciably smaller than those charged by the Osaka Company. There are already two services weekly and it is presumable that these will soon be aug-

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mented. These things make very much for facilities of correspondence with Europe.

Tuesday, September 10.

We read in Japanese journals that the attempt to effect a compromise between the Joshu sericulturists and the Yokohama silk exporters has ended in failure. The Yokohama exporters did not stand alone in their opposition to the direct-export programme of the Joshu men. Several of the Japanese middlemen were ranged on the side of the Yokohama exporters, in view of the obvious fact that the competition of the latter is one of the most potent means of keeping up the price of these re-reels. It appears, however, that this scheme of direct export is not a sudden freak on the part of the Joshu sericulturists; they sent commissioners to the United States last year for the purpose of investigating the situation, and it was owing to the favourable reports thus obtained that they decided thenceforth to entrust the staple to three Japanese firms for direct export. They have already suffered by a marked decline of the prices locally obtainable, but they are said to be resolved to test the new experiment thoroughly, whatever temporary loss may be entailed.

The estimate of loss resulting to the autumn silk crop from the recent inundations has now reached such a figure that instead of a crop 20 per cent above the average, there is talk of one 50 per cent below that figure. Of course the autumn crop of silk in Japan is only a fraction of the spring crop, so that the losses caused by the inclement weather will not seriously affect the whole year's yield.

The Dai Nippon Seito Kaisha (Sugar Refining Company), which was recently formed by amalgamating several minor concerns, has just issued debentures to the amount of 3 million *yen*. They have been taken up by the principal banks in Tokyo and Osaka, the issue price being 98, the rate of interest 7 per cent. and the period of redemption 3 years.

From the 10th inst. the Government's financial agents in London and New York will begin to pay off the war loan of £22,000,000 sterling which was contracted at 6 per cent. Out of this total amount the sum accounted for by commutations was £6,920,290, and a further sum of £5,000,000 worth is in the possession of the Japanese Treasury so that the total to be now paid off is £10,079,800. We may recall the fact that the above £22,000,000 sterling represent the two first loans raised by the Japanese Government during the war, namely, one of 10,000,000 and one of 12,000,000. Both carried the same interest, 6 per cent., and in the case of the first the sum actually received was £90 per bond and in the case of the second £86. In the spring of this year a new foreign loan of £25,000,000 sterling was contracted at 5 per cent, the Treasury receiving 95½ net per bond for the purpose of commuting the 6 per cent loan.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange remains in an exceedingly depressed condition. The weather may have something to do with this, but such an explanation can only be regarded as very partial considering that the rice quotation fell half a point on the morning of the 9th, a clear proof that the recent gale is not considered to have injured the crop appreciably.

Wednesday, September 11.

The 10th inst. saw a slight improvement on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Nearly all shares rose more or less, though the upward tendency was decidedly small. There were, however, three exceptions. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's stock fell by as much as 5½ points. This is easily explained by the fact that the Company's last half-yearly returns show a total net profit of only 90,000 *yen*, and in order to pay the usual dividend of 12 per cent., a sum of 150,000 *yen* had to be taken from the reserve which is thus reduced to 100,000 *yen*. These incidents were certainly enough to bring the Company's shares into disfavour, but they are scarcely sufficient to account for a quotation of only 41 *yen* for shares having a face value of 50. It is pointed out by Tokyo newspapers that the present may be regarded as a transition period in this Company's history. On the 14th inst. there will be launched at Nagasaki, to order of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the *Tenyo Maru*, a steamer of 18,000 tons with a speed of 19 knots. This will be by far the finest vessel eastward of Suez and as she is one of a fleet of three which the Company has decided to build, the moment is not very opportune for declaring dividends. There has been some talk of amalgamating the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, but no credence attaches to that rumour. Mr. R. Kondo, in one of the able speeches habitually made by him at the half yearly meetings over which he presides, clearly predicted the advent of a time of keen competition and small profits in the maritime carrying trade of the Far East. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is trimming its sails to this temporarily unfavourable wind and is not thinking of any large schemes of amalgamation. We observe that the *Shogyo Shimpo* takes a pessimistic view of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

The other two exceptions to the general rise were the new shares of the Tanko Railway Company and the stock of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Both of these declined, but only by a small amount. In the case of the Tanko shares the explanation is that a considerable time must elapse before any profit is derived from the steel factory, and in the case of the Yusen Kaisha the reason assigned is that the half yearly accounts of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha suggest a generally unsatisfactory state of the maritime carrying trade.

Owing to the comparatively settled state of the weather and to the certainty that the 220th day will pass off quietly, quotations on the rice exchange fell appreciably on the 10th inst., and this helped to create the feeling of confidence which was observed on the Stock Exchange.

On the 10th inst. the Industrial Bank made its tenth issue of debentures to the amount of 1,300,000 *yen* at 6½ per cent. The whole sum was taken up by the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Department.

The Kwangyo Bank is not deterred by the failure of its recent issue of prize-bearing bonds. Another attempt will be made next month. During the war the denomination of these bonds used to be 5 *yen* and the highest prize was 500 *yen*. Thereafter the Diet passed a law limiting the denomination to 10 *yen*. The highest prize, however, remained as before, and this fact is thought to have militated against a successful issue. There has been some talk of raising the highest prize to 1,000 *yen*, but we gather that the idea of the authorities is to increase the number of prizes rather than to augment their dimensions.

The Yokohama Specie Bank held its half yearly meeting on the 10th inst. and declared a dividend of 6 *yen* per share. The President, Mr. Takahashi, made a speech in which he dwelt chiefly on the prosperous state of the country's foreign trade, which had grown largely in volume, as compared with last year, in spite of the very depressing conditions which existed in Japan during the first half of the current year. Owing to this tradal development the bank had not suffered from the bad times which caused so many disasters in other directions, but was able to declare a dividend of 12 per cent. Mr. Takahashi spoke also of the state of the foreign money market which he considered to be now recovering its normal tone.

Thursday, September 12.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* publishes some interesting figures showing the monthly volume of transactions on the Tokyo Stock Exchange since December, 1905. These figures are as follow:—

1905.	shares.	1906.	shares.
December.....	733,010	December...	1,417,950
1906.		1907.	
January.....	683,280	June	1,750,280
February	1,219,020	July	1,200,670
March	1,077,810	March	1,559,650
April	650,590	April	1,057,570
May	630,790	May	883,260
Totals for 6 months...	4,978,460		7,959,380
June	582,260	June	581,670
July	1,258,690	July	908,620
August	1,363,540	August	640,970
Totals for 3 months...	3,204,340		2,131,260

It will be observed that the volume of transactions for the 3 months ended August 31st was very greatly less than the volume for the corresponding period of 1906, though the latter was not a period of special activity. In fact, the depression witnessed since the spring of the current year is quite unprecedented. The market on the 11th inst. continued to show the signs of recovery which had commenced on the previous day. There was a general upward tendency. The shares of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which had suffered a panicky drop, recovered by more than two points, and the shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which suffered from the same cause, also went up.

The weather has much to do with the Stock Exchange in the present nervous mood of speculators and investors, but although some minor centres of depression are reported from various parts of the country, they are not considered to be of any consequence. There is still, however, the centre of depression which shows signs of slowly approaching the Riukiu Islands, but has not yet assumed any definite direction.

Considerable interest attaches to the debentures issued by a syndicate of banks on account of the Dai Nihon Sugar Refining Company. This is the first time that the Bank of Japan has associated itself with such a syndicate, and if the experiment prove successful, it is expected to be a forerunner of several similar essays. Thus far subscriptions are said to be flowing in rapidly, and there is every prospect of the list filling without delay.

There has been a meeting of the principal shareholders of the Imperial Hotel. They decided, according to Tokyo newspapers, to raise the present capital of 1,200,000 *yen* to 2 millions, to pull down the existing hotel, to rebuild it on the site now occupied by the official residence

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of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, and to convert the site of the old hotel into a garden. It is intended to complete this work before the year of the Exhibition, and application has already been made for the new site.

MANCHURIA.

Friday, September 6.

Viceroy Hsu and the high Chinese officials of Mukden are reported to be treating General Oshima with extraordinary courtesy. A staff of foreign cooks has been summoned from the Astor House in Tientsin to provide meals for the General and his suite. The best available official building has been placed at their disposal, the roads along which they pass are newly strewn with sand and guarded by constables, and altogether the arrangements resemble those made for a prince of the blood.

Saturday, September 7.

The Chinese "braves" at Changchun continue their outrageous conduct. On the night of the 4th they attacked a Japanese letter-carrier and beat him badly, finally tying him up and holding him prisoner. When the local police-inspector, wearing uniform, came to the rescue, the Chinese threatened to shoot him, and it was not until the constables attached to the Japanese Consulate arrived upon the scene that the unfortunate letter-carrier was released. It is impossible for the most prejudiced person to suppose that these numerous outrages by Chinese soldiers find justification in the conduct of their Japanese victims. The men must be a very unruly lot. Probably among their number there are some hot-headed propagandists of the rights-recovery doctrine, and the teachings of these agitators have roused among the soldiers a spirit of riot and violence. The wisest course in the circumstances would be to replace the present force by a different body of men. The Chinese police seem to be almost as bad as the soldiers. Instead of preserving order they are apparently bent upon making things hot for the Japanese residents. It is certain that this state of affairs has not the approval of an enlightened statesman like Viceroy Hsu, and we may fairly assume that no effort on his part will be wanting in the situation.

Monday, September 9.

The police affair at Mukden seems to be assuming troubling dimensions. At the instance of the Japanese residents who met for the purpose of passing resolutions, the Japanese Consul-General is said to have addressed a very strong protest to the Viceroy, but as yet this has not produced any fruit: on the contrary it is stated that the Chief of Police has issued an order strongly anti-Japanese in spirit, and that the police office directly connected with the Japanese has remonstrated against the order, avowing inability to carry it into effect. Meanwhile the Japanese at Mukden have formed a union for purposes of self-protection. They held a preliminary meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on the 7th inst. and passed resolutions in the sense that the recent outrage must be fully investigated and the responsibility for it fixed; that an indemnity must be demanded, and that the police should not be allowed to carry arms. A general meeting of all the Japanese subjects in Mukden was to be held on the 8th inst. for the purpose of confirming and if necessary supplementing these resolutions.

THE LATE EDVARD GRIEG.

Norway has lost one of her foremost sons by the death at the age of 64 of Edvard Grieg. A delicate child, he never grew into a robust man and the reason his years extended beyond three score is to be ascribed to the tender care of a most devoted wife and the thoughtfulness of an appreciative Government, which, in 1874 granted him a pension, thus freeing his mind from financial anxiety. Of Scottish descent, his grandfather being an Aberdeen merchant, Grieg was the most Norwegian of Norwegians, and through him, to use Bjornson's words, "Norwegian moods and Norwegian life have entered into every music-room in the world." Mr. W. Karl Vincent, an enthusiatic admirer of the composer, speaking before the Yokohama Literary Society last March, said that "Grieg's compositions are unmistakably Norwegian, but there is more of Grieg in them than of Norway. The melodies, though redolent of their native soil are emphatically his own—such melodies you do not find in Norwegian folk-songs—and still more unmistakably his own are his bold harmonies. Folk-music in its primitive state has no harmonies at all, whereas Grieg's music represents the very latest phase in the evolution of harmony. I believe I am correct in stating that among his 73 works (*i.e.* up to the present time, 1907) there are, beside three volumes of pianoforte arrangements of popular tunes, only three, viz. Op. 30, 35, and 64 in which he has incorporated Norwegian melodies, the rest are his own. On the whole there is more Norwegian colouring in Grieg's pianoforte pieces than in his songs; but the more one studies Norse folk-songs and Northern composers before Grieg's time, the more are we surprised at his originality." Again, later in his lecture, Mr. Vincent remarked that all Grieg's pianoforte pieces are artistic specimens of musical workmanship, and polished as any exquisite Japanese vase. "It would be a matter of great difficulty to single out a few of them and label them as 'the best;' individual tastes differ, what may please some, may not be to the liking of others. In them the trivial and commonplace you will not find, and in all the composer's works there is not exhibited a trace of morbid or mawkish moods. As previously said there is no doubt more of the Norwegian colouring in Grieg's pianoforte pieces than in any or his other works. Theorists have used their spectroscopes to analyse this 'local colour' but in so doing they have not made clear what is Norway's and what is Grieg's." Tchaikovsky had the highest opinion of Grieg's gifts and in one of his recently published letters he wrote:—"Hearing the music of Grieg, we instinctively recognise that it was written by a man impelled by an irresistible impulse to give vent by means of sounds to a flood of poetical emotion, which obeys no theory or principle, is stamped with no impress but that of a vigorous and sincere artistic feeling. Perfection of form, strict and irreproachable logic in the development of his themes, are not perseveringly sought after by the celebrated Norwegian. But what charm, what inimitable and rich musical imagery, what warmth and passion in his melodic phrases, what teeming vitality in his harmony, what originality and beauty in the turn of his piquant and ingenious modulations and rhythms, and in all what interest, novelty and independence are exhibited in his works."

The University of Cambridge conferred the degree of Mus. Bac. *honoris causa*, on Grieg in 1893, on the same day that it similarly honoured Tchaikowsky, San Saens, Max Bruch and Arrigo Buto, and of course he was the recipient of honours and decorations from Sweden, Germany, France, etc. —but he was never known to ever wear one of his orders. Indeed, there is one amusing story told about him in this connection which bears re-telling. Grieg was "concertising" in one of the smaller German states when the reigning Duke invited him to the Hofburg. In due time, in the course of conversation, the Duke presented the composer with a badge of his Order. Grieg simply said, "Thank you," put the decoration into one of his rear pockets, and continued the conversation. The Duchess, who was present, saved the somewhat awkward situation; she went up smilingly to the composer saying, "Please let me show you where to wear such a badge," and proceeded to fasten the decoration to the lapel of his coat with her own hands.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

Tokyo journals give some particulars about the state of the Treasury. From them we learn that the accounts for the last fiscal year, which ended on the 31st of March, 1907, have now been made up. They show a total income of 514,852,318 *yen*, and a total expenditure of 463,867,135 *yen*, so that there was a surplus of 50,985,183 *yen*. This surplus was mainly due to increments of the ordinary revenue. Thus the actual receipts from taxation exceeded the estimates by 31 million *yen*, the stamp tax produced 6.8 millions more than had been anticipated, and the State industries 7.8 millions. Out of the above surplus 35 millions have been allotted to various purposes in the current year, leaving 15 millions to be carried forward to next year, and to this has to be added a large surplus from the year ended March 31st, 1905, so that if the money due by Russia on account of the keep of prisoners be added, there is a total sum of more than 100 million *yen* for the purposes of next year. The Treasury had received the Diet's permission to issue domestic bonds to the amount of 79 million *yen*, but in view of the above figures this issue was dispensed with, and it is believed that there will be no occasion to float bonds next year either.

THE VANCOUVER RIOTS.

The only Japanese newspaper which has commented thus far on the Vancouver riots is the *Asahi Shimbun*. It recalls the fact that the local assembly of British Columbia has frequently endeavoured to legislate in an anti-Oriental sense and has been restrained only by the refusal of the Governor General to extend sanction to such laws. This suggests that the racial feeling is very strongly developed in British Columbia. The *Asahi* while sympathising with its countrymen, whose stores were the objects of the raiders' attacks, urges that the only wise course for the Japanese to assume in the circumstances is to cultivate patience. They must not meet violence with violence even under the plea of self-defence, and they must persistently endeavour to behave in such a manner as shall afford no excuse for racial discrimination. It seems to be felt in Tokyo that all essential steps will be taken by the British authorities.

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NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It appears to have been a mistake to say that the recent advance of the Aiyu line in Formosa was partially a final operation, or at any rate would not be renewed until next year. The return to Tokyo of the Court Chamberlain recently sent by his Majesty to convey the thanks of the Throne to the successful troops has dispelled the above error. Mr. Shirai says that the advance is to be resumed as quickly as possible. The savages are still in possession of regious rich in valuable products, to say nothing of the fact that so long as these truculent spirits are not brought under complete control there can be no security of Japanese life and property in their vicinity. The last advance placed the Japanese in occupation of mountains which are regarded as the keys of the positions, and therefore the next forward movement of the Aiyu lines will be quicker and even more effective than the last was.

We read in Japanese journals that all the men who completed two years' service with the colours will be released from duty next November. It had been supposed that a portion of them would be retained for further training. But such is not the case. The total number thus released will be 34,560. Another piece of news with regard to the Japanese army is that opinion is gradually trending in the direction of abolishing the institution of soldier servants. This question has been for some time on the tapis, the obvious reason for the abolition being that by assigning soldiers to act as servants to officers, the available fighting force is considerably reduced.

We reproduce elsewhere an epitome of an interesting sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. DeForest of Sendai in Plymouth Church. It is a sermon which may be endorsed in full with the exception of one minor point where we are inclined to suspect that the learned divine has not been rightly reported. He is made to say :—"If one member of a family commits a crime, the whole family, children and all are subject to punishment." That was true in ancient times in Japan, but it has long ceased to be the case, and Dr. DeForest is not at all likely to have made such a mistake.

A great deal has been heard from time to time about a claim set up on behalf of three owners of fishery privileges in the water of south Saghalien. It was asserted on behalf of these claimants that the ten-years' lease held by them with regard to certain fishing stations ought to be included among the rights of private property secured by the Portsmouth Treaty. On Japan's side it was denied that the language of the Treaty could properly be extended to such a case, and although the discussion has been going on in a more or less fitful manner for nearly a year and a half, no settlement has been reached nor does any seem likely to be reached. Tokyo journals now allege, however, that this troublesome matter will be disposed of by granting a sum of money to the claimants in such a form as to leave the rights and wrongs of the dispute undecided. It is understood that the Japanese Foreign Office has always been willing to adopt this course.

Any Briton who desires to put himself into a cheerful mood should begin the current *Quarterly Review* by studying the article on "British Investments Abroad." The figures for 1906 are £3,220,000,000, showing an increase on those of 1897 of £670,000,000. Any one troubled by the "exports *v.* imports" scare may be reassured by the remark which follows :—"These figures do not support the general allegation that we are living on our capital because our imports exceeds our exports. On the contrary, they afford conclusive evidence that the accumulation of wealth by this country is so great that it is necessary to find an outlet for its profitable investment abroad." The *avari aliquid* is the frequent difference on the wrong side between nominal amount and market value. In American investments the first stands at 750 millions, and the second at 569, the South American figuring with the portentous discrepancy of 39 millions against 6·7. In the *Edinburgh Review* another writer demonstrates from recent trade returns "that Britain has been subjected to a fierce competition and is coming out of it, and this in spite of certain national defects, with increasing success."

On the 8th inst. the railway from Tokachi to Kushiro in Hokkaido was officially opened. This line runs up the east side of the island and is now brought into connexion with the Sapporo railway on the west side so that the island may be said to be girdled by iron roads. The total length of line now open to traffic in Hokkaido, is 651 miles. It is expected that the Kushiro-Tokachi road will have much effect in developing the resources of the eastern coast.

Our readers are aware that various rumours have been afloat of late with regard to the House of Peers and Marquis Ito. It was commonly said that although the Lower Chamber had welcomed the Resident General, the Upper was not disposed to do anything of the kind, and in fact had no special sympathy with the policy of the Marquis. This was emphatically denied by the Chief Secretary of the Peers, who declared that the sole reason for the apparently reserved attitude of the Chamber was that only a very small fraction of its members were present in Tokyo at this season. Those that wished to regard the Chief Secretary's explanation as a mere excuse doubtless did so regard it, but an unanswerable denial is now furnished by the Peers themselves, for they have invited Marquis Ito to a banquet and he has accepted the invitation for the 17th inst.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The "Kokka."

Mr. S. Taki, writing in the last issue of the *Kokka*, concludes his interesting essay on "Present-day Japanese Painting." The impression left on us by his essay is not reassuring. He says that no intelligent student can entertain an optimistic view of the present tendencies of Japanese art. Alike the modern school and the classic school, or as they are generally called the New School and the Old, come in for very severe criticism at the hands of Mr. Taki. He takes the pictures at the recent Tokyo Exhibition as material for discussion, and certainly he appears to be justified in doing so when we remember that no less lights than Kawabata Gyokusho and Araki Kampo were among the exhibitors who represented the Old School, and Terasaki Kogiyo and Kawai Gyokudo among those that represented the New. The public has been accustomed to consider that almost anything from the brush of Kawabata or Araki must be regarded with admiration, but Mr. Taki is by no means of that opinion and we are strongly disposed to agree with him. The fact is that the Old School is in a partially decadent condition and the New in an embryonic. As for the school which frankly essays to paint in purely Occidental style—a school which recalls the names of Wirgman, Fontanesi, Ragusa and others—it certainly has achieved some successes, but it has also produced numerous pictures which suggest eminent failure rather than partial success. Mr. Taki's criticism of a picture which attracted great attention in the Exhibition, seems perfectly just. We refer to the "Founding of a Nation" by Mr. Nakamura. How to represent such an event might well tax the imagination of any artist. Mr. Nakamura's method is to paint a group of naked figures standing on the brow of a hill and looking down into a fair valley where presumably they contemplate fixing their habitations. But there is just this to be said about the picture, namely that it is absolutely incapable of self-explanation. The impression suggested by it is in the first place bewilderment, and in the second admiration for the fine painting of the human figures, though it must be confessed that a nude man wearing a helmet somewhat shocks one's sense of congruity. We ourselves have not the slightest doubt that the eclectic genius which the Japanese have shown in all their dealings with foreign civilization will ultimately assert itself in the field of art as it has already done in so many other directions. But the task is here eminently difficult and much time will certainly be needed.

"L'Art Public."

The first number of "L'Art Public" appeared on June 1st. It is a monthly periodical containing 85 pages and profusely illustrated. The place of publication is Brussels, and the publishers are the "Institut International d'Art Public." There can be no doubt that this magazine will prove a signal addition to the art literature of the time. The editing committee contains nineteen names of men already more or less famous, and the *collaborateurs* make a long list of distinguished men and women in every great city of the Occident. At their head is her Majesty Elisabeth, Queen of Roumania. Nothing can be finer than the illustrations and the general technique of the work, nor can we question that the demand for the magazine will be very wide. If we may judge from this first number, the essays are to be in two languages only, French and English, but as several names among the *collaborateurs* are those of man resident in Italian, Spanish and Portuguese cities, it may be that other languages will be represented later on. The publication is to be most heartily welcomed and strongly commended to all lovers of art in any of its numerous forms.

DEATH OF MR. T. P. TYLER.

The death took place in the General Hospital, Yokohama, on Sunday, of Mr. T. P. Tyler, one of the oldest foreign residents of the port. For many years he was connected with the firm of Fraser, Farley and Varnum, but latterly has been engaged in superintending the timber business of Messrs. Varnum and Arnould in the Hokkaido. A genial companion and staunch friend his loss will be mourned by many.

The funeral of the late Mr. T. P. Tyler took place at Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. H. B. Walton. Mr. R. M. Varnum, brother-in-law, was chief mourner and the pall-bearers were Capt. Weston, Messrs. E. Andreis, E. V. Thorn, H. Grimble, O. T. Gillon and Dr. Hall.

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NATIONAL ETHICS.

THE differences between the ethics of nations are generally very difficult to trace, and this is particularly true in the case of an Occidental essaying to fathom Japanese ethics, the literature of this country being for the most part closed to him and even intelligent intercourse with the people being generally beyond his competence. Nevertheless the study has numerous attractions and consequently tempts many publicists. Thus we observe that a local contemporary, discussing the "ethics of assassination," arrives at the conclusion that "assassins are regarded as national heroes" in Japan. That is to us a surprising verdict. In speaking thus of "assassination" the *Japan Herald* is careful to distinguish between the crime of murder when its victims are looked upon as tyrants, and the same crime in private life, but the language of the analysis is so obscure that we are unable to discover whether the private assassin is said to occupy the higher moral position in Europe or in Japan. Be that as it may, we are confronted by the unequivocal assertion that "the peculiarity in this country lies in the fact that assassins are regarded as national heroes." What evidence is there in support of such a singular assertion? We may be referred to the graves of the SOGA Brothers and of the Forty-seven *Ronin*, who were certainly assassins in one sense of the word and who have always been highly honoured by their countrymen. But have they not been honoured by foreigners also, and is there any historian who will class the vendetta with the crime of assassination, or undertake to affirm that assassins were regarded as national heroes in any country where the vendetta was practised? Our local contemporary then goes on to say:—

> The Japanese seeking to avenge an insult or to maintain what he regards as the national honour seems to have no idea of any supernatural power befriending him, such as the knights of the Middle Ages in Europe appealed to. He is not ready to meet his opponent on equal terms in the belief that the justice of his cause will enable him to win. He will not even rest his honour on his superior skill. The death of his victim alone is the object he seeks, and he sees in that death honour and glory for himself.

This is absolutely at variance with our own reading of Japanese history and our own knowledge of Japanese customs. We do not for a moment pretend to say that we detect anything noble or praiseworthy in the practice of invoking the aid of heaven for the better performance of some deed of violence. In fact the prayers for victory that are offered to the same deity by different nations engaged in war with each other have always seemed to us little short of an insult to heaven. Be that as it may, however, the fact is that so far from being without any idea of supernatural power befriending him, there has probably never yet been a case of a normally constituted Japanese who undertook a deed of blood without previous supplication at some shrine or temple. Indeed it is precisely because of this belief in the supernatural that Japanese men and even women do not hesitate to burn incense and place flowers at the grave of a criminal like NISHINO BUNTARO. Asked why they make such a demonstration, they will one and all answer that they do homage to the success of the dead man's deed, quite irrespectively of its nature, and that they invoke on behalf of their own affairs the assistance of the influence which promoted that success. At NISHINO's tomb the worshippers were mostly students, actors, *danseuses*, professional musicians and so forth, and it appears to us that if any general inference as to Japanese character may be drawn from this and cognate incidents, it is that the nation has a tendency to consider results irrespectively of processes or projects. Nor can we admit that a Japanese "is not ready to meet his opponent on equal terms in the belief that the justice of his cause will enable him to win, or even to rest his honour on his superior skill." These strange dicta are entirely opposed to history. It is quite true that there were many cases where the *kataki-uchi* was carried out in such a manner as to leave no chance to the victim, who was taken by surprise or otherwise foully dealt with. That method of executing vengeance was not peculiar to Japan. But there were also numerous cases where the avenger of a relative's blood met his adversary fairly in the lists and each of the combatants trusted to his own skill in arms. In fact no other course was possible where the person from whom reparation was sought happened to be in the military service of some feudal chieftain. A regularly sanctioned duel then took place in an officially guarded arena. There was thus in the practice of the Japanese *saumrai* nothing to warrant the assertions that he was "not ready to meet his opponent on equal terms," and that he had "no belief in the justice of his cause enabling him to win." Generalizations of that kind are very dangerous, especially when they are not prefaced by a study of history.

CHIENTAO.

NEWS from Peking says that the Chinese Government has presented to the Japanese Legation a document covering many pages, which aims at showing by historical references that the region called Chientao has always been a part of the Chinese Empire, its boundary being the Tumen River; that is to say, the main stream, not the branch as claimed by Korea. The difference between the two assertions is easily understood by observing that the Tumen forms with its branch a V-shaped area, and if the main stream be taken as the boundary the whole of the portion within the V goes to China, whereas if the tributary be taken as the boundary the portion within the V goes to Korea. The Chinese claim hinges upon an ideograph. The Peking Government seems to entertain very strong views on this subject, but the Japanese authorities are said to view the matter with considerable sangfroid. They see no occasion for precipitancy, their view being that in due process of time China can not fail to acquire a thorough preception of Japan's intentions and motives. After this knowledge has been imparted, the problem may be approached with greater advantage. Meanwhile it is denied that there is any intention of establishing a large military station in Chientao. What the future may bring forth nobody of course undertakes to predict, but for the time being this country does not intend to send any troops to the region in dispute. Colonel SARRO has a small force of gendarmes, who are designed solely for the protection of Korean subjects, in accordance with the desire of the Korean Government. It is possible that barracks may be built for these men, but that is all that is now contemplated. It would be very misleading therefore to assume that this problem has reached or is likely to reach an acute phase.

Without entering into all the details of the above dispute, we may mention an apparently conclusive contention put forward on the Korean side, namely, that in the first place, the principal boundary stone erected 195 years ago on the summit of the mountain Petou-shan, clearly indicate the branch stream as the eastern boundary of the Korean territory and the Yalu River as the western boundary. In the second place, the branch stream has its source in this very mountain, so that the choice of Petou-shan as the site of the principal boundary stone constitutes in itself a strong piece of evidence even though the ideographs on the stone were not what they are. In the third place, there are documents extant which prove that, one hundred years after the erection of the boundary stone, the Governor of Kirin, being anxious to restrain the immigration of Korean subjects into Chinese territory, directed that all such immigrants should be returned across the Tumen River; that is to say, the branch river, according to the ideographs used in the instruction, not the main river. At that time therefore the Governor of Kirin plainly regarded the branch river as the boundary of China's possessions in that region. Reference has been made more than once to the fact that this question formed a subject of discussion between the Governments of Seoul and Peking. The historical facts are said to be these:—Forty years ago Korea suffered from a famine, one effect of which was to drive a number of her subjects beyond the river into Chientao. No cognisance was taken of this state of affairs until 1883 when Ming An, the then Governor of Kirin, addressed a remonstrance to the Korean Government and for the first time set up the claim that everything westward of the Tumen River belonged to China. The Seoul Government denied the justice of this claim and in 1885 sent a commissioner to Peking to discuss the question. But the relations of Korea to China at that time were such as to render it impossible for the Penin-

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sular Kingdom to assume a firm attitude towards its great neighbour. The matter was left in abeyance, but the Chinese Government took the very practical step of despatching a force of 1,500 troops in assertion of Peking's contention. Thenceforth the Koreans residing in Chientao found themselves heavily taxed and subjected to much oppression. They made to the Seoul Government repeated appeals for protection—but these produced no fruit until the period immediately antecedent to the Russo-Japanese war, when Korean officials were despatched to the scene, only to be withdrawn, however, when the war broke out. It is stated that a large part of the supplies needed for the left wing of the Russian army were drawn from Chientao. Colonel SATTO is stationed at Tungsheng-ying, which is between 7 and 8 miles distant from the principal Chinese station.

JAPAN'S CRITICS.

IT is noticeable that serious charges are preferred against Japan's conduct in general in Korea and particularly against her doings in the present campaign against the insurgents. The general charges come from the Rev. Dr. R. P. MACKAY, who, in his capacity of General Secretary of Foreign Missions for the Presbyterian Church in Canada, recently visited Korea on a tour of inspection, and, returning to Canada, communicated his impressions to a Toronto barrister by whom they were published in the *Montreal Witness*. Dr. MACKAY claims to have been strongly pro-Japanese before he went to Korea, but he says that in spite of himself he had to change his mood, the Japanese treatment of the Koreans being "barbarous and atrocious—scarcely less atrocious than the horrors of the Congo." What happens in the Peninsula would be, he declares, "incredible if I did not see it before my eyes and hear it from every missionary on the ground" and he adds:—"I have not yet met one foreigner who is not intensely indignant at the cruelty and injustice of Japan in this land." It will be observed that this is very strong language. It is by no means the language of a calm or judicial mind. Not for that reason, however, should we be justified in rejecting Dr. MACKAY's testimony. His caloric may have been kindled by honest indignation, and if he has really seen and heard of "barbarous and atrocious" acts on the part of the Japanese, he does a public service in exposing them. Nevertheless his assertions are vitiated by the fault of excess. For on what does he base his terrible affirmation of proceedings "scarcely less atrocious than the horrors of the Congo." He bases it on two things: first, on acts witnessed with his own eyes, and secondly, on evidence given by "every missionary on the ground" Need we premise that we have not the least desire to read into these assertions any deliberate lapse from veracity. Nevertheless they can not escape the reproach of being at once partial and exaggerated. Exaggerated, because no one paying a merely cursory visit to Korea, as Dr. MACKAY did, can have witnessed incidents warranting such wholesale allegations, unless indeed there exist in the Peninsula conditions of an altogether incredibly appalling character; and partial, because Dr. MACKAY claims to have obtained his information from "every missionary on the ground," whereas we know from the public declarations of a majority of the leading missionaries that they approve of Japan's doings in Korea and see in her the nation's one potential guide along the paths of enlightenment and prosperity. Dr. MACKAY, therefore, must have consulted only a narrow circle of missionaries, and he consequently over-steps the mark when he cites in support of his accusation "every missionary on the ground." It will be well, therefore, to receive his assertions with due caution, and to recognise their exaggeration. They certainly show that there exists among the missionaries a divergence of views as to the quality of Japan's conduct in Korea, and in the face of such divergence final judgment must be suspended. Those that follow Bishop HARRIS in supporting and applauding Japanese doings in the Peninsula are at least as worthy of credence as are Dr. MACKAY's informants.

The special charges alluded to above, as distinct from Dr. MACKAY's wholesale accusations, come from a very dubious source through a very tainted medium. They are based simply on "reports from the country," and they are published in the columns of a newspaper which, after long examination and thorough acquaintance, we have no choice but to declare the most inveterately prejudiced and uniformly unfair journal that ever came under our notice. The testimony of a witness who is known to be swayed by strong bias does not command full credence in any court of justice, and a corresponding correction must be applied in this instance. The charges themselves are practically insignificant. They are that a Japanese officer in command of a squad by which two Korean prisoners were fusilladed, thrust his sword into the bodies of the prisoners after their execution; that a Japanese soldier fired at an inoffensive party consisting of a man with his wife and child, killing the wife and wounding the child; and that the Japanese troops are compelling the Koreans to act as baggage-carriers without due compensation. The third of these charges may be dismissed as frivolous, since it is the invariable habit of troops on campaign to requisition local labour; the second sounds much more like an accident than a deliberate act of slaughter; and the first is probably a misconception. Yet if by any chance the Japanese troops are departing from the admirable record established by them in the Manchurian War, it is well that the fact should be brought to the notice of commanding officers. We do not observe, however, that there is any corresponding disposition to censure the Koreans who have murdered and are murdering peaceful unarmed Japanese civilians in cold blood, with shocking accompaniment of torture and mutilation. Is prejudice to be carried so far that an epidemic of barbarity on one side is to be passed over in complete silence, while a few sporadic excesses on the other are to be paraded as typical and damning? Neither do we observe that there is the least hesitation in accepting any anti-Japanese stories which come from Korean sources. It would not be fair to impugn the veracity of Koreans in general because the representatives sent by their Sovereign to the Hague have shown themselves wholly regardless of truth; but it is strictly fair to note that neither has a word been written in condemnation of the Hague Delegates' flagrant falsehoods, nor have those falsehoods inspired any reluctance to credit the obviously biassed tales carried by other Koreans. It is not from Korean provincials who naturally sympathise with the insurrection that we look for true appreciations of those engaged in suppressing it. Time and research have again and again saved the pages of history from being disfigured with falsehoods which had gained wide credence originally on the strength of ex-parte evidence. We need only recall the case of Japan herself in Formosa, where her enemies well-nigh succeeded in fixing upon her at the outset a character of the blackest description. She lived down that slander so completely that the world scarcely remembers it any longer, and the story of her doings in Korea will have a similar sequel.

There is one other point. What should be the attitude of the Japanese towards these accusations? We observe that some of our contemporaries counsel public refutation, and even predict very evil consequences unless that step be taken. Surely such advice can not be seriously offered? When has any Government undertaken to correct the statements of every newspaper, however petty, and where would the responsibility cease were such a system inaugurated? Everything left without contradiction would necessarily pass for true, and an administration's most onerous duty would be that of censorship. No, in all these matters there is nothing for it but to trust in the invincible potentiality of truth to prevail ultimately.

YOKOHAMA SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of this Library was held at the Rooms the other evening. The Secretary reported that despite the summer holidays the attendance had been exceedingly good during July and August. In July there were 340 visitors to the library, 375 magazines had been taken out and 159 books; in August the figures were 246 visitors, 250 magazines and 160 books. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Otis A. Poole for the gift of 26 recent books, a set of science lectures and some copies of the *Bookman* magazine. It was decided to issue, in the course of a few days, a list of the numerous recent additions to the library.

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WHEN HEARTS WERE YOUNG.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL.")

There are moments in life when everything centres into a brief second of time, as though all one's previous life were once for all focussed in a word, in a girl's smile, in the perfume of a flower, in the touch of a delicate hand—so sensitive are we to the influences that surround us. It was an afternoon in summer time—time is of no consequence. I was paddling a canoe down the sylvan C—— river. Sitting, ensconced amidst delicatest hued cushions, was a young girl, trailing her hand in the water as the canoe quietly glided under the tremulous, over-spreading pendant, summer foliage. I see her again—now years since—as vividly as though we were once more *vis á vis*, and time, for once, had retraced its steps. But, alas! there is no turning back to scan the experiences of life, except in reverie. She speaks a word to point out some common sight, and all Nature takes on the love-light she offers it; it is ever thus—it is the spirit within that gives the light; Nature only waits upon the eyes to see her in all her spectral beauty. She has plucked a fragile floweret from a passing bough, and in her merriment of heart tosses it to me from stem to stern of our little craft; I catch it in fear and trembling. How the flower throbs to speak the message it brings! . . . . . We are now ashore, the canoe pulled up under the hanging boughs, to be there till we have ventured into the mystery of the things about us. She guides me like a spirit; I cannot realise, I am her slave, a willing one enough, and worshipping the very ground she treads. Neither does she know the power of her influence, the grace of her personality, "the light that was never yet on land nor sea." I fear to speak and yet my heart is trembling as though it never can contain the love it holds. I fear to speak, lest the very act of speaking will lose her, and my heart remain vacant and bereaved for ever. We are now returning to our tiny craft, weighted for me with so much of the essence of life, but even now my mouth is closed though the pulsing of my heart must soon stifle me. The evening is fast closing, the comforting balm of approaching night is near at hand, and as we leave the canoe and return once more to the point we started from, I suggest we walk up to the heights of a hill, a look-out-spot, embracing a wide view of the river we have left and the now darkling hills retiring in the approaching gloom. Oh, how my heart almost bursts as I contemplate the word I long to ask and fear to ask. In a few moments we are sitting in the still summer breeze. Silently wondering at the glowing sunset, our twain hearts hungering for the fulfilment of what we both know has brought us together. At last the word is spoken, and my fate cast on the decision of a single word. Like lightning from a cloud, like a fleecy cloud coming up from the horizon, she tells me her heart is mine, that she has loved me from long ago,—and in the gathering darkness we seal our vows. Nature surrounds us in one embracing fellowship as though she too had part in the wonder of it all. I have declared my love and as I ponder for a moment over the few gifts I have to bestow in return for such love, my soul trembles as though an arrow of remorse had entered it. So strange is the fate of life.

G. A. TREEN.

YOKOHAMA.

Dr. Hara, chief civil engineer of Yokohama, on the evening of Sept. 5th returned from Tsukui, the source of the Yokohama water works, in company with Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, who has been investigating the extent of the damage. Dr. Hara said that the repairs to the 18-inch pipe were commenced on Sept. 5th and are expected to be completed within a week. On their completion, the supply will be turned on in the ordinary way. The cost of the repairs already paid amounts to ten thousand *yen*. Dr. Hara will leave to-morrow, Sept. 8, for Tsukui, to supervise the works now going on there, and also to make an investigation as to the completer repairs to be carried out hereafter. The River Doshi is still very muddy and the water is about three feet higher than usual.

A telephonic report to the Yokohama Central Police Office says that a wealthy farmer named S. Takahashi (72) and his daughter, Kei (20), residing in the village of Takeyama near Kamakura, were found strangled at their house. An examination Judge of the Yokohama District Court has proceeded to the place. The culprit is still at large.

Owing to the recent damage sustained in the suburbs of Tokyo, the supply of vegetables to Tokyo and Yokohama has been considerably decreased. As a result, prices have gone up remarkably, in some instances between 50 and 70 per cent. There is also a shortage in the supply of fish. The demand for poultry and beef has considerably increased in Yokohama and prices for these has accordingly risen.

The bye-election of a member of the Upper House to represent Yokohama will take place at 9 a.m. on Sept 14th. It is thought probable that Mr. Otani Kahei will be elected.

About 4 a m. on Saturday, a man, apparently a coolie, armed with a large knife, broke into the house of a merchant, named M. Yokomizo, Nakamura-machi, Yokohama and having frightened the occupants stole a small amount of money.

Early on the morning of Sept. 7th in Aioi-cho, Yokohama, T. Kato (20) formerly an employee of a merchant named K. Nishikata, broke into the house of the latter. The intruder attempted to murder the master of the house, his younger brother, Kamejiro (18) and an employee, K. Ozawa (25), inflicting on them severe injuries with a short sword. Subsequently he set fire to the house. The flames were put out before they could spread throughout the building. The culprit committed suicide by throwing himself into the creek near Minato cho. About 8 a.m., his body was found near Toyokuni bridge.

K. Kato (32), a farmer from Aichi prefecture, and a woman named Matsuno Kiriyama (26) committed suicide on the morning of Sept. 7th by drinking poison in the Yawata-ro at Yeiraku-cho, Yokohama. The cause is reported to have been monetary difficulties.

On Sept. 7th and 8th, rain storms were experienced at Tsukui, the district which includes the source of the Yokohama Water Works. The water of the rivers Sagami and Doshi rose about six feet and became muddy. Landslides occurred on the cliffside along the Doshi river where the main pipe of the water supply is laid. As a result the wooden scaffolding was damaged, and the pipe sustained slight damage. The repairs however, were made good through the efforts of workmen during Sunday night and the following morning. The pipe, however, is in a serious state being suspended by a one inch rope. Mr. Doi, chief secretary of the Yokohama Water Works, say that there is no anxiety as to the water supply in Yokohama. The repairs of the supplementary pipe—18 inch pipe—were impeded by the storm. The return to the ordinary supply will be accomplished very shortly.

The expenditure incurred directly and indirectly in connection with the damage which was sustained by the Yokohama Water Works during last month amounted to *yen* 28,946.41. Most of the expenditure having been paid, the City Assembly will merely give *post facto* assent.

A Chinaman named wan Foo-tsai residing at No. 189, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, was arrested on Sept 9th by the Kaga cho police on a charge of theft. It is alleged that he stole five garments valued at thirty-three *yen* belonging to his friend and pawned them.

On Sept. 9th, in the criminal case of Y. Fujii, a workman of the Yokohama Dock Yard, who was charged with having attempted to obtain money,—twenty-five thousand *yen*—from Vice-Admiral Ito, Commander-in-chief of the Takeshiki Fortress, by blackmail, and T. Katsuya, who was charged with having assisted Fujii in the alleged crime, sentence was given in the Yokohama District Court. Fujii was punished with two months' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of four *yen* and six months' police surveillance, and Katsuya with four months' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of eight *yen* and six months police surveillance, in accordance with Arts 290, 394, 397 and 112 of the Penal Code.

According to a telephonic report received on Sept. 10th at the Yokohama Central Police Office, Kon Chhong-Chham, one of the Korean workmen employed in the construction of the Yokohama Railway in the district of Tsutsuki, fell at the foot of a hill-side at 7.30 a.m. on Sept. 8th while moving materials with a track car. He was at once killed.

T. Shimokawabe, a gardener, who was undergoing trial in the Yokohama District Court on a charge of having put kerosene oil into a well in the compound of the dwelling of Mr. Kildoyle, Nakamura, Yokohama, was punished on Sept. 10th. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of five *yen*.

H. Yoshida (30) one of the crew of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's American liner *Ryojun Maru* fell into the sea at Yokohama while working on the deck. His corpse was found at 5 p.m. on Sept. 9th by divers.

The proposed reception to Marquis Ito, Resident-General in Korea, by the leading Yokohama citizens was fixed for September 17th or 18th in accordance with the convenience of His Excellency. Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, has asked Marquis Ito to settle the date.

About 6 a.m. on Sept. 11th, a case of cholera appeared in Yokohama. The patient is a Portuguese named Anthony (37), No. 165, Yamashita-cho, whom Dr. Kusano, of Ogi-machi attended. The patient was at once removed to the Manji Hospital, where he died. Several houses surrounding the house where the case appeared were all segregated for five days. It is said that Anthony belonged to a steamer which recently arrived at Yokohama.

Messrs K. Otani and I. Wakao, the honorary secretaries, and, fifty members of the Kowa-kwai of Yokohama held a conference at 3 p.m. on Sept. 11th at the Social Club. They decided to take the necessary steps for avoiding fruitless competition among candidates for the Prefectural Assembly, the general elections to which will shortly take place. The conclusion of the Kowkwai was that serious competition would disturb the business of Yokohama and would cause embarrassment to the electors.

T. Eno, (40) a lithographic printer residing at Choja-machi, Yokohama, on Sept. 10th, gave himself up to the District Court and confessed that under the orders of a Chinaman named Hwanfa, he has been printing forged Shanghai lottery tickets for three years past. Subsequently the judicial officials searched his house and seized eighteen woodcuts, etc. The printer was temporarily released.

Fire broke out early on Sept. 10th at Hodogaya, destroying one building. The cause is not yet known.

The dead body of a soldier was found at 8 a.m. on Sept. 12th in the creek near the Grand Hotel.

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A sword was stuck in the lower part of his body. The corpse was removed to the Harbour Police Office where Dr. Iwata made the usual examination. According to him the soldier seems to have attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself and then to have thrown himself into the sea. The doctor believes that the tragedy took place about five days ago. The body was not identified but an officer of the Yokohama Gendarmery Office believes that the deceased is K. Ishijima, one of two soldiers belonging to the 60th regiment of Infantry at Narashino, who deserted on Aug. 26th.

The repairs of the Yokohama Water Works are in progress. The ordinary supply will be resumed about Sept. 17th.

Some changes were made on the Sept. 11th in the staff of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Mr. K. Ito, manager of the Peking branch, was removed to the Tielien branch; Messrs. H. Kaita, manager of the Tielien branch, and K. Konuki, manager of the Dairen branch, to the Yokohama office; and H. Cho, manager of the Shanghai branch, to Dairen.

Fuji Fujii, a female servant of the Sakurayama Hotel, No. 177, Bluff on the evening of Sept. 10th attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the sea at Kominato, Honmoku. She was saved by a passer-by. The cause is reported to have been trouble with other servants of the hotel.

YACHTING.

A fine fresh south-easterly breeze made yachting on Saturday afternoon highly enjoyable, though there were strenuous moments for the small boats, one of which was brought to grief by a puff in the harbour and had to be helped by a launch.

The 47—39 raters sailed over the Kawasaki-Lightship course for a first prize presented by the Club. Three started, *Mary*, *Kingfisher*, and *Riever*, the latter under plain lower sail, and the others carrying gaff and jibtopsails all round. *Kingfisher* was nearest the line and got away thirty seconds ahead of *Mary*, *Riever* being over a minute after the gun. Reaching down the harbour *Kingfisher* practically held her own and as she hauled her wind passing the white light house was 26 seconds ahead of *Mary* and 1m. 30s. ahead of *Riever*. The wind held fairly firm for the first two or three miles of the close reach to the Kawasaki Buoy, and *Mary* which at first lay fairly well up on the leader's lee quarter was slightly dropped and brought into the other's wake, *Riever* falling astern all the time. But a lightening of the breeze as they neared the buoy—it would be interesting to know the functions of the various other buoys that have turned up in the vicinity recently—enabled *Mary* to edge up so that when *Kingfisher* tacked short round the mark at 2h. 50m. 15s. (unofficial time) she was only 15 seconds out. (This run of 7 miles from the harbour entrance was done by *Kingfisher* in 43 minutes or just about six minutes to the mile.) *Riever* got up to the buoy at 2.58.45. As they progressed on the long leg to the Lightship the breeze briskened a little and the big 42½ began to drive ahead, though *Mary* lay a higher course, allowing doubtless for the flood tide, and perhaps the best of the wind was experienced during the last two miles of this stage. At any rate *Kingfisher* was able to fetch the mark with sheets slightly eased, bearing away round it at 3.36.15, 2m. 20s ahead of *Mary* (3.38.35). *Riever* did not reach this point till 4.02.15, and could not fetch it in one tack. It was a broad reach in from the Lightship to the harbour entrance, and *Kingfisher* hauled her sheets aft at 3.47.15, *Mary* doing the same a couple of minutes later. The harbour was rather free from shipping and one long and two short legs brought the leading boats across the line but not before two accidents, both slight fortunately, had occured. In one of the smarter gusts which so often occur in the harbour, when there is any wind to speak of, and just a few seconds before *Kingfisher* would have changed tacks, close to the Pier, the eye of the starboard jibtopsail sheet broke at the neck of the screw. The sail was soon smothered and stowed, however, and little time was lost on this account, especially as *Mary* a little later, and almost in the same water, had the yard of her topsail break half way up. *Mary* declared having fouled the lee mark boat at the start so that as will be seen the first and only prize falls to *Kingfisher*. Times:

	Start.	Finish.	Arb. Hand.	Corrected.
	h m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Mary	2.00.51	3.57.45	4	3.53.45
Kingfisher	2.00.20	3 55.30	—	3.55.30
Riever	2.01.05	4.25.10	28	3 57.10

After the race the owner of *Mary* offered to match her against *Kingfisher*, for 500 *yen* a side, the best of five races, provided the latter is reduced to 39 rating. It remains to be seen whether this challenge will be accepted.

The 22 raters' race for the Formosa Cup, presented by Mr. C. S. Averill, was re-sailed over the Lightship, Widow Buoy and Quarantine Ship course. Three boats started, *Aimee*, *Sunbeam* and *Chocho*. *Sunbeam* had slightly the best of the start but *Aimee* soon took the lead and maintained it all round finishing, 6m. 26s. ahead of *Sunbeam*. As the latter, by reason of the boats having to beat down to the buoy received her full allowance of 8m. she won the prize which, it may be remembered, would have fallen to her before but for a mistake of the time keeper. *Chocho* was over half-an-hour behind the second boat. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Aimee	2.15 21	4 13.39	—	4.13.39
Sunbeam	2.15.20	4.20.05	8	4.12.05
Chocho	2.15.22	4.56.20	36	4 20.20

Ten Larks started and seven finished the times of the three leading boats being: No. 12, 3 38 30, No. 13, 3.40.15, and No. 11, 3.46.45.

OPERATIC STARS AT CRICKET.

To help while away the dull tedium of a Yokohama afternoon some members of the Y. C. & A. C. hit upon the idea of challenging the Bandmann Opera Company to a game of cricket. The invitation was gleefully accepted and much fun resulted. But previous to disporting themselves upon the greensward, the ladies and gentleman of the Company were entertained at tiffin in the Pavilion by a number of members of the Y.C. & A.C. Mr. J. M. Mollison, Captain of the Yokohama team, presided, having on his right Miss Georgie Corlass and on his left Miss Bailey, Mr. H. W. Kilby occupying the vice-chair with Mr. Warwick Major on his right and Miss Johnson on his left. Nearly all the Company and practically all the ladies were present, the guests and their hosts forming quite a large assembly. After an excellent lunch a few complimentary speeches were made. In proposing health and prosperity to the Bandmann Opera Company Mr. Mollison remarked that they only came to Yokohama once a year, but he wished they would come once a month. At any rate when they came against next year he hoped they would have an opportunity of meeting them again. Mr. Major replied on behalf of the Company expressing their appreciation of the hospitality extended to them. He assured their hosts that if he ever spoke crossly to members after a tedious rehearsal there was always a danger of them all going home immediately. But the expectation of coming to Yokohama kept them together. He proposed the health of the Yokohama team. Mr. H. Y. Irwine gave "The Ladies" coupled with Miss Corlass who, after much urging, made a pretty speech in reply. The hosts sang "Jolly Good Fellows" with regard to both their lady and gentlemen guests; and the latter reciprocated, the ladies doing it "on their own" so to speak and an exceedingly pleasant hour was spent, the whole party being afterwards photographed in front of the Pavilion. Of the exhibition of cricket which followed it behoves us not to write, for cricket is a serious pastime for its devotees. Thursday's performances were anything but serious and the fun ran fast and furious, even at the "tea interval," over which Miss Georgie Corlass presided. Altogether it was an afternoon of frolic and high spirits which everybody enjoyed.

During the week the Bandmann Opera Company have given in the Public Hall, Yokohama, the following musical plays:—"The Belle of Mayfair"; "The Beauty of Bath"; "The Earl and the Girl"; "The Blue Moon"; "White Chrysanthemum"; and "Floradora." Every night the house was crowded.

CRICKET.

In these days when the visits of the British fleet to Yokohama are few and far between, it is very difficult for the Captain of Cricket to arrange Club matches possessing any degree of novelty. The alphabetical games have lost their savour, as also have Bluff and Settlement, so it was decidedly a happy notion to get up a game between Old Boys of the English public schools and the rest of the Club. The Old Boys conceded Edward and Harry Kilby to the Rest, and even then they managed to secure the best of the game, knocking up 134 runs to their opponents' 95. Towards this result Mollison contributed a well-played 72, while Bousfield made 34 and Foster 10—the others scarcely count. Among the best of the batters for The Rest were H. W. Kilby, 38, C. von Fallot 20, and W. D. S. Edwards 17. The full scores are:—

"English Public Schools."

O. Strome, (St. John's Hurstpierpoint) run out	3
B. C. Foster, (Mill Hill) c. E. Kilby, b. H. Kilby	10
P. E. Bousfield, (St. Paul's) bowled Kilby	34
F. E. Colchester, (Blackheath) bowled Edwards	0
J. M. Mollison, (Rossall) c. J. E. Drummond, b. von Fallot	72
E. C. Jeffery, (Marlborough) bowled von Fallot	6
N. Buckle, (Clifton) c. Bharucha, b. Kilby	0
G. W. Hawkins, (Dulwich) b. von Fallot	0
L. C. Sharmam, (Bedford) c Bharucha, b. Kilby	2
E. Eddison, (Charterhouse) c. Edwards, b. Kilby	3
T. W. Kilby, (Reading) not out	2
E. L. Squire, (Christ's Hospital) run out	3
Extras	5
	134

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
W. Ross	46	44	1	—
H. W. Kilby	50	45	—	4
W. D. S. Edwards	48	23	2	2
C. Von Fallot	36	18	1	3

Von Fallot bowled one no ball.

"The Rest."

W. Ross, run out	0
R. R. Davur, bowled Bousfield	6
C. Thwaites, c. Foster, b. Mollison	0
H. W. Kilby, c. Buckle, b. Bousfield	38
W. D. S. Edwards, c. Squire, b. Bousfield	17
C. Von Fallot, c. Hawkins, b. Foster	20
E. W. Kilby, c. Bousfield, b. Foster	3
W. E. Gooch, bowled Foster	0
V. A. Hearne, bowled Bousfield	8
K. M. Bharucha, c. Hawkins, b. Foster	4
J. E. Drummond, not out	0
Extras	5
	95

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mollison	60	20	1	1
Bousfield	77	38	3	4
Foster	18	17	—	4

Bousfield bowled one no ball from which three runs were scored.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

The semi-annual general meeting of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will be held at 2 p.m. on Sept. 20th at the Banker's Club, Tokyo. The accounts of the business done during the first half of this year are as follows:

	yen.
Net profit	93,644.49
Balance brought from previous accounts	618.18
Transferred from reserve for dividend equalization	150,000.00

Of this sum, the following allotments are expected to be made: legal reserve, *yen* 4,700; interim dividend, *yen* 234,000, the rate being 12 per cent per annum; and the remainder to be carried forward to next account.

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YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The fifty-fifth annual general meeting of the Yokohama Specie Bank was held on Sept. 10th. Mr. Sakamoto, a secretary of the Imperial Household, Mr. Yamazaki, a secretary of the Financial Department, and about a hundred shareholders were present. The accounts for the first half of this year were introduced to the shareholders as follows:

	yen
Gross income, including balance, *yen* 911,147.24 brought from the previous year	12,171,077.51
Expenditure	9,266,018.79
Net income	2,905,058.72

From this profit the following allotments were made:—

	yen
Reserve	500,000.00
Dividend: *yen* 6 per old, new, and second new shares; and *yen* 5.25 per third new share	1,350,000.00
Balance carried forward to next account	1,055,058.72

Mr. Takahashi, President of the bank, delivered a speech in which he said:—In March last year I was appointed by the Minister for Finance to be president of this bank in addition to my post at the Bank of Japan. Several months later, I was appointed Imperial financial agent to foreign countries. In May, this year, I returned from my mission abroad, consequently I have had no opportunity of seeing you at the general meetings in September last year and March this year. Through the efforts of the Directors and all other members of the principal offices and branches, the business of this bank has further improved in prosperity, as to which development I am much gratified.

Previous to introducing to you the detailed accounts of the business done during the first half of this year, I beg leave to give you a general financial review of home and foreign countries, as well as the business conditions of this bank. As a re-action against the extraordinary industrial promotions, and the subsequent activity in the share markets which appeared since last autumn, the financial conditions were specially changed after the middle of January. The prices of various shares all fell suddenly. Some banks were included in the trouble. Some business men who became involved in speculative business went bankrupt. Anxiety was thus felt among the public, and naturally the circulation of money was stopped in the sphere of commercial and industrial circles. Thereupon petitions were made to the Bank of Japan to extend the limit of securities and petitions were presented to the Financial authorities to relieve the trouble, all with a view to obtaining a way for better money circulation. The foregoing trouble is regarded principally as the reaction of speculative business on the stock exchanges. The leading confidential banks were all in firm condition quite aloof from the trouble, consequently no serious result was experienced. Generally speaking, the money markets throughout the country were affected by the panic which appeared this spring. Many of the banks hesitated to advance funds to various firms, which attitude created temporarily a dangerous aspect. However the depression passed away without causing any hindrance in the payments of various taxes, investments in summer stocks, the employment of funds in connexion with tea, raw silk transactions, etc. Our bank is different from other banks in its business nature. As the foreign trade since the last half of 1906 grew active our bank paid close attention to foreign drafts and invested a large sum in the business.

Turning to the foreign trade, exports exceeded imports in the first half of last year by *yen* 46,000,000. During the corresponding period this year, the excess in imports was increased by *yen* 22,000,000 over that of last year making a total exceeding *yen* 68,000,000. Exports amounted to 197,000,000, an increase of *yen* 20,000,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The imports amounted to *yen* 265,000,000, which shows an increase of *yen* 20,000,000. Foreign trade considerably increased. In exports, refined sugar and *habutae* decreased but raw silk, cotton goods, copper and cotton yarns increased. In imports, cotton yarns, flour, and woollen cloths decreased, but cotton, rice, wool, oil cake, iron, machinery, etc., specially increased. The growth of the foreign trade is attributed to the development of domestic industries and to activity in foreign markets. During the first half of this year, the exports of gold and silver amounted to over *yen* 8,400,000 and imports to over *yen* 3,000,000, making excess in exports of over *yen* 5,400,000.

Looking at foreign financial circles, in the last half of 1906, some difficulties were experienced in the money market of New York. An enormous amount of gold bullion was shipped from Great Britain and France in order to relieve the financial difficulty there. After this the money market of America turned favourable and at last recovered ordinary conditions so that no further foreign assistance was needed. The Bank of England therefore lowered discount rates. The discount rates in general financial markets were also lowered. The fall in discounts was slightly restored at the end of this half year, making it 3½ per cent on the average. In oriental countries, some difficulties were entertained by merchants dealing in cotton on account of the dullness in China since last year. Agricultural operations in India were successful and industry was also favourable. In Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, etc., business was generally dormant and the money market was accordingly dull. In Manchuria, all things are still in an unsettled condition.

During the present period the price of silver and foreign drafts were maintained with ease, accordingly the foreign draft business of this bank made favourable progress at a suitable profit. In March this year, the Japanese government issued a 5 per cent. loan amounting to £23,000,000 in England and France. Our London branch participated in the business of issuing the loan and on its success I congratulate you. Some words should be said as to the accounts of our business during the first half of this year. The net income was *yen* 2,003,911.48 to which the balance, *yen* 901,147.24, brought from the previous account was added, making a total of *yen* 2,905,058.72. The details are given in the statements which are submitted to you.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Shinko Maru* on Sept. 3rd went ashore off Onchon, Fukihn, on the way from Takao, Formosa, to Yokohama. A steamer was sent by the Shanghai branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the scene. All the passengers were put on board this vessel. Most of the cargo is damaged. The cargo consists of 42,052 piculs of Formosan rice and 1,000 piculs of sugar shipped by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a hundred cases of tinned fruits from the Okamura Factory of Tiwanshan, etc. The damage is estimated at *yen* 260,000 in all. The ship may be saved.

An Oita telegram says that the steamer *Ehime Maru* on Sept. 11th went ashore at the entrance of Morie harbour. No damage was sustained.

The steamer *Nagata Maru* (360 tons) early on the morning of Sept. 10th grounded in the neighbourhood of Mekari, Bingo province, on the way from Kobe eastward. By the assistance of the steamer *Tusaka Maru*, she was floated at noon the following day. Six hundred bags of American flour were spoiled. The damage is estimated at two thousand *yen*.

Owing to the storm on Sept. 9th and 10th in Hokkaido, says an official report, severe damage was caused to shipping. At Okujiri, the sailing vessel *Seibai Maru* was wrecked, but the crew were saved. Four sailing vessels were destroyed at Rijiri, and forty eight of their crew are missing. Ninety lighters were lost at Hondomari. The sailing vessel *Izumi Maru* was wrecked at Oniwaki, and one of the crew was drowned while another is missing. The steamer *Kinai Maru* went ashore off Horomushiro. The steamer *Kotohira Maru* (4,367 tons) met with a similar fate to that of the *Kinai*. The foregoing two steamers are being floated.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

The annual aquatic sports of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club were held on Saturday afternoon off the Boat House. The officials of the day were as follows:—Judge, Mr. H. Goddard; Starter, Mr. A. L. Robinson; in charge of barge, Mr. H. Goddard; in charge of pontoon and clerk of course, Mr. J. L. Graham. There was a good attendance of spectators, including a number of ladies. Of the six events on the programme only five were brought off, the Yokohama Derby being abandoned owing to the strong tide and the unsatisfactory tubs. Some disappointment was further caused by the fact that some of those who had entered turned up late and others did not appear at all.

TOURNAMENT.—For the first item seven pairs had entered, but four men failed to appear. In the first round G. W. Gregory beat G. Neville (2-1), S. A. Vincent beat F. J. H. Stone (2-1), D. E. M. Drummond beat A. W. S. Austen (2-0), while A. Kingdon and J. L. Graham drew byes.

In the second round Gregory beat Vincent (2-0), Helm beat Drummond (2-1), Kingdon beat J. L. Graham (2-0), while Helm beat Gregory by 2 to nil.

In the final Kingdon and Helm were matched, the latter winning by 2 to nothing.

GREASY POLE.—There were sixteen competitors in this event, namely R. G. Holmes, P. Dentici, S. A. Vincent, G. W. Gregory, A. Kingdon, D. E. M. Drummond, C. Gunn, A. Gorman, W. Scott, M. Luther, J. F. Helm, G. Neville, C. Correa, J. de Figuereido, A. W. S. Austen, and W. Graham. The attempts of the various contestants were, as usual, very grotesque and caused great amusement. W. Graham, junior, was declared the winner.

TEAM RELAY RACE.—Three teams of seven men each entered for the team relay race, the competitors being as follows:—

"WHITE."	"RED."
D. E. M. Drummond.	A. Kingdon.
G. W. Gregory.	J. L. Graham.
G. Neville.	S. A. Vincent.
C. Gunn.	R. G. Holmes.
J. F. Helm.	F. J. H. Stone.
A. Gorman.	W. Scott.
C. Correa.	S. Hornstein.

"GREEN."
V. Church.
M. Luther.
H. Deveson.
W. Graham.
P. Dentici.
A. W. S. Austen.
J. de Figuereido.

Gunn finished and won for the Whites and Holmes put the Reds in second place.

OBSTACLE RACE.—The competitors in the obstacle race were G. W. Gregory, R. G. Holmes, M. Luther, A. Gorman, E. Eagling, J. L. Graham, D. E. M. Drummond, C. Gunn, P. Dentici, J. de Figuereido, and V. Church. This was of the usual character, the competitors having to swim, through life-belts, put on clothes, climb over poles, etc., and Drummond won by about three lengths from Dentici, Gunn third.

WATER POLO.—In water polo, the last event on the programme, the teams were as under:—

RED.		WHITE.
A. Kingdon	Goal	G. W. Gregory
J. F. Helm	Backs:	P. Dentici
R. G. Holmes		M. Luther
H. Goddard (Capt.)	Half-Back.	G. Neville
H. Deveson	Forwards.	V. Church (Capt.)
C. Gunn		C. Mignon
S. A. Vincent		D. Drummond

Referee—Mr. A. L. Robinson.

The play was brisk and lively. Neither side scored in the first half, but in the second Vincent cleverly secured two goals for Reds, who were thus victors by 2 to 0.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., is the guest of the Governor of Hongkong during his stay in that Colony. He is reported to be much impressed by the palatial character of the buildings of Hongkong. In some respects Hongkong can rival Calcutta in the gorgeous arrangements of its principal business offices.

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THE KARUIZAWA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The two August typhoons played havoc with the annual tennis tournament, as well as with other things in Karuizawa. The Gentlemen's doubles were not played off until Sept. and, and, as the following will show, some events were not completed at all. The annual meeting of the Athletic Association voted to push the tournament next year, hoping to complete it before the typhoons begin to blow. It will interest some to know that there will be a Class A and a Class B tournament next year.

LADIES' SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND:—Miss Dening won from Miss Deed, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Herschell won from Miss Lecky, 6-1, 6-1.

Mrs. Bullen and Mrs. Connolly drew byes.

SECOND ROUND:—Miss Dening won from Mrs. Bullen, 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Herschell won from Mrs. Connolly, 6 0, 6-0.

FINAL:—Miss Dening won from Miss Herschell, 6-3, 8 6.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND:—Misses Lecky and Herschell won from Mrs. Hibbard and Mrs. Connolly, 6-4, 6-4.

Misses Deed and Cahusac, Mrs. Bullen and Miss Clement, Mrs. Reed and Miss Dening drew byes.

SECOND ROUND:—Misses Lecky and Herschell won from Misses Deed and Cahusac, (score not recorded).

Mrs. Bullen and Miss Clement won by default from Mrs. Reed and Miss Dening.

FINAL:—Misses Lecky and Herschell won from Misses Bullen and Miss Clement, 6-1, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND:—Mr. and Mrs. Read won from Miss Ambruster and Mr. Madden, 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Lecky and Dr. Gorbold won from Mr. and Mrs. Connolly, 6-4, 3-6 6-3.

Miss Dening and Mr. K. van R. Smith won from Miss Ledlard and Mr. Erskine, 6 1, 6-0.

Miss Herschell and Mr. Herriott won from Miss Deed and Mr. Dening, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Learned and Mr. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Bullen, Miss Soper and Mr. Creceline drew byes.

SECOND ROUND:—Miss Learned and Mr. Steiner won by default from Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard.

Miss Lecky and Mr. Gorbold won by default from Mr. and Mrs. Read.

Miss Dening and Mr. K. van R. Smith won from Miss Herschell and Mr. Herriott, 6-4, 6-0.

Mr. and Mrs. Bullen won from Miss Soper and Mr. Creceline 6-1, 6-0.

SEMI-FINALS:—Miss Learned and Mr. Steiner won from Miss Lecky and Mr. Garbold, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Dening and Mr. K. van R. Smith won from Mrs. Bullen 6-2, 6-4.

FINAL:—Not played on account of storm.

GENTLEMENS' SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND:—Bullen won from Hibbard, 6-1, 6-0.

Fisher won from Madden, 7-5, 6-2.

Connolly won from Rowland by default.

Coleman won from Veatch, 6-0, 3-6, 2-6.

Erskine won from Taplin by default.

Dening won from Heicher, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Chappell won from Hail, 6-1, 6-1.

Smith won from Dearing, 6-0, 6-0.

Steiner won from Stick, 6-0, 6-0.

Davey, Gulick, McCorkle, Herriott, Bennett, Provence, and Kirby drew byes.

SECOND ROUND:—Gulick won from Davey, 6-1, 6-1.

Bullen won from McCorkle, 6-0, 6-0.

Connolly won from Fisher, 6-2, 6-3.

Coleman won from Erskine, 9-7, 6-2.

Chappell won from Deping, 6-3, 6-3.

Smith won from Steiner, 6-3, 1-6, 1-6.

Herriott won from Bennett, 7-5, 4-6, 7-9.

Provence won from Kirby, 6-0, 6-2.

THIRD ROUND:—Bullen won from Gulick, 6-0, 6-2.

Connolly won from Coleman, 6-2, 6-3.

Smith won from Chappell, 6-2, 6-2.

Herriott won from Provence by default.

FOURTH ROUND:—Bullen won from Connolly, 6-0, 6-0.

Smith won from Herriott, 7-5, 6-3.

FINAL:—Not played on account of storm.

GENTLEMENS' DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND:—Haden and Coleman won from Gulick and Herriott, 6-0, 1-6, 8-6.

Veatch and Heicher won from Kirby and Neville, 6-1, 6-2.

Bullen and Steiner won from Read and Smith, 8-6, 6-3.

Dunning and Stick won from Davey and McCoy, 6-3, 8-6.

Gorbold and Reischauer won from Dening and Chappell, 6-0, 6-0.

Bennett and Cobb won from Connolly and Hibbard, 6-2, 6-4.

Hail and Matthews won from Erskine and McCorkle, 6-1, 6-3.

Madden and Slade drew a bye.

SECOND ROUND:—Coleman and Haden won from Heicher and Veatch, 6-2, 6-0.

Bullen and Steiner won from Dunning and Stick by default

Gorbold and Reischauer won from Bennett and Cobb, 6-2, 6-2.

Madden and Slade won from Hail and Matthews, 7-5, 5-7, 6-4.

SEMI-FINALS:—Bullen and Steiner won from Coleman and Haden, 6-1, 6-2.

Gorbold and Reischauer won from Madden and Slade, 6-3, 6-3.

FINAL:—Bullen and Steiner won from Gorbold and Reischauer 8-6, 0-6, 2-6, 6-4, 3-6.

A field day was held on Aug. 27th, and many events of the usual sort were held, interesting both to the juniors and seniors It is safe to say that no records were broken at this first field day in Karuizawa. But so much interest was shown, and the day proved such a delightful one, that plans were made for a more comprehensive field day next season. This will undoubtedly add much to the pleasure of the season, and will give Karuizawa a unique place in Japan's summer resorts.

Under the new order of affairs, the annual general meeting of the Athletic Association was held on Aug. 22nd. The new officers and directors, who took office Sept. 1st, are as follows:—

President, Thos. H. Haden.
Secretary, W. H. Erskine.
Treasurer, J. F. Steiner.
Directors:
Three year Term:—
M. B. Madden.
M. Coleman.
Two Year Term:—
D. A. Murray.
R. A. Thompson.
One Year Term:—
James Chappell.
W. K. Matthews.

The new Board of Directors have already made plans for next year. The tennis courts, including the two new courts, will be put in first class condition. Tape markers will be used with staples close enough to prevent tripping. The baseball field will be put into the best possible condition. Baseball was an experiment this year, but proved quite an attraction. A new department was voted to be known as the Department of General Athletics. This will include field day sports, basket-ball, volley ball, croquet, and possibly cricket. Mr. R. A. Thompson, with Messrs. Connolly and Warren, will have charge of the tennis department. Mr. Madden and his assistants will look out for baseball. Mr. Matthews, as this season, will have charge of the Juniors. They have never had a better time in Karuizawa than this season. There will be more fun for them next year. Mr. Coleman will provide for the afternoon teas, and plan for the excursions.

The Karuizawa Athletic Association, with its experience of a year, is wide-awake, and will do all that is possible to make the athletic interests of Karuizawa adequate for all those seeking new life and vigour.

The writer cannot close without expressing the hope that all those interested in beautiful, health-giving Karuizawa will rally to the support of this organization, and as soon as possible provide funds to purchase grounds at some central location, sufficient for all of the purposes of the organization.

HARVEY BROKAW.

CHOLERA.

Two cases of cholera appeared in Kobe on September 4th, and on the following day three suspicious cases were reported.

On Sept. 8th, three cases of cholera appeared among the crew of a Japanese sailing vessel at Kobe. Two of the patients have died.

Twenty-seven cases of cholera were reported on Sept. 8th in Yuku, a district near Okayama. One of the patients died the same day.

Cholera is still prevalent in Kobe. On Sept. 10th, thirteen new cases were reported. There have been 418 cases from the first appearance in August up to date.

MRS. HUGH FRASER ON AMERICA AND JAPAN.

There is no more interesting situation in international affairs to-day than that existing between the United States and Japan. In these days of triumphant democracy, peoples take the lead in foreign affairs, and their rulers have great difficulty in following or curbing their inclinations. In the *World's Work* Mrs. Mary Crawford Fraser, sister of the well-known novelist, Marion Crawford, and long a resident in Japan, writes vividly and picturesquely of the characteristics of these two peoples. The tendency of the present day is, she says, to classify; the general public insists that nationalities be listed in its primers as white or yellow or black—warlike or peaceful, commercial of artistic. Time has scarcely changed the old copy-book axioms which summed up the character of a people in a few words of light up-strokes and heavy downward ones—"The French are a gay people, fond of dancing"; "the English are gloomy and devoted to trade." To-day we Americans ask, in curiosity and alarm, "What are the Japanese?" The answer might, at this moment, be given in these words: "The Japanese are a proud people upon whom we forced our acquaintance, but to whom we are not at home when they return the call."

"Our relations with the Island Empire began with such an appearance of goodwill on our part that it is a little difficult for us to treat these people as an accident now. We have forgotten the blare of trumpets with which the invasion of Japan was accompanied, the sounding phrases which told us—and the invaded—that here was a people sitting in darkness, to whom we would bring a great light. Christian commercialism and commercial Christianity were the two forces which were to raise a sunken nation to the light of day; commerce and evangelisation were to dance hand in hand over a reclaimed and grateful country, ready to develop obediently and exclusively along the lines of convenience and advantage to its discoverers. The Japanese are at present going through the wholesome discipline of disillusionment and the effect will be lasting and profound. The truth is that America and Japan first drew together on the strength of idealised quantities which were superficial in both—gallant benevolence and disinterestedness on one side; pliability, chivalry, and romance on the other. Such a union is like the marriage of two sentimental young people who have fallen in love at first sight. There will be no lasting tie between them until they can take stock of the good qualities existing in each."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Crown Prince will leave Tokyo on Oct. 10th for Kochi prefecture.

England will make no objection to America recruiting labour in Trinidad for the Panama Canal.

The silk hat is quietly but most assuredly (says a writer) passing out of fashion, and one wonders if when the hat has gone, the trousers will next be discarded and breeches once more return into favour.

At 10 a.m. on Sept. 10th, fire broke out in the office of a Chinese printer named Feng Keng-che at Sannomiya, Kobe. The building was burned down and his wife, Yang (22) by name, lost her life.

Four officers of the railway guards in Manchuria have been arrested at Dairen on charges of disssolute conduct and other charges. They are undergoing examination by Court martial at Port Arthur.

A terrible disaster is reported from the coal mines at Hongay in Tonkin. An earthslip there resulted in the death of seven miners, on August 3. Three other miners were injured seriously. An inquiry showed that the earthslip was purely accidental. The mines there, says a contemporary, were developed originally by a British Company at such a loss that it had to sell out. A French

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Company bought up the whole concern, and has made a good thing out of the mines. A large town has sprung up at Hongay, the port is crowded, and the coal trade grows steadily.

Motoring in Switzerland and some parts of Germany this year has been rendered very disagreeable by the hostility of the country folk, who pile boulders in the roads and fling stones and clubs at the passing cars.

Ten Chinamen and a Japanese woman were arrested on Sept. 9th in Tsukiji, Tokyo, in connexion with the forgery of Shanghai lottery tickets. The judicial authorities searched their houses and seized several varieties of evidence.

Berlin authorities have ordered the book by Mr. Upton Sinclair, entitled "The Industrial Republic," published by William Heinemann, London, to be confiscated, in pursuance of the law concerning insults to the German Emperor.

A Hongkong telegram says that Adsetts who murdered a foreign woman and carried her body on board the *Monteagle* in a trunk, is still detained on the American warship *Galveston*. He refuses to leave the ship. Probably he will be re-arrested in British territory.

The *Jiji* believes that Mr. S. Kurino, Ambassador in Paris, and Mr. I. Motono, Minister in St. Petersburg, will be promoted to the peerage in recognition of their meritorious services in connexion with the Franco-Japanese and Russo-Japanese conventions respectively.

It is said that Miss Loie Fuller, the American dancer, has written a playlet called "A Little Japanese Girl," which will be produced in London and New York by Charles Frohman. A Japanese translation has been made for presentation at a Yokohama theatre.

A dredging vessel constructed at the Osaka Iron Works for the Sasebo Naval Dockyard, which was launched the other day, underwent her trials on Sept. 6th outside Osaka Harbour, when it was demonstrated that 400 tons per hour could be dredged as against an estimated 300 tons. The vessel is 154 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 12 feet deep.

We are informed by the Superintendent of Foreign Mails that it has been arranged that from the 11th inst. letters and postal cards only may be forwarded by the Siberian route to all the countries of Europe except Russia where any kind of mail matter may be sent as before.

It is to be noted, however, that such mail matter, if to be sent by the Siberian route, should bear the superscription "via Siberia."

Sentence was passed on Sept. 10th in the Tokyo District Court, in the criminal case of T. Matsunaga, S. Shinokubo, and T. Baba, of the *Jiji* news agency, Tokyo, who were charged with having attempted to obtain *yen* 1,500 from the Nippon Sugar Refining Co. by fraud. Matsunaga and Shimokubo were sentenced to four and six months' imprisonments with hard labour respectively. They were also punished with a fine. Baba was acquitted on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient

The *Kobe Herald* of Sept. 9th states that exceptionally high waves were experienced in the harbour and the vicinity from 6 to 8 p.m. on Saturday evening. At Wada Point, the phenomenon was especially marked, and launches and other small vessels anchoring there all took refuge in the inside of the western hatoba while the quarantine ship had to seek shelter in Hiogo harbour. Except in the case of large steamers, the quarantine examination had to be made after the ships had entered the harbour. There were also remarkably high waves at the mouth of the Shinikutagawa. Thirteen fishing boats, which were being beached there, were nearly washed away, but were eventually moved into a place of safety by the efforts of the Water Police. A shed on the western shore of the river, in which a fisherman was living, was carried away, but the occupant fortunately escaped. Several houses in the neighbourhood were flooded. The people in the vicinity feared that a tidal wave was coming, and many of them took refuge elsewhere, as did also an officer of the Kobe Customs. According to information given by the Kobe Meteorological Observatory, the phenomenon was probably caused by the conjunction of a full tide and high wind, as there has not been any shock of earthquake in the neighbourhood.

A Peking dispatch states that H.I.M. Kuang Hsü is suffering from a chronic illness of blood spitting. The Emperor refuses to see any member of the Imperial College of Physicians but he has been writing out a daily description of his ailments from which the College is expected to make out prescriptions for the Imperial patient.

According to a report which was published on on Sept. 9th by the American Bureau of Agricultural Affairs, the yield of cotton this year in America is estimated at 72.7, while that of 1906 was 77.3, and that of 1905 72.1. Cotton ginned from the first crop to Sept 1st was 191,000 bales only. That of the previous year in the corresponding period was 403,207 bales, and that of 1905, 469,600 bales. The reason why the quantity raised is so small is that the season is generally late. Prices have fallen by one *yen* on an average.

Notice is given that the Light from Ishikari Lighthouse on the west bank of the mouth of the Ishikari River will be withdrawn on the 7th of this month (September) for rebuilding, and at the same time a temporary Light will be exhibited as follows:—Position, at a distance of 117 feet N. 50° W. from the former Lighthouse. Height of Light:—30 feet from the base, and 38 feet about the water. Character of Light:—Fixed White Light. Illuminated Arc:—same as previous. Distance visible:—6 nautical miles in clear weather.

On Sept. 6th, five Chinamen and two Japanese were arrested in Tokyo on a charge of having counterfeited tickets of the Shanghai lottery and sold them in Tokyo and Yokohama during three years past. Subsequently judicial officials searched the houses of the defendants and seized the printing machines, copper plates and wooden cuts as well as lithographs, and forged lottery tickets. On the same day, four Chinese and two Japanese were arrested in Yokohama in connexion with the same charge and similar seizures were made. It is said that the money which was realized by the counterfeiters amounted to half a million *yen*.

A number of foreign residents of Kobe and Yokohama and not a few Japanese assembled at the Osaka Iron Works' Shipbuilding Yard said the *Kobe Herald* of Sept. 6th, to witness the launch of the steamer *Tora Maru*, which has been built for the Standard Oil Co. When the vessel left the ways she was named by Mr. E. K. Morgan, of the Standard Oil Co.'s Yokohama Office, who came down from the northern port for the sole purpose of attending the function. The launch was a complete success in every way. The *Tora Maru* is a screw steamer of upwards of 500 tons and some 190 or 200 feet in length. She is the first oil tank steamer built in this country if we mistake not.

M. Widin, a Russian postal official, who was recently arrested at the village of Iriarai, in Omori, is still detained at the Ichigaya Jail, Tokyo, with his wife. The Japanese judicial authorities have examined him several times with a view to ascertaining the real facts of the charge against him before delivering him to the Russian Government. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the accused's true name is Dantry. He was engaged at the Vladivostock Post Office before the late disturbances, and later he was removed to the Habarovsk Post Office as assistant Post Master. During the absence of the director, M. Dantry is alleged to have stolen a parcel containing 100,000 roubles and valuable documents. After his escape from Habarovsk the theft was discovered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The unsatisfactory results of English teaching in the middle schools have often elicited comments from foreign teachers of the language. Perhaps my views on the subject will be of some interest to them as well as to your readers, for I am one of those who are now called the *Eigo-no-Sensei* with civil scorn and who are held entirely responsible for whatever defect is observable in the young students of English.

The first complaint made against the graduates of the middle schools is that they do not know even simple words and common phrases. It is one thing to designate a word or a phrase as simple or common, but it is another thing to ascertain the approximate number of every-day words and phrases in any one language. Now I challenge the foreign complainers by asking whether they have ever taken the trouble to count what they simply call simple words and common phrases. Unless I greatly err, a Japanese student must learn at least 5,000 words to be able to understand common English books. Nor is this all. These words in daily use have very often more than one meaning, and, what is more, they combine with one another in a wanton way to form idiomatic phrases. Do the foreign fault-finders really think that this legion-like number of words and phrases are to be learned distinctly and accurately in five years under the present system of education? If they do, they overestimate the memorizing power of an average middle school student. Any sensible person who has had personal experience of studying a foreign language entirely different from his own will think otherwise.

The second complaint is that the Japanese students are not quick at catching the English sounds and their pronunciation is horrible. I am candid enough to admit that this is the case and that we *Eigo-no-Sensei* are largely responsible for this defect on the part of the students. Is the price of a battle-ship or two, then, to be turned over to the Educational Department to remedy this defect, as your contributor *Kōfō Gakkō* suggests in your late issue? He seems to mean that if foreign teachers were to take our place in every middle school, great progress would be made in the practical side of English. So it would be if they were fully equipped with a working knowledge of Japanese and behaved so as not to make themselves ridiculous or objectionable in the eyes of their students. But where are we to procure a large supply of such competent teachers? Supposing they were to be found, is the mastery of the so-called practical English so beneficial and indispensable as to be bought at the price of a battle-ship or two at the present time of financial embarrassment?

If so Japan would do well to have the number of her battle-ships reduced by one or two. But the foreign critics must remember that it is the lot of very few of the Middle School boys to put their English to practical test. Disuse means rusting. However thoroughly they were crammed with everyday expressions while at school, they would soon find their labour thrown away. Besides the foreign critics forget that Japanese resemble John Bull in this respect, that they are generally poor linguists. If need be, they will dare to speak English in a horrible manner with the same desperation as many Englishmen or Americans must feel when they say, "*Watakushi anata takusan suki arimasu.*" But while in this country, there is very little need of English in intercourse, they are too shy and proud to distort their faces for the *sake* of parrot-talk.

Would it not, then, be much more advisable to teach the Middle School boys so as to understand the fundamental rules of English grammar and to be able to read common English? If the graduates of the Middle Schools who are now at the High Schools do not know the meaning of simple words and common phrases, and understand even simple rules of grammar, as *Kōfō Gakko* declares, how much more so should they be when they get their mouths and ears trained by foreign teachers only. I confess that when I attended Dr Ladd's lecture at Osaka, I could not catch what he said half so well as his excellent interpreter Dr. Harada did, yet I am very happy to think that I could read his lectures without difficulty and derived not a little good from them. Is this much not enough for most of the Japanese students of English? In short, it is good for the Middle School boys that they should be taught English so that, when they are grown up, they may read the good English books within their intellectual capacity with the aid of a dictionary; and this is not so difficult, as it would seem to foreigners.

Thanking you in anticipation for giving my letter place in your columns,

I remain, Yours faithfully

J. KURASAKI,
Ibaraki Middle School, Osaka.

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TRAITE DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA RUSSIE.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, animés d'un égal désir de développer les relations commerciales entre les deux pays, ont résolu, conformément aux dispositions de l'Article XII du Traité de Paix signé à Portsmouth, de conclure un Traité de Commerce et de Navigation sur les bases de l'équité et de l'intérêt mutuel, et ont nommé à cet effet, pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japan :

Ichiro Motono, Docteur en Droit, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies ;

et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies

Le Maître de Sa Cour Alexandre Iswolsky, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

L'Ecuyer de Sa Cour Dmitri Philosophow, Ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie, Membre du Conseil de l'Empire,

Le Maître de Sa Cour Nicolas Malevsky-Malévitch, Sénateur ;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté et conclu les Articles suivants :

Art. I.—Les sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes auront toute liberté, en se conformant aux lois du pays, d'entrer, de voyager ou de résider en un lieu quelconque du territoire de l'autre, et y jouiront d'une pleine et entière protection pour leurs personnes et leurs propriétés.

Ils auront un accès libre et facile aux tribunaux pour la poursuite ou la défense de leurs droits ; ils auront, sur le même pied que les sujets du pays, la faculté de choisir d'employer des avoués, des avocats et des mandataires afin de poursuivre et de défendre leurs droit devant ces tribunaux, et quant aux autres matières qui se rapportent à l'administration de la justice, ils jouiront de tous les droits et privilèges dont jouissent les sujets du pays.

Pour tout ce qui concerne le droit de résidence et de voyage, la possession des biens et effets mobiliers, de quelque espèce que ce soit, la transmission des biens mobiliers par succession testamentaire ou autre, et le droit de disposer, de quelque manière que ce soit, des biens de toutes sortes qu'ils peuvent légalement acquérir, les sujets de chacune des deux Parties Contractantes jouiront dans le territoire de l'autre des mêmes privilèges, libertés et droits, et ne seront soumis, sous ce rapport, à aucuns impôts ou charges plus élevés que les sujets du pays ou les sujets ou citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les sujets de chacune des Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans le territoire de l'autre, d'une liberté entière de conscience, et pourront, en se conformant aux lois, ordonnances et règlements, se livrer à l'exercice privé ou public de leur culte ; ils jouiront aussi du droit d'inhumer ou de brûler les corps de leurs nationaux respectifs, suivant leurs coutumes religieuses, dans des lieux convenables et appropriés qui seront établis et entretenus à cet effet.

Il est entendu qu'en tout ce qui concerne l'agriculture, le droit de propriété sur les biens immobiliers et la détention de terres sous un autre titre quelconque, les sujets japonais en Russie et les sujets russes au Japon jouiront du même traitement que les sujets ou citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée.

Ils ne seront contraints, sous aucun prétexte, à payer des charges ou taxes autres ou plus élevées que celles qui sont ou seront imposées aux sujets du pays ou aux sujets ou citoyens de la nation la plus favorisée.

Les sujets de chacune des Parties Contractantes qui résident dans le territoire de l'autre ne seront astreints à aucun service militaire obligatoire, soit dans l'armée ou la marine, soit dans la garde nationale ou la milice ; ils seront exempts de toutes contributions imposées en lieu et place du service personnel et de tous emprunts forcés, de toutes exactions ou de contributions militaires.

La dite exemption ne comprend pas les charges qui sont attachées à la possession d'un bien-fonds, ni les prestations et réquisitions militaires auxquelles les sujets du pays peuvent être appelés à se soumettre comme propriétaires, fermiers, locataires ou détenteurs d'immeubles.

Art. II.—Il y aura, entre les territoires des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, liberte reciproque de commerce et de navigation.

Les sujets de chacune des Parties Contractantes pourront en quelque lieu que ce soit du territoire de l'autre, exercer, en se conformant aux lois, règlements et ordonnances du pays, toute espèce d'industrie ou de metier, faire le commerce en gros ou en detail de tous produits, objets fabriques et marchandises de commerce licite, soit en personne, soit par leurs representants, tant seuls qu'en societe avec des etrangers ou des sujets du pays ; ils pourront y posseder ou louer et occuper des maisons et des magasins, louer des terrains à l'effet d'y resider ou d'y exercer une profession, le tout en se conformant aux lois, aux règlements de police et de douane du pays, comme les nationaux eux-mêmes.

Ils auront pleine liberte de se rendre avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons dans tous les lieux, ports et rivières du territoire de l'autre qui sont ou pourront être ouverts au commerce etranger, et ils jouiront respectivement, en matière de commerce et de navigation, du même traitement que les sujets du pays, sans avoir à payer aucuns impôts, taxes ou droits de quelque nature ou denomination que ce soit, percus au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, des fonctionnaires publics, des particuliers, des corporations ou etablissements quelconques, autres ou plus eleves que cex imposes aux sujets du pays.

Il est toutefois entendu que les stipulations contenues dans cet Article ainsi que dans l'Article précédant ne dérogent en rien aux lois, ordonnances et règlements spéciaux en matière de commerce, d'industrie, de métier, de profession, de propriété, de police, de sécurite et de santé publiques qui sont ou qui pourront être en vigueur dans chacun des deux pays et applicables à tous les étrangers en général.

Art. III.—Les habitations, magasins et boutiques des sujets de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes dans le territoire de l'autre, ainsi que les édifices qui en dépendent, servant soit à la demeure, soit au commerce, soit à l'industries, seront respectés.

Il ne sera pas permis de procéder à des perquisitions ou visites domiciliaires dans ces habitations et édifices, ou bien d'examiner ou d'inspecter les livres, papiers ou comptes, sauf dans les conditions et formes prescrites par les lois, ordonnances et règlements applicables aux sujets du pays.

Art. IV.—Il ne sera imposé à l'importation dans le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies de tous articles produits ou fabriqués dans le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, de quelque endroit qu'ils viennent, et à l'importation dans le territoire de Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, de tous articles produits ou fabriques dans le territoire de Sa Majeste l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, de quelque endroit qu'ils viennent, aucuns droits autres ou plus eleves que ceux imposes sur les articles similaires produits ou fabriques dans tout autre pays etranger.

Aucune prohibition ne sera maintenue ou imposee sur l'importation dans le territoire de l'une des Parties Contractantes d'un article quelconque produit ou fabrique dans le territoire de l'autre, de quelque endroit qu'il vienne, à moins que cette prohibition ne soit egalement appliquee à l'importation des articles similaires produits ou fabriques dans toute autre pays. Cette derniere disposition n'est pas applicable aux prohibitions sanitaires ou autres provenant de la necessite de proteger la securite des personnes ainsi que la conservation du betail et des plantes utiles à l'agriculture.

Art. V.—Il ne sera impose dans le territoire de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, à l'exportation d'un article quelconque à destination du territoire de l'autre, aucuns droits ou charges autres ou plus eleves que ceux qui sont ou seront payables à l'exportation des articles similaires à destination d'un autre pays etranger quel qu'il soit ; de même, aucune prohibition ne sera imposee a l'exportation d'aucun article du territoire de l'une des Parties Contractantes è destination du territoire de l'autre, sans que cette prohibition ne soit egalement etendue à l'exportation des articles similaires à destination de tout autre pays.

Art. VI.—Les sujets des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, dans le territoire de l'autre, d'un traitement parfaitement egal a celui des sujets ou citoyens de la nation la plus favorisee, en tout ce qui concerne les droits de transit, le magasinage, les primes, les facilites et les drawbacks.

Art. VII.—Tous les articles qui sont ou pourront etre legalement importes dans les ports du territoire de Sa Majeste l'Empereur du Japon, sur des navires japonais, pourrot, de même, être importes dans ces ports sur des navires russes ; dans ce cas, ces articles n'auront à payer aucuns droits ou charges, de quelque denomination que ce soit, autres ou plus eleves que ceux imposes sur les mêmes articles importes par des davires japonais. Reciproquement, tous les articles qui sonte ou pourront être legalement importes dans les ports du territoire de Sa Majeste l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, sur des navires russes, pourront, de même, être importes dans ces ports sur des navires japonais : dans ce cas, ces articles n'auront à payer aucuns droits ou charges, de quelque denomination que ce soit, autres ou plus eleves que ceux imposes sur les mêmes articles importes par des navires russes. Cette egalite reciproque de traitement sera accordee indistinctement, soit que ces articles viennent directement des pays d'origine, soit qu'ils viennent de tout autre lieu.

De la meme maniére, il y aura parfaite egalite de traitement relativement a l'exportation ; ainsi, les, memes droits d'exportation seront bayes, et les mêmes primes et drawbacks seront accordes, dans les territoires de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, sur l'exportation de tout article qui est ou pourra être legalement exporte, que cette exportation ait lieu sur des navires japonais ou sur des navires russess et quel que soit le lieu de destination, qu'il soit un des ports de chacune des Parties Contractantes ou un des ports d'une Puissance tierce.

Art. VIII.—Aucun droit de tonnage, de port, de pilotage, de phare, de dhare quarantaine ou autres droits similaires ou analogues de quelque nature ou sous quelque denomination que ce soit, leves au nom ou a profit du Gouvernement, des fonctionnaires publics, des particuliersf des corporations ou des etablissements de toutes sortes qui ne seraient egalement et sous les mêmes dans ports des territoires de chacun des deux pays, sur les navires de l'autre. Cette egalite de traitement sera appliquee reciproquemsnt aux navires respectifs de quelque endroit qu'ils arrivent et que soit le lieu de lieu de destination.

Art. IX.—En tout ce qui concerne le placement, le chargement et le déchargement des navires, dans les bassins, docks, rades havres ou rivières de l'un des deux pays, aucun privilège ne sera accordé aux navires nationaux, qui ne serait également accordé aux navires de l'autre l'intention des Hautes Parties Contractantes étant que, sous ce rapport aussi, les navires respectifs soient traités sur le pied d'une parfaite égalité.

Art. X.—Le cabotage dans les territoires de l'une ou de l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes est excepté des dispositions du présent Traite, et sera regi par lois, ordonnances et règlements du Japon et de la Russie respectivement. Il est toutefois entendu que les sujets japonais dans le territoire de Sa Majeste l'Empereur de toutes les Russies et les sujets russes dans le territoire de Sa Majeste l'Empereur du Japon, jouiront, sous ce rapport, des droits qui sont ou pourront être accordes par ces lois, ordonnances et règlements aux sujets ou citoyens de tout autre pays.

Tout navire japonaise charge à l'etranger d'une cargaison destinee à deux ou plusieurs ports du territoire de Sa Majeste l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, et tout navire russe charge à l'etranger d'une cargaison destinee à deux ou plusieurs ports du territoire de Sa Majeste l'Empereur pu Japon, pourra decharger une partie de de sa cargaison dans un port et continuer son voyage pour l'autres ou les autres ports de destination ou le commeree etranger est autorise, dans le but d'y decharger le reste de sa cargaison d'origine, en se conformant toujours aux lois et aux reglements de douane deux pays.

Art. XI.—Tout vaisseau de guerre ou navire de commeree de l'une ou de l'aetre des Hautes Parties Contractantes qui serait force par un mauvais temps ou par suite de tout autre danger de s'abriter dans un port de l'autre aura la liberte de s'abriter dans un port de l'autre, aura la liberte de s'y faire reparer, de s'y procurer toutes les provisions necessaires et de reprendre la mer, sans payer p'autres charge que celles qui seraient payes par les navires nationaux. Dans les cas, cependant, ou le capendant, ou le capitaine du navire de commeree se trouverait dans la necessite de vendre une partie de sa cargaison pour payer les frais, il sera oblige de se conformer aux reglements et tarifs du lieu où il aurait relâche.

Si un vaisseau de guerre ou un navire de commeree de l'une des Parties Contractantes a echoue ou sur les côtes de l'autre, les autorites locales en informeront le Consul-General, le Consul, le Vice-Consul ou l'Agent Consulaire du du district le plus voisin.

Toutes les operations relatives au sauvetage des navires japonais naufrages ou echoues dans les eaux territoriales de Sa Majeste l'Empereur de toutes les Russies auront lieu, conformement aux lois, ordonnances et reglements de la Russie et, reciproquement, toutes les mesures de sauvetage relatives aux navires russes naufrages ou echoues dans les eaux territoriales de Sa Majeste l'Empereur du Japon auront lieu conformement aux lois, ordonnances et règlements du Japon.

Tous navires ou vaisseaux ainsi echoues ou naufrages, tous debris et accessoires, toutes fournitures leur appartenant et tous effets et marchandises sauves desbits navires ou vaisseaux, y compris ceux qui auraient ete jetes à la mer ou les produits desdits objects, s'ils sont vendus, ainsi que tods papiers trouves à bord de ces navires ou vaisseaux echoues ou naufrages, seront remis aux proprietaires ou a leurs representants, quand ils les reclameront. Dans le cas où ces proprietaires ou represents ne se trouveraient pas sur les lieux, lesdits produits ou objets seront remis aux Consul-Generaux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls ou Agents Consulaires respectifs, sur leur reclamation, dans le delai fixe par les lois du pays, et ces officiers consularies, proprietaires ou representants payeront seulement les dpenses occasionnees pour la conservation desdits objets aiesi que les frais de sauvetage ou autres depenses auxquels seraient soumis, en cas de naufrage, les navires nationax.

Les effets et marchandises sauves du naufrage seront exempts de tous droits de douane, à moins qu'ils n'entrent à la douane pour la consommation interieure, auquel cas ils payeront les droits ordinaires.

Dans le cas où un navire appartenant aux sujetss d'une des Parties Contractantes ferait naufrage ou

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echouerait sur le territoire de l'autre, les Consuls-Generaux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls ou Agents Consulaires respectifs seront, si le proprietaire, capitaine ou autre representant est absent, ou etant present le demande, autorises à intervenir à l'effet de prêter l'assistance necessaire à nationaux.

Art. XII.—Tous les navires qui, conformement aux lois japonaises, sont consideres comme navires japonais, et tous les navires qui, conformement aux lois russes, sont consideres comme navires russes, seront respectivement consideres comme navires japonais et russes pour le but de ce Traite.

Les certificats de jaugeage, devres par l'une des Parties Contractantes, seront reconnus par l'autre d'apres des arrangements speciaux à convenir entre elles.

Art. XIII.—Si un marin deserte d'un vaisseau de commerce apartenant à l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes sur le territoired de l'autre, les autorites locales seront tenues de prêter toute l'assistance en leur pouvoir pour l'arrestation et la remisee de ce desertur, sur la demande qui leur sera adressee par le Consul du pays auquel appartient le navire ou vaisseaur on par le representant dudit Consul.

Il est entendu que cette stipulation ne s'ppliquera aux sujets du pays où la desertion a eu lieu.

Art. XIV.—Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent qu'en tout ce qui concerne le commeree, la navigation, l'industrie et les métiers, tous les privilèges, faveurs ou immunités que l'une ou l'autre des Parties Contractantes a déjà accordés ou accordera à l'avenir au Gouvernement, aux navires ou aux sujets ou citoyens de tout autre Etat, seront étendus immédiatement et sans condition au Gouvernement, aux navires ou aun sujets de l'autre Partie Contractante, leur intention étant que le commerce, la navigation et l'industrie de chaque pays soient placés, à tous égards, par l'autre, sur le pied de la nation la plus favorisée.

Art. XV.—Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra nommer des Consul-Generaux, Consuls, Vice-Consuls et Agents Consulaires dans tous les ports, villes et places de l'autre, sauf dans les localites où il y aurait inconvenient à admettre de tels officiers consulaires.

Cette exception ne sera cependant pas faite à l'egard de l'une des Parties Contractantes, sans l'être egalement à l'egard de toutes les autres Puissances.

Les Consuls-Generaux, Consuls et Agents Consulaires pourront, à charge de reciprocite, exercer toutes leurs fonctions ■ jourir de tous les privilèges, exemptions, immunites et pouvoirs qui sont ou seront accordes à l'avenir aux officiers consulaires de la nation la plus favorisee.

Les organes des representations diplomatiques et les consulats de carrière qui seront envoyes en Russie par le Gouvernement japonais, ainsi que les fonctionnaires y appartenant, jouiront, à titre de reciprocite, d'une liberte pleine et entière vis-à-vis de la censure tant pour les journaux et publications periodiques, que pour les produits des sciences, des arts et des litteratures.

Art. XVI.—Les sujets de chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, sur le territoire de la même protection que les sujets du pays relativement aux patentes, marques de fabrique et dessins, en remplissant les formalites prescrites par la loi.

Les deux Parties Contractantes s'engagent d'entrer aussitôt que possible en pourparlers dans le but de conclure une convention speciale, sur la base de la reciprocite, concernant la protection respecteve de la propriete industrielle et commerciale.

Art. XVII.—Le present Traite entrera en vigueur deux mois après l'echange des ratifications et restera valable jusqu à ce qu'il finisse de la maniêe indique cidessous.

L'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura le droit, après le dix-septième jour du septième mois de la quarante-troisième annee de Meidji, correspondant an quatre (dix-sept) Juillet de l'an mil neuf cent dix, de notifier à l'autre son intention de mettre fin au present Traite, et, à l'expiration de douze mois après cette notification, ce Traite cessera et finira entièrement.

Art. XVIII.—Le present Traite sera ratifie et les ratifications en seront echangees à Tokio le plus tôt possible, et en tout cas pas plus tard que quartre mois après sa signature.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires respectifs out signe et scelle de leurs sceaux le present Traite.

Fait à Saint-Petersbourg, le vingt huitieme jour du septième mois de la quarantième annee de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt huit) juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signe) I. MOTONO. [L. S.]
(Signe) ISWOLSKY. [L. S.]
(Signe) D. PHILOSOPHOW. [L. S.]
(Signe) N. NALEVSKY-MALEVITCH. [L. S.]

ARTICLES SEPAREC.

Il est entendu que les réserves suivantes ne sont pas censées déroger au présent Traité en tant qu'exceptionnelles et indépendantes des règles généralement appliquées au commerce et relations extérieurs; les dites réserves ne peuvent en aucun cas être invoquées au préjudice des principes du traitement national et de celui de la nation la plus favorisée, établi par le présent Traité sauf pour les exceptions ci-dessous indiquées:

DE LA PART DU JAPON.

Art. I.—Les dispositions concernant les relations spéciales entre le Japon et la Corée relativement au commerce, à l'industrie et à la navigation.

Art. II.—Les dispositions relatives au commerce entre le Japon et les pays voisins du Japon dans l'Asie orientale, situés à l'est du détroit de Malacca.

Art. III.—Le monopole sur quelque article que ce soit que le Gouvernement du Japon pourrait se réserver.

DE LA PART DE LA RUSSIE:

Art. I.—Les faveurs actuellenient accordées ou qui pourraient être accordées ultérieurement à des états limitrophes pour faciliter le trafic local d'une zone frontière s'étendant jusqu'à 50 verstes de largeur.

Art. II.—Les faveurs actuellement accordées ou qui pourraient etre accordees ulterieurement, relativement à l'importation ou l'exportation, aux habitants du Gouvernement d'Arkhangel, ainsi que pour les cotes septentrionales de la Russie d'Asie (Siberie).

Art. III.—Les stipulations speciales contenues dans le traite la Russie et la Suede et la Norvege du 26 avril / 8 mai 1838.

Art. IV.—Les dispositions qui se rapportent au commerce de la Russie avec les pays limitrophes de l'Asie.

Art. V.—La franchise dont jouissent les navires construits en Russie et appartenant a des sujets russes, lesquels pendants les trois premieres annees sont exempts des droits de navigation.

Art. VI.—Les immunites accordees en Russie a differentes compagnies de plaisance dites Yacht-Clubs.

Art. VII.—Le monopole sur quelque articie que ce soite que le Gouvernement de Russie pourrait se reserver.

Les presents Articles Separes auront la meme force et valeur que s'ils etaient inseres mot pour mot dans le Traite de ce jour. Ils seront ratifies et les ratifications en seront echangees en meme temps.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires respectifs out signe et scelle de leurs sceaux les presents Articles Separes.

Fait a St. Petersbourg, le vingt huitieme jour de septième mois de la quarantième annee de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt huit) juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signe) I. MOTONO. [L.S.]
(Signe) ISWOLSKY. [L.S.]
(Signe) D. PHILOSOPHOW. [L.S.]
(Signe) N. MALEVSKY-MALEVITCH. [L.S.]

CONVENTION DE PÊCHE.

ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA RUSSIE.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, ayant pour but de conclure une convention de pêche conformément à la disposition du l'Article XI du Traité de paix conclu à Portsmouth le cinquième jour du neuvième mois de la trente huitième anné de Meidji, correspondant au vingt trois Août (cinq Septembre) 1905, ont nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:

Itchiro Motono, Docteur en droits, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies; et

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies:

Le Maître de Sa Cour Alexandre Iswolsky, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et

Son Conseiller Privé Constantin Goubastoff, Adjoint du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont conclu les Articles suivants:

Art. I.—Le Gouvernement Impérial de Russie concède aux sujets japonais, conformément aux dispositions de la présente Convention, le droit de pêcher, de prendre et de préparer toutes espèces de poissons et produits aquatiques, sauf les phoques à fourrure et les loutres marines, le long des cotes russes des Mers du Japon, d'Okhotsk et de Behring, à l'exception des fleuves et des anses (inlets). Les anses, faisant l'objet de l'exception ci-dessus, se trouvent emmerees dans l'Article I du Protocole ci-aunexe.

Art. II.—Les sujets japonais sont autorisés à se livrer à la peche et à la preparation des poissons ■ produits aquatiques dans les lots de peche specialement destines à ce but, s'etendant tant en mer que sur les cotes, qui seront vendus à bail aux enchères publiques sans aucune distinction entre les sujets japonais et russes, soit que ce bail soit à long terme, soit qu'il soit à court terme; les sujets japonais jouiront sous ce rapport des memes droits que les sujets russes ayant acquis les lots de peches dans les regions specifiees à l'Article I de la presente Convention.

Les dates et les lieux designes pour ces encheres, ainsi que les details necessaires relatifs aux baux des differents lots de peche à vendre, seront officiellement notifies au Consul japonais à Vladivostock au moins deux mois ayant les encheres.

La peche des baleines et des morues ainsi que de tous les poissons et produits aquatiques dont la peche ne peut se faire dans les lots speciaux est autorisee aux sujets japonais sur des batiments de mer munis d'un permis special.

Art. III.—Les sujets japonais qui auront acquis à bail des lots de peche conformement aux dispositions de l'Article II. de la presente Convention, auront, dans les limites de ces lots, le droits de faire librement usage des cotes, qui leur ont ete concedees pour l'exercice de leur industrie de peche. Ils pourront y faire des reparations necessaires à leurs barques et filets, tirer ces derniers à terre et debarquer leurs poissons et produits aquatiques, y saler, secher, preparer et emmagasiner leurs peches et cueillettes. Dans ces buts ils auront la liberte d'y construire des batiments, magasins, cabanes et secheries, ou de les deplacer.

Art. IV.—Les sujet japonais et les sujets russes, qui ont acquis des lots de peche dans les regions specifies à l'Article I de la presente Convention, devront etre traites sur le pied d'egalite en tout ce qui concerne les impots ou taxes, qui sont ou seront leves sur le droit de peche et de preparation des produits de la peche et le materiel meuble et immeuble necessaire à cette industrie.

Art. V.—Le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie ne percevra aucuns droits sur les poissons et produits aquatiques peches ou pris dans les Provinces du Littoral et de l'Amour, soit que ces poissons et produits aquatiques fussent manufactures, soit qu'ils ne le fussent pas, lorsqu'ils seront destines à etre exportes au Japon.

Art. VI.—Aucune restriction ne sera etablie à l'egard de la nationalite des personnes employees par les sujets japonais dans la peche ou dans la preparation des poissons et produits aquatiques dans les regions specifies à l'Article I de la presente Convention.

Art. VII.—En ce qui concerne le mode de preparation des poissous et produits aquatiques, ■ Gouvernement Imperial de Russie s'engage à ne pas imposer aux sujets japonais de restrictions speciales dont seraient exempts les sujets russes ayant acquis des lots de pêche dans les regions specifiees à l'Article I de la presente Convention.

Art. VIII.—Les sujets japonais qui auront acquis le droit de pêche pourront se rendre directement soit du Japon aux lieux de peche, soit des dits lieux au Japon, sur les bâtiments munis d'un certificat délivre au Japon par le Consulat russe compétent, ainsi que d'un certificat de santé délivre par les autorités japonaises.

Les dits bâtiments seront autorisés à transporter, sans impôts ni taxes, d'un lieu de pêche à un autre les personnes et les objets nécessaires de la pêche, ainsi que les produits de pêche et cueillettes; les bâtiments susmentionnés devront, sous tous les autres rapports, se soumettre aux lois russes de cabotage actuellement en vigueur ou qui seront édictées dans la suite.

Art. IX.—Les sujets japonais et russes, qui auront acquis des lots de pêche dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I de la présente Convention, seront placés sur le pied d'égalite par rapport aux lois, règlements et ordonnances actuellement en vigueur ou qui seraient édictés à l'avenir concernant la pisciculture et la protection des poissons et des produits aquatiques, le contrôle de l'industrie y rélatif et toute autre matière se rapportant à la pêche.

Il sera donné connaissance au Gouvernement japonais des lois et règlements nouvellement édictes au moins six mois avant leur mise en application.

Quant aux ordonnances nouvellement établies, connaissance en sera donnée au Consul japonais à Vladivostock au moins deux mois avant leur mise en vigueur.

Art. X.—En ce qui concerne les matières qui ne sont pas spécialement désignées dans la présente Convention, mais qui se rapportent à l'industrie de la pêche dans les régions spécifiées à l'Article I de la dite Convention, les sujets japonais seront traités sur le même pied que les sujets russes qui auront acquis des lots de pêche dans les régions susmentionnées.

Art. XI.—Les sujets japonais pourront se livrer à la preparation des poissons et produits aquatiques dans les lots fonciers qui leur seront loues en dehors des regions specifies à l'Article I de la presente Convention, le tout en se soumettant aux lois, règlements et ordonnances qui sont ou qui pourront être en vigueur et applicables à tous les etrangers en Russie.

Art. XII.—Le Gouvernement Imperial du Japon, en consideration des droits de pêche accordes par le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie aux sujets japonais en vertu de la presente Convention, s'engage à ne frapper d'aucuns droits d'importation les poissons et produits aquatiques pêches ou pris dans les Provinces du Littoral et de l'Amour, soit que ces poissons et produits aquatiques fussent manufactures, soit qu'ils ne le fussent pas.

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Art. XIII.—La presente Convention restera en vigueur pendant douze ans. Elle sera renouvelee ou modifiee au bout de tous les douze ans, en vertu d'un accord mutuel entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Art. XIV.—La presente Convention sera ratifiee et les ratifications seront echangees à Tokio le plus tôt possible et en tout cas pas plus tard que quatre mois après sa signature.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signe et scelle de leurs sceaux la presente Convention.

Fait à Saint Petersbourg, le vingt huitième jour du septième mois de la quarantième annee de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt huit) de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signe) I. MOTONO. [L.S.]
(Signe) ISWOLSKY. [L.S.]
(Signe) GOUBASTOFF. [L.S.]

St. Petersbourg, le 28 (15) Juillet 1907.

Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire,

Au moment de proceder à la signature du Traite de commerce et de navigation conclu en date de ce jour entre le Japon et la Russie, j'ai l'honneur de faire au nom du Gouvernement Imperial du Japon la declaration suivante :

Le Gouvernement Imperial du Japon en proposant au Gouvernement Imperial de Russie de consigner dans les articles separes du present Traite les dispositions concernant les relations speciales entre le Japon et la Coree relativement au commerce, à l'industrie et à la navigation et les dispositions relatives au commerce entre le Japon et les pays voisins de l'Asie orientale, n'a eu en aucune manière l'intention de placer la Russie dans une situation autre ou inferieure à celle des autres Puissances.

Dans le cas ou le Japan accorderait à la Coree ou aux pays asiatiques voisins du Japon qui se trouvent à l'est du detroit de Malacca, certains avantages concernant les matieres contenues dans les dispositions susmentionnees, le même traitment, par rapport à ces avantages, qui serait applique par le Japon à toute autre Puissance jouissant de la clause de la nation la plus favorisee, sera egalement applique a la Russie.

Par consequent les dispositions susmentionees des articles separes ne produiront leurs effets pratiques à l'egard de la Russie qu'au moment où ces mêmes dispositions pourront être appliquees aux autres Puissances jouissant au Japon de la clause de la plus favorisee.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire, l'assurance de ma haute consideration.

(Signe) I. MOTONO.

St. Petersbourg, le 15 (28) Juillet 1907.

Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire,

Au moment de proceder à la signature du traite de commerce et de navigation conclu en date de ce jour, entre la Russie et le Japon, j'ai l'honneur de faire au nom du Gouvernement Imperial de Russie la declaration suivante:

Le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie ayant propose au Gouvernement Imperial du Japon de reproduire dans les articles separés du present traite les dispositions mentionnees aux premiers cinq articles des articles separes (de la part de la Russie), n'a nullement l'intention de placer le Japon dans une situation autre ou inferieure à celle des autres Puissances.

Dans le cas où la Russie accorderait à un pays jouissant de la clause de la nation la plus favorisee certains avantages prevus par les articles susmentionnes, le même traitement, par rapport à ces avantages, sera egalement applique au Japon.

Par consequent les dispositions de ces articles n'auront leurs effets pratiques à l'egard du Japon qu'autant qu'elles seraient appliquees aux autres Puissances jouissant de la clause de la nation la plus favorisee.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur le Plenipotentiaire, l'assurance de ma haute consideration.

(Signe) ISWOLSKY.

PROTOCOLE.

Le Gouvernement Imperial du Japon et le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie ayant decide, au cours des negociations relatives au Traite de commerce et de navigation centre les dex pays et à la Convention de pêche, degler certains questions consulaires, les soussignes, dûment autorises, sont tombes d'accord de formuler l'entente survenue à ce sujet comme suit :

1) Le Gouvernement Russe accordera dans les formes usitees l'authorisation d'ouvrir un Consulat Japonais à Wladivostock et un Consulat Japonais à Nikolaiewsk ;

2) Le Gouvernement Japonais accordera de son côte egalement dans les formes usitees l'autorisation d'ouvrir un Consulat Russe à Tsuruga et un Consulat Russe à Otaru ;

3) Le present arrangement entrera en vigueur aussitôt l'echange des ratifications du Traite de commerce et de la Convention de pêche.

En foi de quoi les plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signe et scelle de leurs sceaux le present Protocole.

Fait à St. Petersbourg, le vingt huitième jour du septième mois de la quarantième annee de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt huit) juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signe) I. MOTONO. [L.S.]
(Signe) ISWOLSKY. [L.S.]

PROTOCOLE ANNEXE A LA CONVENTION DE PECHE ENTRE LE JAPON ET LA RUSSIE.

PROTOCOLE.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majeste l'Empereur du Japon et le Gouvernment de Sa Majeste l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, jugeant necessaire de regler certaines questions resultant des dispositions de la Convention de Pêche signe en ce jour, leurs Plenipotentiaires respectifs sont convenus des Articles suivants :—

Art. 1.—Les anses (inlets), faisant l'objet de l'exception mentionnee dans l'Article I de la Convention de Pêche signee en ce jour, sont les suivantes :

1. Baie Saint Laurent, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Pnaugun au cap Kharguilakh.
2. Baie Metchigme.
3. Baie Koniam (Penkegunei), jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Netchkionone au Grab Peek.
4. Baie Abolechev (Kalagan).
5. Baie Roumilet.
6. Baie Providence, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Lissovsky au Ball's Head.
7. Baie Sainte Croix jusqu'au parallèle du cap Meetchken.
8. Baie Anadyr, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Saint Basilius au cap Guek.
9. Baie Saint Paul.
10. Schliupotchnaia Gavane.
11. Lac Tuleny.
12. Lac Schestifoutvy.
13. Partie nord du Golfe du baron Korff.
14. Port Karaga.
13. Bai Betchevinsky.
16. Baie Avatchinsky, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Bezimianny au cap Dalny.
17. Golfe Saint Nicolas, jusqu'au parallèle du cap Mamet.
18. Baie du Grand Duc Constantin.
19. Golfe Sainte Nicolas, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Lamsdorff au cap Grote.
20. Baie Stchastia.
21. Golfe Baikal, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Tchaouno au cap Vitovtov.
22. Golfe Nyisky.
23. Golfe Nabilsky.
24. Baie Krestovy.
25. Baie Stark.
26. Baie Vanine, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Vessely au cap Bourny.
27. Rade Imperiale, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Milioutine au cap Pouttatine.
28. Baie Ternei, jusqu'an meridien du cap Strachny.
29. Baie Saint Vladimir, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Balusek au cap Vatovsky.
30. Petit inlet situe dans la partie nord-est de la Baie Preobrajenie, jusqu'au meridien du cap Matveïev.

Il va sans dire que l'exception en question ne s'etendra que dans les limites des eaux territoriales russes.

En ce qui concerne les côtes septentrionales de la Mer d'Okhotsk, à partir de l'embouchure du fleuve Podkaguerny jusqu'au Port Ayan, à l'exception du Golfe Penjinsky (v. No 17), les anses (inlets), devant faire l'objet de l'exception susmentionee, seront determinees conformement à la definition qui suit: baies dont l'enfoncement dans le continent (la longueur de thalweg) excède la largeur d'entree plus de trois fois.

La pêche sera, en outre, interdite aux sujets japonais comme aux autres etrangers, pour motifs strategiques, dans les limites des eaux territorailes des baies suivantes :—

1. Baie De-Castries avec la Baie de Fredericksz, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Castries au cap Kloster-Kamp et jusq'à celle tiree du cap Kloster-kamp au cap Ostry.
2. Baie Sainte Olga, jusqu'à la ligne droite tiree du cap Manevsky au cap Schkott.
3. Baie Pierre le Grand, du cap Povorotny au cap Gamov, y compris le îles se trouvant dans cette baie.
4. Baie Possiet, du cap Gamov au cap Boutakov.

Art. 2.—En ce qui concerne les limites des fleuves par rapport à la mer, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes se conformeront aux principes et aux usages du droit international.

Art. 3.—Le droit de pêche accorde aux sujets japonais dans le Liman de l'Amour, en vertu de la Convention de Pêche, est soumis aux conditions speciales suivantes :

1. Les sujets japonais pourront acquerir dans cette region des pêche aux encheres publiques sur le même pied que les sujets russes.

2. Les sujets japonais ayant acquis les lots de pêche sont soumis, sous tous les rapports, relativement à l'industrie de pêche, aux mêmes lois, règlement et ordonnances, qui sont ou qui pourront être edictes pour la pêche fluviale, dans le bassin de l'Amour, que les sujets russes, adjudicataires des lots de pêche eux-mêmes, et en particulier aux dispositions qui defendent aux concessionaires des lots de pêche dans cette region l'emploi des ouvriers etrangers.

Art. 4.—Les sujets japonaise pourront sur leur demande, acquerir aux encheres publiques des lots de pêche n'importe ou dans les regions specifices à l'Article I de la Convention de Pêche, en se soumettant aux lois, reglements et ordonnances actuellement en vigueur ou qui seront edictes dans la suite, pour l'elevage et la protection des poissons, pour le contrôle de l'industrie y relative et pour toute autre matière concernant la pêche dans les regions susmentionnees. Il va sans dire que les sujets japonais ne seront assujettis á ces lois, règlements et ordonnances qu'autant que ces mêmes lois, règlements et ordonnances seront applicables aux sujets russes eux-mêmes ayant acquis des lots de pêche dans ces regions.

Art. 5.—La denomination de "sujets russes ayant acquis des lots de pêche" (v. Articles II, IV, VII, IX et X de la Convention de Pêche et Article 4 du present Protocole) ne s'applique ni aux colons, ni aux races indigènes jouissant de privilèges speciaux.

Art. 6.—Il va sans dire que le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie se reserve le droit d'accorder des droits de pêche aux colons qui viendraient s'etablir dans les endroits où n'existent pas de lots de pêche au profit des adjudicataires ; il en sera de même pour les races indigènes.

Le Gouvernement Russe s'engage à ne pas accorder, pendant toute la duree de la Convention de Pêche, les dits droits aux colons ou aux races indigènes dans les endroits où des lots de pêche auront ete une fois crees.

Il est convenu que la qualite de colon n'est donnee qu'aux individus et leur famille s'adonnant personnellement à la pêche sans avoir recours à des ouvriers.

Art. 7.—Le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie assure pour l'avenir que les lots de pêche dejà existants dans les regions specifiees à l'Article I de la Convention de Pêche resteront ouverts pendant toute la duree de la dite Convention, à l'exception des lots occupes actuellement par les colons pour leur pêche.

Art. 8.—La duree des concessions de lots de pêche, vendus aux enchères publiques, sera fixee comme suit :

(1) Un an, pour les lots qui seront ouverts pour la première fois après la mise en vigueur de la Convention de Pêche.

(2) Trois ans, pour ont dejà ete exploites pendant un an.

(3) Trois ans pour les lots qui ont dejà ete exploites pendant la première periode de trois ans.

(4) Cinq ans, pour les lots qui ont dejà ete exploites pendant les deux periodes de trois ans.

Art. 9.—Les baux des lots de pêche, dont le terme n'aura pas encore pris fin au moment de l'expiration de la periode de douze ans mentionnee à l'Article XIII de la Convention de Pêche, continueront à être valables pendant toute la duree du terme fixe dans les baux susmentionnes, quelle que soit la decision qui pourra être prise par les deux Parties Contractantes concernant la Convention elle-même.

Art. 10.—Le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie n'aura pas d'objection à ce que les sujets japonais fabriquent les engrais de hareng et de plusieurs espèces de poissons tombant par hasard dans les filets avec les harengs lorsqu'ils marchent en banc. Le Gouvernement russe n'aura pas non plus d'objection à ce que les sujets japonais preparent et salent less poissons saumonnes à la manière japonaise.

Art. 11.—Le certificat de navigation, pour le parcours du Japon aux pêcheries dans les eaux russes et retour, est delivre par les Consulats russes competents aux pêcheurs japonais sur la presentation des documents attestant :

1. Le droit de bail du lot (ou des lots), vers lequel le batiment veut se rendre ;
2. Le nobre de personnes à bord ;
3. La nature de la cargaison, comme etant uniquement destinee à l'industrie de pêche, et sa quantite.

Le certificat de navigation enumère :

1. Le nom du bâtiment et du port auquel il est inscrit ;
2. Le nom de l'entrepreneur de pêche—titulair du lot (ou des lots) ;
3. L'indication exacte du lot (ou des lots) de pêche, vers lequel se rend le bâtiment ;
4. La nature et la quantite de la cargaison ;
5. Le nombre de personnes à bord.

Le bâtiment muni du certificat susmentionne et du certificat de sante est autorise à entrer et à relâcher seulment sur les points du littoral russe qui sont indiqus dans le certificat. Il va sans dire que les ports où existe une douane sont toujours accessibles au dit bâtiment.

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Les bâtiments japonais se rendant dans les eaux russes pour s'y livrer à la pêche def baleines, des morues, etc., en vertu du troisième alinea de l'Article II de la Convention de Pêche, doivent relâcher prealablement dans un des ports russes specialement designes, où les autorites russes competentes leur delivreront pour cette pêche un permis special, qui leur servira, en même temps, ds certificat de navigation.

Art. 12.—L'emploi du *tatéami* ordinaire sera autorise dans tous les lots de pêche occupes par les sujets japonais, sauf dans les lots qui se trouvent dans le voisinage le plus rapproche de l'embouchure des fleuves; il est convenu en outre que pour ces derniers lots de pêche, l'emploi du *tatéami* ne pourra pas être interdit dans le cas où la pêche au moyen de filets mobiles n'y est pas praticable.

Art. 13.—Il est entendu que l'expression "poissons et produits aquatiques," employee dans la Convention de Pêche et le Protocole y annexe, sera comprise dans le sens de toutes espèces de poissons, animaux, plantes et aures produits aquatiques, sauf les phoques à fourrure et les loutres marines.

Art. 14.—Le present protocole sera considere comme ratifie par la ratification de la Convention de Pêche signee en ce jour; il aura la même duree que la dite Convention.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires des deux Pays ont signe et scelle de leurs sceaux le present Protocole.

Fait à Saint Petersbourg en double exemplaire le vingt huitième jour du septième mois de la quarantième annee de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt huit) juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signe) I. MOTONO. [L. S.]
(Signe) ISWOLSKY. [L. S.]
(Signe) GOUBASTOFF. [L. S.]

PROTOCOLE.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majeste l'Empereur du Japon et le Gouvernement de Sa Majeste l'Empereur de toutes les Russies jugeant utile, dans l'interêt des deux pays, de regler certaines matières speciales qui les concernent mutuellement, separement du Traite de Commerce et de Navigation signe en ce jour, sont convenus par Leurs Plenipotentiaires respectifs des dispositions suivantes:

1. La duree de la validite du visa mis par les autorites russes sur les passeports japonais sera de six mois. Le droit ou taxe de quelque denomination que ce soit, leve par les autorites russes pour la delivrance des passeports à l'etranger aux sujets japonais ou pour l'inscription sur les passeports japonais de la permission de quitter la Russie ne depassera pas le montant de cinquante copeks, au profit du Tresor.

2. Les articles produits ou manufactures dans le territoire à bail de Liaotong qui seront importes dans les provinces russes: a) de l'Amour et b) Maritime, par la frontière de terre de Manchourie, et les articles produits ou manufactures dans les dites provinces russes qui seront importes dans le territoire à bail de Liaotong par la frontière de terre seront soumis respectivement, en tout ce qui concerne les facilites et les droits de douane, au même traitement que les articles produits ou manufactures en Manchourie.

3. Le present Protocole sera considere comme ratifie par la ratification du Traite de Commerce et de Navigation signe en ce jour, et il prendra fin en même temps que le Traite cessera d'être obligatoire.

En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires respectifs ont signe et scelle de leurs sceaux le present Protocole.

Fait à St. Petersbourg, le vingt huitième jour du septième mois de la quarantième annee de Meidji, correspondant au quinze (vingt huit) juillet de l'an mil neuf cent sept.

(Signe) I. MOTONO. [L. S.]
(Signe) ISWOLSKY. [L. S.]
(Signe) D. PHILOSOPHOW [L. S.]
(Signe) N. MALEVSKY-MALEVITCH. [L. S.]

Protocole No. 4 de la Conference en vue de la conclusion d'une Convention de pêche entre le Japon et la Russie.

Seance du 18/5 Juin 1907.

Avant de clore la presente seance les Plenipotentiaires du Japon et de Russie ont echange les declarations suivantes:

1. En ce qui concerne les côtes septentrionales de la Mer d'Okhotsk, le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie, sans attendre le resultat definitif des levees detaillees de ces côtes, auxquelles on procedera sans tarder, consent à accorder aux sujets japonais les lots de pêche dans les endroits qui evidemment ne rentrent pas dans la definition convenue du terme "anse" (inlet).

3. En ce qui concerne la defense de l'emploi des ouvriers etrangers dans les lots de pêche du Liman de l'Amour, le Plenipotentiaire de Russie a donne au Plenipotentiaire du Japon l'explication suivante:

Dans les lots de pêche à long terme l'emploi des ouvriers etrangers est interdit tant pour la pêche que pour la preparation des poissons; mais les possesseurs de ces lots pourront, sur leur demande, acquerir à bail des lots fonciers à court terme dans les endroits se trouvant à une distance d'environ une demi à une verste de leurs lots de pêche. Dans ces lots fonciers, destines à la preparation des poissons, aucune restriction n'est imposee quant à la nationalite des ouvriers qui y sont employes.

Dans les lots de pêche à court terme, l'emploi des ouvriers etrangers est interdit seulement pour la pêche des poissons elle-même. Mais il est permis d'employer, à terre, pour la preparation des poissons des ouvriers de toutes les nationalites sans aucune distinction.

Il va sans dire que dans les lots à long terme comme dans les lots à court terme les dites restrictions relatives à la nationalite ne s'appliquent pas aux personnes qui ne rentrent pas dans la categorie des ouvriers, tels que les preposes-surveillants, commis, etc.

3. Il est entendu que l'expression de "baux à court terme" ne s'applique qu'aux baux dont le terme ne depasse pas un an.

4. Il est convenu que les lots de pêche se trouvant dans les regions specifiees à l'Article I de la Convention de Pêche et loues à bail à long terme avant la mise en vigueur de la dite Convention seront egalement loues à long terme immediatement après la mise en vigueur de la même Convention.

5. Tous les bâtiments à vapeur japonais naviguant dans les eaux russes pour s'y livrer à l'industrie de la pêche doivent être munis d'un livre de bord en traduction russe ou anglaise. Quant aux bâtiments à voile japonais naviguant dans les eaux russes pour l'industrie de la pêche, ils se conformeront à la disposition ci-dessus autant qu'il leur sera possible.

6. Les principes poses dans l'Article XI de la Convention de Pêche ayant ete etablis, le Plenipotentiaire du Japon a exprime l'espoir que le Gouvernement Imperial de Russie, en imposant aux sujets japonais les restrictions qui pourraient decouler de l'application de cet Article, ne sera guide que par des considerations d'ordre public et tâchera de les reduire autant que faire se pourra. Le Plenipotentiaire russe lui a repondu qu'il partageait cette manière de voir et que l'intention du Gouvernement russe etait d'etablir, pour tous les ressortis ants etrangers se livrant à l'industrie mentionee dans le dit Article, le regime qui existe deja dans la region de Nicolaïewsk (l'embouchure de l'Amour et le Liman), en se reservant cependant de ne pas l'etendre aux localites ou la surveillance est difficile.

7. Le Plenipotentiaire du Japon prenant acte de l'acceptation definitive par le Plenipotentiaire de Russie de la redaction de l'Article V par lequel le Gouvernement russe s'engage à ne percevoir aucun droit, impôt ou taxe, sous quelque denomination que ce soit, sur les poissons et produits aquatiques pêches ou pris dans les eaux russes des Provinces du Littoral et de l'Amour et destines à être exportes au Japon, que ces poissons et produits aquatiques fussent manufactures ou ne le fussent pas, declare que son Gouvernement, de son côte, ne percevra, non seulement les droits d'importation mentionnes dans l'Article XII, mais aucun droit, impôt ou taxe, sous quelque denomination que ce soit, sur les poissons et produits acquatiques pêches ou pris dans les eaux russes des Provinces du Littoral et de l'Amour et importes au Japon, que ces poissons et produits aquatiques fussent manufactures ou ne le fussent pas.

8. Pour eviter toute cause de malentendu à l'avenir relativement à certaines anses faisant l'objet de l'exception mentionnee à l'Article I de la Convention du Pêche, la carte ci-jointe donnant les limites exactes des dites anses a ete annexee aux presents Protocoles.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT KOBE.

The fire at Kobe, reported by telegram and circulated by us a: an express on Saturday morning, is thus described by the *Kobe Herald* of that evening:—

One of the most disastrous fires which have occurred in the former Settlement during recent years broke out at about 1.30 this morning, when a policeman on the beat near the P. and O. office noticed smoke issuing from the second floor of Messrs. Carlowitz's fine warehouse, No. 124 Naka-machi-dori, which was occupied by the straw braid department. The flames spread with great rapidity and soon enveloped the entire building, which was well known as the largest and finest godown in the Settlement. Fanned by a strong wind from the east, the fire soon spread to the three storey brick building where Messrs. Carlowitz's offices and mess were located. Fortunately, by this time the firm's records, etc., had been removed to the Kobe Club, a large number of willing hands assisting in the task. At 4.15 the two storied godown on Ito Machi, where Messrs. Carlowitz's matting was stored, caught fire and was destroyed. From the offices the flames spread to the two-storied brick godown of Messrs. Delacamp and Company, on Higashi Machi, and for a time it seemed likely that this firm's offices, etc., at No. 121 would also fall a prey. Every effort was consequently made to remove the more valuable papers, fittings, etc., from the premises, everything possible being transferred to the Kobe Club, but fortunately these offices were saved. The fire was not got under control until after daylight, by which time the greater part of the walls of Messrs. Carlowitz's buidings had fallen, both the offices and the godown being demolished. We understand that the financial loss will amount to about *yen* 1,000,000, which we believe, is mainly covered by insurance. The fire brigade were early on the scene and did their utmost to subdue the outbreak, and there was a good supply of water. Happily, there was no loss of life.

Our contemporary remarks that the representatives of several insurance offices displayed a "childish reluctance" to impart salient facts but says that the principal offices affected are the London, Liverpool and Globe, the Yorkshire, the Royal Exchange, the Norwich Union, the Northern, the Phœnix, and the Lancashire. The Yorkshire is believed to carry the largest amount. It then goes on: Although great credit is given the Police authorities, for the efforts made to restrict the scope of the disaster and to maintain order, not a little criticism is directed against the Fire Brigade, whose efforts lacked expert skill and direction. When the outbreak was first discovered not a sign was given publicly of the outbreak and even when the firemen arrived attention was concentrated on the outside of the burning building fronting on Naka Machi—where for a long time the hose was kept playing upon a red hot iron window without effecting any result whatever, instead of attacking the flames from the rear. The firemen's attention was drawn to this and they were urged to open one of the doors on the southern and leeward side of the structure with a view to fighting the flames from the rear. No heed, however, was given to the representations, though they were made by one of the Fire Insurance Companies principally concerned. Later, the firemen opened a door on the windward side of the warehouse, and thereby perceptibly fanned the flames. Had a door on the southern side been opened as a door on the fire, it is more than probable that the outbreak would have been confined to the place of origin, viz, the four-storey warehouse. By the opening of the doors on the north and windward side the flames were necessarily carried towards the buildings between Naka Machi and the Custom House. It must be said, too, that there was considerable delay in getting the hydrants to work. Not until a full hour had elapsed after the first signs of the fire had been detected by passers-by were the nozzlemen able to play effectively upon the flames. The need of a directing mind in the case of a fire was never more painfully demonstrated than it was this morning. The firemen here, whatever their intrepidity may be seem to lack experience of fires in great buildings. One of the remarkable features of the fire was the escape of the wooden godown on the premises of Messrs. H. E. Reynell and Co., Agents for the Hirano Mineral Water Co. This building, one of the oldest on the former Settlement successfully withstood the danger although the heat was so great that it was impossible for standers by to keep their hands on the threatened structure. For a time the offices of the P. and O. S. N. Co., were in danger and at 4 o'clock the position was critical in the extreme, but the danger was happily averted. The greater part of the northern side of Messrs. Carlowitz's huge warehouse fell at about this time, but by some miraculous good chance no one was standing near. The concussion shook the neighbourhood and was distinctly felt a long distance away.

Messrs. Delacamp and Co.'s premises had a very narrow escape. As it was, one of their godowns—a three-storey brick building—was completely destroyed, a portion of the southern wall of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.'s offices falling and breaking in the roof. As a precautionary step about 200 barrels of phosphate were removed by order of the Police from Godown F., which was at one time seriously threatened. Had this godown ignited, the probability is the whole block, and the Customs Compound as well, would have been demolished.

Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. are to be congratulated on having saved the greater portion of their papers, etc. Fortunately some of the staff were sleeping on the premises, and when the precarious position of their offices was pointed out they were able, with the assistance of other members of the staff, who hastened to the scene on the news of the fire being made known, to rescue most of the firm's books and records. The strong room and two of the safes are intact, but the state of the contents is not yet known.

The firemen continued to play streams of water on the burning debris until a late hour this afternoon and efforts were made between 3 and 5 o'clock to pull down the bulging wall of brick—two feet thick—on the eastern side of the lot. The buildings destroyed were perhaps the finest in the town, and had any resident been asked yesterday what less were in all probability immune from danger of fire

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answer would have been given that the Carlowitz-Delacamp block was perhaps the safest.

As to the cause of the fire, nothing definite is at present known. Possibly some careless workman dropped a cigarette stump or ash from a pipe before the warehouse was closed yesterday. The doors of the building were generally closed at 5 o'clock. Some mention has been made of the possibility of defective circuit in connection with the electric light but we are inclined to dismiss this theory as the utmost possible care was taken when the installation was made under the direct supervision of Messrs. L. J. Healing & Co., Engineers and Electricians.

It should be added that the block was erected in 1904, the architect being Mr. A. N. Hansell, F. R. I. B. A., who was much congratulated on the success of his work.

HOW TO BRING THE EAST AND THE WEST TOGETHER.

A large audience was present at Plymouth church, Worcester, at the morning and night services on July 14 to hear two addresses by Rev. Dr. John H. De Forest of Sendai, Japan, who is on a year's vacation in the United States, after spending over 30 years in the island empire under the American board of foreign missions.

In his morning sermon, Dr. DeForest took as his subject, "Political and religious exterritoriality." He said in part:

"To understand in a large way actual mission work of any kind, it is necessary to know two things: First, the condition of the land from which the missionaries are sent, and secondly, the very different conditions of the countries in which they operate. Let us briefly contrast the political conditions of the East and West.

"For always and forever religion of any kind is intimately connected with politics. The Pilgrim Fathers were essentially a band of Christians, yet Senator George Frisbie Hoar says the contract they made in the cabin of the *Mayflower* was the most important political transaction that has ever taken place on earth.

"The missionaries who go out from America and England (for these two countries furnish the vast majority of the missionaries) cannot separate themselves from the political and social environment of the Anglo-Saxon race. We carry a political status with us. By being missionaries we do not cease to be citizens of our great republic. Once in a while, however, an unbalanced missionary forgets this. "Next, what are the political and social conditions of the populous East, where we are carrying the message? It is sufficient to mention only two. Instead of the individual as a unit, they exalt the family and are proud of their long family lines. The individual holds himself or herself ready to make heavy and sad sacrifice or even to die for the sake of the family.

"If one member of a family commits a crime the whole family, children and all, are subject to punishment. Death does not break the family line, for when the head of a family dies ancestral worship binds together the living and the dead, and it is one of the most potent moral forces in the evolution of the eastern races.

"The government is always paternal with a large touch of despotism. The great East is still in the pantheistic stage."

"The great East however, is a moral and religious East. Those great nations have virtues in actual practice that have conserved them through all the ages, and built them up into a civilization that has literature, history, heroes, morals and religion.

"The great problem is how shall we, with our great blessings, have helpful intercourse with them, who live and move and have their being in the atmosphere of the two blessings of filial piety and loyalty?

"The only way governments have discovered for intercourse with East and West, is by what is termed exterritoriality. We insist upon carrying over there our own Anglo-Saxon ideals of religious and civil liberty and open courts, while they insist that we shall be cooped up in a few acres called foreign settlements, which places are always open ports like Yokohama and Shanghai. Then begins friction and disagreements and quarrels between the cooped-up foreigners and the surrounding nation who resent the masterful manners of the high-minded westerners. Every open port in the East that belongs to nations out there is more or less of a hotbed of dissatisfaction and strife between the West and the East.

"Yet far more good than evil comes from this exterritorial system. In spite of friction and hatred these open ports have sent millions of valuable merchandise throughout islands and continents; have given new standards of life, physical and intellectual to surrounding peoples and are the best doors of international intercourse we can make when the theistic West meets the pantheistic East.

"Nevertheless they hate the political exterritoriality bitterly. One of the first addresses I heard in Japan was made by a teacher, who made this statement: "We must put an end to foreign laws on our soil."

"They hastened, however, their study of western codes of law; they discussed for eight years the possibility of abolishing torture from their courts, and in 1900, when the West agreed to put their nationals under Japanese laws, and thus abolish exterritoriality one great wave of joy swept over the nation.

"Possibly, some of you may wonder what has this to do with the great world movement called foreign missions. Just this, that missions following natural political methods have been carried on under a kind of extraterritoriality. This is because of the different creeds that have opened missions there, each according to their own denominational ways. But this has been necessarily a foreign work originated with foreigners and carried on, directed and controlled by foreigners, just the same as exterritoriality is only a temporary way of bringing nations together, until both sides have virtually the same standards of law and rights.

Continuing, Dr. DeForest stated many of the things the various churches have done in evangelizing the East, and said:—

"In short, we have reached a new era. The leaders of the churches do not hesitate to say that while it is their mission to evangelize the whole people of the East, it is theirs also to make a Japanese Christianity just as it was our fathers' wish to make a New England Christianity.

"This movement in Japan, indeed, marks a new era not only in missions but in the whole evolution of a larger Christianity throughout the world. It compels us to think and plan in world terms. I fully believe that should all the missionaries withdraw from Japan, with that eager openminded nation in full contact with all the knowledge of the world, they would become a great Christian nation.

"But there is a great world problem confronting us and our descendants. It is how to bring the East into friendly relations with the West. This is the greatest problem of the 20th century. Two mighty civilizations whose evolution has proceeded virtually unknown to each other through long ages, whose customs, family life, morals and religion are developed on different lines, whose language and literature are unknown to each other—these two halves of the human race have for the first time come together, partly in treaties, partly in battle lines, the longest and bloodiest the world has ever seen.

"Treaties and diplomacy are good, but among the statesmen and the princely merchants of the world there is heard an ominous voice that sends anxiety and even shudders through the whole world. It says:—

"There is an impassable gulf between the east and the west. It is impossible to harmonize the yellow and the white.

"And this race hatred is raising its head, and armies and navies are wondering if they are large enough for the slaughters of the future.

"There is but one organization on earth that speaks with unwavering confidence of the coming together of the east and west in one great brotherhood of man. That is the church of Christ, with its army of missionaries who have learned the languages of the east and lived in the homes of the people there. And to do this great work we must organize on large lines and work together, regardless of creeds, realizing that there is one God."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

CRICKET.

London, September 5.

Surrey, playing at the Oval, beat Leicestershire by 156.

M.C.C. and Ground beat Yorkshire by 44 runs at Scarborough.

M.C.C. beat the South Africans by an innings and nine runs at Lords.

Gentlemen of the South beat Players of the South by 233 runs at Hastings.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT ANTWERP.

At Antwerp huge fires have been caused by the strikers. The fires raged in the timber docks last evening and fourteen timber ships of 25,000 cubic meters capacity of timber have already been destroyed.

THE FRENCH LOSSES AT CASABLANCA.

The French had 17 wounded at Casablanca. It appears that the Moors reformed after the French attack and attacked the returning French troops in the vicinity of the camp.

M. Clemenceau, in the course of an interview denied that General Drude had sustained a reverse.

DISASTER TO AN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The ship of the Anglo-American Arctic expedition has been lost at Fort Anxious. It is feared that Captain Mikkelsen and the American scientist Liffingwell, who have been absent from the ship for seventy days have perished.

IRISH UNREST.

London, September 6.

Orders have been issued that the utmost efforts must be made to procure recruits for the Irish constabulary, which has been reduced in strength. The force will be considerably increased.

THE ANTWERP FIRE.

The fire at Antwerp burnt itself out this afternoon. It clean swept sixteen acres, mostly consisting of timber yards. The entire harbour and shipping were endangered and were only saved by a change in the wind. Five arrests for incendiarism have been made.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S PROMOTION.

Reuter's Peking correspondent telegraphs that an Imperial Edict appoints Yuan Shi-kai a Grand Councillor and President of the Foreign Office.

RACIAL RIOT IN AMERICA.

At Bellingham, in the state of Washington, a mob of 500 last night raided mills where foreigners are working. They battered down the doors of the men's lodgings and badly beat a number of Hindus, 750 of whom they drove toward the British Columbia frontier. Racial feeling and the fact that the Hindus are replacing white labour at the mills is ascribed as the cause of the riot.

THE KING AND M. ISWOLSKY.

The Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Iswolsky, visited King Edward at Marienbad and the King conferred the G.C.V.O. upon him. M. Iswolsky and the King were afterwards closeted together for thirty-five minutes.

Reuter learns that there are still a few details of the Anglo-Russian agreement to settle before the Sovereigns can ratify the document.

ADMIRAL IJUIN'S CRUISE.

The *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* are at Trieste.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Cholera is increasing along the Volga and precautions are being taken in St. Petersburg.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

London, September 7.

Latest St. Leger betting:—Evens, Woolwinder; 4 to 1 against Roi Herode; 10 to 1 against Glass Doll: 100 to 8 against Larig. No betting against the others.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

At Washington it is officially stated that President Roosevelt does not intend to keep the warships going to the Pacific on that station permanently. The fleet will return to the Atlantic when it has fulfilled its mission of demonstrating the feasibility and safety of transferring a vast fleet from ocean to ocean.

THE BELLINGHAM AFFAIR.

The Mayor of Bellingham has sworn in special officers to protect the Asiatics. Positions have been reoffered to the Hindus and protection guaranteed, but being terrorised and having drawn the money due to them, they are proceeding to Vancouver.

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CRICKET.

North beat South by seven wickets at Scarborough.

ANTWERP QUIET.

All is quiet at Antwerp.

BIG TRAIN WRECK.

Last evening the Chicago-Minneapolis flyer was wrecked at Morristown. Eleven were killed and seven injured.

JAPANESE SAILORS AT TRIESTE.

Admiral Montecuccoli banquetted Vice-Admiral Ijuin and his officers aboard the *Lacroma* at Trieste.

The Archduke Karl Stefan, visited the *Tsukuba* and was entertained by Admiral Ijuin.

BRITISH MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

The British military manœuvres is Wiltshire concluded with extensions of the fighting lines which exaggerated the South African abandoned formations generally and were closer than practised in Great Britain for fourteen years. The work was so severe that many fell asleep in the firing line.

SAFETY OF ARCTIC EXPLORER.

London, September 8.

A cablegram from Alaska announces that Captain Mikkelsen on 5th Sept. returned in safety.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

British exports for August were £37,355,-044 and imports were £49,295,585, being increases of £3,862,430 and £707,448 respectively. The principal increases include cotton, over half a million.

CASABLANCA.

Reuter's Agent at Casablanca telegraphs that certain tribes have asked for a suspension of hostilities with a view to negotiating for peace. General Drude has given them until the 9th instant to surrender. It is believed that the object of the tribes is merely to gain time.

THE "LUSITANIA'S" MAIDEN VOYAGE.

London, September 9.

The departure of the new turbine Cunarder *Lusitania* on her maiden trip to America developed a patriotic demonstration. Over one hundred thousand people lined the banks of the Mersey. She is the largest ship in the world and is confidently expected to steam 25¼ knots an hour and so regain British supremacy for speed on the Atlantic. At the Tuskar Light the *Lusitania* was already leading the *Lucania*, which had left the Mersey 2½ hours previously.

THE PALMA TROPHY: TALL SCORING.

The American team has won the Palma Rifle trophy. Their score was 1712; Canada came next with 1671; Australia third with 1653; Great Britain fourth with 1584. The previous best record in this competition was 1570.

THE JAPANESE AT TRIESTE.

The festivities in honour of the Japanese continue at Trieste.

NEW RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

The new battleship *Emperor Paul*, of 17,600 tons, will be launched at St. Petersburg on Saturday.

ANTI-JAPANESE RIOT IN CANADA.

The Tribune reports that there will be no refusal on the part of the Lieutenant Governor to sign the Orientals exclusion measure. A mob wrecked the Japanese and Chinese quarters at Vancouver. The Japanese armed with knives and sticks drove off the rioters. One Japanese was fatally wounded. The mob attacked some four hundred Japanese who were landing and threw some into the water. They were rescued with difficulty.

MOROCCO.

General Drude reports that apparently about 800 Moors have been killed at Casablanca.

From Tangier it is reported that letters have been received from Sir Harry McLean dated August 12th, in which he says it seems years since he was made a prisoner. He adds, I caught a chill from sleeping on the floor of a tumble-down room in which it was impossible to wash, and I have been afraid to eat. McLean has not written since the 12th and Rasuli has deprived him of all his possessions.

THE ST. LEGER.

London, September 10.

The probable starters in the St. Leger race at Doncaster are:—All Black, Woolwinder, Roi Herode, Altitude, Acclaim, Hymettus, Glass Doll, Bezonian, Sequin, Volga, Sir Bevidere, Dusty Miller, Larig, Weathercock, and Hillcup.

DEATH OF BISHOP OF CHICESTER.

The Rt. Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of Chicester, is dead, aged 67.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

It is officially stated that Rear-Admiral F. J. Foley becomes second in command of the Channel Fleet.

THE CONGO.

An official announcement has been made at Brussels that the Congo State has handed over an entire domain of 299,375 kilometres to a limited company in which it is believed King Leopold holds nearly all the shares. A sensation has been aroused in Belgium, where it is considered that the arrangement will render annexation most difficult.

THE RIOTING AT VANCOUVER.

The serious rioting against Japanese and Chinese at Vancouver on Saturday was renewed on Sunday evening but the resolute attitude of the Japanese, who were armed with clubs, revolvers and knives and who threatened to use bombs, intimidated the mob, who refrained from attacking the Japanese quarter. Details of Saturday's rioting show that the Japanese, shouting "banzai" charged and routed a mob of eight thousand who had pursued them, using broken bottles in the most effective way. The Japanese Labour Commissioner, Mr. Ishii, (Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs in the Agricultural and Commercial Department) while proceeding to the Japanese Consulate had a narrow escape. The police permitted the Japanese to use arms. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while deeply regretting the indignities and cruelties which had been imposed upon subjects of a friend and ally of King Edward, hoped that the offenders would be promptly punished.

The London papers generally comment on the seriousness of the situation, and express themselves as confident that the Dominion Government will impose its authority on British Columbia. They dwell on the extraordinary difficulty of the problem presented, and say that in view of the clash between east and west it is necessary for the statesmen of the world to concentrate their wisdom for the purpose of effecting a settlement which has been too long delayed.

VANCOUVER AND ASIATICS.

London, September 11.

All the Chinese domestics and mill-hands in Vancouver have struck by way of protest against their treatment. They purchased hundreds of pistols, until the police stopped the sale.

No official information has been received in official quarters in London with reference to the Vancouver affair. No representation has been made, but the affair is greatly regretted in official quarters, wherein, however, it is felt that Japan will realise that the riots were the result of mob action, and that the guilty will be punished by the strongest legal methods available.

It is stated that the riots were organised by some American labour leaders. After attending the conference at Seattle they went to Vancouver thereby hoping to impress Mr. Ishii with the unanimity of the labourites along the whole of the Pacific coast.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

The betting for the St. Leger is 6 to 5 against Woolwinder, 9 to 2 against Roi Herode, 100 to 12 against Glass Doll, 100 to 1 against Larig and Altitude, and 100 to 7 against Acclaim and Dusty Miller.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The British Government last evening made a novel departure by issuing a record of the legislation of the administration in various departments. It shows that 118 acts were passed in two sessions, and that from 1906 to 1908 the National Debt has been reduced by 30½ millions.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver was quiet last evening, but the militia were held in readiness. The police have arrested a score of Orientals, mostly Chinese, who were armed with revolvers. A box has been seized at the docks addressed to a Chinese merchant, which contained thirty rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition. Official circles at Ottawa are hopeful of a settlement on the basis of a restriction of immigration. Canadian papers generally deplore the anti-Japanese outrages and demand vindication of the law.

VISCOUNT INOUYE.

Viscount Inouye, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, had a farewell interview with Prince von Buelow at Nordeney last evening.

ACCIDENT TO THE TSAR'S YACHT.

London, September 12.

The Tsar's yacht *Standart* grounded on some submerged rocks westward of Hangoe in the Finnish archipelago yesterday. She remains fast and a life boat and seven torpedo-boats are standing by her. The Tsar and the Imperial family remain on board.

CHINESE IN JAMAICA.

In view of the great influx of Chinese into Jamaica the Government is being pressed to pass a prohibitory law.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, September 4.

The American cruiser *St. Louis* has arrived at San Francisco via Magellan Straits, as the fore-runner of the battleship fleet for the Pacific. The voyage was uneventful.

A report has been received in America to the effect that Japan has occupied Blata (? Nishizawa island) which is suitable as a naval base. The fact is regarded by Americans as a menace by Japan towards Philippines.

Mr. Fairbank, Vice-President of America, arrived here on Sept. 3rd. He was received with enthusiasm. He declined to participate in political conversation. On the following day he left for the East.

Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary of State

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for the Navy, who has been for a long time in San Francisco left on Sept. 4th for the East.

Mr. Glass, Vice-President of the Pacific Telephone Company, who was charged with having given bribes to Mr. Schmitz, ex-Mayor, and other officials of the San Francisco City Office, was punished with five years' imprisonment.

A congress with regard to hydraulic utility is being held at Sacramento. Many influential agriculturists throughout the United States are present. An attempt is being made to pass a pro-Japanese resolution. On the other hand an opposition is being developed. The general condition is favourable to supporters of Japan.

Mr. Stone, a Senator, is reported to have said at St. Louis that the sudden rising of Japan to her present influential position means the development of the yellow peril and that China will shortly become a second Korea.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT CASABLANCA.

London, September 6.

There has been fighting of the fiercest character at Casablanca. On Tuesday the Arabs showed the greatest courage. They advanced repeatedly to close quarters despite the deadly fire of the French, who lost 3 officers and 7 men killed and 17 wounded. Three thousand Arabs were engaged.

THE DUMA ELECTIONS.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the initial stages of the elections will be commenced in a fortnight. The opposition expect strong support in the towns, somewhat counter-balancing the preponderance of the vote given by the landlords.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Cholera is increasing on the Volga. There have already been 1,136 cases and 369 deaths in the Astrakhan province.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Committee has approved of a list of 14 subjects which might be accepted as universally susceptible of reference to arbitration without reservation concerning the vital interests of others of the Powers concerned. Revised regulations with regard to rights and duties of neutrals in land warfare have been completed. A majority of the German proposals giving special protection to the property of neutrals has been abandoned. Only clauses referring to the safe-guarding of peculiar interests of goods in transit have been retained.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has arranged that Parliament shall meet elsewhere on the 19th inst. so as to leave free the hall in which the Conference meets.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS.

The Congress of delegates representing practically all the Trade Unions of Great Britain has passed resolutions urging upon the Government to abolish the House of Lords, condemning conscription, or compulsory military training.

KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD.

From Vienna it is telegraphed that King Edward had a long conversation with M. Iswolsky. It is believed that the interview will tend to strengthen the Anglo-Russian agreement.

MR. WRIGHT ON JAPAN.

In New York, ex-Ambassador the Hon. Luke Wright said that Japan was not seeking war "at this time."

A SENATOR'S OPINION.

Senator Stone, who has just returned to San Francisco from the Far East, believes the Japanese situation is serious. "America and Europe will be faced with a grave situation by Japan in the no distant future." Mr. Stone says he noticed considerable ill-feeling in Japan towards America.

THE BATTLESHIP QUESTION.

The Navy Department at Washington states that the battleships will return to the Atlantic after demonstrating the feasibility of transferring the fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The creation of two battleship fleets was not contemplated.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

It is believed that about 35 Powers support the scheme of obligatory arbitration. Germany, Austria, Japan and some others decline. Japan objects altogether on the ground that its Government and people are unprepared to submit disputes to a Court which might enact juridical principles entirely at variance to their own.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, September 6.

At the meeting of the Hydraulic Utility Union, which is being held at Sacramento, a movement was attempted to pass a pro-Japanese resolution. The proposal, however, was not adopted on the ground that it had no relation with immigration affairs. It is said that some of those who were present at the meeting intend to establish a party supporting the Japanese.

PLOT AGAINST KING EDWARD.

A plot has been discovered to injure King Edward, who is now at Marienbad, Germany. The police are taking strict precautions.

A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

London, September 6.

The British Government is building a new type of submarine, larger and more powerful than any yet built. It is expected to be fitted with three torpedo tubes and have twin screws.

THE BELLINGHAM RIOT.

New York.

A number of British Hindus recently obtained work at Bellingham, Washington state. Anti-Asiatic agitators, employing Californian methods, inflamed the population and a mob on Wednesday attacked the Hindu quarter, driving out and badly injuring many Hindus. The British authorities are considering the outrage.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Colliers' Weekly points out that the United States having demanded to refer the Newfoundland case to the Hague, cannot refuse if Japan demands a similar course in the case of the Californian incident.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague, September 9.

A plenary setting of the Conference has accepted the new regulations with regard to the opening of hostilities and the rights and duties of neutral states on land, but an unexpected objection has been raised by the German delegation with reference to the whole project concerning neutral individuals in belligerent territory. The whole subject has been recommended to the reconsideration of the Committee.

ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION IN CANADA.

London, September 9.

From Ottawa comes news of a most unfortunate demonstration against Japanese and Chinese which broke out in Vancouver on Friday after a meeting of the Anti-Japanese-Korean League. Rowdies attacked Chinese and Japanese shops and a considerable amount of property was destroyed. One Japanese was wounded.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commerce in Japan, now in Vancouver, telegraphed details to Mr. Consul Nosse here, who immediately informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Ishii believes the disturbance has ended.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, September 9.

The *New York Herald* is endeavouring to impair American friendliness towards Japan by publishing foolish comments, which show its ignorance of affairs in the Orient. It says that a Japanese army has occupied Chien-tao, that Count Okuma is visiting China, and that Japan intends to make China a second Korea.

THE VANCOUVER RIOT.

On the evening of Sept. 7th, a large number of whites held a meeting at Vancouver and resolved upon Japanese and Korean expulsion and subsequently organized a procession. Later several thousand rioters attacked the Japanese and Korean quarters, causing damage estimated at over a hundred thousand *yen*. Being angered by such treatment some Japanese resisted them with sticks and kitchen knives, killing four of their assailants and inflicting injuries on several. The whites attacked Japanese who were at work at the wharf and pier and threw several of them into the water. The Japanese were fortunately saved. The rioters claim that Canada must be for the whites. They set fire to the Japanese town with a view to destroying whole buildings. The flames were put out through the efforts of the firemen.

On Sept. 8th, some five hundred Japanese arrived at Vancouver by a steamer. A large number of whites attacked the Japanese passengers, who were trying to land. The rioters threw seven or eight of them into the sea and these are missing. The same evening the rioters again attacked the Japanese town. About twenty of them were arrested and the remainder were dispersed by the police. After the outrage, Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, now in Vancouver, sent a telegram to Baron Komura, Japanese Ambassador in London, asking him to inform the British Government of the trouble. The Mayor of Vancouver is reported to have said that the city had no reponsibility for the damage caused through the disturbances as the affair would be dealt with by the Federal Government.

It is said that the outrage which occurred on September 7th is the most shocking affair hitherto reported.

During the trouble the police exerted their utmost efforts to quell it. They temporarily carried revolvers.

It is reported later that the Japanese buildings damaged through the riot are as follows: 13 business shops, 3 hotels, 5 sweetmeat and 5 barber shops, 4 offices of employment agents, 2 bath-houses and 2 tailors' shops, 1 bank, 1 newspaper office, and 1 rice refining factory. Two Japanese were injured. Mr. Nose, Japanese Consul-General in Ottawa, has received a telegram from the Japanese Consul at Vancouver with regard to the disturbances. The Consul-General at once had an interview with Sir W. Laurier, Premier, and asked him to take the necessary steps as to the trouble.

PLAGUE.

Plague has appeared in San Francisco.

MOROCCO.

The British Ambassador in Spain has informed the Spanish Government that Great Britain is entirely satisfied with the steps taken by Spain and France to protect the lives and property of foreigners in Morocco.

France has proposed to Spain to despatch an army consisting of fifty thousand Spanish

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and French troops in order to occupy all the harbours and bays of Morocco. It s rumoured that the Premier, and the Chief of the Spanish General Staff Office oppose the French proposal, but the Spanish Minister for War is supporting it.

THE CANADIAN AFFAIR.

New York, September 10.

The whole of the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific coast is due to Irish labour leaders, who are helped by Scandinavians and the President of the San Francisco Expulsion League.

The *Evening Post* declares that England's difficulty with reference to the growing conflict between her colonies and her Asiatic subjects and allies will contitue to increase.

From Ottawa it is wired that the Press unanimously condemns the Vancouver rioters.

Mr. Consul-General Nosse states that 56 Japanese shops were damaged and two Japanese wounded.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, has expressed profound regret at the occurrence.

The Provincial authorities are instructed to maintain order and to protect the Japanese.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague.

The Committee have reconsidered the articles with reference to the rights of neutrals. It decided to strike out the article prohibiting the requisitioning of war services by neutrals in belligerent territory, also the article according to neutrals preferential treatment with regard to indemnification, but has retained the article defining neutrality and forbidding the requisitioning of railway material from neutrals.

THE TROUBLE AT VANCOUVER.

San Francisco, September 10.

The Japanese and Chinese quarters at Vancouver resemble a field of battle. The Orientals purchased a lot of arms before the sale of the ammunition was prohibited by the police. All the Japanese and Chinese who reside at places within fifteen miles of Vancouver have assembled in the city. They have armed themselves with fire-arms, swords, sticks, stones, etc., and are making preparations to repel another expected attack of the rioters.

The Mayor of Vancouver has received instructions from Earl Grey, the Governor-General, that order in the city must be maintained at whatever cost and that the Japanese must be thoroughly protected in accordance with the Japanese-Canadian Treaty.

The police superintendent of Vancouver has temporarily employed two hundred policemen. If necessary to quell the trouble the military will be used.

The British steamer *Monteagle*, with a number of Japanese, is expected to arrive on Sept. 11th or 12th at Vancouver and further disturbances are then expected. The rioters are reported to have declared that they will stop the landing of the Japanese with bullets. Twenty-six of the rioters who have been arrested are undergoing examination.

No house in the Japanese and Chinese quarters has windows unbroken. During the attack by the mob, all the Chinese escaped from their houses, but the Japanese continued on the defensive.

A telegram from Ottawa says that the Canadian Government intends to pay for the damage sustained by the Japanese, and to make an apology.

Mr. R. W. Scott, Canadian Secretary of State, has said that under the Japanese-Canadian Treaty, the rights of the Japanese are explicit. Freedom of entry to the country, travelling and residing, as well as the rights of life and property must be strictly protected. The convention was not made for temporary considerations. Close investigations were made, during which some opposition appeared. In Parliament, however, the treaty was passed without any opposition. The Canadian Government must take every necessary step to protect the Japanese in compliance with the Treaty. Contrary to the view of the Secretary of State, there is a rumour that the Canadian Government intends to limit the number of Japanese entering its territory, to five hundred per year.

The Vancouver police have confiscated fifty rifles and a large quantity of ammunition which the Japanese and Chinese purchased for their own defence.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* of Sept. 10th says that the dispute between the white and yellow races can not be settled in any way by the diplomatic authorities or by lawyers. The only means to avoid trouble is to abolish mixed-residence of the races. Otherwise similar disturbances will be general in the future.

The Vancouver outrage has made an impression in San Francisco. The Japanese and Korean Expulsion Society is taking active steps.

MR. TAFT.

Mr. Taft has left Seattle for the Orient.

THE INSTIGATORS OF THE RIOT.

New York, September 11.

The actual deeds of violence at Vancouver were mostly committed by Canadians, but the riot was carefully arranged by three American agitators, viz, the President of the State of Washington Commission of Labour; the Secretary of the Washington Anti-Japanese League, and a prominent labourite of Seattle.

The American papers are disposed to be sarcastic concerning this outbreak in British territory after the severe British comments on the anti-Japanese troubles in California.

The afternoon telegrams state that the Chinese and Japanese quarters in Vancouver are practically in a state of siege.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague.

The first Committee has adopted a proposal to establish an international prize court by a vote of 26 to 15. Several Powers abstained, including Russia and Japan. Mr. Tsuzuki, Japanese delegate, paid a tribute to the conciliatory spirit in which the scheme had been constructed, and while grateful to the authors he thought it needed fuller examination, because the new court would necessarily influence national tribunals and consequently Japan must abstain for the present with a view to studying the question.

NEW MILITARY BALLOON.

London, September 12.

The new military airship has made two successful trips at Farnborough moving against the wind and manœuvring perfectly.

"THE TIMES" ON THE VANCOUVER INCIDENT.

The Times sternly condemns the Vancouver riot. It says that the intolerance with which large sections of the British colonial population regard Asiatic immigration is an evil and a danger demanding the most careful consideration of all good citizens. The responsible agitators are sowing the seeds of sedition and distrust and are sapping the confidence reposed in British justice.

Ottawa.

The latest telegrams show that the Vancouver police are most vigilant. The rioters attempted to march into the Japanese quarter but were dispersed. Twenty were arrested. The citizens are concerting measures to restore order. The whole of the Canadian press emphatically condems the riot and says that the Japanese residents must be protected.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Peking, September 4.

Chao Erhsun, who is now here, has been transferred from the viceroyalty of Szechuan to that of Hu-Kwang in succession to Chang Chitung; and Yang Shihhsiang, Governor of Shantung, is appointed Acting Viceroy of Pelichili. Governor Chen Kueilung of Kiangsu becomes Viceroy of Szchuan, and is succeeded in his governorship by Chang Tsenyang, Governor of Chekiang. Feng Jukwei, Administrative Commissioner of Shensi, has been made Governor of Chekiang.

[It will be seen from the above that all the newspaper predictions as to official changes have been falsified by facts.—Ed. *J.M.*]

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

On the 7th instant the Hague Tribunal adopted resolutions relating to the opening of hostilities and the rights and duties of neutrals.

A belligerent state will have to give clear notice of its intention of opening hostilities, such notice to be given either by proclamation or by ultimatum.

A neutral state must be informed without delay of the existence of a state of hostilities. This may be done by telegraph. Until a neutral state is in receipt of such notice it has no duties.

When a neutral Power acquires distinct knowledge of the existence of a state of war, it can not raise the objection that notice has not been received.

A neutral State must not be invaded, and must not be required to permit the passage of provisions or arms for the use of a belligerent.

(Special to the "Japan Mail.")

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT KOBE.

Kobe, September 7.

Carlowitz's four storied solid brick warehouse, the finest in Kobe, also three storied offices and two storied godown, belonging to Delacamp & Co., were totally destroyed by fire early this morning.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Australien 1	F. Sept. 13
America	O. & O.	Asia 2	F. Sept. 13
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su. Sept. 15
Hongkong	P. M.	China	M. Sept. 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru 3	Th. Sept. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Tartar	F. Sept. 20
Europe	N. L. D.	Goeben 4	Sa. Sept. 21
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Su. Sept. 22
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su. Sept. 29
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Sept. 30
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 3

1 Leaves Kobe on the 12th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.
3 Left Seattle on the 3rd inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Hakuai Maru	Sa. Sept. 14
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Heinrich	Sa. Sept. 14
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	Su. Sept. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su. Sept. 15
America	P. M.	China	W. Sept. 18
Europe	N. Y. K.	Sanuki Maru	W. Sept. 18
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	W. Sept. 18
Europe	M. M.	Australien	Sa. Sept. 21
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Tartar	Sa. Sept. 21
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	M. Sept. 23
Europe	P. & O.	Namur	Tu. Sept. 24
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu. Oct. 1

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NO REST FROM BURNING HUMOUR

Painful Swellings Formed in Armpits and on Back—Itching Prevented Rest—Suffered Six Weeks and Became Run Down from Want of Sleep—Three Full Sets of

CUTICURA REMEDIES ENTIRELY CURED HIM

"I had been troubled with swellings under the armpits and on the small of the back accompanied by a burning itch to such an extent that I got very little rest, day or night. This had been going on for six weeks or more and I had tried various soothing ointments, these, however, gave only temporary relief, and as I was getting run down from the want of rest, I decided to consult a doctor, but on noticing the Cuticura Remedies advertised in the paper, I thought I would give them a trial. I used Cuticura Soap first, but this did not give the desired relief, then I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills for three successive times. I am thankful to say that, though my trouble was painful and severe, my cure was complete within a month, and I in the future shall urge any one whom I come across afflicted with skin troubles to use Cuticura Remedies, knowing as I do the great good they have done me. I am never without a box of Cuticura Ointment in my home. Robert Beatson, 4, High St., Fort William, Dec. 6 and [illegible] 1906."

CUTICURA

The Great Skin Cure and Purest and Sweetest of Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is, beyond question, the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, yet compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with Cuticura Ointment, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, and irritations, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure in the majority of cases, when all else fails.

A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon (Ltd.), Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. [illegible] Post-free, Cuticura Booklet.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 6th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Chattanooga, U S. cruiser, 3,200, Com. R. C. Smith, 6th Sept.,—Hakodate.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,980, G. S. Lapraik, 7th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Louqsor, French steamer, 4,444, Rebufat, 7th Sept.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M.M. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E, Laver, 8th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tjiliwong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 8th Sept.,—Java via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Socotra, British steamer, 2,896, W. R. Hickey, 8th Sept.,—Calcutta via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,902, P. Grosch, 8th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General,—H. Ahrens & Co. Nachf.

Namur, British steamer, 4,179, H. W. Kenrick, 8th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 8th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Nam Sang, British steamer, 2,591, 8th Sept.,—Shanghai, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kent, British cruiser, 9,800, Capt. Horsey, 10th Sept.,—Vladivostock.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 10th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 10th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liberia, German steamer, 2,259, Knaisel, 11th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 12th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Rhenania, German steamer, 4,056, V. Hoff, 12th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

DEPARTURES.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 6th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 6th Sept.,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benlawers, British steamer, 2,510, H. W. Bee, 6th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

Thyra, Norwegian steamer, 2,419, P. M Foyn, 7th Sept.,—Kobe, Lumber, Cornes & Co

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 3,623, H. C. Norris, 7th Sept.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 7th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 8th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,972, G. S. Lapraik, 9th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Socotra, British steamer, 2,896, N. R. F. Hickey, 10th Sept.,—Marseilles, Antwerp and London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Telemachus, British steamer, 4,802, J. H. Goodwin, 10th Sept.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nam Sang, British steamer, 2,591, F. Wheeler, 10th Sept.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tjiliwong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N.V.W. Jurriaanse, 11th Sept.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Athenian, British steamer, 2,440, A. O. Cooper, 11th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—C. P. R. Co.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 11th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Louqsor, French steamer, 4,444, Rebufat, 12th Sept.,—Taku, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Walter Stecher, Mr. C. W. M. Birch, Mr. F. Grossmann, Mr. A Werner, Mr. and Mrs. Haas, Miss Julia H. Meyer, Prof. Masao, Mr. C. W. Atkinson, Mr. A. Hammberg, Mr. T. Sabe, Mr. T. Honda, Mr. G. F. Rosenthal, Mr. H. H. Beers, Mr. F. Beincke, Mr. B. Litchie, Mr. H. Franke, Miss Lina Engelhard, Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Booth and party, Mr. D. M. Silva, Mr. Jas. Gerhards, Mr. Anton Ceska, Mr. Weis, Mrs. A. Saito and 3 children, Mr. F. Toya, Mr. Gottlieb Friedmann, Mr. Ghung Toh Tan, Mr. H. E. Goncalves, Mr. Tung Shing Chen, Mr. Ho King Shon, Mr. Kwan Chung Ku and party, Mr. Hung, Mr. Ching, Miss Beygran, Mr. H. S. Kwang, Mr. H. Soh Yee, Mr. L. Lok Hin, and Mr. Yan Shi Hang, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Athenian*, from Vancouver:—Rev. R. E. Atkins, Mrs. R. E. Atkins, Mr. B. J. Beaugham, Mrs. B. J. Beaugham, Mr. W. H. Bottenheim, Mrs. W. H. Bottenheim, Miss E. Bottenheim, Miss G. Bottenheim, Mr. C. A. Bray, Mr. J. Bacher, Mr. S. L. Burroughs, Mr. J. W. Clark, Mr. P. J. Fogarty, Rev. W. M. Greenfield, Mrs. W. M. Greenfield, Miss M. K. Grant, Miss L. Guttner, Mr. T. D. Merriman, Miss C. Muller, Mr. W. Nong, Miss S. W. Packard, Miss Samuels, Miss H. Smith, Miss P. Stefanski, Miss Taffell, Mr. J. A. Thompson, Mr. C. C. Underhill, Mr. J. J. White, Rev. W. Woolbridge, Mrs. W. Woolbridge and 3 children, Miss Wright, Mr. G. C. Forrest, and Mr. R. C. Forsyth, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Arai, Master Arai, Miss Arai, Mr. D. J. Bhat and servant, Mr. L. Y. Chute, Mr. A. K. Goshi, Mrs. W. Herholtzheimer, Mr. J. D. Julien, Mr. G. F. Lanning, Mrs. Massam, Mr. A. H. Silverstone, Mr. W. J. Smith and Mr. R. M. Varnum. For Honolulu:—Mr. Lan Ping Hong, Mrs. Lan Shee and Mrs. Lum Lee. For San Francisco:—Mr. F. M. Byl, Mr. R. L. Barnes, Mr. H. F. Cameron, Lieut. R. H. Duckworth Ford, U.S.A., Miss E. Fuller, Mr. F. H. Goetschins, Mrs. F. H. Goetschins, Lieut. F. G. Gullette, Mr. Paul Nash, Mrs. Paul Nash, Capt. the Hon. M. Parker and servant, Dr. F. P. Whitehill, Mrs. F. Wallace, Mr. M. de Yeaza and Dr. Ho Shau Yan in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 13.

Raw cotton has been quiet. Woollen cloths have good enquiries and prices are generally weak in spite of the firmness in foreign countries.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	37.50 to 41.50
Indian Broach	30.50 to 32.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 46 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 126.0
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.15 to 4.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch. (PER PIECE.)	2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, [illegible] yards, 42 inches	1.00 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wol, Tientsi — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

Enquiries have appeared from the country, but no special business was done.

A London telegram reports that prices have fallen.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.80
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.30
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜″ to 1⅝″)	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business is active and stocks are scarce.

Chester	Y.3.71 to 3.74
Victory	3.51 to 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.85 to 3.50
Nippon	2.65 to 3.55
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.70 to 3.35
Tozai	3.10 to 3.25

SUGAR.

The market is quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.00 to 9.40
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.50
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Factories in the country have become busy and accordingly business in this line is active.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

A London telegram says that on Sept. 10th the quotation was £73 7.6 and that on the following day it fell by £2. Prices in Japan went down by *yen* 2.50 on an average.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A fair business is going on, and the market is steady.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen 2.98
Carbolic acid cryst „	0.42
Glycerine „	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda „	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate „	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.05
Iodoform lb.	5.90
Iode Kal lb.	3.38
Antehebrine oz.	5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

During the week, the market was weak, and a slight fall took place on the exchange, the prices for future delivery falling considerably. Further falls are expected in the forthcoming week.

On Sept. 12th, stocks were: filatures 12,899 bales; Re-reels, 3,706 bales; Orikaishi 2,043 bales; and Sundry, 12 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,370 to 1,380
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,250 to 1,260
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,450 to 1,460
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,240 to 1,250
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,380 to 1,400
Re-reels—Extra	1,320 to 1,325
Re-reels—No. 1	1,310 to 1,315
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,295 to 1,300
Re-reels—No. 2	1,270 to 1,275
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	1,340 to 1,350
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	1,280 to 1,290
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	1,250 to 1,260
Kakedas—No. 2	1,230 to 1,240
Kakedas—No. 2½	1,210 to 1,220

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Sept.	Present delivery. *yen.*	September delivery. *yen.*	October delivery. *yen.*	November delivery. *yen.*
6th	1,270	—	1,266	1,268
7th	1,269	—	—	1,270
9th	1,261	—	1,261	1,264
10th	1,237	1,258	1,240	1,240
11th	1,241	1,248	1,241	1,241
12th	1,224	1,236	1,222	1,223

WASTE SILK.

Business for export has almost stopped, the prices required by exporters being lower than those of spinners who continue to purchase.

On Sept. 12th, the stock was: Noshi, 7,732 bales; Kibiso, 9,124 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 36 bales; and sundry 1,244 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair	90 to 100
Reeel—Best	85 to 90
Reeel—Good	80 to 85
Reeel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

No change to be noted since the previous report. Business is in inferior qualities only.

Up to the evening of Sept. 11th, 9,694,900 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 100,800 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 50 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	31 to 34
Good Common	27 to 33
Common	25 to 28

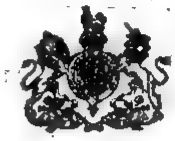
HABUTAE.

The market is steady and a moderate business is going on. As the prices of new silk have fallen it was thought the *habutae* market would move in sympathy. Quite the contrary was the case, the manufacturers maintaining their firm attitude on the ground that stocks were scarce.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	11.85	11.15	10.80	10.60
27	11.35	11.00	10.80	10.55
36	11.50	11.10	10.80	10.75

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	10.90	10.70	10.30	10.25	10.30
27″	10.80	10.45	10.10	10.10	10.10
36″	10.60	10.20	9.90	9.90	10.00

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	—	—	—
22½″	11.50	10.55	10.30	—
27″	11.05	10.50	10.25	—
36″	11.20	10.55	10.50	—

RICE.

The market which had been disturbed by speculative business is becoming easy as the weather continues favourable.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	715,674
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	100,819
Delivery.	Closing Price.
September	Yen. 18.28
October	17.13
November	16.39

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)

	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.20
Medium	17.60
Common	15.60
Average	17.10

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
September	17.14	September	17.65
October	16.45	October	16.83
November	15.90	November	16.13

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama September 12

London silver ⅛ lower and Hongkong sterling quotations ⅛ lower have caused local rates on Hongkong to rule accordingly higher, other rates being all unaltered.

London Bank T.T.	2/0 7/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 5/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 3/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 @ 1/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1¼
Paris & Lyons Bank sight	2.56½
— Private 4 months' sight	262
— — 6 months' sight	2.63½
Hongkong Bank sight per $100	109
— Private 10 days, sight do	107
Shanghai—Bank sight	67¼
— Private 10 days' sight	68¾
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight	1.4¾
America—Bank sight	49 5/16
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/16
— Private 4 months' sight	51 3/16
Germany—Bank sight	2.9
— Private 4 months' sight	2.4½
Bar Silver (London)	31¼

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

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"VAIS CE QUE DOIS! ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1907.

MARRIAGES.

FIGUEIREDO-GONZALES.—On September 14th, 1907, in the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by the Rev. A. Pettier, JOSE MARIA, son of Jose Alcantra de Figueiredo to LIZZIE, daughter of Mrs. Lydia Gonzales. No Cards.

Japan and China papers please copy.

At Yokohama, Sept. 18th, 1907, by the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., and in the presence of the U.S. Consul-General, WILLIAM ALBERT REED to MABEL MAY SAMPSON.

DEATH.

On the 13th instant, in England, CHARLES GRANT, managing director of Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. (By cable)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* left Trieste on Sept. 14th for Port Said.

FROST was reported on Sept. 15th in the district of Asahikawa, Hokkaido.

DURING two weeks ended Sept. 15th, there were 771 cholera cases in Fukuoka.

THERE were renewed floods in East Central Japan this week, but the damage done was comparatively trifling.

A GAMBLER named K. Nakajima (28 at 11 a.m. on Sept. 12th murdered with a sword another gambler, Y. Kurokawa (37), at the house of their employer, in Bakurocho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. A slight dispute is said to have been the cause. The culprit gave himself up to the Nihonbashi police.

THE *Hitachi Maru*, which left London on Sept 7th, is bringing out 35 stallions and mares for stud purposes in Japan.

BARON SHIBUSAWA on the evening of Sept 16th entertained Marquis Ito and his staff at his villa at Oji, near Uyeno.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that the Crown Prince will visit Shikoku and Kyushu, leaving Tokyo on October 9th.

TELEGRAPHIC service between Japan and Formosa, which was interrupted ever since the late storm, was re-opened on Sept 15th.

MAJOR-GENERALS M. USHIJIMA and T. Saji have been appointed to command the first and second Formosan garrisons respectively.

THIRTY SEVEN men have died as the result of an accident during heavy gun practise on the battleship *Kashima* near Kure this week.

THERE are no millionaires in New Zealand and this fact curiously enough is coincident with the lowest death-rate recorded in any country.

A THUNDER storm was experienced in the district of East Katsushika, near Tokyo, on Sept. 10th. Four persons were killed in a house by lightning.

A CASE of cholera appeared at Hiyoshi, a village near Kawasaki, on Sept 13th. The patient, a farmer, twenty-six years old, died the same evening.

THE armoured cruiser *Ibuki*, which is under construction at Kure, will be launched about Nov. 21st, and the *Kurama* at the end of October at Yokosuka.

FIRE broke out early on the morning of Sept. 18th in the Kyoto Lunatic Asylum destroying the building. Two of the patients were killed and three injured.

FIRE broke out on Sept. 16th in the third factory of the Nippon Tea Firing Co., Kakegawa near Shidzuoka, destroying the building. The loss will be heavy.

IT is reported by some Tokyo journals that Atsuta, near Nagoya, will be opened about Oct. 5th to foreign trade. At the same time the port will be renamed Nagoya.

ABOUT two thousand workmen employed at the various *yusen* pattern dyeing factories, in Osaka, struck on the evening of Sept. 12th asking their employers to increase their wages.

ON Sept. 16th, snow fell in Shana and Kushiro, Hokkaido. The fact is reported to be attributable to the appearance of a centre of high pressure coming from South Siberia eastward.

M. MATSUZAKI, director of the Fukada Post Office, Yokosuka, was arrested on Sept. 4th on a charge of having misappropriated a large amount of money belonging to the office.

Z. TANGE (30) a farmer residing at Negishi, Yokohama, on the night of Sept 15th, attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into the sea at Honmoku. He was saved by a fishing boat. Discordance in the family is reported to have been the cause.

THE crew of the Kamchatka patrol ship *Olga* have mutinied. According to a telegram received from Vladivostock, the cruiser *Jemchug* was despatched to the scene on Sept. 14th, to settle the trouble. A collision took place between the parties, each firing on the other. Many were killed or injured. The details are still kept secret by the Russian authorities at Vladivostock.

MR. LI HA-CHU, new Chinese Minister to Tokyo, arrived at Hankow on Sept. 16th on his way to Japan. About Sept. 25th, His Excellency is expected to reach Nagasaki via Shanghai.

ACCORDING to an official telegram, Mr. K. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, arrived at Ottawa on Sept. 14th. After spending five days there, he will leave for Washington.

LEADING citizens of Tokyo are contemplating giving a dinner in honour of Mr. Taft, American Secretary of State for War, who will shortly arrive in Yokohama on his way to the Philippines.

A MAN, apparently a coolie, on the morning of Sept. 17th, committed suicide by throwing himself on the railway at Goten in Kanagawa just as a train was coming along. The body was terribly mangled.

MR K. TSUTSUKI, envoy to the Peace Conference, and staff, will visit various countries of Europe after the rising of the conference. They are expected to return home at the end of November.

BASE-BALL champions in Hawaii have challenged the students of the Keiwo Gijiku to a match. The Japanese having accepted the challenge, the foreign team will arrive in Tokyo during the coming autumn.

AT 5 a.m. on Sept. 17th, a passenger train collided with a coal train at Kurosaki near Shimonoseki. Some damage was sustained by both. A conductor was injured. Negligence on the part of a pointsman was the cause.

A LIGHTER with about a hundred coolies capsized at Nagasaki on the evening of Sept. 16th. Most of the men were saved by boats from the cruiser *Naniwa* and several steamers in the harbour. Twelve, including two Koreans, were drowned.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Shanghai liner *Kasuga Maru*, which arrived at Kobe at 8 a.m. on Sept. 14th, was ordered to be detained in quarantine for four days as one of the crew who landed at Nagasaki was found to have cholera after the ship left.

EPIDEMIC meningitis is prevalent in Tokyo. On Sept. 17th, the Tokyo City Council issued a warning advising the public to take precautions. According to this advice, certain bacteria are fostered in the nose or throat and subsequently penetrate the brain causing high fever.

SEPT. 17th being the anniversary of the battle of the Yellow Sea, a commemoration meeting was held at 3 p.m. at the Naval Club, Tsukiji. All the commanders-in chief of the various squadrons and naval stations who are now in Tokyo on official business, and high naval officials were present.

SINCE the late floods a serious epidemic resembling cholera has been prevalent in various poultry farms of Tokyo. The police authorities have issued a warning that some fowls which died from the disease have been sent to market through the carelessness of the farmers. Such fowls are dangerous for food.

ON the evening of Sept. 12th, Saka Maeta (25) attempted to murder her former husband named T. Kifuji (29), a dry goods merchant, and his father at Shida-cho Shiba, in Tokyo, inflicting on them severe injuries with a razor. She was arrested at once. The cause is reported to have been trouble in connexion with her divorce, which took place on May 7th.

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KOREA.

Friday, September 13.

The condition of the Palace in Seoul is again beginning to cause uneasiness. It would seem that the so called "Miscellanies" have once more found a footing at Court. The Crown Prince was to have attended school outside the Palace for the first time on the 12th inst., but when the day came it was given out that he was laid up with cold, which is understood to have been a mere pretext, the truth being that the Conservative elements had again obtained a hearing and imperial views had reverted to their own groove of sacred isolation. Rumour says that the idea of sending the Crown Prince to Japan for educational purposes has also been abandoned, nominally in deference to his mother's reluctance to part with him, but really because of the Conservative reaction. Another statement made by the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent is that the programme of separating the old and the new Emperors is likely to be given up. This important change of plan is also attributed to a purely emotional reason, namely, that if the ex-Sovereign and his son lived apart they would have few opportunities of meeting, and thus the relations of natural affection between them would be weakened. If these things be true, it is evident that troubles are still in store for Korea.

The weary tale of insurrections, suppressions, burnings, and assassinations continues to be told in South Korea. Whenever the insurgents come within reach of a Japanese detachment, they are shattered with comparative ease, but when they find a post office, a private house or a party of Japanese fishermen at a convenient distance from military protection they use the torch and the knife ruthlessly. It is almost comical to be told that these semi-savages were shocked beyond description by such an incident as the thrusting of a Japanese officer's sword into the corpse of an executed criminal; especially comical when we remember that only a very few years ago, the hideous custom of drawing, quartering, and distributing the bodies of malefactors was legally sanctioned in Korea.

Saturday, September 14.

News from Seoul is to to the effect that the chief rendezvous of the insurgents is at a place called Munkyong. Fifteen hundred have there assembled, and are said to be busily fortifying their position. The Japanese troops are steadily closing in on them and an engagement may be expected at any moment.

From a place called Uljin there is intelligence that 300 insurgents have attacked the Japanese settlers and killed 13 of them, but we are inclined to think that this latter number is exaggerated especially as another journal speaks of only three. At Sunchang, also, two Japanese have been murdered. In fact it is evident that the Koreans are behaving in a most savage manner, and probably without drastic measures of reprisal they will not be completely quelled. The *Shogyo Shimpo* has a telegram saying that in several instances the insurgents have turned into robbers and their depredations have driven many well-to-do Koreans and Japanese to seek shelter in the capital.

If we may judge from the leading article in the *Jiji Shimpo* the Japanese people are growing tired over these protracted troubles in Korea. There is not the slightest fear, of course, as to the final result, but every day's delay means so much loss to the Japanese settlers, and means also that these latter will become apprehensive of visiting the interior and that wholesome enterprise will thus be checked. The first desideratum is to afford security to life and property without a moment's delay, and whatever steps are necessary to achieve that end should be unhesitatingly taken.

Sunday, September 15.

The latest sensation in Seoul is that measures are being taken to find a consort for the Prince Imperial although he is only eleven years of age. There is talk of the daughter of the present Prime Minister, but whether that is by the desire of the Prime Minister himself or at the suggestion of Lady Om seems to be uncertain.

The Imperial Household of Japan has presented a carriage and a pair of horses to the Emperor of Korea. This is doubtless a timely gift in view of the fact that the present Sovereign of Korea intends to inaugurate the custom of emerging from the perennial seclusion of the Palace. The ceremony of worshiping at the Imperial Tombs is to be held on the 17th inst., and on that occasion his Majesty is expected to use the carriage presented to him by Japan.

Monday, September 16.

On the 14th instant a body of insurgents 200 strong attacked the Japanese settlement at Husong. The police resisted gallantly but were unable to make head against their numerous assailants, and in the end the Japanese settlers had to retire. Out of their total number of eleven two were killed, and one policeman is missing. A detachment of troops was immediately despatched to the scene.

From Nokdo in Chhollado also comes news of something very like a catastrophe. A small party of Japanese soldiers and policemen who had been despatched from Kusan to look after pirates, was attacked by a large body of insurgents and had a detachment completely destroyed. The number of men who perished is not stated but it was probably small.

Altogether it can not be said that the work of quelling the insurgents is proceeding in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. We have to observe, however, that the disturbance is limited for the most part to two provinces, Chhungchhong-do and Chhöllado, the other regions being comparatively quiet. There is some talk of sending military re-inforcements, but the general impression seems to be that this will not be necessary. The fact is that the term "insurgents" is misleading. It would be more correct to say that a number of the disbanded troops, who are without any substantial means of livelihood, have associated themselves with the disorderly spirits whose presence has always made Chollado notorious, and that these bands are engaging in a campaign of pillage and assassination with which patriotism or national feeling has very little connexion. To employ a large force of soldiers against them is scarcely feasible, for the mountainous nature of the region fits it eminently for guerilla warfare, and enables the rioters to find refuges where they are difficult to discover. Of course they will be effectually dealt with in the long run, and equally of course their present doings, so far from benefiting their country, are simply driving so many nails in her coffin.

The Emperor of Korea has had a fall in the precincts of the Palace and has suffered an abrasion of his elbow or his wrist, or his knee, or some other prominent part. The accident seems to have produced a state of consternation in the Palace. Messengers were hastily dispatched to procure the best Japanese medical assistance available, but when Mr. Sasaki, the chief physician of the hospital, repaired to the scene, he found that the Imperial patient was suffering merely from a few scratches which one or two days' treatment would cure. This incident has been interpreted as a celestial sign that the proposed expedition of the Emperor to worship at the family tombs and the separation of the dethroned and the reigning Sovereigns, both of which events were to have taken place on the 17th inst., must be postponed or abandoned. It is suggested that this affair may be classed with the celebrated incident of a certain Minister precipitating himself down a flight of stairs in order to suspend a disagreeable negotiation. Probably the Korean happening was no more designed than the fall of the Minister ultimately proved to be.

When the elder brother of the present Prime Minister of Korea became Minister of the Imperial Household, he vigorously approached the task of cleansing the Augean stable. Many fine rules were enacted and the crowd of mischievous intriguers who had long infested the palace were driven out. This, however, seems to have been a veritable case of the proverbial new broom. Indeed the last state of the Palace appears to be even worse than the first, for if one posse of miscellanies has been driven out, another has entered in the shape of the relatives and friends of the new Minister. Thus the air is again becoming thick with the ancient troubles. Marquis Ito is supposed to have had this in mind as well as the turbulence of the insurgents when he made his recent speech at Ueno.

The recently circulated rumour that a central bank was about to be established in Korea appears to have been premature at least. The question is said to have been raised, but in view of the signal services hitherto rendered by the First Bank in Korea, and in view of the high place it now occupies, after many years of struggle, in local finances, there is little probability that a rival institution will be set up under official auspices. If anything is done, it will be merely to separate and re-organise the Seoul Branch of this Bank.

The experimental cultivation of cotton in Korea seems to be progressing most favourably. This year's crop will be very much finer than last year's and it has been decided to increase the area under cultivation. The expectation is that in ten years' time this industry will have assumed most important dimensions.

Tuesday, September 17.

It appears that the party whose annihilation at Nokdo was reported on the 16th inst. consisted of 10 men, of whom three were Japanese soldiers, three Japanese police, and four Koreans. They had set out from Kunsan as a reconnoitring expedition and they appear to have been surrounded and slaughtered. A party of soldiers was sent out from Kunsan immediately on receipt of the news. They found the remains of the murdered men on an island where there were 80 houses but no inhabitants.

Various minor collisions between the insurgents and the Japanese troops are reported. In one case the insurgents, when they fled, left 17 of their number dead upon the field, in another case 19.

It is reported that Prince Yi Chaikwi has been degraded on a charge of instigating the insurgents, and that a certain Mr. Pak (we can not read his second name) who is described as an adviser of the Court, has been

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arrested on a charge of fomenting conspiracy. The Palace intriguers are evidently busy again. They are exerting themselves to prevent the separation of the two Emperors and the sending of the Crown Prince to Japan for educational purposes. The ex-Emperor and Lady Om are represented as gladly welcoming this interference.

There are conflicting rumours about that notoriously mischievous sheet the *Korea Daily News*. One report says that its Korean employees, having become publicly known, can no longer attend the newspaper office. This is the version given by the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent, but it is difficult to comprehend or credit. Another tale is told by the *Mainichi Dempo*, namely, that the Korean police conducted a search at the office of the newspaper and that its conductor has applied through the British Consul for the protection of the Residency-General. It would be indeed comical if such a journal were taken under the aegis of the British Consul and the Japanese Residency-General.

Wednesday, September 18

It appears that on the 17th inst. the contemplated separation of the two Sovereigns was effected in Seoul in spite of the news received on the 16th inst. to the effect that the conservatives had again succeeded in obstructing this arrangement. The telegrams, however, are so obscure that we can not make out distinctly whether it was the ex-Emperor or the reigning Emperor that moved to a new palace, but at any rate a separation of some sort has taken place.

This morning brings one report of the violent dispersal of a body of 100 insurgents with a loss of 15 killed and 9 wounded, and brings news also of another body of 400 who are preparing to march upon Seoul.

It appears that on the 19th inst. the scheme for the reorganisation of the Residency-General will be submitted to the Privy Council. One important innovation will be the appointment of a Vice-Resident General, having *shinnin* rank. It is expected that General Hasegawa will be the first holder of this post.

Thursday, September 19.

The *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Mainichi Dempo* write in a very alarmist strain about Korea. They allege in effect that the whole country is honeycombed with anti-Japanese feeling. Wherever people meet privately they discuss the possibility of driving out the Japanese, and where secrecy is not certain their wishes are openly centered on maintaining Korean independence. On the other hand, the methods of the insurgents are so adroit that it is almost impossible to lay hands on them. They disappear at the first aspect of danger and come together again like a swarm of flies as soon as the dispersing peril is past. Thus although the Japanese troops have been working strenuously since the beginning of August they have made little permanent impression, and have certainly accomplished nothing commensurate with the magnitude of their own labours. It will probably be necessary in the end to cut the Gordian knot by a heroic process.

Such in brief is the view put forward by the two journals mentioned above on the strength of alleged information given by an anonymous high official. But the *Nichi Nichi* writes in a different strain. It gives what professes to be the gist of the remarks recently addressed by Marquis Ito in secret session at the banquet given in his honour by members of the House of Peers. This version makes his Excellency say that people who advocate the advisability of annexing Korea to Japan take an entirely short-sighted view. Any attempt to proceed along that line would throw the people of Korea into a condition of such frenzy that self-destruction would seem easy to them and endless disturbance would have to be encountered. The true policy is to take for bases of action the maintenance of the Korean Throne and the preservation of Korean independence. As for the emeutes now taking place here and there in the southern provinces, there is no real difficulty in dealing with them—no more difficulty from Japan's point of view than a man finds in raising one arm. The great fear is that agricultural operations will be found to have been seriously interrupted by these troubles. The farmers here and there have sided with the insurgents and use their spades and shovels as weapons of war rather than as implements of tillage. The harvest may suffer proportionately and of course that might dislocate the national finances.

As between the above views there can be little hesitation in accepting that of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a journal which not only enjoys exceptional sources of information but is also quite trustworthy in matters of politics.

There is curious perplexity about the question of the division of the two Emperors in Korea. Some accounts say that although the scratch or contusion suffered by the reigning Emperor when he slipped recently on a verandah is entirely cured, certain outward evidences of it still remain, and until these have wholly disappeared, his Majesty shrinks from the stupendous effort of travelling half a mile in a sedan chair. Other accounts, and they are apparently credible, allege that the reigning Emperor has actually changed his residence, but that there has been no separation. On the contrary the ex-Emperor and Lady Om have accompanied his Majesty on the plea of tending his shattered person. It reads like a huge comedy.

MARQUIS ITO ON KOREAN AFFAIRS.

The Municipality and the Business Men of Tokyo gave an entertainment in the Exhibition Buildings of Uyeno Park on the 13th inst. to Marquis Ito. Baron Shibusawa read an address signed by himself, by the Mayor of the City and by the President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. It was a highly complimentary address couched in particularly classical language. While acknowledging what a large share in the country's successes must be attributed to the virtues of the Sovereign, the signatories justly insisted that without the great diplomatic skill, remarkable tact and ripe experience of Marquis Ito the Korean affair could not have been settled in such a manner as to secure peace to the Far East and the integrity of Japan. Count Katsura also read an address, in which he spoke of the problem that had disturbed the East throughout the whole of the Meiji Era having now at length been brought within sight of settlement. But he reminded his hearers that much depended upon the method of giving effect to the new Convention, and that great and deserved as was the nation's confidence in Marquis Ito's conspicuous ability and profound experience, the people themselves had a vital part to perform by joining hands and working in genuine unison for the attainment of the desired end. He conjured them not to sacrifice a great result on the altar of petty dissensions.

Marquis Ito in replying disavowed any title to the praise that had been bestowed on him. If any success had been obtained, it was due in the first place to the virtues of the Emperor, in the second to the achievements of the army and navy which had won such great victories, and in the third to the progressive efforts of the nation itself. As for himself he promised to exert to the utmost under the auspices of the country any small talents he might possess. He was not without plans for the future management of Korean affairs, but inasmuch as that country had been since the year before last in a state of disturbance and conspiracy, and since these unfortunate conditions still existed, he hesitated to make any statement of the programme, seeing that circumstances might compel modifications now unforeseen. The point which seemed to him of vital importance was whether Japan would be able to carry out her national policy towards Korea. What was that policy? It was that Japan should guide Korea in the conduct of her domestic and foreign affairs in such a manner as to extricate her from the troubles in which she had been involved for hundreds of years, and to lead her into the path of progress and enlightenment. He did not wish to be understood as saying that the Koreans were an obstinate or unintelligent people, neither did he mean to suggest that Japan had no plans for the future. Nevertheless he could not declare himself to be without apprehension that the Koreans, not accepting the precepts of progress of their own accord and declining to follow the guidance of others, might behave in such a manner as to bring serious trouble upon themselves. Such a result would not be consistent with the wishes of the Emperor of Japan or of her people, nevertheless it was impossible to predict that, in view of the temper and disposition of the Koreans, some such issue might not prove inevitable. The fact that he entertained such an apprehension would lend additional vigour to his endeavours to instruct, enlighten and direct the Korean nation into the only route which could take it to safety and happiness. He trusted implicitly in the assistance of the Japanese nation to grapple with these difficulties and to avert a result which Japan would be the last to welcome.

REWARDS TO FOREIGNERS.

Japanese newspapers announce that high rewards are to be bestowed upon Mr. H. W. Denison, Legal Advisor to the Foreign Office, and upon Mr. D. W. Stevens, hitherto Foreign Advisor to the Korean Government. Mr. Denison's distinguished services in connexion with the war and with the Portsmouth and Peking Treaties are well known, and it will be a source of profound satisfaction to his many friends to learn that due recognition is to be given. Mr. Denison already possesses the First Class Order of the Rising Sun and therefore, so far as Orders are concerned, it is difficult to raise him any higher. He is therefore to receive an honorarium of 10,000 *yen* together with the annual allowance of 840 *yen* which accompanies the First Class Order.

Mr. Stevens, whose services in connexion with the war were not so conspicuous, though it is recognised that they were equally solid, is to receive the First Class Order of the Rising Sun and an honorarium of like amount.

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CHINA.

Friday, September 13.

We recently translated from Japanese journals a statement which indicated that the number of Chinese youths visiting Japan for educational purposes has largely diminished and that the policy of the Central Government as well as of the local authorities was to discourage, if not to veto, this method of obtaining instruction. It now appears that such accounts were greatly exaggerated. The new Chinese Representative in Tokyo, Mr. Li Chachu, who is to leave Peking on the 14th inst. for the Japanese capital, is reported to have told the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires on the occasion of his farewell visit that the question of putting a stop to the educational movement towards Japan had never been discussed either by the Central Government or by the local administrations. What had been decided was simply that the system of rapid finishing (*sokusei*) was mischievous as tending simply to the acquisition of a small quantity of superficial knowledge, and ought therefore to be abandoned. This decision, taken by the educational authorities in Peking, had necessarily involved the return of a large number of youths and men who had gone to Tokyo with a view to adopting the *sokusei* system, and this of course had produced a considerable diminution in the ranks of the students resident in Tokyo. Mr. Li further stated that the Chinese Government had decided to support 160 students annually at public expense in Japan, a fact which suffices to contradict the recently circulated rumours.

Saturday, September 14.

It is stated that Viceroy Hsu, attacked on one side by the censors and unable, on the other, to carry the negotiations with Japan to a successful issue, tendered his resignation, but was induced by his Excellency Yuan to withdraw it.

On the 13th inst., by desire of the Viceroy, the negotiations were reopened at Mukden and a protocol was drafted embodying a settlement of the mines question. It was not signed, however, pending Peking's approval. The salt problem also came upon the tapis, but the views of the negotiators seem to be still at marked variance.

Monday, September 16.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that Viceroy Chang has entered Peking accompanied by an escort of 500 soldiers and bringing with him 100 youths, sons of the wealthiest families in Hunan, whom he takes to Peking for educational purposes. These details require confirmation.

The insurrection in Kwangtung appears to be spreading. It is reported that a line of telegraph between Lienchow and Kinchow has been cut and that Fancheng has fallen into the hands of the rebels. From these names it will be seen that the locality is the same as that involved in similar trouble during the spring of this year.

Wednesday, September 18.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent sends a long telegram about the issue of the Conferences now being held in Peking with reference to administrative reform. Some important decisions have been taken for reference to the Throne, but it is somewhat difficult to follow intelligently the details of the new system. Two salient features are, however, evident. One is that there will be a responsible cabinet; the other that the Empire is to have a national assembly. Thus much is clear, but what we can not distinctly discover from the telegram is whether any new method of appointing the Cabinet Ministers is contemplated. It would seem that such is not the case, and that the portfolio holders will be nominated as at present from among the members of the Council of State. As to the proposed parliament, the idea is to have district assemblies chosen by the people, provincial assemblies chosen by the members of the district assemblies, and a national assembly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies. Nothing is said in the telegram about the most important point, namely, the qualifications for the franchise. It would seem, however, that this system of elective bodies is not to be applied at once throughout the Empire. The people are not considered sufficiently educated for that, and consequently only special cities or towns will be vested with the franchise at the outset, the others being gradually brought within the system. In order to hasten the process of preparation for the franchise, arrangements are to be made for a system of compulsory education pretty much on the lines, so far as we can judge, of those now followed in Japan. The telegram contains a reference to the compilation of text-books, but this part is somewhat obscure. Reference is also made to the necessity of levelling the barriers between Chinese and Manchus, but apparently it is not thought that anything special can be done to bring about that consummation. The Throne has already published an edict on the subject inviting suggestions and the Imperial will is thus clearly demonstrated.

A representation containing the above suggestions was to have been made to the Throne on the 18th inst. and doubtless an imperial edict of great importance will soon be published. Viceroy Yuan is practically the author of the whole scheme. It was mapped out in his recent memorial, and the system of local government inaugurated by him in Tientsin is to be taken as a model. It appears, however, that Viceroy Chang has not had anything to do with the elaboration of this programme. The Conferences had been going on in Peking for some time before his arrival, and he therefore refrained from attending them in their last stages. It might be supposed from this that the old Viceroy would range himself against Yuan's proposals with more or less determination, but that does not appear to be likely, for the present at all events. The intelligence is that when, on his arrival in Peking, Chang had audience of the Throne, he submitted three counsels. The first was that talk of preparations for constitutional government should be replaced by action; the second, that harmony and co-operation were indispensible among high officials; and the third, that too great severity should not be exercised in dealing with insurgents. The second of these suggestions is very pregnant, especially as the dissensions which have hitherto been supposed to exist between Viceroy Yuan's party and its opponents in the capital are said to have been all composed.

Thursday, September 19.

It seems not improbable that the old question of the succession to the Chinese Throne may prove an obstacle to the consummation of the reform movement by introducing a side issue leading to a conflict between the two great Viceroys, Yuan and Chang. The candidates spoken of for the position of Crown Prince are, on the one hand, Tsai Feng, commonly known as Prince Chun, and on the other Pu-tai, known as Prince Kung, and Pu lun. These three candidates are all grand-children or great-grand-children of the Emperor Tao-kuang. The first, namely, Prince, Chun, has a reputation for high character. But he is understood to be without any political ambition and to be addicted solely to study. His father is a pupil of Viceroy Chang, whose great literary attainments are largely responsible for the high position he occupies in China, and consequently this candidate has the support of the renowned Viceroy. He is also said to be favoured by the Empress Dowager. The other two candidates are believed to be favoured by ex-Viceroy Yuan, and it is in this difference of opinion that a source of collision between the two leading statesmen may be found.

It is stated that the Legislative Council in Hongkong has passed the first reading of a bill for vetoing the issue of pamphlets or other prints calculated to foment disturbance or rebellion in China. Shanghai sends this telegram. It means of course that the Council applies these restrictive measures within the limits of its jurisdiction, and we do not doubt that every moderate person must endorse such action. The case of Seoul is vividly recalled to mind by this intelligence. If it is right to veto within the colony of Hongkong the publication of seditious matter calculated to disturb the peace and good order of the neighbouring Chinese Empire, why should it be right to abstain from imposing any such restriction on the publication of such matter in the Korean Capital under the auspices of British consular jurisdiction? The colony of Hongkong is British territory in every sense of the word, but we are concerned here only with the fact that Great Britain exercises legal control over the acts of its inhabitants. From that point of view British subjects in Korea are equally under the control of the mother country, since they are exempt from the operation of Korean laws or from the exercise of Korean jurisdiction. Therefore what calls for legal restraint in Hongkong in the interests of China's domestic peace, calls equally for legal restraint in Seoul in the interests of Korea's domestic peace. Yet there is published in the Korean capital a paper owned and edited by a British subject, printed in the vernacular and teeming, day after day, with matter eminently calculated to stir up strife and to incite to violence and murder. It is difficult to understand the immunity enjoyed by this mischievous sheet. Could we revert to the days of Sir Harry Parkes the evil would soon be eradicated, but under the existing regime it flourishes unrestrained. Of course the Korean authorities themselves are not wholly irresponsible. It can not be doubted that they possess the right to legislate for the control of all newspapers printed in the Korean language and circulated within the limits of the Korean Empire, nor can it be doubted that if they took their courage in both hands and did actually so legislate, they could easily obtain the essential co-operation of the British Consular Authorities. Somebody, however, has to take the initiative.

Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of *The Times*, raises the question of the future of Wei-hai-wei in a forcible telegram to his journal. This is his presentation of the case:—

For some time past I have been visiting among other places in North China the British port and leased territory of Wei-hai-wei. The possession is small in territorial extent, but is one presenting a remarkable illustration of the British genius for governing Asiatics. The opinion is widely held in

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the Far East that the time has come when the British Government should announce its intention as to the future of the port. The present uncertainty stifles all development and causes constant misunderstanding.

England holds the port so long as Port Arthur remains in the occupation of another Power. The original convention specified Russia as the other Power, but China has since, by the Treaty of December 22, 1905, consented that all the rights and privileges granted to Russia in Port Arthur should be transferred and assigned to Japan. It is well known that Japan is opposed to our withdrawal from the port and approved our intimation to China that we should not withdraw. Moreover, the Chinese have no reason to be dissatisfied with the present arrangement. They have free use of the harbour for their ships and retain jurisdiction within the walled city of Wei-hai-wei. Why, then, can not our Foreign Office give the requisite assurance to the British in China that Wei-hai-wei will continue a British possession? The port has great advantages as a sanatorium both for our Navy and our subjects in China, who now, uncertain of the future, hesitate to invest money there and resort instead during the summer to the German port of Tsing-tau or to sanatoria on Chinese soil, to the great enrichment of these places.

Every Englishman who before the present uncertainty invested money in Wei-hai-wei did so under the direct encouragement of official statements in the House of Commons that Wei-hai-wei would be held so long as other Powers held similar leases of Chinese territory, yet when the British community on June 1, 1905, petitioned for information as to the future they had to wait ten months for a reply. Even then, on March 21 last, Lord Elgin evaded a direct answer and refused to discuss "hypothetical cases" but curtly informed the colonists that "whatever contingency may arise the British Government could not entertain any claim of compensation to firms or individuals who have invested money in Wei-hai-wei."

The present policy is regarded in the Far East as illogical. If the British Government will announce its intention to retain Wei-hai-wei industries will be started and the colony will quickly prosper. If the Government is prepared to restore possession to China, the Chinese Government would certainly engage to compensate the residents who had invested money there while the port was under the British flag.

While the International Peace Conference is sitting at The Hague, it is interesting to note, writes the Rev. G. Owen in the I. M.S. *Chronicle*, that China was the scene of the first Peace Conference recorded in history. "The Conference met in the capital of the State of Sung in the year 545 B.C. China at that time consisted of a number of feudal States under the kings of Chow. Theoretically, all were in favour of peace, but jealousies and suspicions were rife. Each State feared that the other might be false to the covenant, and in consequence two of the larger States, though accepting the principles of the League, refused to take the oath. The remaining twelve, however, bound themselves by solemn league and covenant to settle all disputes by law, not war. Alas! the old ambitions and the sword was again the arbitrator. What was impossible in 545 B.C. should be possible in 1907 A.D."

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung was expected to leave Hankow for Peking on the afternoon of Sept. 10th. It is stated that his Excellency is determined not to accept the Grand Councillorship and has told those around him in Wuchang that he will retire into private life if coerced by the Central Government.

Since his arrival in Peking Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai has for the third time (two previous applications having been shelved by the Ministry of War, to which they were handed by the Throne for report) sent a memorial to the Throne asking for rewards for the civil and military officers who, under trying conditions, had been able to keep the neutrality of China intact in Manchuria and in Chihli. On this occasion he was successful, for an Imperial Rescript has been issued commanding that all the persons recommended by Yuan Shih-kai shall receive promotion in the manner suggested by the memorialist. Tieh Liang has consequently sent in his resignation of the Ministry of War.

A Peking dispatch states that H. E. Yang Shih-hsiang has promised H. E. Yuan Shih-kai (his patron) that he will continue the enlightened and reforming policy of the latter in the Viceroyalty of Chihli. It is needless, perhaps, to state that it was for this very reason that Viceroy Yuan was induced to recommend his protégé to take his place in Chihli for the time being

Liang Ting-fên, Provincial Judge of Hupeh, has denounced to the Throne in a memorial Prince Ching, Yuan Shih-kai, Tieh Liang, Hsü Shih-chang and T'ang Shao-yi whom he accuses of incapability in dealing with the affairs of the nation The memorial met the fate it deserved at their Majesties' hands, that is to say, it was shelved. It is known, says the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N. C. Daily News*, that Liang Ting-fên wrote the memorial to please his patron, Chang Ching-tung. It is an open secret that Chang Chih-tung is jealous of the high officials mentioned in his protégé's memorial.

A native correspondent, writing to the *China Times* says in part:—"It is noteworthy that there was not one Manchu official among the Viceroys and Governors alloted new posts in consequence of the appointment of Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih tung. This action of the Peking Government is undoubtedly intended to show to the Chinese revolutionaries that the Throne is exerting itself to suppress the racial prejudices of the Manchu and the Chinese. It is believed in purely Chinese official circles in Peking, that at least one-half of the vacated posts would have been given to Manchu authorities had the race question not cropped up. The Government allows Viceroy Tuan Fang to remain in his important post at Nanking because he can do something towards the suppression of the revolutionaries in the Yangtze Valley, where they are endeavouring to upset the Manchu Dynasty in the hope of putting a purely Chinese Emperor on the Throne. In the Waiwupu, Viceroy Yuan is ranked as the third Minister, for Prince Ching and Na Tung are his seniors; while in the Grand Council of State, H. E. is the last, as there are five Ministers in the former office and six in the latter. It is very doubtful whether H.E. Yuan can perform his new duties with as free a hand as he had in Tientsin during the last five years. Viceroy Chang Chih tung's position in the Grand Council is similar to his colleague Yuan.

Owing to the news that H. I. M. Kuang Hsü is suffering from a serious illness, the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces have written to Peking recommending certain distinguished physicians who are willing and able to prescribe for His Majesty. Late news from the Capital hints at the condition of the Emperor being "most serious, in consequence of which much anxiety is felt at Court."

Owing to the firm stand made by H. E. Lu Chêng-hsiang that China ought to have a representative on The Hague Arbitration Tribunal who should hold the seat for a term of twelve years, says the *N. C. Daily News*, the various representatives of the Powers on the Tribunal have written to their respective Governments recommending that China shall be allowed to do so. The proposal of H. E. Lu Chêng-hsiang was, it is said, at first refused.

Published minutes of the committee of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce show that on Aug. 31st and Sept. 6th respectively the Committee protested to the Japanese Consul-General and the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce against the declaration of quarantine by Japan and Hongkong against Shanghai on account of cholera. The Japanese Government on being cabled to replied that it did not think it desirable as yet to withdraw the quarantine. No reply had been received from Hongkong. The contention of the Shanghai Committee is that the disease is endemic.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* of Sept. 6th says:—"We regret to announce the death, which occurred late last night, of Mr. E. E. Pittar Erskine, who had for many years been engaged in journalism in the Far East. Mr. Erskine, like most journalists, had led a roving life although he did not originally engage in newspaper work. He had spent several years in India, and in the course of his travels visited Japan, where he worked in Nagasaki, and Manila. A few years ago he came to Hongkong and became associated with the Editorial Department of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. He made many friends, and his death is deeply regretted by those who were his colleagues. The funeral took place at the Protestant Cemetery this afternoon." Mr. Erskine resided in Nagasaki for many months and temporarily edited the *Nagasaki Press* in the summer of 1903.

A dastardly attempt to wreck the train by which H.E. Chang Chih-tung had previously decided to travel was brought to light two days ago, the *Hankow Daily News* of Sept. 10th says, when near the 110 kilometre station a huge rock, weighing approximately half a ton, was discovered on the line. Every precaution has been taken to ensure H.E.'s safety and a pilot engine will precede the special train.

PUBLIC MANNERS IN ENGLAND.

Something more than a passing interest has been aroused in England by a discussion opened by a half-penny paper as to the alleged decay of good manners on the part of railway servants, public motor drivers, tram conductors, etc. It was soon demonstrated that there were two sides to the question. One party averred that on the London tube railways the rudeness of the officials could only be paralleled with that prevailing on the New York railroads, while others declared that compared with a dozen years ago there is a distinct advance to be noted towards greater consideration for the weak and politeness generally. The latter party are evidently nearer the truth than the former, for apart from the question of the behaviour of particular classes of public servants there can be little doubt that a very wholesome change has come over public manners in England during the past quarter of a century. England has a long way to go yet before she can produce such self-effacing orderly and considerate crowds as are the rule, not the exception, in Japan, but just as fast as the British national drink bill decreases in volume so does the nation advance in the gentle arts of politeness and consideration for one another. The *Globe* discusses the point in connection with the manners displayed by the crowds which go apleasuring on August Bank holiday and says that "no one of middle-age can have failed to observe the immense improvement which, when all is said and done, characterises the demeanour of holiday-makers compared with what it was, say, twenty years ago. There is indeed the same pushing and crowding and noise, but there is infinitely more consideration for the weak, and a good deal less of the talk which makes angels weep. Above all, there is a vast decrease in the drunkenness which used to make Bank Holidays such a curse. The records of the police-courts prove it, and it is becoming possible to look forward to a time when to return drunk from a holiday outing will be thought as strange and as disgraceful as to come back without clothes. When a man gets drunk on Bank Holiday he is now, nine times out of ten, found to be someone of middle age, who has not freed himself from the evil tradition. The young folks at any rate keep sober, and that is perhaps the most encouraging sign of our times."

On the evening of Sept. 15th, two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Muroran, Hokkaido.

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FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, September 13.

Mr. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank, has just returned to Japan from his tour in the West. Interviewed at Moji, he spoke of England being still the financial centre of the world, and said that the United States goes to London to borrow money just as Japan does, the only difference being that whereas the former deals in hundreds of millions of dollars, the latter's applications do not exceed tens of millions. Mr. Soyeda confirms what we have often said, namely that there is no real difficulty in obtaining foreign capital for Japan. If English capitalists are convinced that an enterprise is sound and productive, they will give their money readily enough provided that reasonable terms are offered. He predicts that many other French capitalists will come to Japan in addition to the Loonen Syndicate, and he speaks with much appreciation of the facilities extended to him in London for the purposes of the South Manchurian Railway loan.

Mr. Sakatani, Minister of State for Finance, has gone to Osaka to attend the examination of the pyx at the Mint and to be present at the official opening of the works for harbour purposes at Kobe. His Excellency will push his journey thence to Maizuru, which there is talk of converting into an open port, and to Tsuruga. Mr. Sakatani alluded with much satisfaction to the recent floating of a loan for the Dai Nihon Sugar Refinery by a syndicate of banks. This is the first instance of such procedure in Japan, common as it is in Europe, and the Minister hopes that such an excellent device has now come to stay. He considers that the deposits in the Japanese banks have increased and show signs of increasing, to an almost excessive extent, and that the banks should urge their depositors to respond to sound calls for capital.

The *Shogyo Shimpo*, in connexion with the 220th day, has procured reports from numerous districts throughout the Empire as to the state of the rice crop. Only five reports out of the whole number indicate an unfavourable state of affairs, and it may therefore be fairly assumed that the yield will be considerably above the average. The 220th day passed off most satisfactorily. With the exception of a few local showers the weather was everywhere bright and fine.

These conditions made themselves felt on the Stock Exchange on the 12th inst. There was a general rise in quotations, though it did not present any precipitate features. Rice continues to decline in price and is expected to go down still further.

Saturday, September 14.

There has been formed in Korea by a Mr. Oka, of the Yamaguchi Engyo Kaisha, and 14 Japanese residents of Fusan, a company called the Chosen Yusen Kaisha. The object is to provide water-carriage for the ports along the southern coast of the Peninsula and for the rivers. The capital of the Company is a million *yen* and it is said to have applied to the Korean Government through the Residency General for a subsidy of 25,000 *yen* annually.

A great deal of interest attaches to the steamship *Tenyo Maru* which was launched from the Mitsu Bishi Building Yard at Nagasaki on the forenoon of the 14th inst. She is regarded as a proof that the extraordinary strides made in Japanese naval architecture since the outbreak of the war with Russia have extended into the realm of commercial ship-building also. Prior to 1904 Japanese shipwrights had not attempted to build anything larger than small frigates and despatch boats, but they suddenly rose to the task of constructing line-of-battleships and first-class cruisers. It did not immediately appear that the same signal progress would be witnessed in the realm of merchant shipping also. But the *Tenyo Maru* is a clear proof to the contrary. Her biggest predecessor was the *Tango Maru* of 7,000 tons, whereas the *Tenyo Maru* is 18,000 tons and has a contract speed of 18 knots. Thus owing to the indefatigable enterprise and courage of the Mitsu Bishi Japan has risen within the course of a very few years to the position of a first-class shipbuilding nation.

The operation of returning the 16 millions sterling that remain out of Japan's high-interest-bearing foreign debt commenced on the 10th inst. in London and New York simultaneously. The telegraph says that a most excellent effect was produced and that Japan's credit stands higher than ever.

The *Yorodzu Choho* writes that the Tokyo Railway Company is expected to pay a dividend of 9.2 per cent. for the second half of the current year. The Company's greatest earnings were in March, April and May, the three opening months of the Exhibition, but they fell off in June, July and August. Nevertheless the returns for September, October and November will probably be such as to warrant the above dividend. It seems to us that whatever may be the case with the dividend, the figures given by our contemporary as representing daily averages are below the mark, so we refrain from quoting them.

The Industrial Bank announces an issue of 2½ million *yen* worth of debentures at 6 per cent. repayable in ten years. The object of this issue is to pay back debentures formerly issued and now falling due. The total of these latter debentures is 2,900,000 *yen*, but as the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Department renews its subscription of 1,350,000 *yen*, there remains only 1,555,000 to be returned. The difference between this latter figure and 2½ millions is needed by the Bank for other purposes.

Various estimates are published as to the rice crop. The best authorities place it at 48,222,904 *koku* as against 43,865,849 *koku* for an average year. But of course much depends upon the weather for the next few days and the present low temperature is decidedly unfavourable.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that the great depression which has existed for some months in tradal circles in Tokyo now shows signs of mending. The recent inundations and the consequent injury suffered by the silk crop as well as other damage caused a setback, but the prospects of the rice crop, the excellent results obtained from spring sericulture and various other factors contribute to improve the situation, so that a revival of business enterprise has already begun to be evident and will probably continue if nothing untoward happens.

The same paper continues its analysis of the factors which make for the long depression in the share market. Seven-tenths of the result are attributable, in our contemporary's opinion, to the nervousness caused by the perpetual decline in quotations since March last. People have not yet recovered from their alarm, or discovered that the phantom which makes them shudder is nothing more than the touch of a plum blossom by moonlight, as the proverb has it. There are two minor factors, namely, the unsettled state of the foreign money markets, and the disquieting policy of Japanese financiers who, while openly disavowing any intention of incurring further liabilities, include in the State's resources the proceeds of a domestic loan. As to the latter of these factors, however, its effect is greatly weakened by recently published figures which show that the country's resources are rapidly developing and that the proceeds of taxation are a perceptibly growing quantity. At all events these minor factors are indeed minor. The great trouble is the nervous fever from which men are suffering. Such a state of affairs is most injurious to development in general, and the *Shogyo* hopes that it will not be of much longer duration.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange justified the above analysis of its nervous mood on the 13th inst., when the upward tendency of the previous two days received a sudden check. This is attributed partly to apprehensions that the rice crop may be injured by the present low temperature, but mainly to the fact that speculators are entirely without confidence, and that no sooner does the market go up a little, than they hasten to realize a profit however petty. It may almost be said that quotations have remained unaltered during the whole of the first half of the present month. There has never been any such experience previously on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Sunday, September 15.

The principal insurance companies are rapidly discharging their liabilities in connexion with the Hakodate fire. They do not appear to be experiencing any of the difficulties predicted at the time of the catastrophe. As to the minor companies, however, nothing is yet definitely known. One of them, at all events, is said to be much embarrassed. Its debts on account of the fire aggregate 200,000 *yen*; its reserves amount to only 120,000, and there is no apparent possibility of making a further successful call on the shareholders. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce will probably have to step in and compel payment.

The issue of debentures by a syndicate of banks on account of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refinery is said to be proceeding most satisfactorily. The great capitalists have not yet stepped in, but numerous small applications have been received, and it is confidently expected that the sum required will be largely over-subscribed. The rate of interest, 7 per cent, and the excellence of the security are naturally very tempting.

The Kwangyo Ginko has decided to issue three million *yen* worth of prize-bearing debentures. The denomination of the debentures will be ten *yen* and subscriptions will be invited from the 1st of November to the 10th of December. There will be 75 first-prizes of 500 *yen* each, and 250 second prizes of 100 *yen* each, the other prizes remaining as usual.

The directors and brokers of the Tokyo Stock Exchange held a meeting on the 14th instant to devise means for improving the business of the Exchange. They decided that a special class of brokers should be appointed for dealing with spot trans-

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actions and they passed a report presented by the Committee as to the enlargement of the Exchange and other cognate matters They further resolved that when shares are sold for delivery at a fixed period, the shares themselves being handed over by the seller, arrangements should be made for immediately paying to him a part of the price, money for that purpose being taken from the funds at the disposal of the Exchange or obtained from the banks. It was further proposed that the two sessions now held daily should be reduced to one, in view of the project for increasing spot transactions. Of course none of these propositions could be actually declared law by such a meeting. All that could be done was to hand them to a committee for examination and report. Another meeting is to be held on the 17th instant.

On Saturday the Stock Exchange was fairly firm in the forenoon, but in the afternoon the tone was decidedly weak. The unseasonable cold of the weather is evidently causing uneasiness.

No decision has yet been come to with regard to the new harbour at Ofunado. Surveys are being made by a body of engineers not only with reference to the harbour but also with reference to a railway leading to it from Kurosawajiri. Until these surveys and reports are finished the question must remain in abeyance.

Japanese bonds continue to appreciate in the European market. This is attributed in the first place to the increased credit resulting from the recent redemption of the 6 per cent. securities, and in the second to the growth of an easier feeling in the market.

Monday, September 16.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has an article which conveys the impression of being very opportune. It relates to the industry of sugar refining in Japan, and it arrives at the conclusion that the products of the Hongkong works will ultimately be driven out of the field by the Japanese. According to our contemporary's statement, the Hongkong factories turn out only 350 tons of sugar daily, and the inferior water used at the refineries impairs the quality of the sugar. On the other hand, the three companies which have united to form the Dai Nippon Seito Kaisha are able to turn out 750 tons daily, and as a superior quality is claimed for their sugar, they expect to capture completely the markets of northern China and Korea.

Tuesday, September 17.

It is stated that Mr. Matsukata Kojiro, of the Kawasaki Dock's Company, who proceeded recently to England in company with Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, has succeeded in effecting an arrangement with Messrs. Armstrong, Vickers and Company for a supply of capital which will be devoted to extending the works. The idea of the great British firm is that this should be the beginning of united Anglo-Japanese ship-building enterprise. There is, however, one difficulty in the way, namely, that according to the Japanese Law for the encouragement of Navigation and Ship-building, the shareholders of a company which constructs ships eligible for a State subsidy must be Japanese subjects. Messrs. Armstrong, Vickers and Company are therefore precluded from holding shares in the Kawasaki Dock Yard, though of course they can send experts to assist in the work carried on there. They will therefore furnish the loan, which amounts to 10 million *yen*, in the form of debentures. The terms are said to be very favourable to the Dock Yard, and that is not difficult to understand, for of course there will accrue to the British Company advantages not represented by the mere arithmetic of the loan.

The representatives of a powerful Belgian Syndicate are now in Japan, where they are said to be visiting important works and generally investigating the industrial conditions of the country. The object of this Syndicate is said to be, not so much the lending of money, as the starting of joint or independent enterprises in the fields of mining and manufacture.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the glass works at Osaka projected by Mr. Loonen are now approaching completion and that work will commence there at the end of November. The capital of the concern is 1½ million *yen*, and it will confine itself at first to a manufacture of bottles which will be produced at the rate of 80,000 a day. Later on, the production of window glass will be commenced, the very newest type of machinery being used, machinery on account of which it is claimed that it enables three men to do the work hitherto performed by eight. This machinery has not yet arrived in Japan but is expected to come soon.

With regard to the idea of the French Syndicate to introduce into Japan the new French machine for consolidating building sites, the same paper says that the enterprise will be commenced in the first place on an experimental scale by a company with a capital of 300,000 *yen*, one-third of which will probably be put up by Japanese. The company's appelation is not yet fixed, but two names are spoken of: one is the "Compressor Company," the other the "Toyo Doko-kaisha." It is expected that one of the compressor machines will reach Tokyo in November or December and experiments will be conducted with a view to exhibiting its capacities.

Among the various enterprises projected at the close of last year and in the beginning of the present, so many of which have fallen through or are on the verge of abandonment, one is said to have survived and to be within sight of consummation, namely, the establishment of a new bank called the Hokoku Ginko (country enriching bank). It is to have a capital of 10 million *yen* and the subscription list is now said to be full. Mr. Hamaguchi is spoken of as the probable president, and the company is reported to have already bought up the Shinyo Ginko (Trust Bank) of Hamamatsu in Shidzuoka. The projectors claim that their institution will rank with the Mitsu Bishi and Mitsui Banks.

The five principal insurance companies which were hit by the Hakodate conflagration are said to have virtually discharged all their liabilities without experiencing any difficulty. But ■ for the smaller companies nothing appears to be yet definitely known about their doings, with one exception, namely, the Nisshu Company, to which we alluded in a recent issue. This comparatively new firm becomes liable for 200,000 *yen* and is not possessed of anything like that sum. Tokyo papers say that the directors are contemplating a very crooked device, namely, to transfer their existing policies—apart of course from the Hakodate ones—to a new company and thus to reduce the old concern to the position of the *vacuus viator*. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce, however, is likely to have a say in this matter.

It is explained that the additions and improvements contemplated by the directors of the Tokyo Stock Exchange are not novelties in the strict sense of the term, but are merely parts of the programme of reform which the Company had in view when it increased its capital some months ago by 8 million *yen*. There is to be a new building devoted entirely to the transaction of spot operations, and the old building is to be enlarged, besides being considerably improved in the matters of accommodation and equipment. As for the project of making advances to sellers who put up actual scrip, this is not altogether new. Such a practice has actually existed hitherto with regard to Government bonds, and the idea now is to extend it to all kinds of shares. It is further stated that the number of brokers (seventy) now borne on the roll will be increased by 50, and that the security money put up by each will be reduced from 10,000 *yen* to 5,000. It seems a little incongruous that all these sweeping changes should come up for actual consummation at a moment when the Stock Exchange is so depressed as it is at present.

According to the *Jiji Shimpo* the fever of company-forming which raged so strongly at the close of last year and the beginning of the present, has now been replaced by a fever of the opposite kind, namely, company dissolving. The reason for this new mania is thus described. For example, the original projectors of a company buy up the share rights at a figure much below the amount of the bargain money paid up on each share, thus becoming creditors of the company to the extent of the bargain money. They then agitate for the dissolution of the company, and if they can effect that, they find themselves richer by the difference between the bargain money actually in the company's coffers and the price paid by them for the share rights. It is a wholesome thing that all bubble concerns should come to grief, and no one would be very sympathetic with the sufferings of their shareholders, but as the *Jiji* rightly says, this new mania may lead to the dissolution of enterprises which deserve a better fate.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange underwent a further depression on the 16th inst. The continued cold snap was probably the principal cause, but the downward example was set by the new shares of the Tanko Steamship Company which dropped suddenly more than five points, owing to the fact that these shares are disadvantageously dealt with in the directors' appropriation of the money paid by the Treasury for the purchase of the former Tanko lines of railway. It is absurd that all securities should suffer in sympathy with the fortuitous misfortune of one special company's shares, but that sheep-like tendency has prevailed on the Stock Exchange for some months.

Wednesday, September 18.

For some months past there has been talk of a municipal loan of 8 million *yen* to be raised by the city of Nagoya for carrying out certain public works. It is stated that the programme elaborated by the municipality for the re-payment of the money did not meet with the approval of either the Department of Home Affairs or the Department of Finance, and that consequently the operation was suspended. At any rate

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the present time is not suitable for floating a foreign loan of such a nature, and it is said that Nagoya has determined to obtain the sum required for immediate wants, namely one million *yen*, by issuing debentures to be taken up by domestic banks.

It is stated that the Industrial Bank's issue of debentures to the extent of 2½ millions of *yen* promises to be eminently successful. As a mere investment this loan is not very tempting, the rate of interest being only 6 per cent. but as the bonds rank with Government securities and can therefore be applied to purposes for which ordinary bonds or shares are not available, they tempt investors.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that a strong movement is on foot to secure to all foreigners in Korea, without distinction of nationality, the privilege of owning real estate. It would seem, however, that this is not contemplated except in the case of those who agree to abandon consular jurisdiction.

It is alleged that Mr. Amenomiya and his friends are again about to approach the Government with their scheme for an electric railway between Osaka and Tokyo. This project has been twice rejected but its promoters are not discouraged. They are understood to contend that the State Railways are not at all adequate to satisfy the transport requirements of the nation, and that great quantities of goods are lying piled up awaiting carriage. They have also ascertained, it is rumoured, that the Government contemplates granting the application of Viscounts Soga and Hotta for a similar but shorter railway under somewhat different conditions. We should think it highly improbable that this application will be successful.

It is exceedingly difficult to form any clear idea about the tendency of the business world of Japan as a whole at the present juncture. One day the talk is all of dissolving companies and abandoning embryonic enterprises; the next day one hears of new companies started or of old ones increasing their capital. Thus we now find in the *Kokumin Shimbun* a statement that the total capital of companies organised during August was 27,050,000 *yen*, and the sum represented by increases of capital on account of old companies was 19,417,000 *yen*, making a total of 46,467,000 *yen* for the month. If these figures be added to previous records, it results that the capital of companies newly organised in the period between July 1905 and August 1907, inclusive, aggregated 1,238,000 *yen*, and the increases of capital made by old companies represented 514,099,000 *yen*, the grand total being 1,752,387,000 *yen*.

We read in Tokyo papers that owing to the strenuous exertions of Mr. Tsunoda Shimpei, Chairman of the City Improvement Committee, the work of improving Tokyo is proceeding with unprecedented rapidity. Special difficulties had to be contended with in making arrangements for widening the principal streets of the capital between Nihonbashi and Yorozuyobashi. Many of the people residing in this populous quarter were unwilling to give up even a portion of the land which had descended in their families through several generations, and it was a perplexing problem to break down their conservatism. But they have gradually come to appreciate the advantages of good roads and good drains, and they are now rapidly falling into line with the improvements programme.

The 17th inst. saw a continuance of depressed conditions on the Tokyo Stock Exchange although there was a slight rally towards the closing hour owing to some restoration of confidence in climatic conditions. As a matter of fact the transactions recorded on the Stock Exchange are now almost entirely speculative, scarcely any operations in real shares taking place, and when they do take place the quotations given by the brokers are not sufficient to effect purchases.

Thursday, September 19.

Frequent allusions have recently been made to the dissolution of companies formed during the recent boom and very conflicting accounts have been given. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* now publishes figures which profess to have been compiled by the Bank of Japan. They show that 62 companies have been actually dissolved or are on the point of dissolution. The capital of those in the former category is 109,120,000 *yen* and the capital of those in the latter category 29,450,000 *yen*, making a grand total of 138,570,000 *yen*. This is the record for the five months which commenced in April and ended in August. The names of all these 62 companies are published. Probably those in which foreign shareholders were most interested are the Oriental Beer Company and the Toyo Beer Company.

Some interest attaches to the Ina Electric Railway, which was projected at the end of last year. So well was this project received by the public at the time of its inception that its 30,000 shares were subscribed several times over, and certainly it seemed a promising enterprise, for the idea was to run the line from Iida in Shinshu to Tatsuno on the Central Railway; in other words, to make it a means of transporting the large silk products of that region. But since that time doubts have arisen among the shareholders as to the correctness of the original estimates, and there is a strong movement on foot to bring about the dissolution of the company. The question will come up for final decision at a general meeting on the 30th inst.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange reflected the gloomy condition of the weather on the afternoon of the 18th inst. There had been a slight recovery of tone in the forenoon but the deluges of rain that fell in the afternoon and false reports as to the direction which the storm was taking led to much unloading and a consequent decline of quotations. The Exchange seems to be just now very dependant on the prospects of the rice crop, though such considerations did not produce much effect last year.

THE CHIENTAO QUESTION.

The discussion of this question has commenced in Peking between Mr. Na Tung of the Waiwupu and Mr. Abe, Japanese Chargé d'Affaies. At the first meeting the conference did not go beyond a mutual statement of claims. The Chinese official contended that Lieut.-Col. Saito and his party of gendarmes—whom Mr. Na described as 300 soldiers—should not have been sent to Chientao without previous reference to China and that their immediate withdrawal was essential. This argument was plainly based upon the assumption that the whole of Chientao is Chinese territory, a proposition which Mr. Abe strenuously combated. He took the ground that the boundary question is at all events unsettled, that a large number of Korean subjects are residing within the region, that they do not enjoy security of life and property in the presence of constant raids by the Hunghutz, and that it is Japan's duty to protect them, that function having been delegated to her by the Korean Sovereign. The conference does not appear to have led to anything further. Meanwhile Viceroy Hsu of Manchuria, recognising the gravity of the problem, has appointed Mr. Tao, a Japanese speaking Chinaman, to be Chihsien of Chientao. It seems to have been a mistake to say that the Chinese authorities had despatched a military force to Chientao. This rumour had its origin in the fact that the arrival of Colonel Saito with his gendarmes was greatly exaggerated in the official reports sent to Mukden and Peking. In short Japan was represented as having opened the ball by an armed demonstration, and Viceroy Hsu accordingly instructed the Governor of Kilin to have a force in readiness for despatch to Chientao at any moment. The error of these reports having been subsequently demonstrated, the military phase of the matter is no longer prominent.

DOMESTIC LOANS.

In the budget for 1905-6 there appeared a sum of 79 million *yen* to be raised by floating a domestic loan for the purpose of various undertakings, and in the following year's budget another sum of 39 millions was similarly included. Neither of these loans has yet been floated. It will be remembered that, by including the former among its available assets last year, the Treasury exposed itself to considerable criticism, the critics taking the ground that in any case borrowed money ought to be treated as such, and especially that when the money had not yet been actually procured, it should not be set down in the revenue column. There has been a good deal of interest of late as to what course the Government will pursue with regard to these two loans. Only six months of the present fiscal year remain, and if the Government had any intention of floating either the 79 million or the 39 million one before the next budget is passed, further delay would be out of the question. It is now gathered, however, that neither of the loans will be put upon the market this year. The settled accounts for 1905-6 showed a surplus of 50 million *yen*, 35 millions of which were absorbed for the purposes of the current year's budget and the remaining 15 millions were carried over. To these 15 millions has to be added a further sum of 40 or 50 millions which is expected to stand to the Treasury's credit when the accounts for 1907-8 are made up, and in view of these surpluses it will be possible to dispense with any domestic loans, for the present at all events.

THE "MINNESOTA."

A Seattle telegram to the *Manila American* says that the Great Northern liner *Minnesota* arrived there on August 29th with her coal bunkers on fire. The fire had been discovered a week previously but the measures taken to control it were so effective that little damage was done. The *Minnesota* is now on her way back to Yokohama, with Mr. and Mrs. Taft, General Edwards, and the new American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. O'Brien, on board.

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MANCHURIA.

It appears that the violent demeanour of the Chinese towards the Japanese is not limited by any means to northern Manchuria. In the south of China also there are evidences of strongly antagonistic feeling. It will be remembered that in February, 1906, the Fuhkien branch of the West Hongwan Temple in Kyoto was wrecked by a Chinese mob, and a similar outrage took place in the spring of the current year in Kwangtung, but although indemnification was demanded by Japan China has not yet consented. On the top of these incidents there now comes news of a strange affair at Changte in the same province. The facts, as related by Japanese newspapers, bear a certain resemblance to some of the happenings that have been recorded in other parts of China where Roman Catholics were concerned. At this place, Changte, there is a branch temple of the West Hongwan, and it is said to have obtained numerous converts. Among the latter and the people of the locality some dispute recently arose, and the converts, carrying their case to the chief priest of the Temple, Mr. Matsujima Shise, asked him to intervene. Knowing how much trouble had already been caused in China by injudicious interferences on the part of religious propagandists, the priest refused to take any action, but was finally induced to send a letter to the district magistrate, simply stating the facts of the case and asking that it should be inquired into. Receiving no answer, Mr. Matsujima visited the Yamun of the Chihsien on the 22nd of August, and asked to have the case adjudicated. While he was actually in conversation with the magistrate the latter's runners and other surbordinates fell upon the Japanese priest, belaboured him with bamboos, kicked him and otherwise maltreated him. He appealed in vain to the magistrate for protection, but the Chihsien made no effort to afford it and the priest barely escaped with his life. This is a most singular affair, for although Chinese officials have often been charged with perfunctoriness in protecting foreign life and property, there had never previously been, so far as we know, any instance of a high official standing placidly by while his own underlings were assaulting a foreigner.

It is stated that China has shown a disposition to yield considerably with regard to the problem of timber felling in the Yalu Valley, but there still remains a radical difficulty. It is that China refuses to include the Hun River in the area described as the Yalu Valley. The Hun is an important tributary of the Yalu and its exclusion from the arrangement would mean a considerable curtailment of the exploitable district. On this point, however, both sides show a determination not to yield, and consequently the discussion can not be said to have progressed materially. So far as Japan is concerned the question does not press for solution.

There is a vague rumour that the Chinese Government is showing itself pragmatically obstructive with regard to the establishment of customs stations in northern Manchuria. No details are given, but it is said that the Russian Representative is much incensed at the attitude of the Waiwupu, and that the Japanese Charge d'Affaires is at one with M. Pokotilof's view. Apparently the Chinese Government has been making some investigations which have not resulted satisfactorily, and it is now said to be coming round to the views of the Russian and Japanese Legations.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

In connexion with the re-distribution of the divisional districts for the Japanese army it is possible to arrive at a rough idea of the latter's dimensions under the new organisation. Exclusive of the Guards Division, there will be 18 Divisions of regular troops, which means that the former standing army will be increased by nearly 50 per cent. It will be organised in such a manner that the reserves can be called up at a moment's notice. The headquarters of the six new Divisions will be at Takata, Utsunomiya, Toyohashi, Kyoto, Okayama and Kurume. To particularize, whereas the former army, exclusive of the Guards Division, was made up of 12 Divisions consisting of 24 Brigades and 48 Regiments, the new army will be made up of 18 Divisions consisting of 36 Brigades and 72 Regiments. In addition to the above the Cavalry, which has hitherto consisted of 2 Brigades of 14 Regiments, will now be raised to 4 Brigades or 26 Regiments, and the Field Artillery, hitherto composed of 2 Brigades or 18 Regiments, will be augmented to 3 Brigades or 24 Regiments. These forces of Cavalry and Field Artillery are independent of the similar troops comprised in the establishments of the Divisions. There will also be 3 new Battalions of Mountain Artillery, stationed one each at Sendai, Okayama and Kurume; and further the Corps of Engineers and Land Transport attached to the Divisions will be increased by one Battalion each. Then again the present Railway Battalion will be made into a Communications Brigade, including three Railway Battalions, a Telegraph Battalion and a Balloon Battalion. It should be premised that the actual dimensions of the Telegraph and Balloon Corps are not mentioned, but we assume that they will be one Battalion each. Two of the Railway Battalions will be stationed at Shiba and the third at Narashino, while the Telegraph and Balloon Corps will have their headquarters at Nakano. Finally the Garrison Artillery will be changed into a Heavy Artillery Corps consisting of 2 Brigades or 6 Regiments.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES GRANT.

The news of the death of Mr. Charles Grant, managing director of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., comes as no surprise to his friends in the Far East, for when he left Shanghai a few months ago he was considered to be a dying man. Originally intende for the Church—which career he had to abandon owing to reverses in the family's fortunes—Mr. Grant never lost touch with his early aspirations and at one time possessed one of the completest theological libraries in the Far East. His acquaintance with the early Fathers and the patristic writings of the third century was unique, though it was seldom in later years that he could be drawn to dilate upon these themes. The greater part of his successful business career was spent either in Hongkong or Shanghai, in both of which places he won hosts of friends, for he belonged to the learned race of booksellers who have more than a nodding acquaintance with the contents of their shelves. In Shanghai he was drawn into the circle of Masonic interests and rose to high rank in the craft. A gentle, loveable man, his removal will be sincerely mourned in a very wide circle. Some dozen years or so ago he married Mrs. B. J. Brinkworth, of Yokohama, who with two daughters survives him.

THE YALU TIMBER-FELLING ENTERPRISE.

There does not yet appear to be any prospect of an understanding between Japan and China with regard to the timber-felling enterprise in the Yalu valley. China, as already stated, shows a disposition to make some concessions, but she has not in any sense abandoned her proposal that the area of the enterprise should be greatly limited. Japan's contention is said to be that to set any limits such as those proposed by China would merely mean the arbitrary reservation of a large area which the Chinese would be unable to work without foreign co-operation. At any rate, there is nothing in any existing agreement which confines the enterprise to the boundaries proposed by China, and it is confidently affirmed that Japan will not consent to them even though the question remain open for the next five or ten years. She will simply continue to conduct the enterprise on its present lines. The public is greatly at a loss in attempting to form a judgement on this and other questions pending between Japan and China. The Japanese side is well set forth by the Tokyo press but the Chinese side has no corresponding exponent. Meanwhile one thing at all events is plain and suggestive, namely, that of all the problems between the two Empires not one has yet been settled since the Portsmouth Treaty was signed. It is incredible that the cause of this should be attributable entirely to Japanese unreason, especially as several of these problems were carried within actual sight of solution when Peking's reluctance stopped the way. On the 16th inst. Viceroy Hsu is said to have proposed the re-opening of the salt question, which evidently troubles him considerably, inasmuch as, failing an understanding with Japan, there is no means of checking the free export of salt from the leased territory into the neighbouring province. Consequently it is easy to understand the Viceroy's desire to come to such an understanding, but unfortunately he seems determined to adhere to conditions which the Japanese regard as impracticable. To the Viceroy's intimation of a desire to re-open the conferences, Mr. Hagiwara is reported to have replied that he was willing to resume the discussion provided that it extended to all the outstanding problems, a condition to which Viceroy Hsu was apparently unwilling or unable to agree. There is a strong inclination, we observe, to attribute this dilatoriness or obstructiveness on China's part to the prevalence of the rights-recovery mood. But we are inclined to think that a large, if not the major, part of it is due to the unsettled condition of political affairs in Peking. It is true that his Excellency Yuan has complied with the formalities essential to publicly taking over the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but he has not actually assumed the duties of the office. His whole time must be taken up with work which bulks far more largely in his eyes, namely, the reorganisation of his country's governmental system. It seems most improbable that he should deliberately assume a pragmatical and unfriendly attitude towards Japan, and we entertain little doubt that when Peking has put its own house in order, it will turn its attention in a resolute and practical spirit to the settlement of its foreign affairs.

A Shanghai telegram under date of Sept. 18th, says that two Japanese detectives employed by the Shanghai Police have been attacked by a number of Chinese while trying to arrest some native gamblers. The Japanese sustained severe injuries.

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DISASTROUS STORMS.

According to reports of the Meteorological Observatory, the low temperature prevailing since the 11th inst. is due to a centre of elevation which developed in Siberia at that time and extended its sphere of influence to Japan. To correct this abnormal state of affairs the only efficient factor would be an invasion by a centre of depression from the other direction, and such an invasion seems to be now imminent. For the Ogasawara centre of depression which, according to yesterday's accounts, had turned southward and thus become innocuous so far as Japan was concerned, has really done nothing of the kind, but is steadily pushing its way northward. On the 16th inst. it struck the Bonins, and on the 17th it was expected to reach Hachijojima. Unless it then changed its course, as to which we have not yet any information, it was destined to cross Japan.

We may mention here that, according to the view of experts, the rice crop has not yet suffered at all from the recent cold snap, and if the weather improves within the next few days, there will be no cause for complaint.

It appears from the meteorological reports that the two typhoons which were recently noted as moving towards Japan, one from the south of the Riukiu Archipelago and the other from the Bonin Islands, came together at the 31st parallel of latitude. This conjunction, which might have eventuated disastrously, proved really fortunate, for it deflected the Ogasawara storm eastward, and thus, instead of crossing the main island, the centre of depression merely touched the eastern coast and then took its way out into the Pacific. Thus comparatively little damage was done. Simultaneously with the arrival of these two storms off the coast of Japan, a minor centre of depression made its appearance in Sagami and caused a heavy fall of rain in Tokyo. The weather is now believed to have broken up and there has been a palpable increase of temperature all over the Empire. In Tokyo the thermometer which stood at 64 on the 16th inst. registered 72 at 10 a.m. on the 19th.

Heavy rain set in on the night of Sept. 17th in the district of Tsukui, which is traversed by the Rivers Sagami and Doshi, the source of the Yokohama Water Works. The water of the Sagami rose by about six feet and the Doshi about twelve feet above ordinary level. As a result, severe damage was caused to the cliffside along the Doshi. At Benten-no-fushi, where the temporary wooden scaffold was erected to carry the feed pipes of the Yokohama Water Works, land slides occurred and various arrangements at the foot of the scaffolding were washed away. The position of the main pipes—18 inches and 22 inches respectively—is serious. According to Mr. Doi, of the Yokohama Water Works, Mr. Koidzumi, an assistant civil engineer, is on the spot and will endeavour to prevent further damage. Dr. Hara, chief civil engineer, left early on the morning of Sept. 18th for the scene. It may be added in this context that Dr. Hara has drafted a plan for the permanent repair of the mainline from the water source, and after investigation at the Water Works Office his suggestions will be laid before the Councillors of Yokohama City. The expenditure is estimated at about forty thousand *yen*. The main feature of the work is that a stone wall with concrete foundations should be built along Benten-no-fuchi and a tunnel cut at Mitsu-gaki through which should be led the water pipes; in this way they would be protected from the ravages of the river.

A later telegram says that the water of the Doshi has risen remarkably owing to the heavy rain. The 18-inch pipe has again been damaged at Benten-no fuchi and the supply of water through this pipe was stopped a little before noon. However, as the 22-inch pipe sustained no damage, the water supply will be continued to the city even though the quantity may be insufficient.

In Yokohama, as a result of the heavy rains of Sept. 18th, some land-slides occurred at West Tobe and Kanagawa. At Honmoku, Kitagata, the Chinese quarters, and the public garden the usual flooding took place. Some houses at Ota were inundated. About three hundred houses in the Chinese quarters of Yokohama were flooded, while the depth of water on the roads at noon was some two feet. Owing to landslides at Kanagawa and Hodogawa, several houses collapsed.

Several telegrams received on the morning of Sept. 18th at the Central Police Office of Yokohama disclosed the fact that traffic on the Tokaido Railway between Koyama and Yamakita was again interrupted owing to damage caused the previous night, but according to a later telegram received at the Yokohama Railway Station, traffic was reopened at 1.20 p.m. after urgent temporary repairs had been effected. Thus through traffic on the railway is maintained although under great disadvantages.

The waters of the Rivers Rokugo, Sakawa, Banyu, etc. have risen considerably and are over-topping the embankments. Some of the bridges across the rivers which were repaired after the late storm have been washed away again. Owing to damage at the Kawanishi tunnel, traffic on the Tokaido Railway via Matsuda was suspended at 5.29 p.m. on Sept. 17th. Damage along the sea-side districts of Kanagawa prefecture seems to have been severe. At Oiso waves about twelve feet high dashed up the shore and Oiso Police Office was swamped and sustained damage. A similar disaster was experienced at Kodzu. Many houses were flooded and most of the fishing boats were washed away or destroyed. Some telegraph poles also collapsed. Owing to the storm and inundations, traffic on the Odawara Electric Railway has been stopped since the morning of Sept 18th.

According to a telephonic report from our Tokyo correspondent, inundations occurred in the urban divisions of Koishikawa, Shitaya, Honjo, and places along the Sumida. So great was the impediment caused to communications that children were prevented from reaching school. The police are during all they can to assist sufferers by these floods At Atsuki and Hiratsuka were flooded. Some houses collapsed and others were washed away. Many bridges in the district were damaged. At the village of Miyagino near Odawara, a similar disaster was experienced. A house in the neighbourhood of a well-known hotel, the Kameya, was destroyed by a landslide, and the occupants, nine in all, were crushed to death. Damage was also sustained in the Hakone district, but not of so severe a character as that experienced in August. As telephonic and telegraphic lines are damaged, details are difficult to obtain.

A telegram from Aomori says that heavy rain was experienced on September 17th. Floods occurred at the Kosaka coal mine in Rikuchu. Thirty-five persons were drowned. During the disaster, fire broke out, and thirty houses were destroyed. Nine persons were killed and thirteen are missing.

The damage sustained on Sept. 18th at the source of the Yokohama Water Works was repaired during the night, and the city's water supply is being continued in the ordinary way. Mr. Tanaka, an assistant civil engineer of the Water Works, says that had the rain continued for another three or more hours, serious results would have developed. Fortunately the downpour ceased about 4 p.m. The flood water in the Doshi is gradually decreasing. At 10.30 a.m. on Sept. 19th, the level was about six feet over the usual.

Kawasaki and the surrounding districts were flooded during the night. The engine department of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway was swamped by water and the railway was damaged. Consequently traffic was stopped, and on Sept. 19th was not re-opened. The factory of the Nippon Sugar Refining Company at Kawasaki was inundated, causing heavy damage. The Tokyo-Yokohama Railway at Kawasaki was also invaded by the flood, but not to such an extent as to interrupt the traffic.

The embankment of the Sagami near Atsugi was destroyed by the flood and as a result, about four hundred houses were inundated, some of them collapsing or else being washed away. Similar scenes of destruction were observed at Kamakura, the principal area of damage being at Yaba and Yoshida The bridge between Enoshima and Katase was washed away. At Kiga, in Hakone, two houses collapsed after a landslide and were washed away in the flood. Out of the occupants, ten in all, three dead bodies have been recovered.

Governor Sufu left Yokohama on Sept. 18th for Odawara to inspect the nature and extent of the damage done by the high waves the previous day.

According to several official telegrams, the floods in Shidzuoka were remarkable. A great many houses along the Tokaido Railway were inundated and some damaged. Traffic on the railway was stopped for a time. In Yamanashi prefecture severe damage is reported.

Investigations by the Home Office, as to loss of life and damage last month from the floods have now been concluded and show the following figures:—

Persons killed	459
" injured	237
" missing	118
Houses collapsed	1,459
Houses damaged	1,800
Houses washed away	3,108
Houses flooded	187,499
River embankments damaged	3,417
Bridges washed away	2,609
Landslides	4,382

The area flooded was 388,600 acres. Of this extent, 34,800 acres sustained heavy damage. The losses were heaviest in Yamanashi, Gumma, and Saitama Prefectures, and in Kyoto.

BARON IWASAKI.

We regret exceedingly to state that Baron Iwasaki Yanosuke has been attacked by a serious illness and is lying in the University Hospital awaiting an operation of the gravest character. He is said to have behaved with the greatest courage under this affliction. After the principal physicians in attendance, namely Professors Sato and Miura, had informed the Baron's family of his serious condition, it was decided that the information should be conveyed, to the patient himself. He is reported to have received it with the utmost *sang froid*. His comment was that happily no work of great magnitude was under inception now in his hands and that his eldest son, 29 years of age, had shown himself perfectly competent to succeed his father in the various enterprises under the latter's control. Baron Iwasaki is only 57 years of age. It would be little short of a national calamity if this illness proved fatal, for we may truly say that there is not in the length and breadth of Japan another man who more truly combines the highest qualities of the Japanese samurai with the integrity and large-heartedness of a great merchant.

Some sixty members of the Nippon Trade Society, which consists of prominent business men of Tokyo and Yokohama, on the evening of September 17th, held a meeting in Tokyo to celebrate the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese *entente* as well as the Commercial and Navigation Treaty and Fishery Convention. Mr. K. Ikeda, manager of the Hundredth Bank, read a congratulatory address which was warmly applauded, after which the members decided to present copies of the address to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Russian representative in Tokyo, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Japanese representative in St. Petersburg.

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SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE "KASHIMA."

A terrible accident occurred on the battleship *Kashima* on the 16th instant as she was carrying on target-practice near Kinoye Island in Hiroshima Bay. A 12 inch shell exploded in the starboard turret alt killing 5 officers and 22 men, and wounding 4 officers and 6 men, a total of 43 casualties. Amohg those killed on the spot was Captain Shinowara, chief naval-constructor at Kure. First-Lieutenant Arita died from the effects of his wounds. Two of the wounded officers and 6 of the men are in a critical condition. The official report is silent as to the cause, but the *Mainichi Dempo* alleges that when removing a shell which had not exploded, the charge became ignited without any apparent reason. The ship returned at once to Kure.

It is stated semi-officially that the cause of the disaster on board the battleship *Kashima* was that a fresh cartridge was inserted while a part of the old one was still smouldering in the gun, and the new cartridge exploded before the breech had been closed. This is not by any means the first instance of such an accident if the record of Western navies be consulted, but that does not make it any the easier for Japan. The large number of casualties is accounted for by the fact that as the ship was engaged in gun practice, many officers and men, not actually on duty, were assembled within and without the turret. The damage done to the ship and her armament is said to have been very slight. It will of course be inferred from the above explanation that the gun detachment did not follow the regulation routine before opening the breech to reload. This undue haste is attributed to the fact that the gun-practice was competitive, three ships being engaged in it, namely, the *Kashima*, the *Katori* and the *Tokiwa*.

THE LESSON OF THE STARS

Sir David Gill, Astronomer-Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, in delivering the inaugural address as President of the British Association at Leicester this year, devoted himself chiefly to the science in whose service he has spent the whole of his life. Needless to say his review of astronomical discoveries and potentialities was of intense interest for, as *The Times* points out, astronomy in its broader aspects has always been a very popular science. It is a science which deals with comparisons extending over long ages. For instance Sir William quoted the Book of Job where it couples the "chambers of the south" with Arcturus, Orion, and the Pleiades, and cited Schiaparelli's highly probable conjecture that the expression refers to the stellar region which includes the Southern Cross. How did the writer of the Book of Job know anything of that splendid constellation? The answer is that at the time he wrote, probably 750 B.C., the Southern Cross would be visible in the latitude of Judæa, low down on the southern horizon. To see it we have now to travel some twelve degrees of latitude further south. Dante, who was born 2,000 years after the Book of Job was written, could never have seen the Southern Cross, yet he describes it as "four stars ne'er seen before save by our first parents." It might seem that some vague tradition of a striking group once visible in Europe had been handed down from ancient days. At all events the constellation was once visible in Europe, and its disappearance illustrates the nature of the slow changes which astronomers with modern instruments of precision endeavour to register within short periods. That particular phenomenon is due to terrestrial changes which alter our point of view, but every star in the heavens is continually changing its own position in space as well as its apparent relation to other stars as viewed from our moving platform. The sun, with all its retinue of planets, is moving towards a star in Hercules at the rate of about twelve miles per second, hence there is continual alteration in the apparent relations of the stars to one another as seen from our point of view. But besides this apparent motion there are real changes due to the proper motion of each star upon some orbit as vast as that followed by the whole solar system. To disentangle these motions, to discover how much is proper motion, how much apparent motion due to our own change of place, and how much mere systematic error in our instruments, is the task upon which astronomers all over the world are engaged. It is a task of enormous difficulty, since we cannot independently verify any of the *data*. We have to measure each by a standard which is itself of unknown and perhaps unknowable value, to judge the sun's motion from the displacement of the stars, and to decompose that displacement by the conjectural value we have assigned to the motion of the sun.

The conclusion of Sir William Gill's address we quote in full:—

The ancient philosophers were confident in the adequacy of their intellectual powers alone to determine the laws of human thought and regulate the actions of their fellow men, and they did not hesitate to employ the same unsupported means for the solution of the riddle of the universe. Every school of philosophy was agreed that some object which they could see was a fixed centre of the universe, and the battle was fought as to what that centre was. The absence of facts, their entire ignorance of methods of exact measurement, did not daunt them, and the question furnished them a subject of dispute and fruitless occupation for 25 centuries. But astronomers now recognize that Bradley's meridian observations at Greenwich, made only 150 years ago, have contributed more to the advancement of sidereal astronomy than all the speculations of preceding centuries. They have learned the lesson that human knowledge in the slowly developing phenomena of sidereal astronomy must be content to progress by the accumulating labours of successive generations of men; that progress will be measured for generations yet to come more by the amount of honest, well-directed, and systematically discussed observation than by the most brilliant speculation; and that, in observation, concentrated systematic effort on a special thoughtfully selected problem will be of more avail than the most brilliant but disconnected work. By these means we shall learn more and more of the wonders that surround us, and recognize our limitations when measurement and facts fail us. Huggins's spectroscope has shown that many nebulæ, are not stars at all; that many well-condensed nebulæ, as well as vast patches of nebulous light in the sky, are but inchoate masses of luminous gas. Evidence upon evidence has accumulated to show that such nebulæ consist of the matter out of which stars (*i.e.* suns) have been and are being evolved. The different types of star spectra form such a complete and gradual sequence (from simple spectra resembling those of nebulæ onwards through types of gradully increasing complexity) as to suggest that we have before us, written in the cryptograms of these spectra, the complete story of the evolution of suns from the inchoate nebula onwards to the most active sun (like our own), and then downward to the almost heatless and invisible ball. The period during which human life has existed on our globe is probably too short—even if our first parents had begun the work—to afford observational proof of such a cycle of change in any particular star; but the fact of such evolution, with the evidence before us, can hardly be doubted. I most fully believe that, when the modifications of terrestrial spectra under sufficiently varied conditions of temperature, pressure, and environment have been further studied, this conclusion will be greatly strengthened. But in this study we must have regard also to the spectra of the stars themselves. The stars are the crucibles of the Creator. There we see matter under conditions of temperature and pressure and environment the variety of which we cannot hope to emulate in our laboratories, and on a scale of magnitude beside which the proportion of our greatest experiment is less than that of the drop to the ocean. The spectroscopic astronomer has to thank the physicist and the chemist for the foundation of his science, but the time is coming—we almost see it now—when the astronomer will repay the debt by wide-reaching contributions to the very fundaments of chemical science. By patient, long-continued labour in the minute sifting of numerical results the grand discovery has been made that a great part of space, so far as we have visible knowledge of it, is occupied by two majestic streams of stars travelling in opposite directions. Accurate and minute measurement has given us some certain limited portion of space, and in the cryptograms of their spectra has been deciphered the amazing truth that the stars of both streams are alike in design, alike in chemical constitution, and alike in process of development. But whence have come the two vast streams of matter out of which have been evolved these stars that now move through space in such majestic procession? The hundreds of millions of stars that comprise these streams, are they the sole ponderable occupants of space? However vast may be the system to which they belong, that system itself is but a speck in illimitable space; may it not be but one of millions of such systems that pervade the infinite? We do not know. Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection?

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 11th inst. the ceremony of officially opening the North-Eastern University at Sapporo was conducted in the presence of Mr. Makino, Minister of State for Education. Thus far the University is represented only by the Agricultural College, which has already existed in Sapporo for many years. This College now becomes a part of the proposed new University. The elevation of the institution to university rank is due entirely to the liberality of the Furukawa family, which has subscribed a large sum of money for the purpose. The Minister of Education made a speech in his usual happy and practical style, and was followed by Mr. Kawashima, Governor of Hokkaido. Bishop Harris also gave an address, in which he contrasted the state of Hokkaido to-day with its condition thirty years ago. On the afternoon of the same day the ceremony of officially opening the Kushiro Railway was also performed.

The official opening of the works for connecting the land and sea communications at Kobe took place on the 16th instant in the presence of the Minister of State for Finance. The works have been on the tapis since 1903 when a preliminary plan was submitted by the Government to the Diet. But the latter's approval for the complete programme was not obtained until 1905, and of course the work could not be commenced until peace had been restored. Mr. Sakatani, speaking on this occasion, repeated the remark made by him some time ago, namely, that Kobe is not only the central port of Japan's foreign trade but also the centre of the oversea commerce of Eastern Asia. Recognising these facts, the Government had decided to expend a sum of 17 million *yen* on works appropriate to the position and circumstances, this outlay being spread over a term of seven years.

On the 14th inst. there was held in the Palace in Tokyo a ceremony for conferring titles and orders upon all the officials directly concerned in the negotiation of the Franco-Japanese and Russo-Japanese *Ententes*. Marquis Saionji received the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and the Kiri; and Mr. Chinda received the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun. Mr. Motono, Japanese Representative in St. Petersburg, was raised to the rank of Baron and further received the First Class of the Rising Sun together

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with an allowance of 840 *yen* a year; and Mr. Kurino, Japanese Representative in Paris, was also raised to the rank of Baron, but as he already possesses the First Class of the Rising Sun, no further Order was conferred on him. Viscount Hayashi's title of Viscount was raised to that of Count, but as this distinguished official already possesses all the decorations that his country has to bestow, he did not receive any further addition. High decorations were also conferred on Messrs. Adachi, Shidehara, Ochiai, Kurachi and Kawakami as well as eleven others. Messrs. Ishii and Yamaza already possess the Second Class of the Rising Sun and consequently in the case of the former a pension of 600 *yen* alone was granted, while to Mr. Yamaza was presented a set of two gold cups.

We may mention here that according to Tokyo journals the final honours to be conferred in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war will be all given by the close of this year.

Mr. Sakatani speaking at an entertainment given to him by the United Banks of Osaka on the 15th inst. is reported to have said that, as the compilation of the budget for next year was not yet concluded, he could not speak of it in detail. In general terms, however, he might explain that the document would be pretty much on the lines voted by the Diet last session, and that public works demanding large outlays would be suspended. There was no reason for the pessimistic opinions expressed by some people with regard to the national finance: on the contrary, reasons for optimism presented themselves. Some people were disposed to criticise the suspension of large public works, but such criticism was not reasonable. It was an incontrovertible maxim of political economy that ordinary expenses must be defrayed with ordinary income, and that if the latter did not suffice for the purpose, additional taxes or other means of augmenting the State's receipts must be found. On the other hand, extraordinary outlays had to be defrayed out of extraordinary income, such as loans, sales of public property, and so forth. If such extraordinary sources of revenue were not available, then the plain course was to suspend the extraordinary outlays, whether public works or what not. As a matter of fact, there was no reason whatever for despondency in the realm of national finance. Nothing was needed except that Government and people should unite to push the post bellum enterprise.

It is understood that the Waiwupu has intimated its intention of abolishing the grain veto in Kwantung, though the announcement has not yet been made publicly. Indeed the statement is a little confused, for one telegram says that the delay in conveying an official notice to the above effect is caused by China's desire to evolve some method of preventing exports from Kwantung to foreign countries. So fas as trade between Kwantung and the neighbouring Chinese territories is concerned, it can be treated on the basis of commerce between any two parts of Chinese territory, but this telegram suggests, erroneously we think, that China is seeking to reserve the privilege of export from Kwantung to foreign countries. On the whole it will be safe to take it for granted that this vexatious veto will be rescinded without further loss of time.

Two leading journals, namely the *Jiji* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, discuss the Vancouver affair in almost identical terms. They are both entirely satisfied with the measures taken by the Canadian Authorities, whose vigour and sincerity they contrast with the lukewarm and semi-hostile demeanour of the San Francisco police. In the presence of such a mood on the part of the Authorities there is no doubt that order will be restored. On the other hand, it is impossible to avoid the apprehension that this outbreak is destined to be repeated, and from that point of view our two contemporaries, especially the *Jiji Shimpo*, heartily endorse the opinion of the London *Times* that a radical solution of this problem must be found without delay. The Vancouver incident, deserves to be regarded with satisfaction and gratitude should it prove the prelude to such a solution as shall prevent any repetition of these regrettable occurrences in British territory, and should it furnish a model which the officials of the United States may follow on their side.

On the evening of the 17th inst. the members of the House of Peers, to the number of over 150, entertained Marquis Ito at the Nobles Club. Prince Tokugawa, President of the Upper Chamber, delivered an address welcoming the distinguished statesman, recognising in warm terms his able and indefatigable exertions in Korea, and praying that his life may long be spared to confer further benefits upon his country. Marquis Ito in reply spoke for about an hour and twenty minutes but his speech was delivered in secret session. It is understood that he refrained from repeating any of the remarks already made by him at previous assemblies of welcome, and that he confined himself to a detailed description of Korea's domestic conditions, of the causes responsible for the present disturbances in the provinces; and of the measures that he intended to adopt.

In the *Official Gazette* of the 18th inst. there appears a detail of the distribution of the 18 divisions which now constitute the army of Japan. This does not refer to the location of the headquarters of the divisions or of the brigades that form them. It is only a question of parcelling out the Empire into regions within which recruiting for each unit of the service will take place in duly arranged order.

Shanghai sends to the *Jiji Shimpo* and to the *Asahi Shimbun* a telegram saying that Russia has occupied the region between the eastern boundary of Chientao and the river Hunchun. In other words, she is supposed to have crossed her recognised frontier and planted herself in a region which never belonged to her. Even Shanghai shrinks from frankly circulating such a rumour. It is described as a story and a story it will probably remain.

Vancouver's trade interests appear to be well served by her business men if we may take as a sample the booklet of 143 pages in which is contained the twentieth annual report of the Vancouver Board of Trade (1906-1907). Between its covers there is a mass of information of the most varied kind with regard to both the city and the provinces. Also there are eight beautiful illustrations of scenery both local and on the C.P.R. line.

A charter has been given by the Minister for Home Affairs to the promoters of the Sakai Railway. This railway is to be built between Yokohama and Dzushi, for a length of thirty-two miles and seventy-eight chains. The cost is estimated at *yen* 1,800,000.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The steamer *Koyo Maru* (1,446 tons) with coal has collided with the sailing vessel *Daitoku Maru* in the neighbourhood of the Takenokojima Lighthouse on the way from Wakamatsu, which the former left at 5 30 p.m. on Sept. 12th, to Handa, Owari province. The sailing vessel was sunk. All the crew were saved by the steamer.

Fire broke out on the steamer *Fukushima Maru* at Hakodate at 5 a.m. on Sept. 14th. The flames originated in the engine room and spread at once throughout the ship causing such severe damage that she sank.

Further damage sustained in Hokkaido during the storm of Sept. 9th has been reported by the governor of the island At Hamaiki in Ishikari, two fishing vessels were wrecked and six fishermen are missing. Four boats were lost at Takashima and Shukutsu, in Shiribeshi and three persons were drowned. The sailing vessel *Shirefuri Maru* was wrecked at Sutsu and seven of the crew are missing. At Kamoi point, the sailing vessel *Kyosei Maru* was also wrecked and four of the crew perished. A sailing vessel met a similar fate at Feure, in Teshio province, and three persons were lost. Some lighters and fishing boats were destroyed at Kafuka and other harbours and four men were drowned and three are missing.

The *Seijo Maru*, a training ship belonging to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, was wrecked on Sept. 9th at Yong-il Bay, Korea, owing to a storm. Four of the crew are missing. The cruiser *Kasagi* was despatched on Sept. 12th from Fusan to the scene.

On Sept. 18th, fire occurred on the Japan-China Steamship Company's steamer *Daifuku Maru* in the lower part of the Chingkiang, three miles from the entrance, on her way to Shanghai. The flames, which originated aft, spread at once throughout the ship causing great damage. Two Japanese and many Chinese passengers were drowned.

KOBE HARBOUR.

The ceremony of commencing work on the Kobe harbour improvement came off on Sept. 16th in the presence of Mr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance, on the Onohama reclamation in Kobe.

It is proposed to reclaim land between the extreme point of Onohama to the foreshore of the former settlement, of a breadth stretching to the sea of thirty feet. Along the new land, 3,160 yards in length, moorage-berths will be arranged with a capacity for accommodating nineteen steamers at a time, including such a ship as the *Minnesota*. The sea is to be further dredged to a depth of thirty-six feet at low tide. A common landing place at the northwestern corner of the reclamation will be arranged for lighters of ten feet draft, the length being 330 yards. To protect the new land from high waves, a breakwater, 700 yards in length, will be built. On the reclamation, iron sheds, 16,740 *tsubo* in all, and wooden sheds, 1,030 *tsubo* in all, will be erected. Two large cranes capable of raising 50 and 30 tons respectively are to be built, beside a number of small cranes. These cranes will be worked by electric power.

MARRIAGE IN YOKOHAMA.

On Wednesday were married at the Bluff residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Blake, in the presence of the American Consul-General, by the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Mr. Wm. Reed and Mrs. Sampson of Shanghai. The bride, who was very prettily dressed, was given away by Mr. Blake and the groom was accompanied by his best man Mr. J. H. Allison. Miss Dorothea Blake was bridesmaid, and had a toast on her own account in addition to those of the bride and groom, all of which were cordially honoured. After the ceremony refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Blake. Mr. Reed is sub-Manager of the American Trading Company in Shanghai, and the whole of the local office staff were among the guests.

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THE NEW TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS WITH RUSSIA.

IT appears that a mistake has been made in interpreting the 15th article of the new treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Russia. Now that the article has become public property, careful perusal shows that it does not bear the construction originally put upon it by Tokyo papers. It was construed, our readers will remember, as providing for the censorship of journals or other printed matter published by the subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions of the other. That, we regret to say, is an erroneous rendering. The article merely provides that printed matter addressed to diplomatic or consular officials of either State within the territories of the other shall enjoy immunity from censorship. This does not affect Japan's practice not to meddle in any way with the correspondence of foreign diplomatic or consular officials within her realm. But Russia's custom has been very different and will now be radically changed by the new article. We are sorry that this occasion was not seized to provide some means of remedying an abuse now flagrant, namely utilizing the territory of a State as an asylum for the publication of matter designed to produce sedition and anarchy within the borders of a friendly foreign Power. Sooner or later something will have to be done in this matter, and Japan and Russia might very well have set the example, for the latter Power at all events has suffered and is suffering from the abuse.

Of course a great deal of importance is attached by Japanese journals to the separate articles of the Treaty, which amount to a virtual recognition of each other's spheres of influence by the High Contracting Parties. Under the provisions of these articles Russia pledges herself to recognize whatever special relations may be made between Japan and Korea with regard to commerce, industry or navigation as well as all arrangements relating to commerce between Japan and neighboring countries in East Asia situated to the east of the Strait of Malacca. In these reservations there are also included all monopolies which the Government of Japan may establish. Russia, on the other hand, secures for herself freedom in the matter of commerce connected with the fifty-versts zone as well as in matters relating to trade carried on in Archangel, Siberia, Sweden, Norway, etc., together with other privileges of a special nature. It seems pretty plain that these provisions were drafted with a view to the *entente* then pending between the two Powers. A strictly observed delimitation of spheres of influence is the best visible method of averting international collisions.

The Fishery Convention evidently gave its drafters a great deal of trouble, as was indicated by the rumours which reached Tokyo from time to time. It bears evidence that the Russian Government approached the problem in a liberal spirit. The question of inlets, which promised to involve great delay, has been settled by definitely indicating thirty places as falling within that category, and by adopting an exact definition as to the features of places which though not yet surveyed may hereafter be found to belong to the list. Russia has further abandoned the attempt to extend the estuary of the Amur River to limits which would have been very difficult to observe in practice, and has refrained from reserving the fisheries in the north of the Sea of Okhotsk pending the survey of that region. The rights of fishery accorded to Japanese subjects by this Protocol extend to all marine products of whatever nature with the exception of seals and sea otters. The methods of procedure are clearly laid down, and it would seem that the practical application of the Protocol's provisions ought not to present any difficulty. It may be added that the period of the protocol is fixed at twelve years with power to revise and renew at the expiration of that time.

MARQUIS ITO'S SPEECH.

MARQUIS ITO'S speech, though delivered only to the Municipality of Tokyo and to the Business Men, was addressed to a wide audience—to the world and to Korea. A more solemn warning could scarcely have been given to the people of the Peninsula. They are plainly told that if they continue in their present course, they will soon cease to be an independent nation and will become a part of the Empire of Japan. Those are the alternatives. There is no middle way. The Resident-General, speaking for his Sovereign, his countrymen and himself, repudiates any wish to annex Korea. He claims that the first purpose and the dominant idea of Japan is to equip the Koreans for independence and to convert them into earnest and efficient promoters of their own welfare. Obviously this assertion is not meant to be absolutely comprehensive. We must assume that the Japanese being human, there are among their number many who would throw their caps into the air in frank delight did they learn that the Peninsular Empire had become a Japanese province. In the case of some persons, such a result would be welcomed in an unqualified spirit of aggrandisement; they want their country to be big and powerful, and everything making for its magnitude and strength commends itself to them. Others—and to this category the Progressists probably belong—consider that the longer the Korean problem is paltered with, the more difficult will be its final solution. Therefore they advocate drastic expedition. But there are still others, among whom may be classed nearly all Japan's leading statesmen, who would rather untie the Korean knot than cut it, and who have not yet abandoned faith in the possibility of educating the Koreans to be self-helpful. Prominent among these last stands Marquis Ito. To his extremely difficult task in Seoul he has hitherto brought patience as profound as his sagacity, so that the onlooking nations have learned to regard him as a genuine exponent of benevolent politics. Apparently even the Koreans themselves do so regard him, and it is notable that the most inveterate enemies of Japan, the men who devote the whole resources of their unscrupulous energy to vilipending her every act and blackening her reputation, maintain a reluctant reserve when referring to Marquis Ito. His Excellency has thus a right to speak in the name of sincerely tolerant politicians. Startling is it to find, therefore, that such a statesman, the mouthpiece of the moderates, has already become apprehensive about Korea's future; so apprehensive that in the most public manner he avows his uneasiness. We can scarcely suppose that he harboured these pessimistic thoughts at the outset of his career as Resident-General. He certainly then hoped for the best. But gradually his margin of confidence has been reduced until now only a shred of it remains. He has closely studied the Koreans; has utilized his unique opportunities of estimating their character and their capacity, and his conclusion seems to be that the imminent prospect of national destruction does not form any obstacle to their suicidal course. If they continue in their present groove, they will leave Japan no choice. That is what Marquis Ito tells them, and, coming from him, it is conclusive. On the other hand, he promises the onlooking peoples that no effort will be lacking on Japan's part to save the Koreans from the consequences of their own folly. They will have every chance to grow wise and be given every aid to see the light, but if they cling to their present attitude and prefer darkness, their fate will be on their own heads. Should the drama end in that way, there will at all events be no precipitancy. Marquis Ito asks the world to believe that he will be as long-suffering as possible, and the world will believe him. He has a right to be believed.

For our own part, however, we entertain not the least doubt as to what the denouement will be. Korea has had her opportunities, many of them, and has forfeited them all, one after the other. During the past forty years, when events may be said to have been palpably moulding her destiny, she has not produced one man of the intellectual rank of those that made the Meiji era for Japan. That signal failure may be in part her misfortune, but history will certainly call it her fault. Providence wearies of furnishing occasions to those that are incapable of utilizing them. Were her geographical position different, she might be left to poison herself leisurely in her own special atmosphere of corruption, intrigue and incompetence, but happily for herself she constitutes a danger to her two great neighbours, and one of them will insist on raising her from the dead level of national ineptitude while the other looks on approvingly.

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Insert portion enclosed in red lines as footnote to page 31 (U.C.)

THE INCREASED YIELD OF TAXES.

OUR readers are already aware that the yield of the various taxes during the year ended on the 31st of last March was greatly in excess of the Government's estimates. A synopsis of these results is given by the Tokyo *Asahi*. From it we learn that the yield of the taxes on *sake* and stamps exceeded the estimate by 20 per cent.; the profit derived from State industries exceeded the estimate by 7 per cent., and the average yield of other taxes showed an excess of 15 per cent. Among these other taxes the most conspicuous was the customs revenue, which exceeded the estimates by 30 per cent. The following figures are given by our contemporary for the last 16 years:—

Year.	Yield.
1892	4,991,523 *yen*.
1893	5,125,372 "
1894	5,755,455 "
1895	6,785,640 "
1896	6,728,322 "
1897	8,020,512 "
1898	9,092,592 "
1899	15,936,890 "
1900	17,009,814 "
1901	13,630,814 "
1902	15,501,469 "
1903	17,378,302 "
1904	23,159,730 "
1905	36,757,382 "
1906	41,853,532 "
1907	36,179,719 "

The last of the above figures is the estimate for the current year; all the other figures being the amounts actually collected. To show the differences between the estimates and the sums actually collected during the past 5 years, the following figures are given:—

Year.	Estimates. Yen.	Actual Collections. Yen.
1903	17,045,611	17,378,302
1904	17,376,244	23,159,730
1905	32,697,346	36,757,382
1906	41,787,165	41,853,532
1907	36,179,719	

It is expected that when the returns for the current year are available, the customs receipts will be found to have exceeded the estimate by 10 million *yen* more or less. Of course all the growth shown in the above table is not attributable solely to the development of commerce. Tariff revisions have been largely responsible. It can not be questioned, however, that the progress of trade has contributed much to the favorable result, for this fact is plainly shown by comparing the estimates for each year with the actual receipts. Our Tokyo contemporary notes that the volume of Japan's foreign trade has doubled in the past seven years and that it may be expected to increase in the same ratio in future years. If so, since the dues collected on the present trade are over 40 million *yen* annually, it may be expected that they will reach 100 million *yen* fourteen or fifteen years hence, thus becoming the principal item of State revenue, as is the case in so many Western countries. The *Asahi* alludes in a cursory manner to the contingency that when Japan recovers her tariff autonomy in 1911, it may be possible to make such revisions as will still further increase this source of income. While not advocating high duties, the *Asahi* points out that 400 million *yen* worth of imports produce at present a revenue of 40 million *yen*, which is at the rate of only 10 per cent., a ratio somewhat small in view of the large additions to direct taxation that are contemplated in the case of income tax.

PRINCE "YE."

THE so-called "Prince YE," who is apparently the head of the Korean delegates to the Hague, has induced the *Independent* to print an essay from his hand. It is entitled "Japan in Korea." *The Independent* habitually publishes short appreciations of the personages to whose articles it grants the hospitality of its columns. Its appreciation in this case is as follows:—

[Prince Ye We-Chong is the son of Chin Pom Ye, who was Korean Minister to the United States, 1896-1900. The recently deposed Korean Emperor, Ye Hyeng, is his grand uncle. The Prince's name indicates his royal birth. We is his given name; Chong indicates his "generation name" and Ye is the imperial family name. He lived in Washington, D.C., for four years, attended the College of Janson de Lailly and for two years was a student at the special military school at St. Cyr in Paris. He has received the Russian order of St. Stanislaus from Tsar Nicolas II. He is married to a Russian lady and has a daughter; his family resides in Russia. His credentials were sent to him through secret agents of his Emperor. For presenting himself at The Hague Peace Conference the Korean courts (at the command of the Japanese officials, so it is generally believed) passed sentence of death against Ye We-Chong and of life imprisonment against his colleagues, Ye Sang Sui and Ye Choon. The latter died of heart failure while at The Hague. We publish a facsimile and translation of the credentials which he bears to The Hague, signed by the Emperor's own hand and sealed with the imperial seal at the palace in Seoul, April 20, 1907. The Japanese have denied the existence or authenticity of this document and claim to have obtained a disavowal of it from the ex-Emperor.—EDITOR.]

Now all this, in so far as it relates to "Prince YE's" personal antecedents, life record and connexions must be supposed to have been furnished by that gentleman himself, and thus the responsibility for it does not rest on the *Independent's* shoulders. But we invite attention to the last sentence of the above paragraph:—"The Japanese have denied the existence or authenticity of this document and claim to have obtained a disavowal of it from the ex-Emperor." Would it have been possible to have penned a phrase betraying in four short lines crasser ignorance of the whole incident and denser misapprehension of its character? Who imagines that the Japanese are seeking to prove the above document apocryphal or that they are anxious to obtain from the ex-EMPEROR a disavowal of it? If it were not genuine, if the ex-EMPEROR's disavowal of it carried any weight, if it could be shown to be a forgery, then what grounds of complaint would the Japanese Government have against Korea? We do not expect the editor of a periodical published in New York to be fully versed in Far Eastern affairs, but we do expect him to be capable of ordinary ratiocination, and it should not over-strain his brain-fibre to perceive that, if the credentials carried by the Korean delegates to The Hague be spurious, if the delegates themselves be not duly accredited, and if they based their status on a commission which is nothing more than a private fraud, then they sink into the category of common criminals for whose individual acts their country is in no wise answerable. No, the Japanese have never sought to obtain any disavowal from the ex-EMPEROR or to deny the authenticity of the delegates' credentials. To take any such steps would be to vitiate their own complaint against Korea and acquit her of all international bad faith. The same inexplicable giddiness marks the *Independent's* statement about the condemnation of the delegates. "For presenting himself at the Hague Peace conference the Korean courts (at the command of the Japanese officials, so it is generally believed) passed sentence of death against YE WE-CHONG, and of life imprisonment against his colleagues, YE SANG-SIN and YE CHO-ON." Surely it should have been very plain to the editor of the *Independent* that the Japanese would be the last people in the world to press the courts in Seoul for any such decision? If the delegates were truthfully disavowed by the Korean Throne and judicially sentenced by the Korean law courts as common forgers and utterers of forged documents, where would the Japanese come in? What basis would there then have been for their grievance against Korea? That the EMPEROR himself should try to escape the consequences of his indiscretion by denouncing the delegates as imposters, and that he should instigate the law courts to punish them as such—that is intelligible enough, and that is precisely what happened. But that the Japanese should have deliberately cut the ground from under their own feet by exacting such a denunciation from the EMPEROR or such a sentence from the law courts—that is mere silliness. We must assume that "Prince Ye" primed the editor with such pabulum, and the assumption compels us to infer either that "Prince Ye" is profoundly inept or that he credits the editor of the *Independent* with profound ineptitude.

As for the credentials carried by the delegates, they are published in facsimile in Chinese script with exact copies of the Imperial seal and other marks. We have little doubt that the document is genuine. Here it is:—

(TRANSLATION.)

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, to whom it may concern:

As the independence of Korea has been known to all the Powers with which she has ever been in friendly relation, we have, for this reason, the right to send delegates to all international conferences which can be convoked for any purpose. But by the terms of the treaty of November 18th, 1905, which was extorted from us by force, the Japanese by menace and by a violation of all international equity deprived us of the right of direct communication with the friendly Powers.

Not recognizing this act on the part of the Japanese, we desire hereby to appoint the official of the second rank, Ye Sang Sul, and Ye Choon, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Korea, and Prince Ye We Chong, former Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, as Delegates Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, for the purpose of making clear to the representatives of the Powers the violation of our rights by the Japanese and the dangers which presently threaten our country; and also to re-establish between my country and the foreign Powers the direct diplomatic relations to which we are entitled by the fact of our independence.

Considering the three gentlemen above named to be men of high ability and of proved fidelity, we

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appoint them as our full representatives to the conference at The Hague, in the conviction that they will faithfully serve us and the interests of the nation.

Done at the Palace of Kyung-Oun, in Seoul, this 20th day of the fourth month in the eleventh year of Kwang-Mow. YE HYENG.

With regard to "Prince YE's" diatribe, which the *Independent* publishes, it is the work of a very unskilled pleader. From first to last only one specific charge is laid at the door of the Japanese. That charge is that they tried to obtain for one of their countrymen the privilege of reclaiming the waste lands of Korea. A terrible sin, it is not? For the rest, the "Prince" takes refuge in general invective. "Japan," we are told, "has been and is playing the ugly, unjust, inhuman, selfish and brutal rule"; she is likened to "a hypocrite who picks a pocket while professing friendship and brotherliness," which proves her to be "more contemptible and brutal than an open robber"; "the Japanese are officially and unofficially pushing forward schemes of extortion, robbery and cruelty, which in three years have inflicted more actual damage than the worst government of the old style could have done in fifty years"; the Koreans "are already united in spirit to resist the Japanese brutal, inhuman and selfish aggression," and so on. We are forcibly reminded of the accusations frequently formulated against British rule in India by the polyphonic baboo and of the sulphurous philippics penned by certain European newspapers during the South-African war. "Prince YE" will not gain the world's ear by pouring into it such virulent babble. That he should fight for his country's independence is right and proper, but has he no better weapons and has his unhappy country no abler exponent?

THE BOOKSHELF.

Rhymes at Odd Times, by E. M. HOBART HAMPDEN. Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

THIS is a small unpretending volume, but from cover to cover it is a collection of gems. The author used to write anonymously. Our own columns had the honour of giving to the light many of his early productions. A curious result ensued: ninety-nine readers out of every hundred attributed the poems to Rudyard Kipling, gave them unstinted admiration and thought no more about the matter. There was little suspicion that working quietly in Yokohama, eschewing observation and shunning applause, there lived a singer with gifts worthy to command fame anywhere and at any time. The poems have now been collected into a booklet and their highly endowed author has signed his name. There are twenty-eight pieces and they occupy a hundred pages, abounding from first to last with beautiful and bright ideas beautifully and picturesquely expressed. They have a distinct flavour of Kipling; which is perhaps only another way of saying that they are essentially in the modern tone, not inspired by erotic voluptuousness but dealing with virile thoughts and manly emotions. Occasionally the author seems to fear that he has soared too near the empyrean of conventionalism, and thereupon he descends to mother earth with almost startling rapidity. Thus is the noble poem of "Er," a sermon that must have seared many a conscience, we find him writing of Plato's hero at the tribunal of Minos:

"Now marked he how sinners' sweating feet had
"Furrowed the rock like clay,
"As he lounged at the Bar where no bottles are,
"But a life-time's chits to pay."

That is a little shocking, but we recognise in it and in cognate interpolations the writer's instinctive objection to notes of high register. If he soars, it is in spite of himself; he descends precipitately so soon as he recognises an approach to any lofty altitude. Yet unwittingly he carries us again and again into the blue firmament of noble conceptions. The imagery is apt, the diction strong yet graceful, no exposure of effort appears, nor is the imagination insulted by descriptive precision. To commend the volume earnestly to our readers is to consult their advantage rather than the author's. We should like to justify these appreciations by means of copious quotations but we resist the temptation and limit ourselves to two chosen solely for the sake of brevity:—

BY THE TOKIO MOATS.

Relics of Yedo citadelled,
Three rings remain of moated mere,
Where weeping willows comb their hair,
And quaint gnarled pinetrees, bald with eld

Reach down dry antlered arm and tusk
From walls of gray Cyclopic stone
And old-world ramparts grassy-grown,
Where children prattle in the dusk.

At night I seek the water's edge,
When *suzumushi* trill their song,
And mark the light *hotaru* throng
That winks and flickers in the sedge;

In autumn climb the western dyke,
As evening brume begins to trail,
And view the sunsets, rich or pale,
Along the languid water strike;

The while late crows, against the red
Satanic-black, with raucous din,
Back from another day of sin,
In comic haste beat home to bed.

Anon I watch with keen delight,
When waves curl crisp in winter's sun,
The heavy squads of weird-voiced *gan*
Wheel down in geometric flight,

And ducks along the narrow lake
White-breasted cohorts mobilize,
That plunge tail-coverts to the skies,
Of skid frothed silver in their wake.

'Tis thus the moats I love, and thus
Though alien-born 'tis mine to share,
With every Yedokko coheir,
This "Legacy of Iyeyas."

So I, the sentimental, sang,
But you, the hard material you,
Winged dreams of fantasy pooh-pooh,
And sling your sanitarian slang

At me abashed, and prate of worms,
Of microbes and miasmic mud,
And hint malaria tainted blood
Is stocked with moat-engendered germs.

You talk—with awe my spirit melts
When man goes hygienic-*mush* —
Of filling up the moats with dust,
Or some hard saying culled from Baelz;

But when you jar the jingling note
Of man's convenience, and glad
That Fancy yields her throne to Fad,
Commend that Railway in the moat,

I rise and curse all fads that be,
And letting language run *amok*
The pale Recording Angel shock
With one wild comminative D.

HORACE JAPANNED.

A Parody of Horace, Book II, Ode 11.

Has China designs on Korea,
Has Russia some bellicose plan?
No matter, don't set up to be a
Great Power, my gentle Japan.
Keep your thoughts from the lust of land-poaching
Beyond your blue circlet of sea;
And don't covet the wealth of the *lojin*,
Content with your *olium cum tea*.

Old Japan and her Art-life so dainty
Will go all too soon with a crash,
And the dream-days of sweet *far niente*
Give place to the clink of hard cash.
Cherries fade. The red Rising Sun risen,
Too soon in trade's noontide you'll reek;
Then why vex your soul now with the vision,
Too high, of *la haute politique*?

To the Hall of the Maple let's hasten,
Or the House of the Eight Hundred Pines,
Where camellia-oiled flower-decked *nesan*
Shall serve us the choicest of wines.
There's nothing so potent as *saké*
The cobwebs to clear from the brain:
Go then heat a fresh bottle, O Saké,
And fill up our *choku* again;

And tempt hither from far Seimmeimachi
That fair gipsy of banquets, O En,
Let her come with her ivory *bachi*
And trailing her long *samisen*;
Let her come in the simplest of dresses,
And bid her not stay for her plaits:
There's Bohemian charm in black tresses
Looped up in a loose *sokuhats*.

"Japanese Self-taught"; by W. J. S. SHAND. (London, E. Marlborough & Co.).

THIS little book is compiled on the Thimm's System. In other words, the learner is furnished with a short vocabulary of commonly-used words, their pronunciation being given as well as their English equivalents, and they are supplemented by a number of phrases grouped under various headings, as:—"Correspondence," "Health," "the Weather," "Meals," and so on. No attempt is made to explain the rules of construction or of grammer. That part of the task seems to have been relegated to Mr. H. I. Weintz, who has published a "Japanese Grammer, self-taught." We have not seen the latter, and can not say anything as to its quality, but for Mr. Shand's book we have only words of praise. Of course it is not to be supposed that Japanese can be learned merely by committing to memory the names of things and a few phrases, however judiciously the former may be selected or the latter compiled. None knows that better than Mr. W. J. S. Shand, who is one of the most accomplished Japanese scholars that England can boast. We assume therefore, that this work is intended to be a companion to Mr. Weintz' grammar: indeed Messrs. Marlborough and Company announce that the two may be had bound together. Concerning Mr. Shand's labours therefore, we can only say that he has chosen his words and phrases with much care and judgment, and that his book can not fail to be of service to any one whose object is to acquire a working knowledge of Japanese in a minimum of time. It is not impossible to query the absolute accuracy of some of the phrases. For example, *asa wa kimari ga gozaimasenu* is rendered "There is no fixed time," the word *asa* being thus left out on the English side; "Trade is good" becomes *keiki ga ii n'desu*, where the value of the *no* is not rendered; "There were some errors in the account" is given as the equivalent of *Kango ni iro iro machigai ga aru*, though *iro iro* is emphatically a stronger form of expression than *some*; and the simple English phrase "I want a detailed account" is translated *Kono kanjo wo betsudan ni wakete saimitsu ni kaite moraitai*, which is surely a slight superfluity of words. But of such trifling points there seem to be a conspicuous absence, and we can strongly recommend the little book to all who desire to obtain some access to the Japanese language without being discouraged at the portals by a mass of difficulties and perplexities such as those that confront any one approaching the study by an ordinary route.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

Quite a number of monthly periodicals last month devoted a good deal of space to the discussion of what may be termed holiday subjects—such as seaside and mountain resorts and the various recreations indulged in by pleasure-seekers. In the pages of the August *Mita Shogyōkai* we find a big collection of articles on summer as passed in various quarters of the globe. There are accounts of the summer in Texas; Peking; Ostend; Gothenburg and other places in Sweden. Count Okuma writes in the Mita organ on the need of rest in summer; though, if report be true, he takes little recreation himself. Viscount Akimoto calls attention to the lack of attractions and the many inconveniences met with at Japan's chief summer resorts. He says that most Japanese get tired of places like Nikko, Karuizawa, Hakone and Oiso after a few days. He thinks that, taking everything into consideration, no place in Japan offers so many attractions to an educated Japanese as Kyōto. Ancient Japan can be studied there to-day as thoroughly as ancient Rome can be studied in Italy's modern capital. The city has unspeakable charms for the man of taste and imagination as well as for the devout and the patriotic. But Kyōto is a spring or autumn resort rather than a summer one. Among all the places to which people go in search of health or for the sake of a change, few are provided with forms of amusement to suit various tastes, says Viscount Akimoto. In foreign countries almost every kind of amusement is provided for holiday-makers: boating, swimming, fishing, tennis, golf, music, dancing, billiards, and what not, and more than this, hotels that furnish every comfort at moderate prices are to be found everywhere. In these things Japan is still far behind the Western world.

An old pupil of Mr. Fukuzawa contributes to the *Mita Shōgyōkai* some reminiscences bearing on Mr. Fukuzawa's travels. After starting the *Jiji Shimpō* it was seldom that he was able to leave Tōkyō, as he either wrote himself or carefully revised the leading articles that appeared in that journal. Then for many years he personally superintended the school work at the Keiōgijiku. But he was naturally fond of travelling. He objected to travel alone. He either took members of the newspaper staff or members of his family with him. Sometimes he would go off with a very big party consisting of over 20 people. He was fond of going to Hakone, Shizu-ura and one or two other places. In his journeys he showed his love of simplicity and his economy. He travelled 3rd class and at inns was content with the ordinary fare. He placed no restraint on the people who travelled with him, letting them all do as they pleased in the pursuit of pleasure. One of the rules of his life was to retire early and to rise early. But he never interfered with those who preferred different habits. Once it happened that a number of young men belonging to the staff of the paper decided to keep up a jollification at Hakone the whole night through. That night Mr. Fukuzawa went to bed at 8 o'clock. The young men being afraid of disturbing him intended to pass the night in a room far removed from his. But through some mistake, they discovered to their horror the next morning that their shouting and revelry had been carried on within a few feet of their venerable teacher's room. They all expected a severe reprimand for the noise they made, but Mr. Fukuzawa never alluded to the subject in any way. When on his journeys he lived just as he did at home. He wrote his daily article for the paper and corrected his proofs, took his daily walks all weathers, ate, slept, read, and chatted as was his wont when living at Mita. He was a fine walker even to old age. In his younger days few could keep pace with him over hilly ground.

* * *

On the subject of teaching English in Government schools much has already been said in these columns. Letters on this question have appeared in a good many of the daily papers. A recent one in the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun* asserts that Middle School students are not at all keen about learning English. They can not be induced to spend much time in preparation of lessons at home, without which no real progress can be made. With only the number of hours now devoted to the study of English it is considered impossible to teach pronunciation, conversation, grammar, composition and translation. One serious trouble is that there are hardly any Japanese instructors in Middle Schools who can teach a student how to compose in English. The *Asahi's* correspondent we are quoting thinks that the Mombushō is likely to give up the idea of teaching conversation, pronunciation, and composition, and simply aim at enabling students to understand English books. But as long as Middle School Students form the bulk of the candidates for admission to the High Schools, this plan can never be adopted.

* * *

Writing on the difficulty of reforming countries which are thoroughly imbued with Confucianism, the *Jiji Shimpō* observes that one reason why Japan has improved so rapidly is the fact that she has never adopted Confucianism in the way that China and Korea have done. Confucianism in this country has never superseded traditional Japanese thought. The Confucian political ideal demands an enormous amount of devotion to the interests of the State and utter indifference to money. Now for many centuries past the Koreans and Chinese, while prating much about public spirit, disinterestedness and the like, have very conspicuously modelled their lives on the principle of self aggrandisement. Very little public spirit exists in these countries. The *Jiji* thinks that there are elements in Confucianism, which militate against reform and it questions the ability of modern China to follow in the wake of Japan without a violent revolution resulting in civil war.

* * *

In a recent issue of the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun* we find an article on "The Unprecedentedly High Price of Rice," the gist of which we give below. In August of last year the price was 15 *yen* per *koku*. But it subsequently went up to 18 *yen*. Was the rise caused by the inadequate supply? Certainly not. Though the crop entirely failed in 3 North-East prefectures, in other parts of Japan there was an abundant yield. There are three main reasons for this rise in the price of rice. (1) The enormous increase in the convertible notes circulated by the Bank of Japan has affected the market. Five years ago these stood at about 180 million *yen*. They now stand at over 300 million *yen*. This increase could not well have been avoided by the Government. But it is a law of finance that the increase of paper money sends up the price of goods. Not only has specie undergone depreciation in this country, but large quantities of it have been exported, making us still more dependent on paper currency. (2) Another cause of the high price of rice prevailing is a large increase in the demand. Taking the decade from 1896 to 1905, we find that the increase in the total yield of rice was 15 per cent. and in the amount imported 12 per cent.; but the rice exported showed a decrease during that period of 8 per cent. According to the census of 1903 our population stood at over 46 million. The consumption of rice was put at 41,700,000 *koku*. Even allowing for a smaller quantity, say, 30 per cent. less, required as food for the old, the young, the sick and for foreigners, it is calculated that each person would need every year 1 *koku*, 2 *to*, 2 *shō*, 9 *gō*, 5 *shaku*. This is at the rate of 3 *gō*, 4 *shaku* a day. Considering that a great deal of rice is used for making *sake* and other purposes, it becomes plain that there are still a great many poor people who substitute cheaper food such as millet and barley for rice, though it is a fact that the number of such people has decreased enormously during the past two years, owing to the various ways in which the lower orders were benefited by the Government's heavy expenditure during the late war. Money is more plentiful among the lower orders to-day than it has ever been before. Hence the increased demand for rice and its high price. (3) Some suppose that the increase in the tax assessed on arable land has caused the rise in the price of rice, but this is a mistake.* There is no denying, however, that the import tax on foreign rice has contributed considerably to the rise in the price of Japanese rice. We have always opposed this tax, on the ground that as a source of revenue it is quite insignificant while at the same time it prevents poor people from obtaining cheap food. In addition to the above-named causes for the high price of rice the work of speculators must be taken into account. Every year the market is affected greatly by the rice corners which dealers are always striving to create for themselves and there are signs that this is the case now.

* * *

In the *Taiheiyō* the question of the desirability of the Bank of Japan's increasing its reserve fund is discussed by Messrs. Ikeda Kenzō, of the 100th National Bank, Mr. Hatano Shōgorō, of the Mitsui Ginkō, and Mr. Itō Kenichi, of the Tōkyō Stock Exchange. Here are the views of these three financial experts in an epitomized form. The action of all our banks is largely controlled by the policy followed by the Bank of Japan. The Bank of Japan has twice increased its capital; first in 1890, from 70 million *yen* to 85 million *yen* and afterwards in 1898 from 85 million *yen* to 102 million *yen*. According to some writers, the demands made on the Bank during the past 2 years having resulted in the issue of a larger amount of paper money than its specie capital covers, it should right matters by increasing its specie reserve fund. There is something in this, but otherwise there is no special reason for demanding an increase in the Bank's capital. Speaking of the general state of our money market to-day, it does not seem to me to be as dependent on help given by the banks as some people suppose. It was generally thought that one consequence of the resolve of the bankers at the meeting known as the *Unagi kai*, held on June 20th, to lend money on easier terms would be followed by an increased demand for advances, but nothing of the kind took place. Things went the contrary way. When the banks held back, would-be borrowers were plentiful; when the banks advanced and offered to lend, applicants markedly decreased and there was great slackness in the money market. (*Sate karu to ieba kari-te ga sukunaku; kasanu to ieba, kari-te ga ōi mono de, chikagoro wa yūtsū wo motome kitaru mono ga wariai ni genshō shi, shitagatte kinyū shijō wa sukoburu kwaiman de aru*). The fact was that the state of the money market was not affected at all by the action of the bankers on June 20th. The outlook seems to me to be distinctly encouraging, and, since the prospect of a good rice crop and a good yield of silk is bright, there is little doubt that in the share market there will be a general rise this autumn.

Mr. HATANO—The talk about the Bank of Japan's increasing its capital began last autumn, and as a consequence the Bank's shares, which now stand at about 640 *yen*, ran up to over 1000 *yen*. I have serious doubts whether the increase of capital urged on the Bank by outsiders is at all necessary. It is said that in addition to the amount of specie reserve shown in its published reports, the Bank has about 40 million *yen* in London for the convenience of the Japanese Government. There is doubtless some good reason for separating this asset from the Bank's ordinary capital. But since the alleged insufficiency of its specie reserve is the only argument brought forward by those who clamour for an increase of its capital, would it not be best to allow the Bank to include this 40 million of specie in its public reports? The fact is that the agitation in favour of the increase of the Bank's Specie Reserve has been worked up principally by shareholders, who want to run up the price of shares by this device. There is nothing at all alarming about the Bank's issue of convertible notes beyond the amount of its specie reserve fund at such a time as we are now passing through. The Bank has in no way weakened its credit by this step, and in my opinion its doing this is preferable to largely increasing its specie reserve at the present juncture.

* Proof of this assertion is given in detail by the *Asahi*, but we omit the figures.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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MR. ITŌ KENICHI.—It goes without saying that the demand for the increase of capital of banks generally comes from persons who desire to obtain new stock from them. It will be remembered what a rage there was for starting new enterprises during the latter half of last year. Well, a good many banks increased their capital then in response to the general demand for shares, and the desire to see the Bank of Japan doing the same thing is prompted principally by the personal interests of those who are agitating this question. What it seems to me it is desirable to do, in order to test the reasonableness of the demand for an increase in the Bank's reserve fund, is to compare the amount of the Bank's specie reserve relative to the amount of the notes it has issued with the specie reserve held by European and American banks relative to their convertible notes. If the proportion of the specie held by our Bank is much less than is usual among first-class banks abroad, then an increase is certainly desirable. If this is not the case, then there is no need for immediate action.

In the pages of the *Tuiheiyō* Mr. Hatano Shōgoro has a good deal to say on the system of taxation recommended by the Committee appointed to investigate the matter. Great dissatisfaction with the proposals of this Committee has been expressed in various quarters. As Mr. Hatano points out, the taxes now being collected are war taxes, and hence the nation expects radical reductions in the rates in certain particulars. The Committee has done no more than patch up a very imperfect and unjust system of taxation. Mr. Hatano is of opinion that the proposed new system of levying income taxes is too hard on capitalists. According to this system, incomes of over 100,000 *yen* a year will be taxed at the rate of 340 *yen* per 1,000 *yen*. Incomes under 500 *yen* are only liable to pay at the rate of 17 *yen* per 1,000 *yen*. Such one sided taxation, says Mr. Hatano, is bound to defeat its own ends. Methods of escaping from it will of course be found. One method that is open to everybody is to buy government stock, which is exempt from taxation. This it would be well worth the while of big capitalists to do. Such heavy taxes on capital as it is proposed to levy tend of course to kill commerce and industry. Rather than pay such heavy dues men will refrain from putting capital into business. By adopting this policy the Government will be slaying the goose that lays the golden eggs. The measure proposed is eminently fitted to change capitalists from active promoters of paying enterprises into spiritless, idle holders of public bonds. No more suicidal policy could have been hit on. If report be true, Japan is following France in this matter, despite the fact that the French income tax system has been devised by Socialists, with M. Clémenceau at their head. Various ways of evading such huge taxes will suggest themselves to ingenious minds. Money can be invested abroad, or numbers of shares can be held in the names of friends, on which a lower rate of interest, if any interest at all, would be paid. The Government plea for this measure is the fact that men conceal their incomes to such an extent that even at this high rate of assessment they will not be able to collect a tenth of what is due. But the adoption of this policy cuts two ways, as the high rate of taxation will certainly increase the number of devices hit on for escaping from liability.

* * *

For many days past the papers have been full of descriptions of the terrible havoc made by the floods. Some of the papers say there has been no such flood for 50 years. The *Jiji Shimpō* and the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun* discuss the calamity in a serious way. They both ask, what would have happened had this flood occurred when Japan engaged in sending troops to the seat of war? The *Asahi Shimbun*, in an article entitled "Floods and the War Department," suggests that when the country is overtaken by such a huge calamity as this flood has proved to be the troops might well be employed in constructing dams, temporary bridges, railway lines and roads, and in helping to save life and property. The engineers could of course render splendid service on such occasions and their doing so would be a good object lesson to the country. Any expenses incurred might well be met by the State. It seems quite wrong, says the *Asahi*, that while there is so much distress everywhere, half of which could be alleviated by their help, thousands of men should remain shut up in barracks or be put through forms of drill and exercise that are less useful to others than would be the repairing of roads, the constructing of dams, and the like. In another article the *Asahi* draws attention to the backward state of public works designed to prevent the destructive overflow of rivers throughout the country. In this respect Japan is no better off than she was in the Tokugawa days. Small yearly floods do not seem to have sufficed to impress this fact on the public generally. But when losses run into millions of *yen*, as they have this year, surely it ought to result in the adoption of preventive measures on a large scale. The Yokohama Waterworks' case serves to show in what a slipshod manner work is sometimes done in this country.

* * *

For many months past the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun* has expressed strong disapproval of the Government's financial policy. It is of opinion that the Government should cease raising loans if it wishes to retain the confidence of foreign countries. During the war loans were unavoidable, but now the time has come to devise means for making the country pay its way without resort to borrowing, says the *Asahi*. In a recent article it reverts to this subject. It expresses the fear that one of the main objects in view in raising further loans is uncalled-for military expansion (*Shakkin no shunyu wa itazura ni fuseisan-teki jigyō ni kuhi seraruru no kenen ari. Sara ni tekis tsu ni ieba, tōbun fuhitsuyō naru gumbi kwakuchō ni tsugi-komaruru koto arubeshi*). What we always regret to see, concludes the *Asahi*, are the attempts of the Government to conceal the weaknesses of its present financial system by temporary expedients. These expedients for the most part involve increased burdens for the nation. We would rather know just how the national accounts stand and what are our actual liabilities. It is said that the real condition of affairs is not disclosed for fear of spoiling the foreign market for the raising of another loan. We reply that there could be no greater benefit to the nation than its being forced to fall back on its resources by the circumstance that the raising of another foreign loan under favourable conditions had been rendered impossible.

* * *

In his organ the *Nippon oyobi Nipponjin* Dr Miake Yūjirō writes as follows concerning popularity. Most men are striving to make money or to make a reputation, or for both objects. The popularity of things depends largely on the benefits they confer on people and on the names they have succeeded in winning for themselves. But popular sentiment is very fickle, and it often undergoes astonishingly rapid changes. To keep popularity is often far harder than to obtain it, for the reason that popular sentiment is exacting: the more it gets, the more it demands. Among men few are popular for any length of time. Those who come in for the highest praise at one time so often become the objects of the greatest censure at another. The strongest characters disregard popular sentiment entirely to a large extent and go their own way. But to ignore it altogether is impossible, as we all have to live in society and to conform to its usages up to a certain point. But to decide on one's course in life, or to settle questions by appealing to popularity as a standard of what is right or desirable is plainly wrong.

* * *

In a magazine called *Shūyōkai* (The World of Culture) the connection of culture and happiness is discussed. The writer maintains that culture has two main objects in view, one being the development of high types of individual character, the other the elevating of popular taste and the brightening of human life by supplying new and superior forms of pleasure. The writer is a pronounced optimist, and he says that the highest pleasures are only enjoyed by the good, that the wicked get their punishment in this life by the mental misery that follows their wicked actions. In his conception the world is arranged so that the good always come out best and get the most happiness out of life. The world's progress in past centuries has largely depended on culture, observes the writer we are quoting; and high culture has always had the effect of raising the standard of pleasure and happiness. Lower forms of pleasure have invariably been replaced by higher ones.

* * *

In his August *Character Sketches* Mr. Toyabe Shuntei, in the pages of the *Taiyō*, deals with the careers of Admiral Yamamoto and Professor Jordan, President of Stanford University. Space will not allow of our doing more than make a few extracts from Mr. Toyabe's well written article. People are beginning to see very plainly, says Mr. Toyabe, that in Admiral Yamamoto we have not only a first-class naval administrator, but a very able politician whose opinion carries great weight in the councils of the State. Baron Yamamoto's astuteness and decision of character displayed themselves very conspicuously when Count Katsura was in power. Since that time his influence in political circles has grown, so that, unless for reasons of his own he retires from the political arena, in the event of the Saionji Government breaking up, from lack of external support or sufficient internal initiative, Admiral Yamamoto is almost certain to be asked to form a new Cabinet. In recent years our Cabinets have been entirely controlled by the military party. There was a time in the history of our politics when the right of military and naval men to take the lead in the councils of State was contested and the war party had no little difficulty in getting the Diet to vote the money required for military preparations. But when the war with Russia commenced, power was placed at once in the hands of the military. They have held on to that power. There are some ill-informed people who imagine that the fate of the present Cabinet depends on the action of Mr. Hara. They say that the influence of the present Cabinet centres in the Home Minister. But the truth is that Mr. Hara as regards influence is a mere figure-head in the present Cabinet (*Hito aruiwa gen Naimu Daijin wo moku shite, gen Naikaku no chūshinryoku to nashi; kare no shintai* (進退) *wa gen Naikaku no sombō ni kwan su to iu to iedomo, jissei* (real influence) *yori ieba, kare no gotoki wa ikko no hanshoku daijin taru nomi*). The fate of the present Cabinet depends on General Terauchi, who has Count Katsura at his back, and Mr. Saitō, the Minister of Marine, who entered the Cabinet as the nominee of Admiral Yamamoto. If the Saionji Cabinet shows a readiness to comply with the demands of these two Ministers, it will remain in office, if the opposite is the case nothing can save it. That is the real situation to-day. It is of course quite impossible to predict confidently the course of political events, but nothing seems more certain than the fact that Admiral Yamamoto is the pivot on which the political wheel will make its next turn. Those who regard the Admiral as a man whose whole mind is absorbed in naval and military affairs, who measures all things by a military standard, (尚武本位), *Shōbu hon-i*, who is before all things else a man of war, are quite mistaken. He has on several public occasions expressed himself in unequivocal terms as in favour of peace. His whole attitude to the San Francisco question while passing though America a few months ago was conciliatory and diplomatic and went far to allay the excitement that had been worked up by a section of the American press.

Mr. Toyabe says that no one in America has espoused the cause of Japan in a more wholehearted and fearless manner than Professor Jordan. Directly the San Francisco School incident began to cause excitement in the States Professor Jourdan condemned the whole action of the local authorities in strong language. He said that race hatred was unworthy of America; that though it might be true that America was the white man's country, it was also true that it was the country of gentlemen, and that the action of the Californian authorities savoured of boorishness in ad-

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dition to being most unjust. Professor Jordan attacked the enemy's camp. His speech in San Francisco stirred up a hornet's nest in the local press, and the three leading papers there set about working up an agitation against the President of Stanford University, urging that such a man was not fit to superintend the education of the flower of America's youth, and so on. But the worthy Professor treated the whole thing with supreme indifference and stuck to his colours. It would be impossible to overstate the effect of Professor Jourdan's action on the American nation. All the better-class newspapers wrote in his defence. His position at the Stanford University is far too strong to be affected by a popular agitation such as that raised. The University is a privately endowed institution and Professor Jordan has been President since its first establishment. He is a born teacher and his lectures on biology in the University and elsewhere have always been very popular. During the 16 years that Professor Jordan has been President of the Stanford University he has been again and again the subject of press attacks. When the University was founded by Stanford it was said that its establishment was a species of penance for the shady manner in which its founder had piled up wealth. But Professor Jordan was unaffected by these slanders. The death of the founder of the institution, however, proved to be a great calamity. For a while the closing of the University for want of funds to carry it on seemed imminent, but by five or six years' strict economy the difficulty was tided over and the self-support of the University was assured. Subsequently a serious disagreement between Professor Jordan and two Professors (the Professor of Economy and that of History) caused much trouble, but Professor Jordan came out of this unscathed. Professor Jordan is a scientist rather than an educationist, concludes Mr. Toyabe. He is a well known authority on fish, having extended his investigations to all parts of the world, including Japan. I conclude this article, says Mr. Toyabe, by quoting pieces of advice given to Japan by Professor Jordan bearing on education. In Japanese education the following points are most important. (1) The fuller development of individual power and traits. (2) The recognition of the fact that integrity is of more importance than politeness. (3) That the best way of suppressing evil is not to be content with mere prohibition, but to try and raise the standard of personal conduct. (4) Since the home is the centre of all culture and purity great attention must be paid to female education. (5) The ultimate object of education is not the training of a number of Government officials or the production of a number of savants, but the fitting of a large number of persons in all ranks of life to discharge the duties of their several callings.

WHEN CHARITY DOES HARM.

It is now fourteen years since hard times in Yokohama led to the organization of the *Fujin Jizenkai* (Ladies Benevolent Society) whose efforts have since crystallized into the Charity Hospital in Negishi, where hundreds of sick poor are annually cared for.

From that time to this, the foreign community in Yokohama—than which there is no more generous one on the face of the earth—has contributed to various enterprises undertaken for the relief of distress—the Charity Hospital, the blind, the sufferers from earthquake, famine and fire; and lastly the day nursery, besides individual cases uncounted.

A considerable sum of money having been annually entrusted to me for distribution on these lines, I have in the effort to use it wisely, learned many valuable lessons—taken a regular course in practical sociology. I think that this knowledge I am bound to share with all who have helped me gain it. To none of the charities above mentioned does the heading of this article apply, but there are a large number of people who do not deserve help, some of them very clear impostors, and it is of these I wish to say a word. The people I have learned not to help are

First.—Men who ring the front door and represent themselves as Christians in distress. I have never found one genuine case among scores of such applicants. Not that I have never been deceived. It is not so very long ago that a poor man, who looked quite respectable told a pitiful tale of sudden calamity. He, with his family, had gone from near Kobe to the Hokkaido, intending to make that their home. The climate had been hostile, their venture had not succeeded, and they were on their way back with just enough money to pay their way. On arriving in Yokohama, the wife had been taken ill; the baby two days old, had died and there was no money to pay for its burial. It was not quite clear to me why he had come to me, a foreigner, but I believed his tale of distress and sent for my trusty Japanese Associate to go and investigate (according to our fixed rules). She was out and would not be back for some hours. The man did not over-urge, only said that he would surely return the money, if I would loan the amount needed. The mental vision of the poor sick mother with her dead baby decided me to risk the amount desired (two or three *yen*), and I gave it to him. Next day, when the Japanese lady I had asked, went to call, she found there was no such number as the one he gave me. The story was all false. I should have sent the man to one of the Christian preachers—they always live near their Churches—and let him investigate. That is not the only time I have been deceived, but it will suffice for illustration.

Second, Professional Beggars.—As we all know, many of the professional beggars are lepers. I have talked with a number, and tried to persuade them to go into hospital, but with no success. The feeling that misunderstanding or mistrust might account for this, led me to send a man out last New Year's time to talk with the beggars, and see if they would like to go into leper hospitals. His report was interesting. "Yes, we know that lady," they said, "but she does not seem to understand what we want, she always says 'hospital,' but it is only money that we want, nothing else." The messenger proceeded to urge the great desirability of getting into hospitals if it could be arranged, where they could have food and shelter, besides medical care as long as they lived.

Then the beggars explained that like others they had a guild, at the head of which was their chief, that he stationed them in different places, putting the most deformed ones, and the woman with little children in the places most frequented by foreigners and wealthy Japanese, that some times quite a large sum of money was received. All this was given in the evening to the father, "Who gave them all their food." It was much better they argued, to be free to live as they were doing, than to be shut up in hospital, besides, even if they wished to do so, the chief would not let them leave the guild.

A visit to the non-leprous beggars revealed another guild, under similar rules. Only one man showed any desire to give up the life he was leading, and he was interested only for his children, he would be glad to have them go to school and not grow up beggars, he said; he would ask the "father," and, if he consented, would let us know. We have heard nothing since then, so conclude that theirs is not a case for charity, but for the stronger arm of the law.

Third.—Cash to even needy persons is often harmful, because the temptation to put it to a bad or unwise use is too great, but the only general rule I have been able to evolve to insure charities being helpful as we wish them to be is to give work, if possible, but no money except what he earns, to one able to work, to help no old people whose own relatives are able to do it, but those too old, too young or too sick to work, and who have no one to work for them are legitimate objects of charity.

It is gratifying to see that the Christian Japanese are taking hold of these problems. The *Aikiu Sha*, a Charitable Association formed entirely of Japanese gentleman, has recently begun work among the poor in Yokohama. Its object is to furnish decent rooms at a moderate rent and some work for the unemployed. It is still in the formative period, but when complete will have twenty *nagaya* of six apartments each and a central building, where baths will be furnished at one sen each and where the little community can meet for any purpose. Wood carving and laundry are the two occupations already started. This is on right lines, and on a larger scale than has been attempted before and if successful will relieve the situation immensely.

Had I time to give a list of children rescued from sickness and from evil surroundings who have developed into strong earnest useful men and women, or who are advancing to that condition, I am sure that all who have contributed to our Yokohama charities would be glad to have done so.

To use this kind of work seems, in spite of occasional disappointments pre-eminently worth while. C.V.P.

YACHTING.

A light breeze on Saturday shifted in the course of the afternoon from about north-east to nearly north and finally dropped for the leading big boats, though *Naniwa* brought up some wind with her and was thus able to profit by her allowance. *Naniwa* had the best of the start but *Mary* soon drew ahead and 19 minutes after crossing the line she tacked round the end of the breakwater, *Maid Marion* following a couple of minutes later, *Kingfisher* next and *Naniwa* last, 30 minutes after the start. It was a pretty close reach to the Lightship and as the weather just suited the *Maid* she soon walked up to *Mary* and passing her to windward squared away round the Lightship at 2.45.43, *Mary* second at 2.47.30, *Kingfisher* third at 2 53.00 and *Naniwa*, which had come up well, at 2.56 00. Spinnakers were carried on the port side to the Widow Buoy, which *Maid Marion* passed at 3.16 00 *Mary* 1m. 5s. *Kingfisher* 8m. and *Naniwa* 15m. later. All handed their spinnakers at this point and with the exception of *Mary* shifted them to the starboard side. At 3h. 43m. 30s. *Maid Marion* passed round the Nagahama buoy and 3m. 20s. later *Mary* rounded, *Kingfisher* coming next, at 3h. 55m., *Naniwa* 18m. astern of the leader. Two long legs brought them past the Widow Buoy and looking well up for the Lightship, which *Maid Marion* eased round at 4.53.15, *Mary* 35s. later, *Kingfisher* at 5.03.00 and *Naniwa* at 5.19.00. The leaders raced each other in to the harbour entrance, which they took almost together, and then in a lightnening wind ran stem and stem up the harbour, *Mary* getting her gun just ten seconds before *Maid* crossed. As will be seen from the record *Naniwa* takes the first and only prize on her allowance: Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Club time	Arb.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Mary	2.0.24	5.22.55	—	—	5.52.55
Kingfisher	2.0.20	5.31.42	—	11	5.20.42
Naniwa	2.0.15	5.45 46	14.24	48	4.57.46
Maid Marion	2.0.30	5.23.05	3.40	11	5.12 05

The 22-raters raced round the Tachibana-Mandarin Bluff course for the Hon. Secretary's Cup. Seven started. *Winsome* assumed the lead at the outset and retained it well round till *Aimee* got ahead before they reached the Mandarin Bluff mark the second time and, improving her advantage, got her finishing gun over two minutes before *Winsome* crossed. As will be seen, however, *Chocho*, which came in third on actual time, takes the prize by virtue of her allowance. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Arb.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.		h.m.s.
Albatross	2.15.59	5.02.23	10		4.52.23
Aimee	2.15.15	4.46.45	—		4.46.45
Pele	2.16.03	4.55.30	2		4.53.30
Winsome	2.15.55	4.49.03	2		4.47.03
Pluia	2.15 45	4.57.52	2		4.55.52
Chocho	2.15.40	4.54.10	24		4.30.10
Elsa	2.15.30	4.58.40	10		4.48.40

Eleven Larks started to race for a prize presented by Mr. Tom Abbey, the course being round the Lightship and the Tachibana mark, No. 12 finishing first, No. 10 second, and No. 5 third. The first prize, however, went on handicap to No. 15, No. 8 being second.

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YOKOHAMA UNION CHURCH.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Union Church and congregation was held on Wednesday evening in the Van Schaick Hall to receive for adoption the report of the Church Building Fund; also to receive a report from the Elders and Trustees, and to take action upon the following resolution: Resolved, that a call to the Pastorate of the Union Church be extended for a period of 3 years to Rev. T. Rosebery Good of Mount Sterling, Illinois, U.S.A.

Rev E. S. Booth took the chair and there was a good attendance. The proceedings were opened with prayer. The minutes of last meeting were approved.

The Chairman expressed his appreciation of the action of the Church at the last annual meeting in re-electing him as their honorary pastor. He trusted that the action to be taken at this meeting would be such that he might speedily be released from his present office by being superseded by a pastor of their own. He went on to report what he had done while in America in behalf of the Church. He described how he had sent photographs of the memorial entrusted to him by the consistory to various religious and mission bodies and how general had been the sympathetic response, realising the great importance of the church having a pastor who was not identified directly with mission work and who would regard himself as the shepherd of this particular flock. But, he said, as expressions of sympathy did not seem to be weighty enough to secure the end he at length appealed to the committee appointed some years ago to enquire into the spiritual needs of English speaking communities on mission fields, a broad term which included not merely Yokohama or Japan, but also China, India, South America and even Mexico. It was found impossible to get a meeting of this committee, and after he had met the Chairman a meeting of secretaries was held in Philadelphia and a new committee was appointed and at the end of March had a meeting. Previous to that he had presented the subject to his own board which had pledged itself to a contribution for five years and appointed him to secure this amount outside the ordinary contributions of the board, for all the income of the board was pledged to its regular work. The new committee met in March and at their request he sent out circulars to various denominations. Later when he visited the city of Washington he made these things known to the press and had a hearing from some 25 or 30 pastors, nearly all of whom manifested deep interest in the subject. He might say the money pledged by the board had been all secured. Two candidates had been before the committee and one was expected in September but a letter had been received from him which had been accepted as a declinature. Therefore they had to consider this resolution to extend a call to Mr. Good, whose qualifications as well as those of Mrs Good were of the most excellent kind.

Dr. Dearing moved that the call be extended.

Mr. L. Pollard moved as an amendment that the call be for 5 years and that the contract be terminable at 6 months notice on either side.

Mrs. Bagnall seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wallace seconded the motion.

The amendment was put and carried unanimously, being also adopted as a substantive motion.

The consistory were by motion empowered to draw up and transmit a form of call.

The report of the trustees of the Church Building Fund showed that the lot adjoining the new Church site had been secured as necessary for the scheme of church, manse and school, and Mr. Suzor had been asked for plans.

The report was adopted as a report of progress.

In reply to Mr. Wallace, Mr. Pollard said the adjoining lot had been purchased by Mr. Bunting and would be held by him till January next for the church.

Rev. Mr. Ballagh said he would not have parted with the lot if he had not understood it was going to the church.

Mr. Pollard said next month the committee would probably be prepared with a more complete report.

Mr. C. Griffin announced that a gentleman of Yokohama had intimated to him that if *yen* 2,000 could be raised by the end of the year, he would put up another *yen* 2,000 for the Sunday school.

This was all the business.

YOKOHAMA.

The Director of the Yokohama Customs on Sept. 13th issued a warning that the revision which was made in the Customs Tariff Law and which was promulgated on March 25th this year will come into force at the end of this year. As a result, goods affected by the revision, which are stored in any of the bonded warehouses will be dealt with under the revised law if the import application is not made before the day of the enforcement.

With regard to the proposed reception to Marquis Ito, Resident-General, by the leading citizens of Yokohama, which was fixed to take place on Sept. 17th or 18th in accordance with the convenience of His Excellency, Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, on Sept. 12th visited the Marquis and asked him to settle the date. Marquis Ito reluctantly declined the invitation stating that he was too fully engaged with official business and his departure for Seoul must take place in the near future.

Counterfeit notes seem to be in circulation in Yokohama. On the evening of Sept. 11th, a forged 10 *yen* note was found at an exchange.

Two highwaymen Y. Otani (22) and H. Nozaki (20), were arrested by the Kaga-cho police on Sept. 12th. On the previous day they attacked a young woman named Sumi Osawa at Naka-machi, Ishikawa, Yokohama, and stole a pocket-book containing a small sum of money.

At 2.30 p.m. on Sept. 13th, fire broke out in the well-known Buddhist temple Tofuku-ji, which is commonly known as *Aka-mon*, in South Ota, Yokohama. As the water-supply was insufficient on account of the damage at the source of the Water Works, the flames at once spread throughout the building and to the quarters of the priests. The buildings were destroyed together with many valuable articles.

On Sept. 13th, the Yokohama City Office sent telegrams to the Foreign Office, the Russian Minister in Tokyo, the Russian Foreign Office and the Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg, congratulating them on the conclusion of the Commercial and Navigation Treaties and Fishery Convention.

A bye-election for a member of the Upper House to represent Yokohama took place on Sept 14th. Mr. K Otani, one of the highest tax-payers, was elected without opposition.

Mr. Bakmetiff, Russian Minister, now in Nikko, replied on Sept. 14th to the telegram of the mayor of Yokohama congratulating him on the conclusion of the Commercial and Navigation Treaty and Fishery Convention. His Excellency said that the treaties will secure the maintenance of happy peace between the High Contracting Parties and further strengthen the friendly relations between them in the future. It is reported that the Russian Minister will return to Tokyo to-day, Sept. 16th, after which he will visit the Yokohama City office to return thanks for the congratulatory message.

The leading citizens of Yokohama are making preparations to welcome Mr. Taft, American Secretary of State for War, who is expected at arrive at Yokohama about Sept. 25th by the *Minnesota* from Seattle.

Mrs. Mary Ortiz, proprietress of the Shamrock Hotel, No. 137, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, was arrested on Sept. 14th and removed to the Public Procurator's office of the District Court. It is alleged that Mrs. Ortiz on the night of Sept. 10th acted as a procuress with regard to a Japanese girl named Saki Takata, 14 years and 6 months old, one of her servants.

THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

A case in which Mr. K. Geerts, No. 3,590, Negishi, claims *yen* 3,723.36 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from April 27th, 1906, till the execution of judgment, from Mr. H. R. J. F. Klingen, No. 57, Bluff, Yokohama, came up on Sept 17th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Yamada and Sakurai, and defendant by Mr. Ota.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that on July 28th, 1905, Mr. Klingen borrowed from Mr. Geerts eight thousand *yen* bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The conditions were that interest must be paid on January 20th and July 20th every year, and the principal was repayable at any time when called up by the lender. As a guarantee, the borrower offered the land on lot No. 80, Bluff, his own perpetual lease and the building thereon. On Dec. 15th last year, Mr. Geerts, plaintiff, asked Mr. Klingen to return the loan, but the latter failed to do so, in fact he practically refused to repay the money. Plaintiff thereupon filed a petition in the Yokohama Local Court compelling the sale by auction of the land and buildings thereon, the securities specified in the contract. Judgment was given in favour of plaintiff. As a result, the property was sold on April 26th this year. Through this transaction, *yen* 4,276.64 was realized, leaving the balance claimed in the present case. Subsequently plaintiff asked defendant to pay the remainder *yen* 3,723.36. Mr. Klingen, however, refused to comply with the request. On May 23rd this year, plaintiff issued a formal request through the Yokohama Local Court. Mr. Klingen lodged in the same Court an objection.

Defendant's Counsel held that Mr. Klingen owed no money to Mr. Geerts. Referring to the land and buildings sold by auction, Counsel said that the property was offered by Mr. Klingen to Mr. Geerts as a guarantee for a certain monetary transaction, but not for the debt of eight thousand *yen* mentioned by plaintiff's counsel.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced evidence consisting of the contract between the parties regarding the transaction and various other documents. Counsel contended that there was no doubt that defendant owed eight thousand *yen* to plaintiff, and had offered as security the property.

Defendant's counsel stated that in the lower court he lodged an objection, but the objection was not sustained. As a result, the property was sold through the bailiff belonging to the court. Counsel said that there was no clear explanation in any of the documents of any loan of eight thousand *yen*. Doubtless the documents were not all connected with the case outlined by plaintiff's Counsel.

The Court decided to deliver judgment on Sept 19th.

FUNERAL OF MR. H. C. LITCHFIELD.

The last sad offices of the Church of England were performed over the remains of the late Mr. H. C. Litchfield on Friday afternoon. Seldom has a larger cortège been seen in Yokohama, the big concourse testifying to the high esteem in which the deceased had been held. In the mournful procession walked nearly all the prominent foreign residents of Yokohama, many official Japanese and representatives of the numerous commercial institutions and clubs with which Mr. Litchfield had been so long connected. The Rev. H. B. Walton officiated at the grave side, no religious ceremony taking place at the house, and everything was conducted in the quiet, unostentatious manner which accorded so well with the character of the fine old English gentleman who now takes his last long sleep in the land where he was loved so well.

The latest theory of science is that the world consists of a ball of nickel-iron surrounded by a story crust, the stony materials having separated from the metallic mass like slag formed on a ball of solidifying iron in a puddling furnace.

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DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. C. L. ANDERSON.

There does not seem to be much room for doubt as to the fate of Mr. C. L. Anderson, whose disappearance from Yokohama on Tuesday forenoon caused much anxiety to his friends. The *Kobe Herald* of Friday said:

"A British first-class passenger, named C. L. Anderson, on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Riojun Maru*, which left Yokohama on the afternoon of the 10th instant for Kobe, was missed from the ship during the voyage to this port. On the morning of the 11th an attendant entered Mr. Anderson's cabin to inform him that breakfast was ready, but found that he was not there. A search through the vessel was made without result, and it was ascertained that the missing gentleman had last been seen at about 9 o'clock on the previous evening, when he was lying on a chair on deck. No particular attention was attracted by this circumstance, as many of the passengers were on deck on account of the heat. Earlier in the evening Mr. Anderson had complained of seasickness, declining to go to dinner for that reason. On an examination being made of his effects nothing was found beyond a 'topee,' a five *sen* piece, and a document. He had not manifested any signs of mental derangement while on board, but appeared to be somewhat depressed. Mr. Anderson boarded the vessel shortly before the anchor was weighed, and had not booked a passage on shore."

It is now practically established that Mr. Anderson must have gone straight from his office to the ship. There is absolutely no clue to the cause of the occurrence. The missing gentleman was quiet and greatly liked by all who had come in contact with him. A native of Scotland, he was about 25 years of age and joined the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. some five years ago. He was only transferred from Shanghai to Yokohama in August a year ago. While the evidence, chiefly the manner of his leaving Yokohama, would seem to favour the conclusion that he committed suicide while in a state of unsound mind it is still open to suppose that he fell overboard accidentally, for a passenger may easily go overboard during the night without any one becoming aware of the accident. A person thoughtless enough to sit on the rail in order to catch the breeze might overbalance himself and once over the side his case would be hopeless.

BASEBALL.

The setting in of cool weather, combined with conscientious practice games, has worked a revolution in the baseball team of the Y.C. & A.C., and on Saturday they scored a meritorious victory over the U. S. S. *Chattanooga* by five runs to nothing. True the visitors have had no practice recently, but the game put up by the home side was excellent. Frey pitched capitally and was supported well, every man justifying his position, and only four errors went down on the sheet against them, two to Miller and one each to Walker and Thompson. Bernheim, McSpadden and Courtman were the stars in the visiting aggregation. Summary:—

Y.C. AND A.C.

	A.B.	B.H.	R.	E.
Walker, 3 b.	5	1	1	1
McChesney, 2 b. (Capt.)	5	0	0	0
Becker, s.s.	5	0	1	0
Atkinson, 1 b.	5	1	1	0
Kellogg, l.f.	4	3	0	0
Benedict, c.f.	4	0	0	0
Frey, p.	4	1	1	0
Miller, c.	4	1	0	2
Thompson, r.f.	4	0	1	1
Total	—	7	5	4

U.S.S. CHATTANOOGA.

	AB.	BH.	R.	E.
Pyatt, s.s.	4	0	0	0
Kessler, c.	4	0	0	1
Dermody, 3b.	4	0	0	2
Albers, l.f.	4	0	0	0
McSpadden, c.f.	4	0	0	1
Colter, p.	3	0	0	0
Bernheim, 2b. (Capt.)	3	0	0	2
Courtmanch, l.f.	3	0	0	0
Brady, 1b.	3	2	0	1
Total	—	3	0	7

Bases on balls, off Frey—one; off Colter—one. Struck out, by Frey—thirteen; by Colter—four. Hit by pitcher—Pyatt, Becker. Umpire—Blake, Y. C. & A. C. Scorer, Jenks, Y. C. & A. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that Marquis Ito, Resident-General, will leave Tokyo about Sept. 25th for Seoul.

Two coolies, Y. Numata (27) and S. Ito (20), were killed by a train at Kanagawa on Sept 14th while passing the railway crossing.

Typhus and dysentery are prevalent in the Fifteenth Division at Narashino. Since June 110 cases have occurred and thirteen of them were fatal.

As the tea season is about closed, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's American liners will not call at Kelung after Sept 18th or at Shimidzu, Shidzuoka, after Sept 29th.

It is reported by Tokyo papers that U. Kokolff, Russian Minister for Finance, will shortly leave for Manchuria and China to investigate financial conditions there.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kumamoto Maru* (1993 gross tons) now on the service between Yokohama and Kobe, will be sold by tender at Yokohama on Sept. 27th.

The Governor of Tokushima prefecture reports that at 10.20 a.m. on Sept. 13th, a conflagration occurred in the village of Tachibana. A hundred and ten buildings were burned down.

The Chinese gun-boat *Kiang'i* was launched on Sept. 18th at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe. The ceremony was conducted in the presence of the Chinese Consul and many Japanese.

An Otaru (Hokkaido) telegram says that on the night of Sept. 15th, fire occurred in South Hama cho, burning down twelve warehouses. The damage is estimated at two hundred thousand *yen*.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the report of the World's Student Christian Federation held in Tokyo April 3rd—7th in the present year, the proceedings at which were reported in our columns at the time.

Two small girls in an American country school were comparing progress in catechism study. "I've got to original sin," said one. "How far have you got?" "Me? Oh, I'm way beyond redemption," said the other.

F. W. Kennedy, proprietor of a restaurant, at No. 106, Yokohama, has been punished by the Kaga-cho police with a fine of *sen* 50 on a charge of having infringed the regulations regarding employees of hotels and restaurant.

A gambler, S. Suganuma (24), on the night of Sept. 17th, attacked another gambler named T. Ibisawa (50), at Meguro, Tokyo, inflicting fatal injuries with a short sword. The victim died an hour later. The murderer gave himself up to the Shinagawa police.

The *Hochi* says that Great Britain and Russia have decided not to publish the *entente* which was concluded on Aug. 30th. As Japan has special friendly relations with these Powers, a copy of the agreement, however, was recently sent to her by the high contracting parties.

During August, the Osaka Mint purchased 198 *kwanme* of gold. During the same period, silver coins struck were: 50 *sen*, *yen* 285,000 and 10 *sen*, *yen* 578,000. The gold and silver coins issued were: 20 *yen* gold, *yen* 659,780; 50 *sen* silver, *yen* 320,000; and 10 *sen* silver, *yen* 470,000.

According to a telegram from Mr. Iwasaki, Consul-General in Sydney, Sir John Forrest, Minister for Finance of the Australian Commonwealth, resigned on Aug. 50th. Later the following alterations were made in the organization of the Cabinet: Sir William Lyne, Minister for Trade and Customs, was appointed Minister for the Treasury; Mr. Austin Chapman, Postmaster General, to be Minister for Trade and Customs; and Mr. Samuel Morgan, honorary Minister of State without portfolio, to be Postmaster General.

Mr. K. Arai, Director of the Bureau of Accountants in the Department of Finance, having been recently made Vice-Minister of Finance at Seoul, Mr. K. Hashimoto, Director of the Bureau of Loan Consolidation, has been appointed to the vacancy. Mr. T. Tsukata, Councillor, succeeded the latter.

On Wednesday, Sept. 18th, the Chilean National Holiday was celebrated by a reception at the Chilean Consulate. Governor Sufu and Mayor Mitsuhashi were present, being, with other prominent Japanese, civil and official, received by the Consul-General, Mr. A. Viel, and the Vice-Consul, Mr. C. V. Sale.

News has reached Boston, Lincolnshire, of the death at sea of Capt. T. England Parker, the oldest shipmaster afloat. Capt. Parker in November last completed his fiftieth year of continuous command. He sailed from Liverpool early this year in command of the four-masted barque *Holt Hill*, and the cable announcing his death at sea is from Victoria, British Columbia.

There is general unrest among the remnant of the various military corps which still render ornamental service in the Vatican. The Noble Guard are at the forefront of the movement because the frugal mind of Pius X. has cut off all sumptuary privileges, and has decreed that henceforward all its members must serve gratis and keep themselves. In the Palatine Guard and the pontifical gendarmery it is the same.

Two hundred and thirty-eight fishermen and sendoes have been arrested at Matsuzaki and Shimoda in Idzu peninsula. It is said that when the fire occurred on the German steamer *Wik*, on Sept 15th, off Matsudzaki, the defendants gave assistance to the crew in putting out the flames, and at the same time stole many articles and much cargo from the steamer. On Sept 18th, the accused were removed to the Shidzuoka Local Court.

Mr. Philip W. Sergeant, the author of "The Courtships of Catherine the Great," and formerly editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, is publishing with Mr. Werner Laurie "The Last Empress of the French," being the Life of the Empress Eugénie, wife of Napoleon III. The signs have been evident of late of a reawakening of interest in the Imperial exile who has made England her home for the past thirty-five years. The present work is an attempt to deal with the now venerable lady essentially as a human being who has lived a long and stirring life amid the most varying fortunes, always preserving her own fascinating individuality from the days of her childhood down to an age to which few Empresses, even in the quietest surroundings, are wont to attain.

With reference to the report reproduced a few days ago as to an accident having befallen a Kobe resident in the neighbourhood of Nikko, the *Kobe Herald* has ascertained beyond all possibility of doubt that the gentleman referred to is Mr. W. E. Schmidt, Agent of the Union Insurance Company of Canton, Ltd. Mr. Schmidt, in company with Mr. Phipps, of H.B.M.'s Consulate at Kobe and two others, was at Yumoto on the 2nd inst., having walked over from Nikko. The party went on beyond the village to a hot spring, and were looking at the locality when the accident occurred. The party approached the spring—about a yard in diameter, with some planks over it—and were admiring the scenery, when Mr. Schmidt, to obtain a fuller view of a peak, stepped on one of the planks covering the spring. Unfortunately it gave way and Mr. Schmidt fell into the almost boiling water. His companions at once helped him out, but not before he had been badly scalded. They obtained a *kago* for him and conveyed him to Chusenji and ultimately to Nikko, where his

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burns were attended to. Mr. Schmidt is now in Hospital in Yokohama, and the latest advices give good news of his condition, the fever having been perceptibly reduced. He is expected to be about again within ten days.

The cricket world is provided with a new sensation in the definite refusals of George Hirst, of Yorkshire, and Tyldesley, of Lancashire, and Lilley, of Warwickshire, to accompany the M.C.C. team to Australia, especially as this action of the three Northern professionals will in all likelihood find an equally famous player in Hayward, of Surrey, also declining to go. The reasons given in all four cases are business interests in England. Without these famous names no English eleven can hope to represent English cricket adequately against a most powerful Australian eleven. So far England waits reinforcements to accompany the following eight certainties and one probable:—A. O. Jones (captain), K. L. Hutchings, P. Perrin (probable), Braund, Rhodes, Blythe, Fielder, Barnes, and Humphries.

"Those who know the City of London," says a writer in *Cassell's Saturday Journal*, "have probably at times been puzzled by the curious names borne by some of the localities. An antiquary thus explained a few of these:—"St. Margaret Pattens" has no reference to footwear. The "pattens," were the patines, or plates used for the consecrated bread. "St. Mary Woolnoth" took its name from the wool market which once stood near it, "noth" being the old form of "nigh." "St. Mary Axe," popularly pronounced "Simmery Axe," gained its name from the fact that a house with the sign of an axe once stood in the street. "Crutched Friars" does not, as one might suppose, refer to crippled monks. It merely commemorates the cross worn by an order of friars who were known as "crossed" friars—"crossed" in course of time becoming "crutched." Threadneedlestreet was originally Three Needlestreet, from a house bearing the sign of the "Three Needles." Bread street was once the only street where bread was sold, while Fridaystreet was the resort of fishmongers who provided the Friday diet of our pious ancestors.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

State census reports show that 22,000 heads of families have been lost to the state of Iowa in the past four years. It is estimated that 20,000 of this number moved to Canada, the larger portion going to Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The naval trial board has officially examined the new cruiser *Washington* and has found her to be in fine shape. The cruiser made 21.36 knots when put to the test off Cape May. This was faster than her sister ship, the *Tennessee*. All of the guns also were tested. Not a bolt strained when the heavy charges were fired.

Mr. Haldane, the British Secretary for War, confirms the report that an order for 100,000 sets of horseshoes has been placed in the United States. He adds that in the interests of the economical administration of the army he cannot disregard sources of supply which are satisfactory both as regards prices and efficiency.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has given up all hope of leaving his Princeton, N. J., home for his customary summer vacation in New Hampshire because of the state of his health. Mr. Cleveland has been troubled with attacks of acute indigestion for a number of years, each more severe than the one previous. The present attack came as he was about to leave for his summer home. Mr. Cleveland now denies himself to visitors.

In compliance with a request from the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the bureau of American ethnology, has been directed by the acting secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to undertake the work of excavation, preservation and repairs to the cliff dwellings and other prehistoric ruins in the Mesa Verde National Park, Colo. The Mesa Verde National Park was created by an act of Congress approved June 29, 1906. It is on the border of the Montezuma Valley, just south of the ancient Montezuma road, and contains some of the best preserved relics of the prehistoric cliff dwellers in the country.

The itinerary of Secretary of War Taft, after leaving Seattle is as follows: Leave Seattle (ship *Minnesota*), Sept. 10; due Yokohama, Sept. 25; Kobe, Sept. 29; Nagasaki, Oct. 4; Shanghai, Oct. 6; Hongkong, Oct. 11; to arrive at Manila (via *McClellan*) Oct. 14. Returning: Leave Manila Nov. 4; arrive Vladivostock, Nov. 12; leave Vladivostock, Nov. 15; arrive Irkutsk, Nov. 16; Moscow, (stop two days), Nov. 23; St. Petersburg (stop two days), Nov. 26; Berlin (stop two days), Nov. 29; take steamer at Bremen, Hamburg or Cherbourg, according to best connections.

Information has reached New York from Rome that Pope Pius X. has bestowed the title of Countess on Mrs. Thos. E. Ryan, wife of the well known financier, in recognition of her charities and gifts to the church. The title, it is understood, was bestowed last December, but the fact did not become publicly known until now. Mrs. Ryan's gifts to the church and to charity, it is stated, ran into millions. The bestowal of this title is not the first favour she has received from the Vatican. Pope Leo XIII. granted her the dispensation of having a travelling chapel. This is installed in her private car, the Pere Marquette, and is the only one of its kind in America. The only other one in the world belongs to the Queen Dowager of Spain.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller is having more trouble in collecting $73.95 from the United States government for his travelling expenses and witness fees in the recent hearing in the federal court before Judge Landis. In making application for the amount due him, Mr. Rockefeller declared that he had travelled 1,149 miles to attend the session of court. He did not say, however, whether he came from Pittsfield, Mass., or Cleveland, Ohio. The government is therefore holding the money until it receives official information as to where Mr. Rockefeller started from when he came to court. Actually, United States Marshal Hoy knows that the claimant came from Pittsfield, but, officially, he does not know, and Mr. Rockefeller will not get his money until the marshal obtains the official information he is seeking.

The supreme court of California on August 10th in an opinion written by Chief Justice Beatty, decided that Mayor E. N. Taylor, of San Francisco, is legally entitled to hold office to which he was elected by the board of supervisors. The court directs the auditor and treasurer to recognize the signature of Mayor Taylor on the warrants for the payment of money from the city treasury and fully establishes that the appointment of Taylor as mayor was legal. It disposes of the claim of former Mayor Schmitz that his conviction and imprisonment for felony did not forfeit his tenure of office and removes the last vestige of doubt that the supervisors have the right to remove a convicted mayor and place a citizen in his stead. The decision of the court was unanimous and was signed by all the justices. It makes a most important victory for the graft prosecution and is a triumph for good government. The decision was rendered in a suit brought by Harry McKannay, secretary of Mayor Taylor, to compel the auditor to approve his salary demand, and to recognize the signature of Taylor as mayor.

If arrangements can be made for the reference of the Newfoundland fisheries dispute to The Hague Tribunal, it is quite probable that Canada will become a party to the same reference, as far as the coasts of Magdalen Islands and the Canadian Labrador are concerned, for on the latter the self-same difficulties arise as have led to friction with United States fishermen in Newfoundland waters. The interpretation of the treaty of 1818 as to the rights of United States fishermen on the coasts of the Magdalen Islands and Canadian Labrador, and as to the authority of the Canadian Government to establish rules and regulations for the preservation of these fisheries, binding upon fishermen of both countries would probably be acceptable to the Dominion Parliament, as they would obviate the risk of trouble that has already occurred between Americans and Newfoundland. The United States Senate, stubborn as it is, would hesitate before going the length of rejecting an award from The Hague on a matter of this kind, and perhaps, indeed, no better way could be found of clearing up the whole Atlantic fisheries question between Canada and the United States than an agreement to leave the interpretation of respective rights of Canadian and American fishermen on the coasts of the maritime provinces to the adjudication of The Hague.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. DE FOREST'S LECTURE ON "HOW TO BRING EAST AND WEST TOGETHER."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the concluding paragraph of a lecture recently given in America by the Rev. John H. De Forest, and reported in your journal of the 10th inst. he says:—

"There is but one organization on earth that speaks with unwavering confidence of the coming together of the East and West in one great Brotherhood of man. This is the Church of Christ, with its army of missionaries who have learnt the languages of the East, and lived in the homes of the people there. And to do this great work we must organize on large lines and work together, regardless of creeds, realizing that there is One God."

When will nine-tenths of the world cease to be led away by such platitudes as these? Mere words, which are not only meaningless, but which can be disproved by all the facts of history! For Dr. De Forest would have us infer that when East has been brought under the same belief as West with regard to "One God" the Brotherhood of Man will be attained, and as a natural consequence national wars must cease. How does the world's history of the last hundred years, *i.e.* from 1807 to 1907, agree with this theory? Can the bloodiest wars that have taken place between "Many God" nations, as those of the native Princes of India, the native Kings of Africa, the many chiefs of the South Sea Islands, etc., etc., compare for a moment with the terrible battles waged during the same period between the "One God" nations of the earth? Napoleon's latest wars with Austria and Russia, the Spanish Peninsular war, Waterloo, the Franco-Prussian war, the American Civil war, the first and last Boer wars, and the Cuban and Philippine wars, were all waged between nations which for centuries had believed (or professed to believe) in "One God"—with only certain creedal differences—while between "One God" nations and others have been those of the British in New Zealand, in India, Burmah, China, Zululand, and the latest Russo-Japan war, the histories of none of which redound much to the credit of the "One God" nations so far as the "Brotherhood of Man" is concerned, unless on the assumption that "Brotherhood" has too often meant grasping selfishness attempting to prove that "might is right."

It is time the world outgrew such nonsense as that of the "Brotherhood of man under one God," becoming a means to the realization of universal peace, and regarded these matters as all "One God" nations always have done and always will do when international differences arise—from the point of self-interest and national expediency or self-defence only—without any reference to the question of "one" God or "many" Gods. And unless I am much mistaken, I think both the Japanese and Chinese (whom I imagine Dr. De Forest had in his mind when speaking of the "East") are quite shrewd enough to view the subject from the same point as

Yours, etc., "COMMON SENSE."

September 11th, 1907.

AN APPEAL.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Among the numerous victims of the Hakodate fire there are few who so greatly deserve the sympathy of your many readers as the forty orphans of the Free School of the Sisters of St. Paul in Motomachi. Every one arriving at Hakodate could see this fine establishment standing on the hill. The work of education carried on there, well appreciated for the rest, was a homage to the sentiments of the noblest solidarity.

The conflagration destroyed the whole.

Apart from the pupils now without a school there are the orphans without shelter. It will easily be understood what the asylum and maintenance of

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these dear children cost, after a fire such that everything became the prey of the flames except life and hope. There remain only ruins in Motomachi. Dispersed here and there, orphans and teachers await a provisionary shelter.

I doubt not that many of your readers will be willing to come to their aid.

I enclose my card, and with expressions of respectful consideration, remain

Your servant.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONER IN CHARGE.
(Himself a victim.)

[We shall be glad to receive, acknowledge and forward subscriptions to this most worthy charity.—Ed. *J. M.*]

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Cher Monsieur Le Directeur,—Parmi les nombreuses victimes de l'incendie, il en est peu qui meritent autant la sympathis de vos nombreux lecteurs comme des quarants orphelines, de l'ecole libre des Sœurs de St. Paul à Motomachi.

Tout le monde en arrivant a Hakodaté pouvait voir ce bel établissement se dresser sur la colline. L'œuvre d'éducation qui s'y accomplissait, bien appréciee du reste, était un hommage aux sentiments de la plus noble solidàrite. L'incendie a tout détient.

En dehors des élèves sans école, il y a les orphelines sans abri.

On comprendra aisément ce que coute l'asile et l'entretien de ces chers enfants, apre un pariel incendie où sauf la viz et l'espérance tout est devenu la proie des flammes.

Il si ya encore que des ruins à Motomachi. Dispersées za et li orphelines et maitusses attendent un obri provisoire.

Je ne doute pas que beaucoup de vos lecteurs ne veuillent leur venir sy aide.

En cirsérant ma carte je vous pué do croire. Mousieur à ma respectnevse considération.

Le Missionnaire Catholique en Charge-
Victime Linomme.
Kaméda Aza Tenshudo, HAKODATE.

DR. MACKAY'S CRITICISM OF JAPANESE IN KOREA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I have read with great interest your leading article in last Friday's *Japan Daily Mail*, and find that your opinion and mine coincide. I saw Dr. Mackay in August at Petaiho, in China, where I found everywhere the European feeling very anti-Japanese, from Manchuria to Shanghai; and on very similar grounds to those described in your article. It was in vain that I protested that such conduct could not be with official consent, but must be that of the hooligan classes among the emigrants. Dr. Mackay's special mission seemed to be to stir up this feeling of antagonism among the missionaries; and I was personally approached by some of the latter to go to Korea and investigate the barbarous conduct of the Japanese as testified and sworn to by Dr. Mackay. I said that if this gentleman would put down any accusations in black and white which he could prove, and would further guarantee their accuracy by his own signature, etc., etc., I would have great pleasure in laying his statements before the highest authorities immediately on my arrival in Japan. Would you believe it? I had the greatest possible difficulty in squeezing the enclosed very trumpery statement out of the worthy Don Quixote, and even his signature had to be supplemented by another person as to his position, and then *Toronto* was omitted!! There was so much "fencing" on his own and missionary friends' part, because they feared names would damage "the cause;" and I only obtained the signature because I flatly refused to present any anonymous statement.

But having now shown this to certain Japanese here, they beg me to send it on to you as an illustration of the accusations made against their national conduct.

I am intensely grieved about it because I know the deep and *growing* anti-Japanese feeling in China amongst missionaries and others, and also know how very unjust it is; and I am so glad that you are doing what you can to vindicate them. I believe the rulers are animated by as high—or even higher—feelings as our own are at home.

Yours faithfully, E. A. GORDON.
Member of the Japan Society.
September 18th, 1907. London.

[Enclosure.]

Petaiho, 1st August, 1907.

Mrs. Gordon.

Dear Madame,—In accordance with your request I state on paper the incident I repeated to you verbally, as a specimen of the treatment now being received by Koreans at the hands of the Japanese. May I say that this story was given me by a leading Korean—one of the sufferers, who called upon me when in Wonsan, hoping to get sympathy at least, if not helpful advice. My memory may not be perfectly accurate in some of the details, but the story is substantially as follows. The Japanese Consul sent to the villagers and said "We want your field and hill lands; you must give us deeds, and for sos much (I think 1,700 *yen*) and if you do not give them up we will arrest you and put you in jail." The poor villagers were frightened and did sign away the property upon which they were only tenants, and which, of course, they had no right to do. When the proprietors heard of this they came to the Consul and remonstrated and said, "If you need this property for military purposes we will ask nothing for it until the war is over, but it belongs to us, and the price offered is no adequate estimate of its value." The Consul said, "That will do; we want it for military purposes until after the war; you will give us a writing to that effect." They agreed and went home and prepared a document granting temporary possession. When they brought it to the Consul he treated them haughtily and said he had no use for such a document, the deeds in his hands were sufficient. When they attempted to remonstrate further, he said he was a busy man and had no time to speak to them, and so they were summarily dismissed. I learned from other sources as well as from my Korean interviewer that a moderate estimate of the value of the property in question at that date would be 45,000 *yen*, and it has grown in value since that time. A new Japanese Consul is now in office and they called on him to see whether or not justice could be secured; he asked them to prepare a document stating the case fully and that he would consider it. That was the state of development when the gentleman called on me about the end of June, and asked what I thought they should do. My advice was that they prepare the memorial, do everything honourably and legally, so that whatever the Japanese did they might not be blamed.

That is the story so far as I have knowledge of it. Whether justice was done or not I do not know. I would be more hopeful were it not that I hear of so many parallel cases in different parts of Korea.

The story of the salt flats at Ham-Heung was given me by another Korean gentleman who called upon me and quietly asked "Is this western civilization?" He knew that I was a British subject, and that Britain is in alliance with Japan. I was for once ashamed of my country, in so far as Britain can be responsible for such conduct. May I add that this is the greatest disappointment I have met since I left Canada. During the war I was an ardent sympathiser with Japan. I prayed for her success in battle, because I thought her triumph would mean the dawn of righteous administration in the East. When in Egypt I saw, and was proud to see, what Great Britain did there and felt, "this is what Japan will help to establish in Korea and the East, a reign of justice and enlightenment and prosperity." I have travelled through Korea, east and west, and through Manchuria, and everywhere it is the same—injustice, oppression, immorality. But I cannot go into details. I return to Canada a disappointed man. I must speak out, no honourable man can be silent in the face of such misconduct. What an opportunity Japan has had! Has any nation ever enjoyed so fully the confidence and affection of the western world as she did at the end of the war? She is throwing it away and adopting a course that is rapidly winning for herself universal reprobation.

I am, Yours faithfully, R. P. MACKAY.
Secretary of Canadian Presbyterian
Board of Foreign Missions.

LAUNCH OF THE "TENYO MARU."

In beautiful weather the *Tenyo Maru*, Japan's newest and greatest liner, was successfully launched from the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard's slips at Tategami on Sept. 14th, says the *Nagasaki Press*. Considerably over one thousand invitations to witness the launch had been issued by the Company, and nearly that number of guests were present in addition to which practically the whole of the employees of the yard were as near the new vessel as they could possibly get. The hill at the rear of the shipyard was crowded with persons and the Nagasaki school-children were marched to Kozome and its vicinity, from whence a good view of the ship entering the water could be obtained.

The guests present included Governor and Madame Arakawa, Mayor Kitagawa, Rear-Admiral Taketomi (of the Navy Department, Tokyo) and a number of naval officers from Sasebo, the foreign Consuls, and a large number of Japanese and foreign residents including many ladies. Mr. S. Asano (President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha), Mrs. Asano, and Mr. Shiraishi (General Manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha), came from Tokyo to attend the ceremony. The steamship company's local agents, Messrs. Holme, Ringer and Co., were represented by Mr. J. H. Wallace. Mr. U. Shoda, of the Mitsu Bishi Company's Tokyo office, was also present.

Punctually at 11.30 a.m., Mr. H. Maruta (General Manager of the Dockyard) requested Mrs. Asano to cut the electric wire and release the vessel. For a few minutes the suspense was broken only by the noise of the workmen as they laboured to assist the movement of the gigantic hull, then a tremendous shout of *Banzai* was given by the immediate spectators as the vessel was seen to commence gliding down the ways and was re-echoed with greater volume by the people on the hillside and doubtless by the children on the Nagasaki shore. As soon as she entered the water the ships and launches in harbour blew their syrens and swelled the noise. The *Oura Maru* was in waiting, a towline was speedily made fast, and the *Tenyo Maru* was taken to Akunoura where she will be engined.

This vessel was the first laid down of three sister ships ordered by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company). She has various distinctions, among them that of being the largest merchant steamer ever launched in Japan or in fact in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The turbine system of propulsion has been adopted and she will be the first trans-Pacific turbine liner as well as the first vessel to be built in Japan and adapted for the system. When completed, with her speed of 19 knots and superior accommodation, she will compare favourably with first-class Atlantic liners and be without a rival on the Pacific until her sister ships are in service.

The vessel's keel was laid down in November, 1905, so that she was twenty-two months on the stocks. Considerable delay in the arrival of the raw material from England prevented the builders from making record progress with the construction. The double bottom was completed in September, 1906, and the frame erection in December. About twice the quantity of steel has been worked into the *Tenyo Maru* of that in the N.Y.K. *Tango Maru* which has hitherto had the distinction of being the largest product of Japanese shipbuilding enterprise, and was likewise built at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works. Much of the success attained by the Mitsu Bishi Company has been due to the acquisition of only the most advanced and scientific machinery. An innovation in the construction of the *Tenyo Maru* has been a hydraulic rivetter. The stern of the vessel is built on most graceful lines, the adoption of the turbine having greatly affected the shape. There are three propellers, of manganese bronze, but they are so small in comparison with those of ordinary steamers that one wonders how it is possible for the huge vessel to be propelled by them at even a moderate speed; they are expected to make 250 revolutions a minute, however, whereas 90 per minute is considered rapid with the ordinary type. The stern frame is of heavy cast steel and of an improved shape. The balancing rudder is also of heavy cast steel. An idea of the tremendous advance in size over the previous biggest vessel may be gathered from the fact that the launching weight of the *Tenyo Maru* was 8,200 tons, whereas that of the *Tango Maru* was only 4,473 tons. Now that she has been launched, the engines—Parson's steam turbine—will be placed in the ship with all possible speed. All the auxiliary engines, condensing plant, etc., have been made at the Engine Works. The cabins, etc., have all been prepared in the carpenter's shop and can be built into the ship without further delay. All the woodwork is put together in the shop so that there shall be no question of error when it is being placed in position and the work of completing for sea can be carried out with celerity. The decorative features of the lounge, library, smoking room, saloon, etc., have been designed by Dr. Tsukamoto and are now being carried into effect by special skilled artisans. A well known Kyoto expert, Mr. Kawashima, has been entrusted with the art upholstery work under special instructions from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. There will be 78 first-class cabins, with 238 berths, and 12 intermediate cabins with 48 berths. Accommodation is also provided for 791 steerage and 1,260 Chinese steerage passengers. Her crew will consist of 238 officers and men. Special apartments on board the vessel will include a nursery, dark room for photographers, barber's shop, laundry, and hospital; the latter is to be fitted with special beds for patients in a critical condition. Disinfecting and fire extinguishing apparatus will be installed.

The *Tenyo Maru* has been built with a view to being employed as a cruiser—commerce destroyer—during war time. She will be fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus and will thus be able to communicate with shore stations or other vessels similarly equipped.

The dimensions, etc., are as follows:—

Length between perpendiculars	550 feet.
Breadth moulded	63 "
Depth moulded (to upper deck)	38 ft. 6 in.
Shelter deck above upper deck.....	8 feet.
Promenade deck above shelter deck .	9 "
Boat deck above promenade deck ...	9 "
Gross tonnage.....	13,500 tons.
Speed	19 knots.
Horse power	16,850

The vessel has been built under Lloyds's survey and to *Teishinsho* (Communications Department) requirements.

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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE ST. LEGER.

London, Sept. 12.

The result of the St. Leger is as follows: Woolwinder, 2 Baltinglass, 3 Acclaim. The betting was 11 to 10 against Woolwinder, 100 to 8 against Baltinglass, and 8 to 1 against Acclaim.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTIONS.

The Russo-Japanese treaties have been published in St. Petersburg.

ADMIRAL IJUIN IN AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has received Admiral Ijuin and his officers.

THE VANCOUVER SITUATION.

The combined Japanese and Chinese organization at Vancouver has made overtures to the Hindus to join in a general industrial strike. The Hindus declined to join on the ground that the are British subjects.

THE GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Later.

The German army manœuvres have concluded. There is a divergence of opinion as to the operations especially as to fighting at short range in close formation. Extraordinary cavalry charges were made.

A DISTINGUISHED INVALID.

King Alfonso has been operated on for adenoids.

FRENCH WAR BALLOON AT CASABLANCA.

A French war balloon has ascended at Casablanca and reconnoitred the Arab position.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE TSAR'S YACHT.

London, September 13.

The Russian Imperial family have been safely transferred to the cruiser *Asid*. The public in St. Petersburg are ignorant of the accident. There is nothing about it in the morning papers.

VANCOUVER EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

The latest news from Vancouver is that the excitement is subsiding. The steamer *Monteagle* has arrived with 901 Hindus and 26 Chinese and Japanese.

Mr. Ishii, the Japanese Emigration Commissioner, says that according to a cablegram from Tokyo, Japan will not make an international incident of this affair, but will demand an indemnity for individual Japanese.

BRITISH MILITARY BALLOON.

London, Sept. 13.

The *Daily Mail* states that the British military authorities have established a station among the remote Athole mountains of Scotland, where experiments with a new æroplane are being conducted with the strictest secresy.

PROFESSIONAL CRICKETERS FOR INDIA.

The Sussex professionals, Messrs. Vine and Cox, are going to India to coach Prince Ranjitsinghi's cricket team.

THE "LUSITANIA'S" MAIDEN TRIP.

Later.

Unprecedented interest is being taken in the voyage of the new Cunarder *Lusitania* on both sides of the Atlantic. Scores of Marconigrams are published showing the daily progress made. It is expected that she will smash the Queenstown-Sandy Hook record. Extraordinary preparations are being made to welcome her in New York.

DONCASTER CUP.

London, September 14.

The following is the result of the Doncaster Cup:—

Velocity 1
Bridge of Canny 2
White Knight 3

THE RACE QUESTION ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Times prints a telegram from its correspondent in New York which says that all Japanese and Chinese at Bellingham have been warned to leave immediately.

Japanese working in the canneries have armed themselves and declare that they will resist any attempt to expel them.

Japanese and Chinese are arming in Seattle, where the anti-Oriental League intends to hold a grand international demonstration.

The R. M. S. *Monteagle* proceeded from Vancouver to Victoria where her Japanese passengers were landed. She then returned to Vancouver to land the Hindus, but the steamship officials, owing to the enormous crowds which had gathered, ordered the Hindus back to the ship.

TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

London, September 14.

The alleged increasing disaffection among the Zulus is causing concern to the residents of Natal.

THE "LUSITANIA'S" TRIP.

The new Cunard turbiner *Lusitania* arrived at New York in 5 days 54 minutes. She was twice delayed by fog. Her average speed was 23.01 knots per hour, beating all westward maiden voyage records, but her average speed is below the records of the *Deutschland* and the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*.

RIOTERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Later.

Nineteen of the Vancouver rioters have been committed for trial.

ADMIRAL IJUIN AT TRIESTE.

Admiral Ijuin gave a brilliant reception on board the *Tsukuba* at Trieste.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The Royal Irish Yacht Club have challenged for the America's Cup on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton, the matches to take place in September, 1908.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE TSAR'S YACHT.

The St. Petersburg press attacks the naval administration in connection with the stranding of the *Standart*, the *Slavo* declaring that the incident is worse than the defeat at Tsushima, and stigmatizes the ignorance of home waters as criminal.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN CANADA.

London, September 14.

The Dominion Labour Congress at Weinipeg will consider the Oriental labour question. Some delegates advocate a general strike in Canada in order to show the national antipathy to Japanese and Hindus landed at Vancouver unmolested. A hundred weaklings have been ordered to be deported.

THE CHALLENGE FOR THE "AMERICA" CUP.

London, September 16

Herreshoff has completed his preliminary designs for a ninety-footer to defend the *America* Cup. The extreme features of the former defenders have been abandoned.

MOROCCO.

The Sultan of Morocco has left Fez for Rabat, where he is expected on the 21st. It is reported that Mulai Hafid is also proceeding thither with thirty thousand followers. General Drude reports that he has prolonged the armistice of 24 hours at the request of the tribesmen, most of whom avow peace.

CRICKET.

London, September 16.

The cricket match between the Rest of England and Notts, played at the Oval, was drawn.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

The Governor of Akatui prison, in Siberia, on leave at home, was shot dead by a man named Pekoff, after an excited debate wherein it was stated that the last Duma had alleged the ill-treatment of politicals in Akatui prison.

CANADA AND THE JAPANESE.

Later.

Mr, Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, has left Ottawa for Vancouver to investi- the whole position of Oriental immigration.

Mr. Ishii has arrived in Ottawa and confers with the Government to-day.

RAILWAY SMASH.

The Quebec-Boston express collided with a goods train and 17 were killed and 40 injured.

KAISER HONOURS JAPANESE OFFICIAL.

London, September 17.

The Kaiser has conferred on Mr. Yashiro, of the Japanese Embassy, the special class of the Red Eagle.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

There have been 1663 cases of cholera in Astrakan since the outbreak and 849 deaths. The epidemic is increasing in Samara, Nijni Novgorod and elsewhere.

THE STRIKES IN EUROPE.

One thousand more English strike-breakers arrived at Hamburg to-day, but many others are growing tired of the continual confinement and are leaving the port. The strike has spread to Rottendam.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

London, September 17.

The important Chaonia tribe at Casablanca have accepted General Drude's conditions and propose to return on Thursday with chiefs of each tribe and district to arrange terms for general submission.

FIGHTING IN PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

The Portuguese of Angola, West Africa, had a fierce engagement with the natives at Cuamahas on Sunday. Many were killed and wounded.

CANADA AND JAPANESE EMIGRANTS.

Mr. Templeman, the Dominion Minister for Inland Revenue, speaking at Victoria, strongly advocated admitting to Canada only immigrants likely by assimilation and intermarriage to assist to build up a homogenous population.

DUTCH DEFEAT IN CELEBES.

News has reached Rotterdam that a force of Dutch troops was defeated at Mandhar, Celebes, on the 9th of September, with great losses. Reinforcements have been sent.

DRUDE'S CONDITIONS.

Later.

It is stated that General Drude's conditions include surrender of the tribesmen implicated in the massacre, the payment of an indemnity for the massacre and the sacking of Casablanca and the handing over of hostages as a guarantee of good faith.

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HOLLAND AND HER COLONIES.

Queen Wilhelmina, in opening Parliament, announced that serious efforts would be made to render the consolidation of authority in the Dutch Indies beneficial to the native population.

THE RACIAL QUESTION IN VANCOUVER.

London, September 18.

The Vancouver Asiatic Exclusion League threaten drastic measures unless the Dominion Government passes a relieving measure in respect to Asiatic immigration.

An international exclusionist convention will be held in Vancouver during October.

JAPAN'S CLAIMS.

The Japanese claims for compensation for the damage inflicted during the riots amount to £1,500 sterling. They have been sent to Ottawa.

INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

Later.

Twenty-nine balloons participated in an international balloon race at Brussels. The winner turned up in a German who covered 603 miles, landing at Bayonne; a Swiss was second with 563 miles; the Britishers, Huntingdon, 556 miles, and Rolle, 537 miles, were third and fourth.

CRICKET.

Prince Ranjitsinhji has engaged Lilley, the Warwickshire professional, as coach for his cricket team.

KAISER DECORATES RUSSIAN GENERALS.

Later.

The Kaiser has conferred five decorations on prominent Russian Generals. Kuropatkin received the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

It is reported from New York that in the Government action the Federal Court annuls the charter of the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey. The evidence showed an aggregate profit from 1899 to 1906 of £98,063,187 sterling, the dividends paid being £61,671,886.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

THE DISTURBANCES AT VANCOUVER.

San Francisco, September 1.

A plot to burn down all the Japanese buildings is being hatched in Vancouver. A quantity of cotton soaked in kerosene oil has been found at the entrance of the Japanese Christian church. Mr. K. Morikkawa, Japanese Consul, has asked the Mayor of Vancouver to take steps necessary to prevent the further outbreak of disturbances. The Mayor, consequently, asked Colonel Holmes, commanding the provincial militia, to despatch a force to the city.

All Japanese and Chinese employees have struck work. Many of the timber factories, etc., are unable to continue business, and steamers are unable to leave.

To-day, a steamer with five hundred Japanese, is expected to arrive at Vancouver. Probably trouble about them will take place with the mob. The Japanese and Chinese intend to burn down the whole city if the rioters attack them again.

VANCOUVER.

Ottawa, September 12.

The latest news is that the excitement is dying down in Vancouver. Many Asiatics have returned to work in the hotels. The Dominion Government is anxious to obtain a limit to Japanese immigration but it is hardly likely to make any overtures to Tokyo until the Canadian authorities are able to ensure ample protection for the Japanese.

Newspapers in New York in numerous articles talk about the impossibility of assimilating the Japanese and the gulf which exists between East and West, as well as the ineradicable racial prejudice which exists.

CASABLANCA.

Paris.

Peace negotiations at Casablanca with the Moorish tribes have met with fierce opposition. The French will advance and occupy Djeddert.

RUSSIAN REFORM.

The congress of Zemstovs has adopted a resolution tantamount to the indefinite postponement of local government reform.

THE RACIAL AFFAIR.

San Francisco, September 12.

The Japanese and Chinese residing at Bellingham in Washington State have received copies of an anonymous letter saying that they must leave the place at once, otherwise danger impends. The Japanese declare they will defend themselves with arms, and the Chinese are making preparations to leave the town. The managers of the various canning factories are saying that if the Asiatics go the salmon tinning industry must be abandoned.

The British steamer *Monteagle*, with a large number of Japanese, Chinese and Indians, arrived at Vancouver on the morning of September 12th. The Asiatic passengers all landed safely under guard of the police. The condition is generally quiet.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, left Vancouver on Sept. 12th for Ottawa.

San Francisco, September 13.

An anti-Japanese meeting will shortly be held at Vancouver. The police superintendent of the city says that he will not interfere with any peaceful meetings, but will take precautions to prevent the outbreak of trouble through the meetings. The Japanese who were employed by various families stopped work and are assembling in the Japanese quarter.

A SCHOOL AFFAIR IN CHICAGO.

The superintendent of a Chicago school has applied to the city educational authorities for permission to take three Japanese, two Irish, and one British, one Portuguese, and one Persian child into the school. The educational authorities are opposed to taking the grown-up Japanese into school with white children.

FIGHTING AT CASABLANCA.

London, Sept. 13.

At Casablanca the French troops attacked the Moors who were utterly routed despite the intrepidity of the Arabs. The camp and village of Teddert were captured and burnt. The French artillery and infantry showed great dash.

THE ANTI-ORIENTAL CRAZE.

New York papers report that all Japanese and Chinese are warned to leave Bellingham. The Japanese workers in the canneries are armed and declare that they will resist attempts at expulsion.

At Seattle Japanese and Chinese are arming and assembling within the Oriental quarter.

At Vancouver a mob is trying to prevent the landing of 900 Hindus from the steamer *Monteagle*. A subscription has been opened to send them by train to Ottawa

The labour unions have warned employers of Asiatics that they must replace them with whites, otherwise they threaten strikes and boycotts.

THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

Regarding the position of neutrals in naval warfare there is every indication that unanimity is unachievable on the subjects of neutral prizes, and the treatment of belligerent warships in neutral ports.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Referring to the Russo-Japanese convention, the *Slavo* regrets the cession of the Kwangchengtze collieries to Japan and thinks the conventions will be a blow to Russian trade and a natural outcome of defeat.

VANCOUVER.

London, September 14.

The situation in Vancouver is quieter. The Asiatics were landed unmolested and are amply supplied with money.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the *Suet* declares the Russo-Japanese conventions to be perfectly normal embodiments of the most-favoured-nation principle. The *Russ* considers them to be unduly favourable to Japan. Several journals bitterly denounce the naval administration, instancing the disgraceful grounding of the Tsar's yacht.

THE GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Telegrams from Berlin say that Colonel Gaedke, criticising the army manœuvres, declares that strategy was absent and that the tactics were ancient. Men were compelled to march extravagant distances; commanders failed to ensure uniform interdependent action on the part of the troops.

PERSIA.

From Teheran it is reported that the Russian Legation has warned the National Assembly that unless the disorders in the northern provinces are quelled it may be necessary for Russia to intervene in a military sense.

THE VANCOUVER AFFAIR.

San Francisco, September 14.

On Sept. 14th, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Government, will have an interview with Mr. K. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, at Ottawa. They will conduct negotiations as to limiting the number of Japanese coming into Columbia. It is said that the negotiations are regarded in San Francisco as a preliminary step to settle the question of Orientals in Western Canada.

The Canadian Government on Sept. 14th despatched a special commission to Columbia in order to investigate question with regard to Orientals, especially Indians.

The Mayor of Vancouver has telegraphed to the Premier of Canada that nine hundred Indians had arrived in the city. The new comers are in monetary difficulties and have no work. The Mayor asked the Premier whether the Indians might be assisted at the expense of the Federal Government. The Premier replied that the poorer immigrants should be sent back to their homes, but the central government would take steps after investigation.

It is reported from Seattle that Mr. Hisamidzu, Japanese Consul, and some journalists there have asked the police superintendent to stop the anti-Japanese meeting which is to be held shortly. The police superintendent replied that the request would not be acceded to and that the police would control the meeting so that there would be no damage to the Oriental quarters.

All the newspapers of San Francisco condemn the London *Times* with regard to the latter's comment that the disturbances at Vancouver are attributable to the instiga-

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tion of American agitators. The journals also oppose Count Okuma's views with regard to the trouble.

UNREST IN THE PACIFIC.

London, September 15.

It is reported from Sydney that there is considerable unrest in the Pacific, where the inhabitants of Takiti, the German possessions, and New Caledonia, under the influence of an acute industrial crisis, have petitioned for annexation by Great Britain.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

Telegrams from Paris state that seven anti-militarians have been charged with inciting troops to mutiny and murder, and have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION IN CANADA.

It is reported from Ottawa that the Minister of Internal Revenue has delivered an injudicious speech deprecating Asiatic immigration as tending to weaken the homogeneousness of the confederation.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, Sept. 16.

The Canadian Government will pay for the damage sustained by the Japanese through the recent disturbances. Fifty-six Japanese houses in all were damaged and the loss is estimated at over ten thousand *yen*. The actual amount of the Japanese claims has been considerably reduced by private instruction of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese claims consist of direct damage only and none of the indirect loss is included. The attitude adopted by the Japanese shows that they maintain friendliness towards the British Government.

Probably the Government will make the loss good, with which the Japanese are expected to be satisfied. It is said that after having repaired the damage, the Central Government will look for reimbursement to the city of Vancouver. The mayor, however, is reported to have declared that the city will not bear the burden and that the Federal Government is responsible for maintaining order in the city and the preventing of any trouble with its own police force thus protecting the foreigners residing there.

All the hotels of Vancouver have refused to accommodate or even to supply food to the Hindus who recently arrived there. The new comers are in a serious condition and have appealed to the mayor of the city, who, however, pays no attention to their requests.

A CHINESE REQUEST.

It is rumoured that the Chinese Government has asked the American Government for support against the aggressiveness of Japan, Great Britain, and France.

SUBMARINES.

Two new French submarines on Sept. 15th made a voyage of 222 nautical miles at a speed of 8 miles. It is regarded as a submarine record.

MR. TAFT'S CHANCES.

Popular belief as to the successful candidate in the forthcoming presidential election lies between Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes. It is generally hoped that Mr. Taft will be elected as President and Mr. Hughes as Vice-President. Recently five hundred and twenty senators and journalists belonging to the Republican party conducted a trial election. According to the result, 280 votes were given for Mr. Taft and 213 for Mr. Hughes.

THE INSTIGATION OF THE RIOT.

San Francisco, September 17.

The instigator of the late disturbances in Vancouver was Mr. Fuller (?) secretary of the anti-Japanese-Korean Society of Seattle. He has declared that unless the anti-Japanese affair assumes importance in the British dominions the American agitation for Japanese expulsion can not be successful, and that on this ground he engineered the trouble. Mr. Fuller is now at Seattle attending to the Japanese expulsion movement.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Thirty plague patients in all have died in San Francisco. Strict precautions are being taken by the sanitary authorities to prevent the spread of the disease. Most of the victims are Italians, and there are no Japanese among them.

THE HAGUE.

London, September 17.

There is some reason to hope that in the form which the Hague Tribunal proposals are now taking Japan may be able to accede to them.

Twenty-five States support the British proposals for the total abolition of the principle of contraband. The British have drawn up a draft convention whereby the States agree to abandon the principle, and will only exercise the right of search in order to establish the neutral character of vessels. America apparently tends to abandon the principle of conditional contraband.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE TREATY.

The Paris *Temps* strongly refutes the suggestion made by ex-Minister Baugin that the Franco-Japanese Treaty is regarded by the French negotiators as a bait for a policy of aggrandisement. China has no grounds for disquietude.

CASABLANCA.

The Arabs are negotiating peace with the French.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese and Russian issues have risen generally and close firm.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

Later.

It is reported from Ottawa that Mr. Ishii has conferred with the Premier, who expressed sincere regret for the Vancouver outrages, and intimated Canada's desire to effect an arrangement with Japan whereby immigration will be restricted to a moderate number yearly.

MR. MOTONO.

Diplomatists in St. Petersburg are much gratified at the honour conferred on Mr. Motono, who enjoys well-merited esteem.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

There has been a protracted debate with regard to the employment of submarine mines. Germany proposes to prohibit entirely for five years the employment of floating and anchored mines. Sir E. Satow declared that the conference ought to prohibit mines which can break loose from their moorings, and floating mines except during battle, and prohibit the employment of anchored mines to an area of ten miles from the coast. Mr. Tsuzuki said that if floating mines are entirely prohibited, the means of national strength would be materially altered. He favoured rather restriction in the employment of submarine mines.

(RECEIVED AT THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

Vienna, Sept. 12th, from Admiral Ijuin.

ADMIRAL IJUIN.

When our squadron arrived in this country the Minister of the Navy suspended the manœuvres and came to Trieste to meet us. He gave a banquet to our officers on the 5th and on the 11th we were granted audience, graciously addressed by the Emperor and granted high Orders. Thursday we lunched with the Minister of Marine and in the evening were banquetted at the Palace, being conveyed there and back in Imperial carriages. We also had a special carriage to take us to and from Vienna, and in Trieste we were warmly welcomed by all classes.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

Vancouver, Sept. 12th, from Mr. Consul Morikawa.

VANCOUVER.

The 11th passed quietly. Mr. Ishii left this morning for Ottawa.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF THE "TENYO MARU."

Nagasaki, Sept. 14.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's turbine liner *Tenyo Maru* was launched most successfully at 11.30 o'clock this morning from the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki in the presence of a thousand guests. The hillsides were lined with people. Mrs. Asano, wife of the President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, performed the ceremony. At the luncheon following congratulatory messages were read from the Ministers for the Navy and for Communications.

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MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Sa Sept. 21
America.....	O. & O....	Persia	Sa. Sept. 21
Europe	N. L. D....	Goeben 1	Sa Sept. 21
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Su Sept. 22
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Manchuria 2	M. Sept. 23
Europe	M. M.....	Nera 3	W. Sept. 25
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru 4	Su Sept. 29
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	M Sept. 30
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Tosa Maru 5	Th Oct. 3
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 3
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su Oct. 13

1 Left Shanghai on the 14th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 15th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 12th inst.
5 Left Seattle on the 17th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Tango Maru	Sa Sept. 21
Europe	M. M. ...	Australien	Sa. Sept. 21
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 21
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Kasuga Maru	Sa Sept. 21
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Tartar	Su Sept. 22
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Persia	M. Sept. 23
Tacoma	B. & S....	Titan	M Sept. 23
Tacoma	B. T.....	Tremont	M Sept. 23
Europe	P. & O....	Namur	Tu Sept. 24
America.....	P. M.....	Manchuria	W Sept. 25
Europe	N. D. L....	Goeben	Sa. Sept. 28
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	H'kong Maru	Tu Oct. 1
Europe	N. Y. K...	Awa Maru	W Oct. 2
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	W. Oct. 2
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th. Oct. 3
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su Oct 13

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Lauschan, German steamer, 2,056, Sperling, 13th Sept.,—Saigon, General.—Runge & Thomas.

Chinkua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 13th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Taisai Maru, Japanese training ship, 1,418, Sudzuki, 13th Sept.,—Yejiri, Mails and General.—Commercial Marine School.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, T. Harrison, 13th Sept.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Australian, French steamer, 1,784, Derron, 13th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 13th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Neptune, British steamer, 2,154, Roberts, 14th Sept.,—Ocean Island, Phosphate Rock.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,103, K. Watanabe, 14th Sept.,—Tairen, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,216, W. Atkinson, 14th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 14th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, D. Robinson, 15th Sept.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 15th Sept.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Shimizu, 14th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,656, I. Ibiji, 14th Sept.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Shiokubi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, Yamashita, 14th Sept.,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 15th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 15th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 15th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tolosan, German steamer, 2,089, H. Frank, 16th Sept.,—Tacoma, General.—To Order.

Tategami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 18th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, F. E. Cope, 19th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 19th Sept.,—Calcutta via ports, and Nagahama, General.—Cornes & Co.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Ernst, 19th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, K. Sato, 19th Sept.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, Hazeland, 19th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Indrawadi, British steamer, 3,369, R. N. Hill, 19th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Benvenue, British steamer, 2,505, R. Krohle, 19th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Tamba Maru, Japanese, 3,803, C. H. Butler, 19th Sept.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Dorotea, American schooner, 120, J. Bruce, 13th Sept.,—Guam, General.—A. E. Fisher.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, T. Sato, 13th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, M. Sakimoto, 13th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 13th Sept.,—Iquique via Honolulu, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Ide, 14th Sept.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekiine, 14th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinhua, British steamer 1,349, J. B. Harris, 14th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prinz Heinrich, German steamer, 3,903, P. Grosch, 14th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 772, Y. Yamashita, 14th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 15th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liberia, German steamer, 2,259, Kier, 15th Sept.,—Marseilles, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Rhenania, German steamer, 4,056, V. Hoff, 15th Sept.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 15th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 16th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, A. Mocker, 16th Sept.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Muramatsu, 16th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, S. Muramatsu, 16th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, 16th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Shiokubi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, Yamashita, 16th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 17th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Shimidzu, 17th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, D. Robinson, 17th Sept.,—Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,216, W. Atkinson, 17th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 18th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sanuki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,789, S. J. G. Parsons, 18th Sept.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 19th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 19th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, S. Muramatsu, 19th Sept.,—Hakodate and Otaru via West Coast ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Asia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. K. M. Duncan, Miss H. D. Weisgarth, Mr. A. M. Slack, Mrs. A. M. Slack, Mr. W. E. Hoffsomer, Mrs. W. E. Hoffsomer, Mr. W. Illakowicz, Mrs. W. Illakowicz, Mr. Juan Landon, and Miss W. H. Russell, in cabin. For Kobe:—Dr. E. F. Furton, and Mr. H. Dunshee, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. John A. Church, Mrs. John A. Church, and Miss M. E. Elliot, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. H. J. Such and daughter, Rev. T. E. Sinclair, Mr. U. Ting Seng, Mr. J. A. Thomas, and Mr. Hugo Gyzeman, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Henry Roose, Mr. Oscar Levin, Miss Louise M. Muelch, Mr. Geo. L. Myers, Mr. E. F. Du Fresne, Mrs. E. F. Du Fresne, Mr. E. H. Hammond, Mrs. E. H. Hammond and daughter, Mr. R. A. McCalla, Mr. Thos. F. Campbell, Mr. R. T. Scholes, Miss Myrtle Altland, Dr. Jas. M. Brown, Miss Lumpo Ti, Mr. Lumpo Ti, Mrs. Carlo Lumpo Ti and 4 children, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. C. Taft, Mr. R. M. Lewis, Mr. A. C. Holborrows, Mr. Thos. S. Jones, Mr. P. A. Collins, Mrs. P. A. Collins, Mrs. T. A. Yolling, Mr. A. L. de Souza, Dr. A. B. Street, Mr. P. Sillus, and Mr. H. C. Christensen, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mrs. Young Lee Shee, and Mr. Young Mee Ong, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. S. Bohmausen, Mrs. S. Bohmausen and daughter, Mr. T. B. Norrie, Mr. F. Hazen, Mr. W. M. Cake, Mrs. W. M. Cake, Mr. Kwan Fong Sing, and Mr. Kwan Quan Tong, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver:—Mr. G. O. Adams, Mr. H. M. Alvreno, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. J. S. T. Audley, Mrs. F. Ayscough, Mr. T. Baugon, Miss Beatty, Mr. V. Beiner, Mr. Boomsma, Mrs. Boomsma, Mrs. R. E. Brandon, Mr. E. R. Brighton, Mr. W. Broadway, Mr. A. Bryer, Mr. Buchanan, Mrs. Buchanan, Dr. C. K. Campbell, Mrs. C. K. Campbell, Miss N. Cockshill, Rev. A. W. Cooke, Mrs. A. W. Cooke, Miss B. Cooke, Miss F. Cooke, Miss E. M. Crombie, Mr. D. R. Davis, Mr. C. S. Deur, Mrs. C. S. Deur, Rev. J. G. Dunlop, Mrs. J. G. Dunlop, Miss E. Dunlop, Mr. Donald Dunlop, Master Dunlop, Miss F. Ellis, Miss E. Fisher, Mr. G. P. Foster, Mrs. G. P. Foster, Mr. John Foster, Mr. A. Gaszner, Mr. Geo. Gillard, Mr. E. M. Goslett, Mrs. E. M. Goslett, Mr. R. G. Goslett, Mrs. H. J. Halloway, Col. Hearn, Mr. G. H. Hebden, Mrs. G. H. Hebden, Mr. E. W. Hoge, Mr. C. S. Kaufman, Mrs. C. S. Kaufman, Mr. W. Kaufman, Mr. T. W. Kydd, Mr. O. H. Laning, Mr. A. C. Little, Mr. A. Louiston, Mr. A. L. Lum, Mr. W. R. Malcolm, Rev. Dr. T. Marshall, Mrs. T. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Robt. Miller, Miss A. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss E. L. McCormbie, Mr. S. Namikini, Mr. J. H. Nellis, Miss E. G. Newbold, Mr. A. Nordham, Mr. Wm. C. Osborne, Miss F. Plumb, Rev. Dr. Pott, Mr. F. G. Preston, Mr. H. T. Richardson, Miss Rickard, Mr. W. Robertson, Mr. R. H. Rowlatt, Mr. Geo. Russell, Mr. J. B. Russell, Mrs. J. B. Russell, Mrs. J. Schmidt and maid, Mr. Serebriakoff, Mr. P. W. Sharp, Rev. W. S. Southerland, Mr. J. Berhard, Mr. A. R. Dickenson, Miss Julia Dysart, Miss K. Ohada, Mr. Struthers, Mrs. Struthers, Miss Struthers, Mr. E. H. Symington, Mr. E. W. Tang, Mr. A. V. R. Thompson, Hon. C. H. Truax, Mrs. C. H. Truax, Mr. W. A. Tytler, Dr. Wellfood, Mr. W. H. Whery, Mrs. S. J. White, Mr. M. Wolff, Mrs. M. Wolff, Mr. J. Woodhouse, Mrs. J. Woodhouse, Miss B. Woodhouse, Mrs. M. T. Richardson, 3 children and amah, Rev. J. Whiteside, and Mrs. J. Whiteside, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. M. Raspe, Baron de Macar, Mr. U. S. Chiba, Mr. Andrew Marshall Alison, Mr. W. Gallagher, Mr. M. A. Eransquin, Mr. J. Auberg, Mr. E. Weinberger, Mrs. Rumcke, 2 children and 2 amahs, Consul Peters, Mrs. A. Basett, Mr. W. H. Barham, Mrs. W. A. Cheetham and child, Consul General and Mrs. V. Buri and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Schlichting, Oberst. R. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stuermann, Miss Stuermann, Mr. J. de Ruke and son, Mr. A. Rombach, Mr. Otto S. Lee, Mr. H. Spillmann, Mr. Ko Ping Yen, Mr. Ko Butt Ting, Capt. J. J. Mills, Mr. H. Hotzmann, H. E. Thyra Narisra, Lady, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. W. Burchard, Mr. L. Burchard, Mr. S. Williams, Rev. and Mrs. M. D. Dumming, 4 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Amanda A. Walker, Mr. R. Kunse, Mrs. Nelson, baby and amah, Miss Emma Silver, Mr. W. Boge, Miss J. de Souza, Mr. Nai Seam, Mr. H. Mayesawa, Mrs. Essa Horehover, Mr. T. Kamiyama, Mr. Li Bak Wong, Mr. Chan Ji Joh, Mr. Ching Sui Fung, Mr. Carl Mante, Mr. Rob. Karalus, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Asia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Dr. B. F. Burton, Mr. H. Dunshee, Mr. John A. Church, Mrs. John A. Church, Miss M. E. Elliott, Mrs. H. J. Such and daughter, Rev. T. L. Sinclair, Mr. U. Ting Sang, Mr. J. A. Thomas, Mr. Hugo Gyzeman, Mr. Henry Roose, Mr. Oscar Levin, Miss Louise M. Muelchs, Mr. Geo. L. Myers, Mr. E. F.

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Du Fresne, Mr. E. F. Du Fresne, Mr. E. H. Hammond, Mrs. E. H. Hammond and daughter, Mr. R. A. McGrath, Mr. Thos. F. Campbell, Mr. R. T. Scholes, Miss Myrtle Atland, Dr. Jas. M. Brown, Miss Lumpo Ti, Mr. Lumpo Ti, Mrs. Carlo Lumpo Ti and 4 children, Major W. A. Nichols, U.S.A., Mrs. W. A. Nichols, Major Y. W. Van Dingen, Mrs. H. [illegible] Michell, Mr. A. H. Silverstone, Mr. S. J. Fuller, Mr. F. S. Morse, Mr. James Machin, Miss Maltby, Mrs. M. H. Wardsworth, and Mr. N. S. Sim, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via [illegible] Sept. [illegible] Philpott, Mr. A. H. Flanklyn, Mr. Cheets, Mr. Lanning, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Bramer, Miss Stewart, Mr. E. E. [illegible], Capt. and Mrs. King, Mr. R. St. George Moore, Mr. J. A. Waino, Mrs. H. Forrester, Mr. M. M. Smith, Mr. R. W. Archer, Mr. R. E. Seatchard, Mr. S. J. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Inman and infant, Mr. C. E. Morton, Mr. F. Ayscough, Dr. and Mrs. Bradly, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mr. MacPhail, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Adkins, Mr. A. Wright, Com. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brocher, Mr. G. A[illegible], Mr. J. W. Weaver, Mrs. Michi Nomura, Mr. Page, Mr. T. G. Turnbull, and Madame Sarebrenik, in cabin; Mr. H. Kifugi, in European steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. S. Bohmanson, Mrs. S. Bohmanson and child, Mr. W. M. Cake, Mrs. W. M. Cake, Mr. E. Calderon, Mr. Frank Hazen, Mr. Kwan Teng Sing, Mr. Kwan Quan Tong, Mrs. J. H. Mason, Mr. T. D. McKay, Mr. F. B. Norrie, Mrs. Young Lee See, and Mrs. Young Wo Ong, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw silk shipped per steamer *Prinz Heinrich*:—

	RAW. Genoa, Option.	Lyon.	Milan.	Marseilles.	WASTE. Ha-burg	Genoa	Bale	Trieste.
Siber Wolf & Co.	184	[illegible]	10	—	—	—	—	—
Siebel & Co.	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salzer Rudolph & Co.	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Stahlet & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mabel Gulf[illegible] Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewel[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]							
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha		58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	26	30	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
Total	659	215	40	40	—	—	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 20.

A considerable fall has taken place in American cotton and fair enquiries have been made by various cotton spinning companies. A moderate business is being done in woollens and woollen mixtures. There is no special change in cotton piece goods.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	37.50 to 40.00
Indian Broach	30.50 to 31.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN

	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{46 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—[illegible] Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	V.4.50 to 5.50
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. [illegible] Good to Best	[illegible].55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 126.0
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.15 to 4.60
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch. (PER PIECE.)	2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, [illegible] yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 1.10
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wol, Tientsi — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

No change since the previous report.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.00 to 5.30
do Sheet	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (3/4" to 1 1/4")	5.60 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business is active and stocks are scarce.

Chester	V.3.71 to 3.74
Victory	3.51 to 3.54
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.85 to 3.50
Nippon	2.65 to 3.55
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.70 to 3.35
Tozai	3.10 to 3.25

SUGAR.

Stocks are scarce and prices have gone up slightly.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	V. 9.00 to 9.50
Brown Manila	8.50 to 9.50
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.75
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

A fair business going on.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

The market is still disturbed by fluctuations in London.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	61.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A fair business goes on and the market is still steady.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.		Yen 2.98
Carbolic acid cryst "		0.42
Glycerine "		0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*		7.20
Nitrate Soda "		7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.		9.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to	0.51
Iode per lb.		5.05
Iodoform lb.		5.90
Iode Kal lb.		3.38
Antebrine oz.		5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet. Sellers, however, maintain a firm attitude as stocks are growing scarce. On the exchange, considerable fluctuations have been experienced. On Sept 18th, the quotation dropped to *yen* 1,260.

On Sept. 18th, stocks were: filatures 13,638 bales; Re-reels, 4,281 bales; Orikaishi 1,480 bales; and Sundry, 12 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yojima Class, Coarse	1,350 to 1,360
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,250 to 1,260
Filature—No. 1 1/2, Fine	1,450 to 1,460
Filature—No. 1 1/2, 10-12 den.	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—No. 1-1 1/2, Coarse	1,240 to 1,250
Filature—No. 1 1/2-2, 10-13 den.	1,380 to 1,400
Re-reels—Extra	1,290 to 1,300
Re-reels—No. 1	1,260 to 1,270
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2	1,245 to 1,255
Re-reels—No. 2	1,235 to 1,245
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	1,320 to 1,330
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	1,255 to 1,260
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1 1/2 N	1,235 to 1,240
Kakedas—No. 2	1,205 to 1,210
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2	1,170 to 1,290

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Sept.	Present delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
13th	1,250	1,261	1,246	1,225
14th	1,262	—	1,261	1,260
16th	1,261	1,281	—	1,269
17th	1,237	1,250	1,235	1,236
18th	1,224	1,246	—	1,229
19th	1,233	—	—	1,235

WASTE SILK.

The market remains very dull. The difference between market prices and offers by foreign exporters is about *yen* 15.

On Sept. 18th, the stock was: Noshi, 9,019 bales; Kibiso, 10,176 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 360 bales; and sundry 1,424 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	85 to 90
Rereel—Good	80 to 85
Rereel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

No alteration to be noted.

Up to the evening of Sept. 17th, 9,839,200 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 104,200 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 60 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine	45 [illegible] 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	31 to 34
Good Common	27 to 33
Common	25 to 28

HABUTAE.

Owing to the uncompromising attitude adopted by manufacturers in the country, business is interrupted and the market remained quiet throughout the week leaving it a question whether exporters will go up or stand aloof.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4 1/2 *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5 1/2 *me.* Yen.
19 1/2	—	—	—	—
22 1/2	11.85	11.15	10.80	10.60
27	11.35	11.00	10.80	10.55
36	11.50	11.10	10.80	10.75

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6 1/2 *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7 1/2 *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22 1/2"	11.90	10.75	10.55	10.50	10.30
27"	10.75	10.50	10.20	10.15	10.20
36"	10.75	10.35	9.95	9.95	10.00

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4 1/2 *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5 1/2 *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen
19 1/2"	—	11.30	10.90	—
22 1/2"	11.70	10.70	10.50	—
27"	11.20	10.70	10.50	—
36"	11.35	10.75	10.60	—

RICE.

Business in this line is quiet. Prices show a downward tendency generally.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	677,050
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	100,876

Delivery.	Closing Price.
September	Yen. 18.23
October	17.42
November	16.65

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.60
Medium	17.80
Common	16.70
Average	17.70

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
September	17.27	September	17.74
October	16.73	October	16.98
November	16.10	November	16.33

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and the prices of some shares have fallen although there has been nothing of importance to affect financial circles.

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EXCHANGE.

Yokohama September 19.

London silver and China sterling quotations all the same as yesterday and local rates continue without alteration.

London—Bank T T	2/0 7/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 5/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/1 11/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight ....per $100.	109
— Private 10 days, sight do	107
Shanghai—Bank sight	67¼
— Private 10 days' sight	68¼
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight	154¼
America—Bank sight	49⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	51⅜
Germany—Bank sight	208¼
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)	31¼

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

At 118-c Bluff, Yokohama, on Saturday night, 21st inst., the wife of REGINALD CAREW ROSS, of a Daughter.

Home papers please copy.

DEATH.

At No. 90-c Bluff, Yokohama, on Tuesday, Sept. 24th, at 11 p.m., Mrs. R. P. BRIDGENS, aged 77.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ON Sept. 24th, snow again fell on Fuji.

MOUNT Fuji was crowned with snow on the night of Sept. 20th.

MR. M. KATO has been appointed Consul-General at Mukden.

BICYCLE races will be held on Oct. 6th in the compound of the Hachiman temple, Kamakura.

THE Government intends to rebuild the Houses of the Diet at a cost of twenty million *yen* and to complete the building within ten years, commencing in the forthcoming year.

A SHANGHAI telegram says that Mr. U-Chêeng-fang has been appointed Minister to Washington.

THE Hiroshima branch of the Suwo Bank was destroyed by fire on September 18th.

A HUNDRED cases of typhus appeared on Sept. 20th among the students of the Kumamoto Normal School.

THE new cruiser *Tone* will be launched on Oct. 24th at Saseho. The Crown Prince will probably be present at the ceremony.

A FISH torpedo was found off Haneda by a fisherman on Sept. 21st. It was at once landed at the village of Koyasu near Kanagawa.

AT 1 p.m. on Sept. 20th, a freight train on the Hokuyetsu Railway was derailed at Takata causing severe damage to the line. Traffic was stopped.

FIRE broke out on Friday evening a little before 9 o'clock at No. 142, Yokohama, occupied by Chinese, resulting in considerable damage to a godown.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* will leave Suez on Sept. 26th on their way home. The cruisers will call at Aden, Colombo, Batavia, Singapore and Manila.

Two trains collided at Hakata station on the evening of Sept. 18th. The locomotive and a carriage of one train were derailed and damaged. No person was injured.

ALL the workmen employed at the hat and cap factories of Osaka struck on Sept. 20th for an increase of wages by 30 per cent. Probably the request will be granted.

THE armoured cruiser *Kurama*, which is under construction at Yokosuka, will be launched on Oct. 22nd. It is said that the Emperor will be present at the ceremony.

PRINCESS KAN-IN left Shimbashi on Sept. 23rd by the 7.45 train for Shimane Prefecture, to be present at a meeting of the local branch of the Ladies' Patriotic Society.

THE Japanese peerage consists of 15 Princes, 39 Marquises, 99 Counts, 377 Viscounts, and 377 Barons. Further promotions to the peerage were to be made on Sept. 23rd.

THE steamer *Chugoku Maru* (583 tons) went ashore on the morning of Sept. 22nd off Hanasaki, Nemuro, Hokkaido. She sustained serious damage. The crew were saved.

TIENTSIN people are protesting vigorously against an order which has been issued by the Hongkong Government closing the British Post Office at Tientsin on Sept 30th.

H. E. VICEROY CHANG CHIH-TUNG is said to have handed to the Throne between the 8th and 10th instant, during the first three days of his arrival in Peking, no less than forty-six memorials.

PROFESSOR REIN, of Jena, who has profoundly influenced education in Germany and other European countries, as well as in England and America, attained his 60th birthday on August 10. A great festival was held at the Volkhaus in Jena in his honour. An interesting episode was the presentation of a silver inkstand with an inscription from Professor Rein's English friends.

THE steamer *Kwanto Maru* on Sept. 22nd ran on the wreck of a steamer which was sunk at the entrance of Port Arthur during the war. Floating measures are being carried out.

TEN cases of cholera were reported on the evening of September 18th among the officers and soldiers belonging to the Nagasaki garrison. Major Minoda died the following morning.

OWING to a storm, the steamer *Sumiyoshi Maru* (1,342 tons) went ashore off Matono, Shima, province, at 7 p.m. on Sept. 17th on a voyage from Yokohama to Karatsu. The crew of thirty-four are safe.

OWING to heavy weather a fishing vessel was capsized on Sept. 18th off Idzu promontory. The fishermen, twenty-five in all, were drowned. On the following morning, three bodies were washed ashore at Shimoda.

A CASE of cholera appeared in Tokyo on Sept. 25th, the patient being a *sendo* employed on a lighter at the Creek near Toyosumi bridge, Hakozaki-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo. He died at 3 p.m. the same day.

THE wedding took place on Sept. 19th in Tokyo of Mr. K. Okura (26) eldest son of Mr. Okura Kihachiro, and Miss Kuni (19) elder daughter of Count Mizoguchi, descendant of the ex-feudal Lord of Shibata, Niigata Prefecture.

ACCORDING to the officials of the Yokohama water works, no damage was sustained at the source of the water supply during the recent flood or by the subsequent earthquake. The water of the Doshi is still about three feet over the normal level, and is very muddy.

A TELEGRAM from Utsunomiya says that on the evening of Sept. 21st, H. Takahisa (27), a farmer, living in the village of Masu, murdered another farmer named Takayoshi, his wife and their son with a hatchet and also inflicted severe injuries on two other members of the family. The culprit escaped.

THE fishing vessel *Iwate Maru* (199 tons) belonging to the Niigata Deep Sea Fishery Company, foundered on Sept. 9th owing to a storm, off Rijiri, Hokkaido, on her way from West Kamchatka, etc. Twenty-four of the crew of forty were drowned. The loss by vessel and cargo amounts to thirty thousand *yen*.

THE funeral of Mrs. R. P. Bridgens, whose sudden death on Tuesday caused quite a shock to many old residents, took place in Yokohama on Thursday and was largely attended. The Rev. E. S. Booth conducted the ceremony and the chief mourners were the daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. van der Polder. The bearers were Messrs. Schwartz, J. de Cuers de Cogolin, R. S. Schwabe, J. E. Ekstrand, J. Carst and F. P. Soloman.

THE first meeting of the Matsudo Race Club, which is held not far from Uyeno, Tokyo, took place on September 22nd. There were few visitors. The second day of the meeting came off on the national holiday, Sept. 24th, when the pavilion was occupied by about four thousand visitors principally from Tokyo and Yokohama, including a number of foreigners. The races were carried out successfully, and the *pari mutuel* was largely patronised. Many of the committee of this Club are military officers.

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KOREA.

Friday, September 20.

The news is confirmed that the reigning Emperor of Korea did actually proceed on the afternoon of the 17th inst. to the Palace newly prepared for his reception. The object of this move was to separate the two Emperors, but that purpose was effectually frustrated by the ex-Emperor, who, in company with Lady Om, accompanied the reigning sovereign on the pretext of seeing him as far as his new residence. When, however, a question rose as to the ex-Emperor's return, he said that he could not leave his son until the latter had recovered completely from the effects of his recent accident. Thus the two Sovereigns are living together again as before, the only difference being that they have changed their place of residence.

As for the state of affairs in the disaffected provinces, much the same budget of news is iterated. Here and there small bodies of insurgents are discovered and partially annihilated, while, on the other hand, solitary Japanese police constables are attacked by the insurgents and assassinated.

The changes in the organisation of the Residency-General, which have been a subject of talk for some days, were submitted to the Privy Council on the 19th instant and received immediate approval. They were then presented to his Majesty, and it is expected that they will forthwith appear in the *Official Gazette*. The principal change is that a Vice-Resident General is to be appointed. Baron Sone, formerly Minister of Finance and now head of the Baseikyoku, will be appointed to the new post, it is said. If this appointment be made it will probably provoke some comment, for Baron Sone is anything but a *persona grata* with the Seiyu-kai.

The *Asahi Shimbun* is the only leading newspaper that has hitherto commented on this creation of a new post in Korea. Its comments are not sympathetic. No valid reason for such a creation suggests itself, and the *Asahi* falls back on the hypothesis that Marquis Ito must have good reason for what he does. It does not appear to have struck our contemporary that one palpable consequence of this step will be to keep the administration of Korean affairs in the hands of the civil party, whether the Resident-General be present or absent. As things are now ordered, the control passes into the hands of the military from the moment when the Resident-General leaves Seoul.

There is another cloud upon the political horizon in Korea. It arises in connexion with the choice of a consort for the Prince Imperial. The Prime Minister is said to be pushing the interests of his own daughter and to have obtained the approval of the Court, whereas the Il Chinghoi, their leader Song, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and the refugees returned from Japan are marshalling themselves in opposition to this arrangement. Rumour has it that the project is a device of the ex-Emperor to win over to his side the party of the Premier.

Saturday, September 21.

Particulars are now published of the Mokdo disaster, which resulted in the murder of 7 Japanese and 4 Koreans. These men had been sent from Kunsan to reconnoitre the state of Mokdo Island where rumour said that some of the disbanded soldiers were behaving with great violence. As the boat containing the party approached the shore, it was observed by the Korean soldiers, and, concealing themselves until it was within easy range, they fired vollies which resulted in the death of all the reconnoitring party. Thereafter the whole of the inhabitants of the island, to the number of 600, fearing the consequences of the assassination, fled to some place which remains undiscovered. When another party of Japanese arrived a few days later to investigate, they found only two old women on the island, and from them the above facts were learned.

There are various reports from the disturbed provinces showing that several collisions have taken place with the insurgents. In each case the Japanese detachments were entirely successful.

A separation of the ex-Emperor and the reigning Emperor has been effected. It is not quite clear from what quarter the influence was exerted which produced this result, but the fact seems to be now certain that the ex-Emperor and Lady Om returned to the old Palace on the 18th instant. How much reality there may be in this separation remains to be seen.

Sunday, September 22.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent sends news that the separation of the two Sovereigns is being converted into a comedy. The ex-Emperor and Lady Om spent one night, it is true, at the Palace to which the reigning Emperor has moved, but they repaired thither again on the following day, and all appearances go to indicate that daily visits and nightly absences are to be the programme henceforth. It is pleasant to see so much affection between a parent and a child.

At Yangheung in the vicinity of Seoul there has been a three hours' engagement between a Japanese detachment and a body of insurgents. The latter ultimately fled, leaving 20 of their number on the field. The Japanese do not appear to suffer any casualties in these various encounters. Meanwhile the Throne has issued a proclamation which is to be scattered broadcast throughout the country. It calls upon the people to abandon their futile resistance and to resume their regular occupations. If they continue their present riotous behaviour, they will merely throw away their lives futilely, and will lose their crops which are now ripening, so that distress if not starvation will be the fate of their families.

There is again talk of sending re-inforcements to Korea. The military authorities are persuaded that order and peace can be fully restored before the end of October, with the present troops, but it will depend entirely on Prince Ito's dictum whether two more regiments are despatched.

Japanese papers attach a great deal of importance to the projected visit of the Crown Prince of Japan to Korea. His Imperial Highness is to be accompanied by a large retinue, the principal personages being Prince Arisugawa, Marquis Katsura, Baron Hanabusa, Count Togo, Prince Iwakura and Dr. Sato. It is thought that this visit will be an unequivocal demonstration of the light in which Japan intends to regard the Imperial House of Korea, and that it will thus have a signal effect in calming the people's minds.

Prince Ito left Japan on the 21st inst. for Oiso, where he will remain until the 26th or 27th and then start for Korea.

Monday, September 23.

The ex-Emperor of Korea continues to spend his days at the Palace with the reigning Emperor and to return at night to his own Palace. His Majesty seems to be swayed by extreme solicitude on account of the welfare of his son. It was expected at the time of the latest intelligence that the Cabinet would enter a strong protest against this method of procedure.

It seems probable that a serious question of compensation will have to be faced in connexion with the disturbances in Korea. Great numbers of Japanese—they are said to aggregate some thousands—have been compelled to fly for their lives from the interior of the country, abandoning all their property which necessarily includes the crops raised on land reclaimed by years of labour. They are naturally alleging a right to be compensated for these losses, but thus far neither the Residency-General nor the Seoul Government shows any disposition to recognise the claim. There is talk of a mass meeting and of an appeal to the people of Japan.

Marquis Katsura is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun* as saying that he accompanies the Prince Imperial to Korea not as a civil official but in his old role of a General officer. He expects to be released from attendance on the Prince shortly after reaching the Peninsula, and he will then undertake a tour through the whole country to investigate the state of affairs. From the language attributed to the Marquis, it would seem that he advocates the despatch of reinforcements to Korea. He does not regard the insurrection as in any sense serious, but he thinks that it concerns Japan's prestige not to lose a day in restoring peace and good order and in affording due protection for life and property.

Tuesday, September 24.

Wearisome details continue to be telegraphed about the goings to and fro of the ex-Emperor and the reigning sovereign. One is disposed to imagine that their movements are dictated by a desire to demonstrate that nothing can keep them apart. There is, of course, no valid reason why they should not be in communication of the intimate nature befitting the relation of father and son, but where the father's influence is thrown entirely into the scale of intrigue and insurrection, the matter assumes a different aspect. It would have been better, apparently, had the original programme been adhered to, namely, the removal of the ex-Emperor's residence to Suwon, 25 miles from Seoul.

It is alleged, and indeed we can well credit the opinion, that the strength of the insurgents in Korea has greatly waned. If it were possible to make an arithmetical statement of the number of their collisions with the Japanese and of the resulting casualties, the record would be very formidable. But it is not to their losses in open combat that their decline of strength is attributed: it is rather to the exhaustion of their ammunition and to the difficulty of getting provisions. They are said to be breaking up into parties of from 3 to 5 men each, who devote themselves mainly to marauding. This fact that ammunition is becoming scarce may possibly account for the failure of the insurgents to inflict any loss on their assailants. Thus at Yangchi there took place on the 22nd inst. an engagement in which 200 Koreans were concerned. The fight lasted two hours and the insurgents ultimately fled, leaving 21 of their number dead or dying upon the field, whereas the Japanese had no casualties whatever. Indeed "no casualties" is the general return made by the Japanese commanding officers in these affairs, and it awakens a sentiment of pity in the mind of anyone reading the reports, for, after all, these Koreans, if they are willing to stand up thus and be shot fruitlessly for the

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sake, as they imagine, of their country's independence, must be imbued with a much stronger sentiment of patriotism than the world has hitherto been disposed to believe. Those that have been busy during the last two years preaching to these unfortunate people lying sermons about Japanese designs and Japanese iniquities, have a great deal to answer for.

On the 22nd inst. the insurgents made a raid against Chiksan where gold mining operations are carried on by foreigners. Some houses were burned, and it is stated that 50 Japanese and 5 foreigners escaped with their lives.

There are signs of growing impatience in Japan because of these protracted troubles in Korea. It is urged by certain publicists that the gloved hand has been too much *en evidence* and that the hour for the mailed fist has now arrived. There is no doubt that although the insurgents can not hold their own for a moment when they are brought into contact with Japanese regular troops, they are successfully creating a state of affairs more injurious to Japanese interests than would be several military *contretemps*. For it has become almost impossible for any Japanese subject to reside and carry on business in the disaffected regions. We read daily of men being obliged to fly from their domiciles leaving behind them the fruits of many years' toil, and the trouble is not limited to the losses actually incurred by these fugitives but extends also to Japanese immigrants in general, who naturally hesitate to take the risk of settling in a country where so little security exists for life or property. Of course it will be a matter of the simplest justice to compensate these sufferers, but that is a very minor feature of the situation. What is imperatively wanted is to sweep the insurgents out of the field and to completely restore law and order. Japan has put her hand to the plough and there can be no looking back. Besides it is not as though the whole of the Peninsula were in an unquiet condition: the turmoil is confined to a comparatively small area in the vicinity of the capital. The exercise of a little more strength would soon restore the situation, and although drastic measures might involve suffering for innocent people, to palter with the trouble is the surest way of extending its dimensions. The *Mainichi Dempo* writes very strongly on this subject and comes to the conclusion that Prince Ito's policy of consideration must give temporary place to a heroic programme.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has an interesting statistical article showing the extremely backward condition of agriculture in Korea. The most eloquent feature of this arithmetic is that, whereas there are 319 inhabitants to each square mile in Japan and only 118 in Korea, the rice produced in the Peninsula averages only half a *koku* per head against one *koku* in Japan. There is no evidence that Korea is less richly equipped by nature for agricultural purposes than Japan: the explanation seems to be simply laziness and bad administration. Our contemporary urges that great opportunities offer for Japanese farmers, but recommends that any persons intending to emigrate should not proceed as individuals but should combine to form communities which would settle in one place and have a reasonable command of capital while also possessing self-defensive competence. Such a guild is already in process of formation in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Wednesday, September 25.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* sends a long telegram which is decidedly pessimistic in tone. He alleges that the ex-Emperor is just as potent as ever and is deliberately exercising his powers as though he were the reigning Sovereign and his son a mere figure-head. It is not merely that the ex-Emperor and his consort spend their whole days at the new Palace and that the nights are busy with telephonic messages and other communications between the two Palaces, but also that in all matters coming within the purview of the Court the nominally reigning Sovereign is openly relegated to an altogether secondary place. Much of the responsibility for this state of affairs is placed upon the shoulders of the Minister of the Household and the Chief Chamberlain, and it is thought that these officials will have to resign in the face of pressure brought to bear on them by the Ministry. It is alleged that telegraphic communications have been addressed to Prince Ito by the Seoul Cabinet, seeking instructions in this dilemma and that Prince Ito has returned a very urgent reply. However that may be, the situation is certainly disquieting, for if these conditions exist in the capital, we can be tolerably certain that the ex-Emperor is employing all his influence to encourage the provincial unrest which he doubtless desires to have construed as a protest against his own abdication. It is inexplicable that there should be so much blindness on the part of Korean statesmen and politicians and that they should so singularly exaggerate their own potentialities *vis à vis* Japan.

Meanwhile the projected visit of the Prince Imperial of Japan is said to have produced a most excellent effect. Preparations on a large scale are being made for his reception, and it is stated that a Prince of the blood will be sent to Chemulpo to welcome him and that the Korean Prince Imperial will receive him at the southern gate.

Thursday, September 26.

It has been found that the Japanese Post Master at Lienchong in the province of Kwangwondo, who was reported some time ago as missing, fell into the hands of the insurgents and was murdered.

The telegrams continue to show that the disturbance in the central provinces is far from being quelled yet. Four attacks made by more or less numerous bodies of insurgents at as many different places are reported. In one case they achieved the success of assassinating a Korean local headman, but in the three other instances they were repulsed by Japanese gendarmes and police with heavy loss. We also read of one operation by a Japanese military detachment in another region. It closed in on a body of 100 insurgents and put them to flight, killing five of their number and arresting nine.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Nagano Prefecture has recently been the scene of a contest which attracted much attention in political quarters. The occasion was the election of a member of the House of Representatives in succession to the late Mr. Ishizuka. That gentleman was a seceder from the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai*, and after his death the Daido Club, with which he had affiliated himself on leaving the *Seiyu-kai*, approached the latter with a proposal in the sense that another member of the same Club should be allowed to stand for the seat without a competitor. Failing an agreement in that sense, the Daido Club declared that all the parties hostile to the *Seiyu-kai* would unite to bring about the election of their own nominee. The *Seiyu-kai* refused to listen to this proposal and thus the contest became a trial of strength between the *Seiyu-kai* and a combination of its three opponents, namely, the Progressists, the *Daido* Club and the *Yukokai*. The result was known on the 21st inst. when the *Seiyu-kai's* candidate, Mr. Kobayashi, received 17,862 votes against 14,378 polled by his opponent, Mr. Horiuchi. This victory for the *Seiyu-kai* is regarded as proving the justice of their forecast, namely that they will secure a majority of all the seats in the House at the next general elections. It is to be noted, however, that no less than 17,000 persons who possess the franchise in this prefecture refrained from voting, so that the issue of this particular election can not be regarded as indicating the sentiment of the majority of the voters.

Recent incidents are considered to have exercised upon Japan's domestic politics an influence not apparent on cursory examination. Observers of current events know that the *Daido* Club was originally formed by the last Cabinet to hold the balance of power between the *Seiyu-kai* and the Progressists. It discharged that duty with great adroitness and effect for a considerable time, but during the last session of the Diet the Party lost prestige by a premature and abortive attempt to defeat the present Ministry's Bill for the abolition of the *Gun* system of local administration. Of course Marquis Katsura did not appear openly in this matter, but Viscounts Sone and Kioura were supposed to have directed the Daido Club's movement. Since that time, however, Korean affairs have come to occupy a large space on the political horizon and have been a means of re-cementing the relations between the leading statesmen of the day, a result which has been additionally promoted by the honours just conferred on account of the war. Viscount Sone goes to Seoul as Vice-Resident-General; Marquis Katsura accompanies the Crown Prince thither and will probably remain for some time in the Peninsula, and finally the present Cabinet has been brought into the closest possible relations with the Elder Statesmen. These circumstances are believed to have been reflected in the Nagano election, and it is considered that the combination of three parties has for the present no chance against the *Seiyu-kai* pending the next general elections, and even these are not thought likely to disturb the situation. We may add that Japanese newspapers attach great importance to the Nagano election as indicating not only the intrinsic strength of the parties opposed to each other but also their capacity for organisation and co-operation. It is considered, indeed, that the *Seiyu-kai* now have the stage virtually to themselves, and that the only possible way of opposing them is a well-knit combination of the three other parties, the Progressists, the Daido Club and the Yuko-kai. But there is a difficulty about bringing this last into such a coalition, namely, that Mr. Shimada Saburo, its most prominent member, is a strong advocate of reducing the expenditures on the army and navy, a policy which the Progressists would not endorse and which would not be popular in the country at present.

Meanwhile the elections for the City and Prefectural Assemblies commenced on the 23rd inst. and their results are watched with much interest as an index to the relative strength of the parties.

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CHINA.

Friday, September 20.

Viceroy Chang is reported to have presented to the Throne a memorial of 18 articles on the subject of constitutional government. Seventeen of these articles are said to have been adopted by the Council of State.

The two great Viceroys have exchanged visits in Peking and have dined together. The result of this meeting is said to be that all doubts as to their friendly attitude towards each other have been removed.

It is rumoured that Prince Pu-lin, who is one of the three candidates for the position of Prince Imperial, has been ordered to proceed to Japan by way of return for the visit paid by Prince Fushimi to Peking last year.

The Chinese Government's action about the grain veto is extremely disappointing, if the telegrams may be trusted. We read that instead of withdrawing the veto altogether, Peking's idea is to enforce it in a modified form. With regard to imports of grain into the leased territory, they are to be restricted to occasions when actual scarcity exists in that region, and the reality of such occasions is to be determined by a committee of investigation. As for exports of grain from the leased territory, they are to be limited to cargo for Chinese ports. We can scarcely believe that the telegrams are correct in this matter, for the proposed arrangement is of an almost comically nondescript character. It goes without saying that Japan will not consent to such restrictions.

The riot in South China, already reported by telegram in these columns, is thus described by the correspondent of a native paper in Hongkong (translated by the *China Mail*) writing from Canton on September 8th :—

It appears that the situation at Kinchow, near Lianchow, is somewhat serious. According to official reports, the rioters, who have been scattered about Pakhoi, Kinchow and Lienchow, have joined the disbanded braves of Nanning, and on a sudden signal being given a combined attack was made on the Fong City, which was taken by the rioters without resistance. As soon as the city was in the hands of the rebels, fire was started in several places and general looting commenced. His Excellency Wu, the Officer Administering the Government, received a wire from the Bureau for foreign affairs at Tung Hing to the effect that Magistrate Sung Chou Yuen and nineteen members of his family had been butchered by the rioters. His Excellency Wu wired to Kinchow for confirmation, but up to the present no reply has been received. Under orders from the Acting Viceroy, Admiral Li Chun left for the scene of the riot on board the *Chiyuen* with two regiments. Admiral Tsun, of Canton, was summoned to the Viceroyalty yesterday, and so far as can be discovered Tsun has been instructed to get another two regiments ready for despatch at any moment to the scene. There is much excitement here among the officials, and all telegraph stations are under orders to accept no telegrams about the riot. A telegram embodying the above was handed to the telegraph office here for transmission to you yesterday but was refused. On enquiries being made, the fact has been elicited that all stations in the two Kwong Provinces have similar instructions. Further developments will have to go by post.

The *China Mail* adds that the *Chiyuen* left Hongkong on the 9th for Pakhoi with 800 Chinese troops aboard.

Saturday, September 21.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent quotes Viceroy Chang Chih-tung as saying that his age precludes him from putting his hand to any novelty. He might consent to undertake a task which was along the lines of his experience and in accord with his long cherished and often expressed views, but outside these limitations he is not prepared to go. He will have nothing to do with the task of administrative reorganization, his opinion being that the needs of the time are to reconcile the Manchu and the Chinese and to convoke a national assembly. To the latter he would entrust the task of drafting a Constitution, for he does not believe that China can have a Constitution emanating from the Throne as the Japanese Constitution did. In fact he is opposed to the notion of China attempting to follow Japan's example in these matters.

If this precis of the Viceroy's opinions be correct, it would seem unlikely that he will be found cooperating heartily with Viceroy Yuan.

Sunday, September 22.

On the 21st inst. an important edict was promulgated in Peking. It provides for the creation of a body which, in the telegrams, is expressed with different ideographs so that we are uncertain whether the meaning is "administrative council" or "advisory council," but the latter seems more probable. The decree frankly acknowledges the necessity for having a constitution, but as to the creation of an upper and lower house, it says that the time is not yet ripe for such a step, and that this new council is to be by way of preliminary. Prince Pu-lun, who was spoken of recently as one of the candidates for the Crown-Princeship, and his Excellency Grand Secretary Sun Chianai are appointed presidents of the new body, and are directed to confer with the Council of State for the purpose of drafting regulations. It is expected that the drafting of these regulations will give rise to much friction. So far as we can see, this advisory council is a replica of the *Genroin* (Senate) which constituted the foundation of constitutional government in Japan, and was abolished in 1885 to be succeeded by the Privy Council. It is an interesting coincidence that in describing the necessity of recourse to popular advice in conducting State affairs, this Chinese edict uses precisely the words which appeared in the celebrated oath taken by the Emperor of Japan at the time of the Restoration. The telegrams say that much surprise is expressed in Peking with reference of the personnel of the above two Presidents. The nomination of Sun Chianai is very natural, for he possesses all the qualifications most esteemed in China, being an *Optimus* and having been in occupation of high posts ever since 1883. But it had been generally expected that Prince Tsai would have represented the Manchu element in the presidency and no one seems to have thought of Prince Pu-lun. It will be remembered that Prince Pu-lun is believed to have been appointed Special Envoy to the Court of Japan for the purpose of returning the visit paid to Peking last year by Prince Fushimi Jr.

Monday, September 23.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent says that a diary written by the hand of the Emperor of China himself has just been published. It shows that during the past twenty years, that is to say since his Majesty was 17, he has suffered from constantly increasing nervous debility. His present condition is almost intolerable. The slightest noise or the slightest exertion brings on violent palpitations, and any exposure results in catching cold. A foreign medical expert is quoted as saying that unless radical measures be taken, his Majesty may at any moment fall into a state of insanity.

Rumour was right in saying that his Excellency Chang Chih-tung would be appointed Minister of Education. The nomination has been made, and will doubtless be universally approved, for the ex-Viceroy is one of the most accomplished classical scholars in the Empire.

The Advisory Council which is to form the basis of constitutional institutions in China, will hold its first meeting, it is said, immediately after the Chinese New Year.

In the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun* it is justly pointed out that there is an important difference between the newly created Advisory Council in China and the Senate (*Genroin*) which formed the embryo of constitutional government in Japan. The difference consists in this, that whereas the members of the Japanese Senate were nominated by the Sovereign, those of the Advisory Council are elected by the people. We say "by the people," but it is to be noted that nothing has yet been stated about the qualifications for the franchise. The process only is known, namely, that each district elects a certain number of representatives; that these district representatives *en masse* elect provincial representatives; that the provincial representatives elect delegates to a central government body, and that this last elects the members of the Advisory Council. It is expected that another travelling commission will be appointed to visit Japan, England and Germany, the constitutions of which countries are to be taken as models by China.

It is alleged that the Chinese Government has resolved to purchase back the Lu-Han (Peking-Hankow) Railway. Arrangements have been made for approaching the Franco-Belgian Syndicate with that object, but nothing is said as to the source from which funds are to be obtained for such an extensive operation. We can well understand China's desire to recover possession of this, the main trunk line of the Empire, but it is pretty certain that she will have to pay heavily for the satisfaction of that wish.

Somebody has evidently been lying grossly to the inhabitants of the province of Fuhkien. They have been persuaded to believe that the Japanese press has interpreted the Franco-Japanese and the Franco-Russian *Ententes* as preliminary to the partition of the Chinese Empire, Yunnan going to France, Fuhkien to Japan and Mongolia to Russia. We need hardly say that nothing of the kind has been published by Japanese journals, but that fact does not appear to have proved any obstacle to the sensation-mongers. The people of Fuhkien became so excited that they proposed to hold a mass meeting for the nominal purpose of investigating the question. But the eventualities connected with such a meeting were so disquieting that the leading men of the province and the officials combined to prevent it.

Tuesday, September 24.

China seems to be really in earnest about her rights-recovery policy. We stated in our last issue that she was making arrangements to approach the Franco-Belgian Syndicate with a view to repurchasing the Peking-Hankow Railway. It is now stated that she entertains a similar intention with regard to the Yunnan line, which is a French asset. Another design attributed to her is the recovery of Weihaiwei which she desires to make once more into a naval port. She is said to have preferred a request in that sense to the British Government, and possibly those who now preside in Downing Street may be induced to listen favourably. The interesting point about the above railways is the *provenence* of funds. China can not borrow without giving security, and if she pledges the railways for a debt, there

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will not be a very great difference between the position she desires to occupy and the one she actually now occupies.

We extract from the *Shanghai Mercury* the following translation of the new Press Law (provisional) compiled by the Board of Civil Administrations:

Article I.—Those who establish a newspaper or periodical office shall first apply to the police office for sanction, without which no publication is allowed. The offices of newspapers or periodicals already in existence sh ll also apply for the same.

Article II.—Either daily, weekly or monthly periodicals shall have the name and residence of the publisher, editor, and printer in each copy of the same.

Article III.—The following matters shall not be published:

1.—Matters which insult the Imperial family.
2.—Matters which affect the national dignity.
3.—Matters which disturb the public peace.
4. Indecent matters.

Article IV.—Matters concerning diplomatic or military affairs which have been notified not to be published by the Yamen concerned, shall not be published.

Article V.—Undecided criminal cases shall not be criticised.

Article VI.—Corrections signed by the person or his friends of the matter published which are incorrect shall be published.

Article VII.—Those who violate these stipulations will be punished in the following manner according to the circumstances: Publisher, Editor and Printer—imprisonment of one month to one year or fine of ten dollars but the printers will be punished only when they knew the violation or they may be left unpunished.

Article VIII.—For violation of these stipulations a daily newspaper may be ordered to stop its publication from three to seven days and in case of weekly or monthly from one issue to three issues and in cases of a serious nature the publication may be stopped altogether.

Article IX.—When the publication is stopped the publisher and the Yamen concerned shall report the fact to the post office and telegraph office to stop the circulation and telegraphing the news and to notify the public of the same and newsvendors are not allowed to sell the paper.

Article X.—These are provisionary laws pending the Press laws to be sanctioned by the Throne.

Wednesday, September 25.

A mysterious telegram from Peking says that the projected visit of Prince Pu-lun to Japan is attracting much attention in diplomatic circles, but why that should be the case there is no suggestion. The Prince's mission seems to us a very simple affair, nothing more than an acknowledgement of the courtesy shown by Prince Fushimi in visiting Peking last year.

Viceroy Hsu has been summoned to Peking on important business. Shanghai says that he actually set out on the 21st inst., but a more trustworthy account indicates that he did not receive the summons until the 22nd inst. and that he was to start for the capital on the 28th. His Excellency's projected trip to Kilin has therefore been abandoned for the present. He speaks of returning to Mukden in a fortnight, but that is considered very uncertain, one view being that he will be appointed Minister of War *vice* Tieh Liang, who has long been known as an opponent of Viceroy Yuan. This departure of the Manchurian Viceroy will of course prove a further obstacle to the progress of the negotiations with Japan.

The Viceroy has taken steps to have suitable punishments inflicted on the Chinese police who behaved with so much violence towards Japanese inhabitants, and has instructed them to observe greater circumspection. On the other hand the Japanese Consul General has warned his nationals in Mukden to be careful in their demeanour and action towards the police.

Quite a notable event is the issue by the Sicawei Observatory of the "Annales de l'Observatory Astromique de Zô sè." We read in the *N.-C. Daily News* that

An incredible amount of work was required for the adjustment of the large refractor and accessories, and the triangulations connecting Shanghai with Sicawei and Sicawei with the Hills, which did not require less than twenty triangles. This part of the work led to the discovery of a slight error, due to a misprint, in the longitude hitherto admitted for the flag-staff of the British Consulate, the meridian of which is the primary meridian in China. It appears that Shanghai and indeed all places in China, the longitude of which was determined with reference to Shanghai, are one-tenth of a second of time more distant from Greenwich than was universally admitted. This means about 130 feet and will not require any change in the timetables of the navigation Companies. It may show with what degree of accuracy the position of Shanghai is known. There have been three telegraphic determinations of the distance from Greenwich to Shanghai—viâ Siberia, viâ Madras and viâ San Francisco. These three agree to fourtenths of a second of time (500 feet). It may be useful to give here the conclusion of the Rev. F. Chevalier's discussion, the result of which is that the longitude of the flagstaff of the British Consulate is 8h. 5m. 55s. 7 E. G. and its latitude 31 14′41″.9. In ascertaining this error the directors of the Sicawei Observatory wish to express their thanks for the valuable assistance they have received from the Heads of the Public Works Department.

Thursday, September 26.

The approaching visit of Viceroy Hsu to Peking is variously explained, some saying that the intention is to consult him about the questions pending between Japan and China, others that he is to enter the Central Government. According to statements published by the leading journal of Shanghai, the ex-Viceroy Chang Chihtung, on the occasion of his recent audience, denounced Viceroy Hsu as weak and incompetent. Possibly the summoning of Hsu to Peking may be a direct result of that denunciation. If so, the last act of his administration at Mukden will be counted not the least creditable in his career, for he seems to have shown a really earnest desire to protect the lives and property of Japanese subjects in Manchuria against outrages on the part of the police or the soldiery.

Viceroy Yuan is said to have been received with marked favour at the recent audience in Peking. The ordinary routine on these occasions is that the senior official present at the audience act as the mouthpiece of his colleagues and replies to all questions put from the Throne. But on this occasion a marked exception was made by the Sovereign, for although Yuan was by no means entitled to such treatment on the ground of seniority, to him almost alone were addressed the interrogations from the Throne. After the audience he is said to have stated his determination to push forward along the path of progress and in no circumstances to recede, and he is also said to have affirmed that the new Advisory Council in Peking will certainly be opened by next spring. With reference to the above, the *Jiji Shimpo's* correspondent says that, while Yuan is trusted implicitly by the Throne, he also has the cordial co-operation of Prince Ching, ex-Viceroy Chang and even of the Minister of War, Tieh Liang. This is interesting, inasmuch as, according to general rumour the Minister of War is hitherto supposed to have been inimical to Yuan. Possibly an explanation furnished by the *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent may be the true one. He says that the origin of the enmity between these two high officials was a memorial addressed to the Throne by Yuan, in which the condition of the Chinese army was animadverted on in very strong terms. The Minister of War, not unnaturally regarding this memorial as a slap in the face for himself, signified his intention of tendering his resignation. But Yuan then informed him that the memorial to which he objected was not directed in any sense against the Minister of War but only against the existing military system of China, which did not meet the requirements of the time. This explanation appears to have entirely pacified Tieh Liang. Thus all accounts agree that Yuan's star is more in the ascendant than ever. It is further said that he has expressed his desire and intention of cultivating the friendliest possible relations with Japan.

One of the princes of the Chinese Imperial House, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, is so anxious to get back the entire control of the Peking-Hankow Railway that His Highness has been recently trying to impress upon H.E. Yang Shihkai, the Special Commissioner to the islands of the South Pacific, the importance of getting wealthy Chinese in those islands to join together and refund the money that is owing to the Franco, Russo-Belgian Syndicate which holds the mortgage on that railway. To the persons who succeed in obtaining the huge funds necessary for this object the Prince holds out the promise of a peerage.

It is reported from Peking that when H. E. Grand Secretary and Councillor Chang Chih-tung went to the Great Gate of the Imperial Palace on Sept. 14th to report according to etiquette his arrival in Peking, His Excellency got two of his servants to support him on either side in order to show that he is too weak to walk unsupported and is still in frail health. This, says an exchange, also gave His Excellency the chance to decline all appointments and enables him to obtain leave to retire into private life.

The British cruiser *King Alfred*, (flagship) which left Nagasaki on the 6th instant for Weihaiwei, when off the south of Race Point, south of Korea, sighted a steamer with a distress signal flying, at 8 a.m. on the 17th. On closing with the steamer it was seen that she was well down in the bows and the crew had taken to the boats. The mate of the steamer boarded the cruiser and reported that his ship, the *Oshimi Maru*, had struck a rock at five o'clock that morning and was rapidly filling, and they were unable to beach her owing to the fires having been put out by the water. Some of the crew returned to the vessel and, collecting their belongings, transferred them to the boats, finally leaving the ship at 9.45. They had not been away from the steamer 5 minutes when she was seen to give a lurch, and her bows went under and she sank from view, apparently blowing up as she foundered. The steamer *Taian Maru*, No. 2, arriving on the scene, the crew went on board her for passage back to Japan, the *King Alfred* telegraphing the disaster to Nagasaki by wireless telegraphy and then proceeding to Weihaiwei, where she arrived on the 8th.

M. Louis Rocher, Commissioner of Customs at Nanking, is reported to have retired from the Customs Service and to be about to return to his home in France. M. Rocher is one of the senior and most experienced commissioners, a keen sportsman, and a fluent English and Chinese scholar, says the *N.-C. Daily News*. He is well known in Shanghai, where he was Commissioner from April 1896 to May 1900, during which time he took an active interest in commercial and public questions. M. Rocher was a prime mover in the representations at Peking which led to the restriction placed on the export of pheasant skins which, at one time, threatened the wholesale destruction of game inland. The successful establishment of the Sanitary Station in Shanghai is also chiefly due to his efforts. Many good wishes will go with M. Rocher in his retirement.

According to the *N.-C. D. News* a sad fatality occurred the other day at Singyangchou, Hupeh, whither the district magistrate of Hanyang, Mr. Li Fa-yi, had escorted ex-Viceroy and Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung, who was on his way to Peking. It seems that the guard of the Ex-Viceroy's special train, not being aware that the Hanyang magistrate desired to get off the train at Singyangchou, had given the signal for it to start. Mr. Li Fa-yi feeling the train move hastily arose from his seat in the Ex-Viceroy's carriage and

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having bade his Excellency goodbye, started to jump off to the platform. In the meanwhile the train had been gathering way, and as the unfortunate Magistrate jumped the momentum carried him under the train and he was immediately crushed under the wheels.

The *N.-C. Daily News* states that on Saturday evening, the 14th instant, at that hour when the outer apartments of the Astor House (Shanghai) are usually quiet and unoccupied by all but the bar-boys and attendants, who secure a brief respite from labour while the patrons of the hotel are dining, consternation was spread among the resting menials by the appearance of two Americans, named Leary and Johnston, riding China ponies into the bar-room. The boy expostulated, but the riders insisted upon being served with drinks on horseback. A visit, still mounted, was then paid to the hall in front of the billiard room; and following that thoroughfare the indoor-horsemen rode past the office and along the main hall towards the lift. Meanwhile the frenzied servants and the sound of clattering hoofs had penetrated to the dining room, and there was a general exodus to view the local adaptation of a scene common enough in the Wild West. The hotel officials then undertook active measures of ejectment, assisted by friends of the hotel and friends of the unusual visitors. Eventually the ponies were led out into the street where a third rider was waiting for the other two. The former had arrived with them, but refrained from joining the expedition which charged the bar.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1912.

The site for the great Exhibition of 1912 has not yet been fixed. Until quite recently the public imagined that Aoyama had been definitely decided upon, but talk then arose about the superior eligibility of Ueno, and now there are many advocates for choosing Tsukishima, where the big jail used to be in olden times. Meanwhile the Tokyo Municipality is stated to be much perplexed as to the source from which necessary funds are to be obtained. The total sum required is 10 million *yen*, of which 3 millions have to be paid in yearly instalments of 500,000 *yen* each to the Treasury, and the remaining 7 millions are the estimated cost of building bridges, roads and various other public works which the enterprise will necessitate. Of course the simplest plan would be to impose some special tax, but the Municipal Council appear to think that it would be very difficult to obtain official assent to such a measure, and that a loan will have to be contracted. The difference, however, is only one of time, for due provision will have to be made for the repayment of the loan, and that would involve additional taxation in some form or other. As to the site, we may mention that the idea of Aoyama seems to have been definitely abandoned. There are three objections, first that the citizens of that dirtrict have run up the price of their land to an almost prohibitive figure; secondly that the removal of the parade ground would be a troublesome matter, and thirdly that the Imperial Botanical Gardens can not be lent for the purposes of the Exhibition. Ueno has been condemned by some people as being too small, but the place is capable of any degree of extension in the Oji direction. Such extension, however, would make the Exhibition inconveniently remote. Hence at present the Tsukishima scheme finds many supporters. That site would be the nearest of all and there is plenty of room for all purposes. Of course a big bridge would have to be built across the Sumida, but such a bridge forms a part of the City Improvement programme, as does also a wide straight street from Ginza to the bridge-head.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH KOREA.

A business report recently issued by Messrs Noel Murray and Company, of Shanghai, dealt with what the writers regarded as an imminent contingency, namely, the exclusion of all nations except Japan from the trade of Korea. We alluded to the matter in our issue of September 5th and, while sympathizing with the watchful solicitude of British merchants in the East, we said that we failed to appreciate any such danger as the result of official action, inasmuch as all the Powers have with Korea treaties which secure to them most-favoured-nation treatment, and those treaties can neither be arbitrarily set aside nor ignored. A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Shanghai says that Messrs. Noel Murray and Company's last circular traverses our view and repeats, with greatly increased emphasis, the conviction that all the treaties between Foreign Powers and Korea have virtually become a dead letter; that the relations between Occidental States and Korea may be said to have been completely terminated; that nothing remains but to quietly watch the process of Korea being swallowed up by Japan; that when that result is consummated, the trade of the United States and Great Britain with the Peninsula will be totally extinguished, and that England's supine attitude in the face of such a contingency must be said to favour these untoward results. That is an accurate precis of the telegram, and we may assume the latter to be a trustworthy version of the business circular. If so, the views of the Shanghai firm give much food for reflection. We are quite without any statement of the practical reasons which form the bases of Messrs Noel Murray and Company's forecast. It seems certain that there has not yet been any tangible evidence of an attempt on Japan's part to discriminate unfairly against foreign trade in Korea, and, in the absence of such evidence, is it justifiable to assume that a policy of exclusion will be resorted to? We may remark, *en passant*, that the record of Japan's foreign relations during the past 50 years does not furnish any ground for suspecting her of unfair discrimination. Still that argument has no conclusive force: the future can not always be inferred from the past. We are bound to assume that the Shanghai firm has some material grounds for its acute apprehensions, and we suggest that intelligent discussion would be greatly facilitated by a clear exposé of those grounds. We repeat that the project of a Japan-Korea customs union has not travelled beyond the limits of irresponsible newspaper suggestion, and has been at once excluded from the domain of practical politics by Prince Ito's emphatic repudiation of such a programme. So far as we can discover, the fears entertained by the Shanghai firm are based mainly on the probability of such a union, and consequently we believe that no solid cause exists for alarm.

MR. SOYEDA ON JAPANESE FINANCE.

At a dinner given by the Bankers Club of Tokyo to welcome Mr. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank, and Baron Kikuchi, who have just returned from England, the former gentleman made a speech with reference to Japan's position in the European money market. He assigned the comparative failure of the South Manchurian Railway loan to three causes. The first was that altogether incomprehensible alarm with reference to the relations between Japan and the United States was suddenly engendered in the minds of British capitalists at the very moment of floating the loan; the second, that the condition of the money market was unsuitable; and the third, that British capitalists were already amply supplied with Japanese securities. Was it to be inferred then that this country could not look for any further funds from the European market? Certainly that question must be answered in the negative. Japan would have no difficulty in obtaining accommodation if she offered a productive and sound enterprise as security. But as for loans on account of unproductive purposes, any attempt to float them must only injure Japan's credit. Mr. Soyeda laid great stress on the nature of the machinery employed in approaching the foreign money market. Japanese borrowers might place themselves in the hands of an apparently excellent syndicate, but without the aid of first-class underwriters and banks enjoying high credit the transaction could not succeed. He said that he had found in the West high appreciation of Japan's military prowess but no appreciation whatever of her financial position. It was imperative for the promotion of her best interests that she should gain the confidence of Occidental capitalists by setting herself to develop her industrial resources and by evincing a genuine desire for peace.

YACHTING IN SHANGHAI.

Yokohama yachtsmen may be interested to read of a race sailed a few days ago by the boats of the Shanghai Yacht Club. The course was from Prince's Pier at Woosung round the Kiutoan Lightship and back, a distance of 40 miles, and the prize was the Commodore's Cup. Six boats started at a.m. on Sunday, Sept. 15th,—*Atlantic*, *Viola*, *Sirene*, *Kid*, *Phyllis* and *Meitoo*. The wind was E.S.E. and about force 3. After passing the Outer Bar Light-boat, the strong ebb against the wind set up such a sea that *Phyllis* turned back, *Viola* being in the lead, the *Kid* second. Near the Blockhouse Buoy, *Meitoo*, a new steel cat-boat, gave up and below the Kiutoan small beacon *Viola* carried away her tiller and had to put back, *Atlantic* also getting out of the race because of sea-sickness among her crew. These events left only two boats, *Kid* and *Sirene*, in the race. At the Lightship a very heavy sea was running but *Kid* rounded in safety and ran home comfortably, reaching Woosung at 3.00.10, having taken six hours and ten seconds to go over the course. At the Lightship *Sirene* carried away her jib and ripped the copper off her bows; her native crew refused to go on deck and set another jib, but the skipper and his mates accomplished this without them. Both boats were washed fore and aft by heavy seas at this point. In the sequel, *Sirene*, arriving home at 3.10.00 won the cup by ten seconds on her allowance of ten minutes from *Kid*. The race is said to have shown that the present type of boat in Shanghai is quite unsuited to meet the high steep seas outside Woosung and the hope is expressed that members intending to build new yachts will submit their plans to the Club Committee before laying down the Keels. It may be remembered that the *Kid* was the probable choice of the Shanghai Yacht Club to meet Yokohama in interport racing. Last year she was described as a sloop, 23.2 feet load water line and sail area 919 feet, which would have made her 27¼ rating under Yokohama rules.

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THE CHIENTAO QUESTION.

The Chinese Government is reported to have addressed two notes to the Japanese Legation on the subject of the Chientao question. One of these notes, according to telegrams in the *Jiji Shimpo*, quotes a report sent in by Viceroy Hsu to the effect that Japan is steadily sending troops into the disputed territory, and the Chinese Government requests that these be immediately withdrawn. The second note says that there is no room whatever for discussion about the ownership of the territory, but that if there be any confusion of boundary in the district of the Tumen River, the problem can be solved by means of a joint committee of delimitation. China seems to be quite in a hurry about this question. Probably her precipitancy is to be attributed to the prevalence of the rights-recovery fever. Of course it is not credible that Japan is sending troops to Chientao and we can not but wonder that Viceroy Hsu makes himself the medium for transmitting such statements without full previous investigation of their accuracy. Japan will doubtless confine herself for the time being to affording protection for the lives and properties of Korean subjects settled in Chientao. She is not pressing for a radical solution of the boundary question, nor is it likely that she will approach the subject diplomatically until ample evidence is forthcoming.

According to the *Chuo Shimbun* the Japanese Government has replied to China's protest on the subject of Chientao, though the *Hochi* had previously stated that no reply would be formulated pending the collection of full details. It is not impossible, however, to reconcile the two statements, for everything would depend on the nature of the reply. The Japanese Government, as is now alleged, may have declined China's proposal for a boundary commission on the ground that a prior question has to be determined, namely, the title to the territory in general. If the Chinese Government insists that the territory belongs wholly to the Middle Kingdom, and if commissioners be instructed to delimit the boundaries on that hypothesis, it is evident that China's contention would be established from the outset. Some preliminary understanding must therefore be arrived at with regard to the proximate position of the boundary. Meanwhile, according to our contemporary, Tokyo statesmen limit themselves to saying that Chientao is Korean territory; that inasmuch as its Korean inhabitants greatly outnumber its Chinese settlers, the duty of protecting the lives and properties of the former devolves necessarily on the Korean Government, and that, therefore, the despatch of a small force of Japanese gendarmes by desire of the Korean Government for that purpose is a natural and proper step to which China has no right to object. Meanwhile it is notable that a Japanese post-office is to be opened on the 1st of November at Lungching in Chientao.

The Chientao question seems to be attracting in Peking a degree of attention which it scarcely deserves. It is again stated that orders have been issued for the despatch of troops thither and that China is sending Mr. Tao to conduct special investigations. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* translates an article from a Chinese newspaper which accuses Japan of acting with perfidy in this matter and which sets forth at considerable length the arguments in favour of Chinese ownership. But it appears to us that this newspaper does not by any means advance its country's cause. Our readers are aware that the contention lies between two rivers the names of which have nearly the same sound but are written with different ideographs and are therefore clearly distinguishable. If then any tangible evidence be forthcoming to indicate which set of ideographs should be accepted, the problem will be solved. There is such evidence. It is furnished by the inscription on the boundary stone which stands on Changpeh Mountain. But the Chinese newspaper quoted above appears to be entirely ignorant of the existence of this stone. It accuses Japan of attempting to base a claim upon the phonetic similarity between the names of the two rivers, whereas that is precisely what Japan charges China with doing. We should imagine that for a people who attach such overwhelming importance to the ideographic script as the Chinese do, an examination of the Changpeh stone ought to settle the matter definitely.

According to the *Asahi's* Mukden telegrams, Viceroy Hsu, on the 23rd inst. addressed to the Japanese Consul-General a request which can be interpreted only as evidencing a strong determination on China's part to assert her claim to the whole of Chientao. His Excellency asked that the Japanese gendarmes and officials should be removed from the district, and he intimated that a force of Chinese infantry and cavalry was to be sent thither, having attached to its staff Mr. Chien, a former graduate of the Japanese Military College in Tokyo, whose presence with the troops was intended to avert any danger of a collision between them and the Japanese. Meanwhile Peking seems to be still convinced that Japan has sent a force of 300 soldiers to Chientao. The Waiwupu is said to have addressed the Japanese Legation on this subject and to have asked that the soldiers should be immediately withdrawn. The Japanese Representative replied that no soldiers, few or many, had been sent to Chientao, that the only Japanese force there was a small body of Japanese gendarmes, and that consequently China's demand for their recall could not be acceded to. This is certainly a curious incident. How does it happen that Peking is so signally misinformed? One does not expect the Foreign Office of a great Power to prefer international demands based on wholly false information as to the state of affairs existing within its own dominions.

DEATH OF THE REV. ROBERT SAMUEL MACLAY, D.D.

On the 18th of August, at his home in Los Angeles, California, in his 84th year, this eminent missionary passed away. Sixty years ago he was appointed a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Foochow, China. For a quarter of a century he laboured in that station, for most of this term the superintendent and treasurer of the Mission. He mastered the Foochow language, and, collaborating with Rev. Dr. Baldwin, produced a dictionary, Chinese-English, of great value. From his pen much valuable literature for the native Christians was created. Two annual conferences, with a total of 18,000 members, 658 preachers and helpers, and 74 missionaries, were organized; also the Anglo-Chinese College, and a school for young women were established. In the year 1872, he was appointed the superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in Japan, and arrived in Yokohama in May, 1873. In August of the same year the Mission was duly organized by Bishop Wm. L. Harris, who appointed Dr. Maclay the superintendent. At the same time, the Rev. Julius Soper, the Rev. J. C. Davison, and Rev. I. H. Correll and Rev. M. C. Harris were appointed to various stations under him. He laboured for fifteen years in Japan, thus rounding out forty eventful years of service in the Far East. In 1887 he retired from the service and returned to California where for a few years he presided over the Maclay School of Theology, in Los Angeles. For many years now, he has lived in retirement, no longer being able for active duties. His faculties remained unimpaired until the last, and he kept in touch with events in Japan and China, evincing a peculiar interest in these lands where his active life had been lived. In Japan he was superintendent until the formation in 1884 of the Conference, when this office lapsed. He was the first president of Aoyama Gakuin and had much to do in shaping the early history of this institution. In the translation of the New Testament, he took an active part, being a member of the Committee on the translation of the Bible into Japanese. He came as a pioneer, and was therefore a foundation builder, and he used well tempered mortar and acquitted himself as a "wise master builder." In Japan he belongs to the class of "worthies" such as Drs. Hepburn, Verbeck, S. R. and Nathan Brown, Bishop Williams, David Thompson and the Ballaghs. In China he is to be classed with men of the early day, some of whom survive. In Foochow many opportunities of making money in an honorable way came to him; but he scrupulously refused all such and lived on the humble stipend of a missionary. He rests from his labours, but his works do follow him.

BORDEAUX'S RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE SQUADRON.

We gather from French papers that the reception accorded to Admiral Ijuin and his officers and men at Bordeaux was quite notable. The cruisers arrived from Brest on Aug. 1st and anchored about 8 a.m. at the mouth of the Gironde between Point de Grave and Royan. Mr. E. Bertin, Commissaire-General of the Maritime Exposition being held at Bordeaux, and other officials went in the afternoon to Verdon and called upon the Admiral, remaining to dinner on board the *Tsukuba*. The following morning Admiral Ijuin and a number of his officers, leaving Verdon by train, arrived in Bordeaux at 9 a.m. being received by the Consul for Japan, M. Braquehaye, and others. After making official visits and being welcomed to the city by the Mayor, the party went to the Exposition. A special ceremony took place at the section of the Red Cross Society, where an eloquent speech was made by the President of the Red Cross Society Departmental Committee, and at noon they were present at a dejeuner given at the town-hall in honour of the Admiral and officers of the Japanese squadron and the officers of the Argentine cruiser *Presidente-Sarmiento*, then also in the Gironde. The usual toasts were exchanged and the French papers mention that much applause was accorded to M. G. Campredon, who spoke in Japanese. He mentioned that he had resided for twenty years in Japan and appreciated the charm of the country and the steadfastness of her relations. He proposed success to the Franco-Japanese *entente*. In the afternoon the party again visited the Exposition.

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MANCHURIA.

We have been accustomed hitherto to regard China as a country which endeavours honestly to maintain good faith in its international dealings, but, if rumour speaks correctly, that belief will have to be modified. Our readers doubtless remember that among the subjects recently discussed in Mukden, one was the ownership of mines along the Mukden-Antung Railway. This matter was disposed of without much difficulty on the basis that the exploitation of these mines should be carried out by China and Japan in co-operation. That agreement was embodied in a document which, pending signature, was forwarded to Peking for approval. A long delay then ensued. The Japanese negotiators pressed their Chinese colleagues to sign the convention so that no time should be lost in giving effect to its provisions, but Viceroy Hsu pleaded the absence of instructions from Peking. It now appears that the Viceroy has entirely gone back upon this arrangement. He has made the carrying out of his previous agreement provisional upon Japan's consent to a sweeping measure, namely, that the same principle shall be adopted in the case of all the mines along the railway from Changchun to Port Arthur. That is playing fast and loose with a vengeance, and if Viceroy Hsu has really taken such a course, it will be hard for the Japanese to trust him hereafter as a negotiator.

A verbatim copy is published of the document presented to the Foreign Office in Tokyo and to the Japanese Legation in Peking in the sequel of a mass meeting held by the Japanese residents of Mukden on the 7th inst. It is a very strongly worded document. The compilers—whose representation was unanimously endorsed by the meeting—say in effect that the rights-recovery mood has assumed in Manchuria a strongly anti-Japanese character. The Chinese newspaper published in Mukden does everything in its power to foment this feeling. Day after day it prints notes and articles intended and calculated to make the Japanese subjects of odium and to incite the people against them. Nevertheless no attempt whatsoever has been made by the Chinese officials to check these mischievous utterances. Opprobrious songs are also scattered broadcast among the people and sung by youths without any interference on the part of the authorities. All this is supplemented by the fact that the soldiers and the police behave in a most outrageous manner towards the Japanese settlers, breaking into their houses, stealing their property in broad daylight and carrying them off to prison under frivolous or false pretenses. The representation adds that this state of affairs is quite intolerable. The signatories ask therefore, first, that the police and the soldiers shall not be allowed to carry side-arms; secondly, that the Japanese residents who have suffered at the hands of the police and soldiers shall be compensated; thirdly, that the responsibility for these outrages shall be clearly determined; and fourthly, that the police shall be strictly forbidden to interfere hereafter with the Japanese.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes what professes to be a statement made by a responsible Japanese diplomat with reference to the Yalu timber-felling question. We read that China shows a singular lack of sincerity in this matter. Having agreed explicitly by the Treaty of Peking that the timber-felling industry on the Yalu should be conducted conjointly by Japan and herself, she now attempts to impose limits which would reduce that agreement to a mere farce. Those limits are that the timber-felling area should extend from the upper waters of the Yalu to its 24th affluent, counting down stream. This would mean a length of 17 miles, and inasmuch as the whole of the forests within that district may be said to have been felled already, it would seem that the Chinese Government is not influenced by any spirit of sincerity in this matter. With regard to the recently received news that Peking had made a concession pointing to compromise, we learn from the same source that this concession amounted to nothing more than an extension of the proposed limit through a distance of 3 miles down stream. That makes it all the more evident that China is not in earnest, and her attitude towards this problem as well as towards all the other questions outstanding between herself and Japan inspires an apprehension that she has no real desire to find a practical basis of working. The Japanese Government, according to this informant, will therefore quietly rest upon its oars pending some evidence that China is really in earnest. Japan can afford to treat the matter in a leisurely manner for she is actually exploiting the mines and working the forests which form the principal subjects of dispute.

WAR REWARDS.

On the 21st instant the following rewards in the shape of patents of nobility and decorations were gazetted, the ceremony of conferring them being held in the Palace with great eclat (we take the list of names from the *Japan Times*):—

CREATED PRINCE.

Marquis Ito, Resident-General of Korea.
Marshal Marquis Yamagata, President Privy Council.
Marshal Marquis Oyama.

CREATED MARQUIS.

Count Inouye, Elder Statesman.
Count Matsukata, Elder Statesman.
General Count Nodzu.
Count Katsura, late Premier.

CREATED COUNT.

Viscount Yoshikawa, ex-Minister for Home Affairs.
Viscount Sakuma, Governor-General of Formosa.
Fleet Admiral Ito, ex-Chief of the Naval Board of Command.
Admiral Baron Yamamoto, ex-Minister of the Navy.
General Baron Kuroki.
General Baron Oku.
General Baron Nogi.
Baron Komura, Ambassador at the Court of St. James'.
Admiral Togo.

CREATED VISCOUNT.

Baron Kiyoura, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Baron Sone, ex-Minister of Finance.
Admiral Baron Inouye, ex-Commander in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station.
General Baron Hasegawa, Commander of the troops in Korea.
General Baron Okazawa, Chief Aide de-Camp to His Majesty.
General Baron Nishi.
General Baron Ogawa.
Admiral Baron Kawamura, Member of Supreme Military Council.
General Baron Oshima, Governor-General of Kwantung.
General Baron H. Oshima.
General Baron Oseko.
Surgeon-General Baron Saneyoshi, I. J. N.
General Terauchi, Minister of War.

THE NEW PEERS

The following gentlemen are raised to the peerage with the rank of Baron:—

Admirals Shibayama and Samejima, retired:

Vice-Admirals Hidaka, Katsoka, Arima, Kamimura, Uchida, Urin, Dewa, Kimotsuki, Ijuin, Misu, Ito, Inouye, Hashimoto, Sakamoto, Yamanouchi, Kano, Nashiba, Mochihara, and Nakamiz ;

Lieutenants-General Mukoyama, Uyehara, Okazaki, Watanabe, Usagawa, Tomioka, Iida, Uyeda, Tsuchiya, Miyoshi, Sakai, Sameshima, Asada, Tsukamoto, Inouye, Okubo, Haraguchi, Nishijima, Kigoshi, Ando, Fujii, Yamanaka, Nakamura, Hirasa, Yabuki, Yamauchi, Katsuda, Kurose, Matsunaga, Ishimoto, (Vice-Minister of War) Fukushima, Arisaka, Nishimura, Yamane, and Ichiji;

Dr. Sakatani, Minister for Finance;

Surgeons-General Sato and Koike.

Mr. Tomatsu, Director of Military Comptroller's Bureau;

Kanetake Oura, Esq., ex-Minister of Communications;

Sutemi Chinda, Esq., Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Yuzuru Kubota, Esq., ex-Minister of Education.

Keichoku Hatano, Esq., ex-Minister of Justice.

Kenjiro Den, Esq., ex-Vice-Minister of Communications.

Vice-Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy.

Paymaster-Admiral Murakami.

Constructor-Admiral Miyabara.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Prince Tokugawa, President 1st Class Rising Sun.

Marquis Kuroda, Vice-President, 2nd Class Rising Sun;

Marquis Kuga, 2nd Class Rising Sun.

Marquises Asano, Nabeshima and Saionji, Viscounts Tani and Watanabe and Baron Akamatsu the gift of 2,000 *yen* each.

Viscount Katsunosuke Inouye, Mr. Koki Matsuoka, Viscount Soga, Barons Kato, Nabeshima, Hirata and Noda, 1st Class of the Rising Sun.

Other members were also duly decorated, 219 persons receiving the Minor Cordon of the Rising Sun (4th Class Order).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTANIVES.

Mr. Sugita, President, Minor Cordon of the Rising Sun (4th Class Order);

Mr. Minoura, Vice-President, 2nd Class Order of the Rising Sun of Double Rays.

Mr. M. Matsuda, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun (1st Class).

Mr. K. Hara, 2nd Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Mr. Shogo Kurizuka, Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun (3rd Class).

All other members were given the Minor Cordon of the Rising Sun (4th Class) the dead being so honoured under date of their death.

It will be observed from this list that the usual rule of one step at a time has been departed from in the case of six persons; namely Barons Yamamoto, Kuroki, Oku, Nogi and Komura, and Admiral Togo. All these have been created "Counts," though in the normal course the Barons should have become Viscounts and Admiral Togo should have been made a Baron. Some newspapers question whether the honour conferred on Togo is adequate to his merits, but all agree that the conferring of a Count's patent without any preliminary grade is an extraordinary honour.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, in an article which we entirely endorse, expresses surprise and regret that the names of Count Okuma and Marquis Saionji do not appear in this list.

The process of conferring titles by way of war rewards is continuing. Titles are to be given to the eldest sons of distinguished officers who fell in battle or died in the discharge of their duties. Among others Viscount Kodama's son will receive the patent of Count. It will be remembered that General Baron Kodama was raised to be a Viscount after the war had already been in progress for some time, but this step was clearly differentiated as a recognition of services rendered in Formosa and was well understood not to have anything to do with the distinguished officer's services in the field of the Russo-Japanese War. After the naval and military men and the official classes have been duly rewarded, the turn of the civilian classes will come, and it is stated that among those created Barons will be Mr. Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan, and Mr. Kondo Rempei, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It may be noted that the new titles gazetted on the 31st inst. bring the number of Japanese Peers to the following, exclusive of Princes of the blood:—Princes 15; Marquises 39; Counts 99; Viscounts

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377; and Barons 377, the grand total being 907.

The process of conferring titles and honours in the sequel of the war is still going on, but the list has not yet reached beyond the ranks of those directly connected with the Government. We take the following from the *Japan Times*:—

CREATED COUNT

Viscount Tanaka, Minister of the Imperial Household Department.
Viscount Kagawa, Lord Steward to the Empress.
Viscount Tone Ogiu.

CREATED VISCOUNT

Baron Hanabusa, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department.
Baron Suyematsu, Privy Councillor, and Doctor of Literature.
Baron Kaneko, Privy Councillor.
Baron Ito, Privy Councillor.
Baron Watanabe.
Baron Tajiri, Doctor of Law.
Baron Hashimoto, Doctor of Medicine.

CREATED BARON

Shin Hamao, Esq., President of the Tokyo Imperial University.
Jun Iwasa, Esq., Doctor of Medicine.
Shinzen Matsuo, Esq., President of the Bank of Japan.
Gishin Seki, Esq., ex-Inspector General of the Metropolitan Police.
Tanetaro Megata, Esq., Financial Adviser to Korean Government.
Morimasa Takei, Esq., Member of the House of Peers.
Yujiro Nakamura, Esq., Lieut.-General, Director of the Imperial Iron Foundry.
Koreki yo Takahashi, Esq., President of the Yokohama Specie Bank.
Genke Oka, Esq., Chief Physician in waiting to the Emperor. Of these gentlemen, Viscounts Suyematsu and Kaneko were in England and America respectively during the Russo-Japanese War. They have rendered the country exceedingly valuable services in a most peculiar manner. Their mission was to keep the foreign nations well-informed on things Japanese, and this mission they worthily discharged. They were always in touch with the public through the press or by speech-making. It was largely due to their indefatigable efforts that many foreign misconceptions with regard to Japan were dissipated.

GRANTS TO THE PEERS.

The *Toyo Tsushin* learns that whereas it has been the usage for the Emperor to confer monetary gifts accompanying the patent of peerage according to the established rule; namely, *yen* 50,000 to a Prince, *yen* 40,000 to a Marquis, *yen* 30,000 to a Count, *yen* 20,000 to a Viscount, *yen* 10,000 to a Baron, in conferring the recent honours his Majesty was pleased to grant a special gratuity of *yen* 20,000 to those who have been raised from Baron to Count. Some of the newly created Counts and Marquises have been also granted special gratuities of *yen* 50,000 and *yen* 100,000 respectively.

GENERAL LINEVITCH ON THE FAR EAST.

An interesting interview, though perhaps partially apocryphal, has been published in San Francisco and forwarded to Tokyo telegraphically by the *Asahi's* correspondent. The General, speaking to an American journalist in St. Petersburg, is reported to have said that the United States made a fatal mistake in assuming towards Japan during the war an essentially friendly demeanour, and in using its good offices to promote the restoration of peace at a comparatively early moment. Russian interests, the General said, did not clash in any way with American interests in the Far East. America had one unique aim, namely, the expansion of her trade, and in that field she had nothing to apprehend from Russia, whereas Japan on the contrary must be a most formidable rival. The United States then might be said to have played Japan's game in the teeth of America's best interests. The Washington statesmen now found themselves confronted by a problem of great difficulty, namely Japanese immigration. Unless this was stopped serious economic trouble would result, and to stop it effectually would be pretty sure to involve war, whatever attempts might be made to shift the responsibility from the Central Government to the States and from the States to the people. The General then went on to speak of a subject concerning which his opinions are more valuable, namely the result of such a war. Briefly speaking, he did not consider that the United States would fare well in such a conflict. They could not strike an effective blow against Japan, and they would certainly lose the Philippines, upon which islands, whatever might be said to the contrary, Japan's eyes were longingly fixed. The General expressed, in terms so plain as to be almost incredible, his conviction that the reliance put by the Americans on their fleet would be found misplaced, and that although to the Americans must be conceded the possession of all the qualities for which the Japanese were remarkable, namely patriotism and bravery, there was no denying the fact that the former lacked experience in war and in this important respect would be found inferior to their adversaries. The United States would lose the Philippines, and would see the Pacific slope at the mercy of the Japanese.

Such are the views attributed to the ex-Commander-in-chief of the Russian Army. General Linevitch may be a very great soldier. He had the good fortune of being commissioned to retrieve a difficult position without having to show his ability in practice, and his reputation rests therefore on what he might have done, not on what he actually did do. But it is greatly to be wished that neither he nor any other prominent publicist would seriously treat this question of war between Japan and America. The thing is out of the question physically and morally alike.

NAVAL NOTES.

The closing days of October will be a busy time in Japanese naval building yards. No less than three men-of-war are to be launched between the 21st and the 24th of that month. Two of them are the first-class cruisers *Kurama* and *Ibuki*, each of 14,500 tons. The former is building at Yokosuka and will be launched on the 21st of October; the latter is under construction at Kure and will be launched on the 22nd. Finally there is the cruiser *Tone* (2,500 tons). She is on the stocks at Saseho and will be launched on the 24th of October.

Turning to the work of repairs, which has been going on steadily for some time on the captured ships, we read that the *Tsugaru*, originally the *Pallada*, a protected cruiser of 6,630 tons and 20 knots speed, built at St. Petersburg in 1899, has emerged from dock at Saseho and will soon be fit for sea. Also the *Hizen*, originally the *Retvisan*, a battleship of 12,700 tons with a speed of 18 knots, which was built by Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia in 1900, has had her repairs very nearly completed at Saseho and will come out of dock at the end of October. She will ultimately be drafted into the second-class battleship-squadron. The *Sowa*, originally the *Varyag*, which, when she went down in the harbour at Chemulpo, was supposed to have gone to her grave forever, is now a smart cruiser of 6,500 tons and 23 knots speed, and will be added to the strength of the Japanese Fleet next spring.

The *Mainichi Dempo* states that the delay in laying down the first-class line of battleship which stands on this year's construction programme, has been due to some uncertainty with reference to plan. The construction committee recommended a vessel which would have been the largest in the world, namely over 21,000 tons with an armament of twelve 12-in. guns. But in consequence of the information collected by Viscount Admiral Yamamoto on his recent trip to Europe, this plan is to be slightly modified. The vessel will displace only some 19,000 tons, and her main armament will be reduced by two guns. She will be fitted with American turbine engines and will have a speed of 20 knots, which is one knot less than that of the *Dreadnought*.

The battleship *Mikasa* is to emerge from dock on the 30th inst. and the fact is alluded to in tones of supreme satisfaction by Tokyo journals. Of course a mere question of expedition or delay in repairing a battleship would not attract much attention, but the *Mikasa's* case is special. The Japanese nation evidently considers that she had not fully emerged from the fighting line when she met with the terrible accident at Saseho, and that had her repairs been found impossible she would have had to be added to the losses directly incurred in the war. This no doubt partially explains the great satisfaction now evinced on learning that she has come out of the repairers' hands in better condition than ever and that she is found not to have suffered structurally in any way. Of course, after coming out of dock, she will still have to receive her armament, so that she will probably not be ready for sea before next spring.

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS.

It is stated that the Japanese Government projects the formation of a new bureau in the Foreign Office to be called the Iminkyoku (colonial bureau). The duties of this Bureau will be to investigate all matters relating to Japanese emigrants and to the conditions existing in places that invite colonization. These functions are now entrusted to the Communications Bureau in that Department, but they have attained sufficient magnitude to occupy the exclusive attention of a special office. It is stated that the Diet will be invited next session to make an appropriation on this account. The matter of Japanese emigration is of course beginning to attract greater attention than ever in Japan. The *Yorodzu Choho*, referring to this new bureau, opines that it is intended to serve as a ladder for the Government of Japan to climb down in face of Western racial prejudice. The *Mainichi Dempo* also writes on the general subject in a somewhat perturbed tone. It takes for its text an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, attributing to Mr. Ishii a statement that Japanese emigration would be henceforth limited to Manchuria, Korea and Russian Siberia. Our Tokyo contemporary does not doubt that the San Francisco journal has employed its own imagination to embroider Mr. Ishii's assertions, but it nevertheless evidently thinks that there is a substratum of truth in the *Chronicle's* report, for it asks whether the Japanese could possibly be content with the imposition of such a restriction. Japan like every other growing nation must have an outlet for its surplus population, and the *Mainichi Shimbun* naturally thinks that Manchuria, Korea and Siberia do not constitute a sufficient outlet.

Baron Sakatani, Minister for Finance, who had been travelling in western places, returned on Sept. 23rd arriving at Shimbashi by the 9 p.m. train.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, September 20.

A representative of the *Hochi Shimbun* had an interview with Mr. Soyeda on the 18th inst. The President of the Industrial Bank is quoted as having spoken very frankly. He said that he had to acknowledge a failure in the case of the South Manchuria Railway loan, but the causes were very plain. One was that, just at the moment of the loan's issue, British capitalists became alarmed about the relations between Japan and the United States; the other, that the market was eminently unfavourable for such transactions. All attempts to float foreign loans proved abortive, even South Africa being a rejected candidate. Indeed, if the record of the South Manchuria Railway loan showed anything, it showed that Japan enjoyed exceptional credit in Great Britain. For the moment financial business is suspended in London, as is always the case at this season, but as for the general condition of the money market, its amelioration is only a question of time. Before long, British capital will be again seeking profitable investments, and if it can find them in Japan, it will flow thither. The *Hochi Shimbun* itself, though not professing to speak on its own authority, refers to the fact already mentioned more than once in these columns, namely, that it was not a very tactful act on the part of the Japanese authorities to contract with United States manufacturers for the purchase of over 20 million *yen* worth of plant for the railway, and then to go to London for a loan to meet this expenditure. Great Britain used at one time to receive the whole of the orders from Japan for railway plant, and neither British manufactures nor Englishmen in general are prepared for one moment to admit that England cannot supply just as good articles at quite as moderate prices as any other country in the world can. Thus that the Japanese should go to London asking for money to make extensive purchases of rails and rolling stock in America was, to say the least, a very naive procedure. When it comes to raising the second half of the Manchuria loan, we recommend this country either to go to New York for funds or to place its orders in England.

Mr. Sonoda, President of the Fifteenth Bank, has made some interesting remarks to one of the *Jiji Shimpo's* staff on the subject of Japan's State finances. Speaking broadly, the eminent economist says that in order to fully carry out the post bellum programme of public works, a sum of about 100 million *yen* annually is needed over and above the revenue normally in sight. How is this money to be obtained? So far as next year's budget is concerned, there will probably be no difficulty, special funds being available in the shape of the payment on account of the Russian prisoners and surpluses from the ordinary revenue and from the War Fund. But when these exceptional items cease to be forthcoming, what is to be done? There is talk of the Government including sugar among the State monopolies, but evidently the policy of nationalizing the great industries one after the other can not be sound. Are then loans to be resorted to? Some people maintain that the policy of loans is correct where their proceeds are to be applied to productive enterprises, but before endorsing that view, one has to consider carefully whether it is wise to draw into the Treasury the funds available for private enterprise in order to devote them to public undertakings. The plain upshot of such procedure would be to paralyze the industrial energy of the nation at large, unless we assume the existence of a thing which certainly does not exist largely in Japan, namely, surplus capital seeking investment. Still more objectionable would it be to augment the present rates of taxation or to make additions to the list of taxes, in view of what has been done in both these directions during the last three years. Mr. Sonoda thus arrives at the conclusion—and we think that all thoughtful persons will endorse his verdict—that the State must cut its coat according to its cloth and must suspend or curtail its enterprises so as to bring them fully within the scope of its financial competence. Mr. Sonoda hints also that there might very well be some retrenchment in the matter of the army and navy, for although he would be the last to suggest any weakening of the country's defences, he nevertheless evidently thinks that Japan has displayed her prowess quite sufficiently for the time being, and that in view of her alliance with England and her *ententes* with Russia and France, she may well give herself a little breathing space in the matter of armaments. Put into a nutshell these remarks of Mr. Sonoda may be summed up in two words, "go slow." For our own part we think that no better advice could be given to the country.

The first call of capital for the new steel foundry in Hokkaido is to be made by the 15th of next month. It amounts to 2½ million *yen*, which will be put up in equal parts by the English and Japanese shareholders, and the first general meeting will be held early in November. The experts sent out from England are expected to reach Japan on the 10th of October in company with Vice-Admiral Yamanouchi, who is to be superintendent of the factory. The number of directors, originally fixed at six, is to be increased to eight, four appointed in England and four in Japan. The Japanese directors are expected to be Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, Mr. Amenomiya, Mr. Dan and Baron T. Mitsui. On the English side the only directors yet determined upon are Sir Andrew Noble and Mr. Vickers.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that one result of the recent inundations will probably be to reduce the revenue from the State railways by 2½ million *yen*, divided in about equal proportions between the cost of repairs and the suspension of traffic.

The restoration of fine weather caused a sensible depreciation in the market price of rice, but had no effect upon the Tokyo share market except perhaps to steady it a little. Things still remain in *status quo*, and a singularly depressed *status* it is. We may add that the number of shares to be settled this month is 118,572; those for next month are 109,220; and those for November 69,280. It is thought in some quarters that all the weak holders have now sold out, and that short sellers will have to begin buying in very soon.

Saturday, September 21.

Our readers know that there has been talk recently of making Maizuru an open port. The Minister of Finance is now on a visit to the place, and is reported to have made a speech in which he alluded in strong terms to the excellent conditions existing there, alike from a commercial and a naval point of view, and he urged the inhabitants to take vigorous steps for utilizing these advantages. If Mr. Sakatani's suggestion be carried out, Maizuru and Tsuruga will be the two chief ports on the west coast of Japan. The nationalization of railways interrupted a service of steamers between Vladivostock and Maizuru, as the steamers had been the property of the company by which the Osaka-Maizuru Railway was constructed.

The recent opening of the Hokkaido Railway as far as Kushiro has brought the latter place within 121 hours' journey from Nagasaki, allowing for all stoppages and assuming an average speed of only 15⅓ miles per hour. When the speed is raised to 25 miles the journey will take only 3 days. The distance is 1846 miles.

The *Yorozu Choho* repeats its often circulated rumour of an amalgamation between the Tokyo Railway Company and the Tokyo Electric Light Company. There is no doubt that such an arrangement would be much in the interests of the latter, for public opinion is beginning to declare strongly in favour of the Railway Company's lights, which are not only much cheaper but also very much better than those of the Electric Light Company. We may here mention that although official sanction has been given to the Railway Company to extend its lighting enterprise to all parts of the city traversed by its lines, the detailed working programme still awaits approval, and consequently the Company's lighting operations are confined to the suburbs included in the original charter of the Round-the-Moat Line. Reverting to the *Yorozu's* article, we find it stated that while the directors of the Electric Light Company are not averse to amalgamation, they consider the time inopportune, and would prefer to wait until they are in full possession of the projected water power. It will be remembered that the Electric Light Company's water-power scheme was spoken of as likely to be completed in September, but there are as yet no signs of such a consummation. Meanwhile rumour attributes to the Electric Light Company a project of immediately lowering its charges, without waiting for the completion of the water-power works. The public are evidently perplexed, for the Stock Exchange Report, day after day, shows practically no transactions in the Company's old shares.

It is stated that the Kei-Han (Osaka-Kobe) Electric Railway Company, acting through the Murai Bank, has arranged a loan of 4 million *yen* with American financiers at a rate less than 7 per cent.

Tokyo journals state that Canada has announced her intention of being largely represented at the Japanese International Exhibition of 1912.

The 3-million *yen* loan of the Dai Nihon Sugar Refinery closed on the 20th instant. A success was made. Tokyo and Osaka alone put up all the money, Tokyo subscribing 2 millions and Osoka one. Among the Tokyo applications 1,300,000 worth were at a premium.

The Stock Market goes from bad to worse. All quotations fell on the 20th instant, and no critics seem to understand the reason. The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that the Japanese market is merely keeping in line with foreign markets, which are everywhere depressed, but it is hard to endorse that view. The *Asahi Shimbun* gives a different explanation. It says that sales have been made by experts, especially in the case of the Tanko S.S. Company's new shares, and the stocks of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the spinning companies and the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and the consequent fall in these shares has affected the market generally. In the case of the Tanko S.S. Company, the reason assigned is that in the distribution of funds consequent upon

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State purchase of the Company's roads, the new shares fared unexpectedly ill. In the case of the Yusen Kaisha the cause alleged is that the Company has made heavy losses on account of the Hakodate fire and bad business returns. In the case of the Stock Exchange the idea is that the recent increase of capital is not warranted by the times; and nothing is said as to the spinning companies. Of course the state of the weather is also believed to be more or less responsible.

Sunday, September 22.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has decided to abandon the service of steamers established by it between Japan and South America after the war. This service has hitherto been maintained with 3 steamers chartered by the Naval Department to the Company, but the steamers were ill fitted for the work, and the result of their working was a loss of some 70,000 *yen* during the last half year. This, indeed, was the main cause of the unfavourable report which the Company had to present to the last general meeting. The Naval Department has not yet consented, it is said, to cancel the charter of the vessels, but that can be a question of time only.

It is stated that the big steamship company called the Senshu Domei-kai is likely to be dissolved without reaching the stage of practical operations. There will be a general meeting early next month, when the fate of the enterprise will be decided. This Company presented, at one time, very formidable dimensions. Its prospectus spoke originally of a capital of 30 million *yen*, 10 millions representing the value of the ships already in possession of the members, and 20 millions for floating capital. Then followed talk of reducing the two sums to a total of 15 millions, and it is probable that the general meeting will be asked to choose between that diminution and the total abandonment of the project.

During the 10 days ended on the 20th instant the exports from Japan exceeded the imports by 2,282,000 *yen*. As usual the latter half of the year seems likely to make up for the excess of imports during the first half.

This month is expected to pass over without any financial commotion. Discount rates remain unchanged and there is no demand for money except on the part of tradesmen who are laying in their winter stocks of goods.

The share market continued in a state of marked depression on the 21st instant. Nearly all stocks showed a decided fall from the very low points at which they already stood. Doubtless the weather had much to do with this, but none of the experts ventures any longer to express definite opinions about causes or results in this field of finance.

Monday, September 23.

There is talk of very extensive progressive measures in Formosa. Irrigation, harbour-works, road-making and so forth are spoken of on a large scale, and a total sum of 160 million *yen* is said to be needed. Since the savages were driven from the central highlands, the Viceroy has made a tour of inspection, and has discovered that a large table-land exists on the eastern coast similar to that on the western. This table-land is 80 miles long and from 8 to 10 miles wide, and would make a splendid field for the cultivation of rice were it properly irrigated. Moreover the eastern coast is at present without any proper harbour, and the idea is to construct one at Taito, which was visited recently by a Japanese man-of-war, probably for the first time in the history of the world. This work is estimated to require an expenditure of 10 million *yen*. There appears to be an idea that the money for Formosan enterprises may be obtained by means of a domestic loan, but considering that Japan's domestic industries are themselves dependent more or less on foreign capital, it is difficult to see how Formosa's needs can be supplied from this country.

Mr. Shiraishi, Managing Director of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, is disposed to blame the Government for the Company's ill-success on the South American line. He says that this service was started at the end of 1905, not merely as a maritime enterprise but also as a national undertaking, the idea being that Japanese emigration to South America was destined to assume large dimensions in the near future. So far, however, from encouraging such emigration, the Government actually prevented it by refusing to give permits on the ground of insufficient investigation. Thus the outlook which had induced the Company to undertake this business was effectually obscured, and nothing now remains except to abandon the service. It is thought probable, however, that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will take up the work.

There appears to be considerable commotion in connexion with the electric railway projected some time ago by Messsrs Tsuji and Kitamura to run between Iida and Tatsuno. The prospects of such a line are sufficiently rosy, but it happened that the enterprise was started just simultaneously with the commencement of the debacle in the share market, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the first call on the shares was paid up. There are now two parties among the shareholders. One is for continuing the enterprise. The advocates of this course claim that with the funds accruing from the first call the line can be sufficiently well built at a cost of 30,000 *yen* a mile, which would show a return of 8 per cent. The other side claim that the work could not be done for that money and that the contemplated source of water-power electricity is quite insufficient. The Company also experienced a disaster in connexion with the liquidation of the Fuso Bank, which incident involved the fixing of 40,000 *yen* of the Company's property. A general meeting is to be held on the 30th inst. to decide on the fate of the enterprise.

Tokyo newspapers say that the detailted scheme for electric lighting by the Tokyo Railway Company has made great progress and is now on the point of receiving official sanction. Under this new charter a company will commence operations in the Shiba district.

Tuesday, September 24.

Treasury bills to the amount of 36 million *yen* stand for redemption this month. Of that total 20 millions fall due on the 25th inst., and it is the Government's intention to pay back 15 millions, and to re-write 5 millions. The remaining 16 millions of the grand total fall due on the 27th inst. and will be entirely refloated. The sum of 21 million thus carried forward will bear interest at the rate of 1.6 *sen* daily and will be redeemable during the last ten days of December.

The total subscriptions to the Sugar Refinery loan amounted to 3,866,580 *yen* whereas the sum required was only 3 millions. With the exception of 480,000 *yen* the Company sells the whole of its bonds at a price above par.

The Industrial Bank's issue of debentures is also producing very favourable results. All the reports have not yet been received, but, so far as is known, the subscriptions up to the 20th inst. when the loan closed, totalled 2,700,000 *yen*, whereas only 2½ millions were called for. In connexion with this transaction it is stated that a large number of the subscriptions were for very small amounts, which fact shows that a considerable sum of money is still scattered abroad among the people.

It has been decided to dissolve the Manchuria Industrial Company. This enterprise never actually reached a working stage and its story has been checkered by much dispute amongst its projectors and principal shareholders. The recent resignation of Mr. Otani Kahei and other prominent men gave the *coup de grâce*, and it has now been determined to wind up the concern, and to pay back 11.50 *yen* out of the 12.50 *yen* originally put up by each member.

The Stock Exchange maintained its depressed condition on the 23rd inst. When the market opened in the forenoon some signs of improvement were visible, but in the afternoon things relapsed into their old slough. A multitude of reasons are assigned for this long continued depression. The principal seems to be uncertainty as to the rice crop. The second official report of crop prospects will not be published until the 3rd or 4th of October and pending that information doubts must continue. Connected with this particular month there was a special cause of depression, namely, that many buyers who had purchased at the comparatively high prices ruling in July have to settle their accounts before the 30th of September. That factor of disturbance has now been eliminated. It appears, however, that there is considerable friction between the public and the brokers. Men who were caught in the welter which commenced in March are following the example set by Mr. Hiranuma and are endeavouring in every possible way to recoup a part of their losses by compelling the brokers to pay back the bargain money. Several law-suits with that object are now pending and they naturally tend to increase the depression.

Wednesday, September 25.

Tokyo newspapers state that a new company called the Seiken Seishoku (Silk Manufacturing and Weaving Company) is about to be formed by foreign firms of Yokohama in combination with Japanese. The capital is put at 500,000 *yen* in 10,000 shares of 50 *yen* each, 4,000 of which will, it is said, be taken up by the well known firm of Messrs. Strachan & Co. of Yokohama, and 4,000 by the Japanese projectors, the remaining 2,000 being offered to the public. The new Company will, it is said, purchase the Yori-ito Kaisha of Ashikaga and will commence operations during the course of the current year.

Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, speaking through the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, refers in interesting terms to the success which attended the recent flotation of the Sugar Refinery Loan. This was the first instance of the formation of a syndicate of banks in Japan to underwrite a business loan on the security of the borrowers' property; in other words, the first transaction undertaken by banks under the Trust and Loan Law. The success of the innovation is interpreted by Mr. Sonoda as showing that the public have become more or less disgusted with speculative translations on Exchange and prefer to put their money into enterprises of a solid character. He differentiates, however, between loans of this nature and loans

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floated on account of municipalities. The latter do not commend themselves to banks, inasmuch as they require the fixing of capital for a long period, and they are therefore likely to remain, for the present at all events, beyond the range of transactions undertaken by banking syndicates. Mr. Sonoda further interprets the result of this last transaction as proving that there is plenty of money in Japan for sound enterprises and for purchasing the shares of really stable concerns.

Thursday, September 26.

There was a further debacle on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the 25th inst., which is attributed mainly to the continuance of inclement weather threatening the rice crop and to numerous sales made for the purpose of closing the month's transactions. The *Niroku Shimpo* quotes Mr. Fukushima, who is perhaps the principal broker in Tokyo, as saying that no considerable appreciation of stocks in likely to take place in the near future. He thinks that some time will still be needed to cure the heavy wounds suffered by speculators continuously since March last.

"AND THEN THE SCHOOLBOY."

The educational world has made tremendous strides forward since the early Victorian ideals held sway in the home and in the school room. The principles of discipline and education laid down in "Sandford and Merton" or in the "Chronicles of the Fairchild Family" or in any of the didactic tales of Miss Maria Edgeworth have been swept away, never to return, we hope, in the flood of new ideas and broader principles which heralded the dawn of a brighter day. Indeed the boys and girl of to-day are better circumstanced by far than were many a man or woman who have not yet come to Thackeray's "forty-year." Distinguished scientists interest themselves in the well-being of the younger generation to an extent not thought possible twenty years ago, and congresses are even held upon such a subject as school hygiene. Naturally this Congress met under the auspices of the University of London, ever the leader in such matters, and the presidential address of Sir Lauder Brunton, the great physician, teemed with the latest ideas of science as to the proper education of children. We reproduce an epitome of the address from the columns of *The Times*:—

Sir Lauder Brunton said that in savage communities, where the chief objects of life were war and hunting, education was comparatively simple, and was thoroughly well adapted to the end in view. But in civilized communities the complexity of conditions sometimes led, and indeed had led, to mistakes in education, and the very meaning of the word had been forgotten, so that, instead of drawing out and developing in every child all its possible powers of body and of mind—so that in its life it should do the very best of which its nature was capable—education had degenerated into a system of cramming and cultivating one or two faculties of the mind, and especially that of memory, to the injury of others, while the condition of the body as the servant of the mind had, to a certain extent, been lost sight of in this country. They were now awakening to the necessity of attending to the body if the mind was to be developed, and many efforts were being made in various countries to secure a system of mental and physical training which would ensure the best development of children. One of the most important subjects of all in this respect was that of medical inspection in schools, because this was the keystone of physical education. The confinement and work in school had an exhausting effect upon many children, who suffered in consequence from anæmia and debility, and were ready to succumb to any active disease by which they might be attacked. In order to prevent this it was necessary that the children should have as much fresh air and sunshine as possible, that the ventilation of the schoolrooms should be perfect, and the children be in the open air whenever it could be managed. A most important departure in this respect was the recent establishment by the London County Council of a *Waldschule*, or open-air school at Abbey-wood where weakly children had the open air, rest, and abundant food necessary to restore them to health and strength. The technical training which cripples at present received ought not to be limited to them, and the amount and kind of physical exercise which was proper for one child might be either excessive for another or inadequate for a third, and only by medical inspection could physical exercise be adapted to the needs of each child. The movements of drill at the word of command and the performance of new and unaccustomed muscular actions involved considerable mental, as well as bodily fatigue, and must not be looked upon as relaxation. Marching or dancing to music after the steps had already been learned, and regular play, such as games of ball, tended, on the contrary, to remove mental fatigue and to develop the body. One of the most useful stimulants to the circulation and nutrition, both of children and grown-up people, was pleasure, and anything that added to it helped to develop both mind and body. There was a great fear in this country of militarism, but he doubted if there were any one who could not watch children without seeing what an enormous pleasure a pop-gun gave them, and he doubted if there were any one in this country more desirous of peace than himself; but he doubted if one could find three peoples freer from the military spirit than the American settlers who beat our armies a little over a century ago, the Boers who nearly did the same a few years ago, and the Swiss, who spent more on education and less on military training per head than any nation of Europe. Shooting with rifles properly adapted to their size and strength was an exercise which tended to bring out many of the best qualities of boys, but what one would hardly imagine was that it had sometimes a powerful moral effect for good on a household. One street boy won a prize at Bisley, and from that moment his home changed for the better, because the pride his father and mother took in him enabled them to become sober and industrious and live up to the level of what they thought their boy had attained. If boys were trained to shoot, many of them would, he thought, when they left school, join the ranks of the Volunteers instead of becoming hooligans. Moreover, if they once got a liking for shooting they would not become intemperate, because intemperance would make their hands unsteady and spoil their chances of successful aim. But all attempts to develop a healthy race would be ineffectual if they took care only of the children who were at school now. They must look a generation ahead, and consider that the children who were at school now 15 or 20 years hence would be the fathers and mothers of a fresh set of school children whose physique would depend very much upon the way they had been treated and fed in their infancy and childhood. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance that boys and girls should be instructed in the laws of health, the need of cleanliness, the dangers of impure food or water, and the evils of alcoholic abuse.

Sir James Crichton Browne, another eminent physician, in the course of his address struck a different note to his colleague. He was in a pessimistic vein, perhaps, for in looking at the masses of England he saw a widespread modish influenza, some general decay of minor morals. They heard of hooliganism in the large towns, and, as regards one part of the country with which he was specially familiar, he could not but believe that the boys and young men were coarser in manner, more profane in language, more wantonly destructive in their habits, more self-assertive, and less considerate for the feelings of others than were the boys and youths of 50 years ago. They were better educated no doubt, and might be all right at the core, but the crust was offensive; and our schools should set themselves to cure the cutaneous eruption by the introduction of that sovereign remedy for this and many other maladies recommended by Goethe—reverence. Under the best scholastic arrangements individuality must suffer if there were not family life behind it and around it. That was of far higher physiological significance than the school, and must some day have a congress to itself.

Readers of the home papers will have noted that Baron Kikuchi, who was educated at University College, Gower Street, and St. John's, Cambridge, in the course of some recent remarks, advised the educational authorities of England to set about revising their methods of education, especially with regard to this very subject of reverence.

THE WEATHER.

On the 22nd inst. there were no less than three centres of depression which more or less invaded the eastern half of Japan while leaving the western half untouched. One had its origin in Choshi of Shimosa Province, and broke seawards at Sendai. A second came up from the Bonin Islands and, arriving at Awa and Kadzusa, made its way into the Pacific; and the third, arriving at Tosa in Shikoku swept over the Kishu Peninsula. This last is identified as the Riukiu centre of depression which had been threatening the country for some days. There is not yet any report as to the damage done by these storms, but it is judged to have been comparatively insignificant. Normal conditions seem to have been restored on the 23rd inst., but that they will continue long would be a rash prediction in view of the evident disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium displayed by the climatic record of the past few weeks.

There are different opinions about the weather prospects, some holding that a complete clearing up has taken place, and others alleging that a new centre of depression is developing in the South Sea. The only certain fact is that the meteorological authorities withdrew their warning from all parts of the Empire on the 23rd inst., which proves that there are no expert apprehensions of atmospheric disturbances for the present.

There is a heavy centre of depression in the Yenshu Nada, and although it remained stationery up to the night of the 24th, its proximity caused considerable rainfall in various districts along the Tokaido. There is also a still more serious centre of depression on the south of Formosa but this too has hitherto remained immovable. The temperature throughout the Empire is slightly below the normal, but that phenomenon is not of a serious character.

The centre of depression which was reported as having developed on the east of the Riukiu Archipelago, advanced thence northward and at 11 a.m. on the 25th inst. reached the Yenshu Nada. It passed over the provinces of Awa and Kadzusa and went out into the Pacific from Choshi promontory. Thus the regions along the Tokaido experienced a more or less heavy rainfall. Another centre of depression which had advanced from the Mariana group and shown itself in a very aggravated form on the south of Formosa, headed thence westward and is considered to have passed out of the range of danger for Japan. On the morning of the 25th inst. warnings were issued by the Meteorological Bureau to the districts of Tokyo, Sendai and southern Kyushu, but the weather is now considered to have cleared up, for the present at all events.

THE HAKODATE ORPHANAGE.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following sums on behalf of the burnt-out convent and orphanage at Hakodate:—

	Yen.
E. L.	10
"Japan Mail"	10
"Sympathiser"	10
The "Jizenkwai" de l'Ecole de l'Etoile du Matin, Tokyo	45.77

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THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVE.

His Excellency M. Bakhmeteff is stated to have granted an interview to one of the municipal reporters of the Tokyo press. The Russian Representative gave a polite but pointed piece of advice to his interviewer in the sense that newspapers should endeavour to publish truth rather than sensation. He hinted that the recent unfortunate occurrences with reference to Russian spies might have been prevented had the Tokyo press treated the matter more judiciously. Speaking of the war, he said that it had not been the outcome of any rooted animosity between the two belligerents, but had been caused merely by a temporary misunderstanding. This had been removed by the Portsmouth Treaty, and the atmosphere had been completely cleared by the subsequent *Entente*, which was heartily welcomed by the majority of the Russian nation. Russia's internal condition being still more or less disturbed, it was inevitable that any act of the Government should provoke some opposition, but he felt justified in saying that this *Entente* had the approval of the bulk of the nation. Nothing now remained except to extend the trade between the two Empires, for a community of commercial interests was the best guarantee for cordial relations between two countries.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Tokyo Municipality and the business men have decided to organise a grand entertainment on the 10th prox. in honour of the Russo-Japanese *Entente*. The streets will be decked with Russian and Japanese flags, and there will be fire-works and all kinds of rejoicings. The times have certainly changed most happily since Tokyo held similar fêtes for a very different purpose.

The Government's endeavours to promote the emigration of Japanese subjects to Saghalien appear to have been successful. We find in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* figures showing that the island has now 47,831 inhabitants, of whom 36,425 are males and 16,306 females. They inhabit 5,615 houses, and in the total are included 12 Chinese (2 women), 14 Koreans (1 woman), and 208 Russians (23 women).

Tokyo journals state that his Excellency Mr. Inouye, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, is about to return to Japan at the instance of his father, Count Inouye, and that he is not likely to go again to Germany. Viscount Aoki has been spoken of as his successor, but rumour points to Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku as the most probable candidate for the post. Mr. Tsuzuki is now at the Hague, where he represents Japan. He speaks German as well as English fluently, and is universally recognised as a man of the highest ability.

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the new military command in the Mediterranean aroused a good deal of gossip in England. The *Birmingham Post*, a very well-informed journal, gathers that the reason for the new departure arose in this way. When the present Liberal Government took office the Premier pointed out to the King that it was undesirable to have as Inspector-General a member of the Royal Family as the Government contemplated drastic Army Reforms, which would be better discussed if the personality of such a dignitary were removed from the possibility of being introduced into the debate. The King at first demurred but afterwards agreed, and the new post was created in the Mediterranean for the Duke of Connaught. It will not necessitate such absence from London as will deprive him and his family of the society of their friends and on the other hand the Duchess is delighted to spend the early part of the year in the pleasant places of the Western Mediterranean. So everybody is satisfied.

We are glad to record that Baron Iwasaki's condition is said to have somewhat improved. A minor operation has revealed the fact that the malady is not so serious as was at first supposed. It will, however, be necessary to perform a major operation, and the patient will enter the University Hospital in a few days for that purpose.

The German Admiral at Tsingtao, the Commander of the Italian cruiser now at Tsuruga, the Captain of the Austro Hungarian cruiser at Nagasaki and Admiral Evans of the U.S. Navy, have all telegraphed earnest expressions of condolence to the Naval Department in Tokyo, in connexion with the *Kashima* disaster.

Japan is preparing to welcome Mr. Taft with all her usual hospitality—hospitality which never fails to be conspicuously displayed towards American visitors. Mr. Taft will be the guest of the nation. The Shiba Detached Palace will be assigned as his residence during his stay in the capital and the arrangements for his comfort will be in the hands of a committee specially appointed by the Imperial Household. There is talk of a reception by the Tokyo Municipality and by the Business Men. As a general rule one is inclined to think that Japanese hospitality is over-lavish, but such a criticism can not apply in this case, since an opportunity is furnished of refuting the silly talk indulged in by certain American publicists.

EARTHQUAKE IN YOKOHAMA.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 4.50 a.m. on Sept. 22nd. Vertical and horizontal motions occurred at the same time, the horizontal shock being more severe than the other. Eight seconds after the start, the motions became intense at the maximum amplitude of 9.1 mill. per 1.6 seconds. The intensity continued for twenty seconds during which some severe motions were felt. Subsequently, the tremors became slighter lasting for fifteen seconds. The whole duration was three minutes and thirty-five seconds and the direction was west and east. According to the Yokohama Observatory Office, the source of the earthquake seems to have been near at hand, probably in the Bay of Tokyo.

In consequence of the earthquake some damage was sustained on the Bluff. A large arch stone of a window, the upper one of the left side of the French Consulate facing the creek, fell. Fortunately no damage was done by the falling of the stone. Some stone or brick chimneys were destroyed at other parts of the Bluff, and some roof tiles were shaken down. Several old stone fences were damaged. The falling of lamps, etc., from tables and of ornaments, vases, etc., took place in many houses. Much minor damage was sustained in Yamashita-cho. In the Japanese town, the damage was inconsiderable. A woman in a porcelain shop, Ise-ya, Yoshida-machi, sustained slight injury on the head through the falling of a large piece of earthenware from a shelf while trying to run out after the occurrence of the shock. A clock and watch merchant of Benten-dori says that all the pendulum clocks were found stopped after the earthquake.

WEDDING IN TOKYO.

At Trinity Cathedral, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on the 23rd of September, the quiet marriage took place of Miss Margaret Jane Summers, daughter of the late Professor James and Mrs. Summers of Tokyo, to Mr. James Norman Strong, only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Strong of Bristol, England.

The Rev. E. R. Woodman of Tokyo performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. James Summers, looked charming in her simple and pretty gown of ivory chiffon over white satin. The bodice was tastefully trimmed with fine Alençon lace and ribbon. Her tulle veil covered a tiara of orange-blossom in her hair, and she carried a bouquet of white and shaded roses.

There were neither bridesmaids nor pages, but Miss Cassie Summers (sister of the bride) attended the bride as maid-of-honour. She wore a dainty creation of white silk and lace and a hat to match.

Mr. W. Melland Booth acted as best man. The wedding party afterwards met at the home of the bride where a few friends had assembled to wish good luck to the happy couple.

Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Strong left for Kyoto en route for Dalny. The bride, travelled in a smart coatee and skirt of black cloth with a cream, real guipure lace blouse and a chic toque to match.

Among the presents, which were numerous and handsome, was an exquisite tea service which had been one of the exhibits at the late Exhibition. It was presented by the staff of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Yokohama.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Me and Myn, by S. R. Crockett. London, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

Mr. S. R. Crockett having won an audience grows careless of his renown. "Me and Myn" his latest novel, is dangerously akin to the tribe of pot-boilers. The story opens well enough, but soon the Crockett mannerisms become too pronounced and before long it becomes a weariness to the spirit to finish the reading of the adventures of Sam Brown, Millicent Sykes and Jenny Sands. Indeed the last few chapters are purely farcical and not worthy of the writer. Crockett has also been careless in other things beside literary workmanship. At times one is led to imagine that the story deals with the days when the stamp-collecting mania had only just begun, say in the early seventies of last century, and yet ever and anon the characters bring in allusions to events as recent as the Boer War and the launch of the *Dreadnought*! The scene is laid principally in a North Country town on the east coast of England, but the mother of Sam Brown is a Lowland Scot and hence Mr. Crockett can indulge in much of his ca' canny humour. But we prefer him when he deals solely and wholeheartedly with Galloway folk.

TENNIS.

The following are the results to date in the Tennis tournament of the Y.C. and A. C.:—

CHAMPIONS.

Chapman beat Nicholl, 6-3, 6-2.
Colchester w. o., Van Smith, scratched.

DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Mollison and Colchester beat White and Jeffreys, 6-1, 5-7, 8-6.
Pratt and Babbitt beat Hearne and Bell, 6-3, 1-6, 6-1.
Pearson and Mackie beat Mendelson and Windett, 4-6, 6-4, 9-7.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

J. F. Drummond beat J. Thom, 6-1, 6-2.
Benedict beat Pearson, 6-0, 6-0.
Chapman beat H. D. Bell, 6-4, 8-6.
Gray beat Kingdon, 6-1, 6-4.
H. W. Kilby beat Colchester, 8-6, 6-2.
H. S. Bell beat W. J. White, Bell w. o.
Foster beat Thwaites, 7-5, 6-0.
Johnson beat T. Kilby, 6-0, 6-0.
Mackie beat J. E. Drummond, 6-2, 6-0.
Cooper beat V. A. Hearne, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

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AMERICA AND JAPAN.

IT must be confessed that a certain number of American citizens are betraying most unmanly nervousness and a singular want of the sense of proportion in their present attitude towards Japan. No one could well conceive any greater absurdity than that one man should slap another's face and then accuse him of wanting to fight. Yet that is in fact the line taken by no less a person than Mr. HEARST. Japan has been absolutely passive throughout the whole of the recent labour complications, whereas American mobs and American municipalities have inflicted considerable injury on her. America then is the aggressor and Japan is the object of aggression, yet here we have an American publicist openly declaring that Japan desires war. Moreover, there appears to be quite a sensation about the Philippines. That wretched little scrap of land called Pratas Island has been magnified into an important site for a naval station, and Japan has been represented as intending to convert it into a place of arms for attacking the Philippines, though in truth Japan's action has been limited to an accidental visit paid to the island by a traveller from Formosa. America is far away from Japan, yet if American men of note set themselves to publicly discuss the relations of the two countries, they ought at least to inform themselves of rudimentary facts. It might occur to them also, one imagines, that the labour question as between the West and the East can not rationally be put to the arbitrament of the sword. It was possible for Western Powers fifty years ago to force Japan to open her doors because she lay virtually at their mercy. But Western countries do not lie at the mercy of either Japan or China in any sense, and if their labouring classes refuse to compete with certain classes of Oriental workmen, and if their employers of labour refuse to make use of such workmen, how in the name of the commonest common sense can these antipathies be corrected by the sword? One expects the shrewd American to apprehend these facts clearly instead of setting himself to agitate the surface of perfectly calm waters. The idea that Japan wants war with America is quite absurd, and the notion that she covets the Philippines may be classed in the same category. She has not given the slightest sign of either disposition. We can not but think that what is happening in America might have been foreseen more than two years ago when the disgruntled war-correspondents took their way back to the United States. It is characteristic of human nature to base national feelings on personal experiences. Many of these correspondents, in fact we may almost say the majority of them, were so chagrined and even enraged by their own failure to pull down the curtain of secrecy which Japan hung before her military pageant in Manchuria that they became bitterly exasperated against the Japanese people in general, and vowed to get their knives into these dashed Orientals, so soon as ever a favourable opportunity offered. Each of the angry gentlemen has since that time been a nucleus of anti-Japanese feeling in the States, and the various little circles thus created have been gradually widening their circumferences until they now probably constitute quite an appreciable area of influence. Whenever Japan or any Japanese affair comes upon the tapis the attitude assumed towards it by these publicists is a foregone conclusion. Undoubtedly this is a very unfortunate state of affairs, but there it is and Japan has to make the best of it. She has done very well so far, for with the exception of unwise utterances by one or two politicians and journalists, and offensive cartoons by the Tokyo comic paper, an absolutely placid and conciliatory demeanour has been preserved. Nothing is needed except to maintain that attitude, though we admit that, as the Japanese proverb says, it is hard to show a perpetually smiling face towards a man who strikes a truculent attitude. That sort of self-possession, however, is a moral feat of which we believe the Japanese to be entirely capable, and they will not forget, we are confident, that no fire can burn without fuel.

YOKOHAMA.

S. Tanaka, a raw silk trader, of Honcho, Yokohama, has prosecuted a well known silk manufacturer named Y. Hirabayashi, in Nagano prefecture, in the Yokohama District Court for fraud. It is alleged that the manufacturer received from Tanaka twenty thousand *yen* on condition that a quantity of silk corresponding to that sum should be supplied this year. The manufacturer is alleged to have failed to carry out his promise.

During ten days ending Sept. 20th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows:—Exports, *yen* 7,901,361; imports, *yen* 5,191,956; and exports of gold coin, *yen* 651,100.

At 9.10 p.m. on Sept. 20th, fire broke out in a warehouse, No 141, Yamashitacho, belonging to Messrs Vidal Bans and Co., No. 246. The roof and the contents of the building, principally consisting of various spirits, were severely damaged. About 1.30 a.m. on the following day, another outbreak of fire occurred in the same building. The flames, however, were put out at once. Tobacco ashes are believed to have been the cause.

An old man, on the night of Sept. 19th, committed suicide by placing himself on the railway near West Tobe, Yokohama, where a train ran over him, smashing his head.

Mr. M. Matsuoka, of the Board of Auditors, has been appointed to examine the ordinary expenditures of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government and the Yokohama Hygienic Laboratory. Mr. Y. Yamano has been appointed an official of the Kanagawa Prefectural Agricultural Examination Office.

On Sept. 23rd two cases of cholera appeared in Yokohama the patients being *sendoes* on lighters, one belonging to Mr. K. Hamaguchi, a transport agent, and another to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. One died the same evening and the other is undergoing treatment at the Manji Hospital. On Sept. 24th, also two cases were reported. One of the patients is the wife of a *sendo* on a vessel called the *Ichinose Maru* at present in the creek near the Yokohama Railway Station. The other is K. Maruyama (38) an employee of a rice merchant named T. Tanaka, Shinmachi, Kanagawa. He died at noon on the same day at the Manji Hospital.

The Kanagawa Prefectural Government on Sept. 22nd, established two special quarantine stations at Uraga and in Yokohama Harbour to examine all vessels from Osaka and Kobe where cholera is prevalent. Messrs. Yokoyama and Hachiko of the Yokohama Harbour Office, and twenty sanitary officials were appointed to the new quarantine stations.

On Sept. 25th, Governor Sufu issued an urgent notification (No. 91) ordering all the owners of *sampan*, fishing boats, and lighters in the creek and harbour to carry out disinfecting measures on their vessels as three cases of cholera were reported on Monday and Tuesday among the crews of such vessels. The Governor has appointed two sanitary officials to examine all the steamers in the harbour.

Mr. Bekkey, one of the Directors of the Yokohama Specie Bank, will leave at the beginning of October for Europe and America via Shanghai, Hongkong, etc., where there are branches of the bank. He will investigate the business conditions of the branches and also the general financial situation.

A horse belonging to Mr. C. V. Sale became restive at 3.30 p.m. on Sept 24th at Ishikawa, Itchome, while being led home by a betto. The horse getting out of control, galloped through Jizo zaka and ran over an old woman inflicting severe injuries upon her, and also caused slight injuries to two men. The animal was caught by the police and jinrikisha coolies.

In connexion with the general election for the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, a Public Procurator and three Judges of the Yokohama District Court, on Sept. 25th, proceeded to the districts of Oiso, Hatano and Isebara, where strong rivalry prevailed among the candidates. They searched the houses of T. Ito, S. Kato and Z. Sudzuki at Oiso who were supporting the election of Y. Sudzuki, on suspicion that they had infringed the Election Law. The parties suspected disappeared while the domiciliary visit was in progress.

Two cases of cholera appeared in Yokohama on Sept. 25th. One of the patients is T. Mitsuhashi (34) employed on a steam-launch belonging to Capt. Weston and living at Moto-machi, Itchome. The other is a *sendo* named O. Tatsusaki (30) employed on a lighter. The latter died the same evening at the Manji Hospital.

The ballots for the Prefectural Assembly were examined on Sept. 26th. The result was as follows:—

	Votes.
Mr. Z. Sudzuki	387
Mr. M. Sato	341
Mr. S. Tange	306
Mr. Y. Shimura	305
Mr. S. Kawamura	299
Mr. K. Tazawa	293
Mr. C. Saito	280
Mr. K. Ikeda	277
Mr. M. Makuchi	277
Mr. M. Masuda	255
Mr. M. Okawam	242
Mr. I. Morita	226

Mr. T. Ihidzuka obtained 212 votes and Mr. S. Nakase, 151. These, however were unsuccessful as the foregoing twelve canadidates filled the requisite number of seats.

At 7 a.m. on Sept. 26th, the body of a woman, apparently some 25 years old, who seemed to be a servant, was washed ashore at the French Hatoba. She had a number of large stones in the sleeves of her *kimono*.

On the morning of Sept 26th, the body of a man about 27 years old, was found in a warehouse at South Otamachi, belonging to Messrs Curnow and Co., No. 82, Yamashitacho. He was hanging by a cord.

GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above named company, which was held on Monday afternoon at the hotel, and at which there was a large attendance, it was decided, *nem. con.* to confirm the special resolution passed on the 6th inst. for the reconstruction of the hotel buildings, the Directors receiving full authority to take the necessary steps to that end.

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IS EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANITY DECLINING IN THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent writes:—In the *Japan Times* of September 18th is a statement that Evangelical Christianity in the U. S. is "a dwindling cause. Men have nearly quit going to church and as women become more educated they are gradually falling away also!"

The following are the facts of the case as given in an address by President J. F. Goucher, LL.D. of Baltimore. This is not the address in full but extracts only.

"In 1800 the Protestant church members were to the population of the U. S. as four to 58, in 1900 as four to 17; i.e. during the century the evangelical church membership increased 3.41 times as fast as the population. The 2,340 churches, valued at $1,500,000 in 1800 had increased to 187,800 churches, valued at $724,900,000. Progress is a relative matter, and while we are yet far from the goal, the power of the gospel of Christ to redeem men, to uplift society, and to make a nation strong by righteousness, has been demonstrated, and this force was never stronger, nor strengthening more rapidly in the United States than to-day. The spirit of Christianity is more manifest in its varied activities, has a larger following among men of culture and influence and is more widely diffused and operative upon our problems than ever before. Dr. John Watson says: Never in any age nor in any land was that which saves and sanctifies presented more clearly and forcefully than it is, by word and life in the Christian Church in the United States at the present time. On an average, twelve to fifteen churches are being completed and dedicated every day of every week in the year within the commonwealth. The churches through their Church Extension fund Societies are giving annually $6,000,000, largely in grants for new churches to less favored communities. In 1900 the churches spent for the maintenance of their activities, for philanthropy and for Christian education, $287,047,300. In the last four years they made a net gain of 11,771 ministers, 13,633 churches, and 3,433,959 communicants. If to this be added the number who have died and been dropped for various causes the sum total would be 4,833,959. If the church members are not so jealous for a peculiar system, they are more concerned for righteousness and the larger Kingdom of God. A notable absence of controversy, a kindliness of spirit, a hopefulness and expectancy in the discussions of our national denominational assemblies, mark the dawn of a better day. Instead of the dissipating rivalries, which at times have embroiled the Church, federated activities and organic union among branches of the same denominational family are securing economy of resources, broadening of influence, and increasing efficiency. If the historic and literary setting of the Bible have been examined more critically and discussed less reservedly, nothing has been disturbed but a few human interpretations, and unthinking credulity is giving place to a more intelligent faith. The proportion of students in the colleges and universities who were members of evangelical churches seventy-five years ago was only 25 per cent., and fifty years ago 33 per cent., while to-day it is 53 per cent. with no sign of abatement. President Harper, late of Chicago University, said: "There is to be found to-day a religious interest in our colleges which is absolutely unparalleled It is unquestionable that the life of the students to-day is more natural, more wholesome, more pure than in any previous period of education!" President Butler of Columbia University, says: "Christian Associations exercise a powerful influence in college and intercollegiate athletics. Their members are almost uniformly among the leaders in the social, athletic, and scholastic life of the schools, and in their religious talk and living there is a refreshing and convincing note of manliness and whole-heartedness." From a History of Yale University we quote:—The personal advance in the deepening of the moral and the spiritual life is fully as conspicuous as that in the physical and mental realm! E. N. Hardy says: Every year the proportion of students who are Christians when entering college rises, and while the stated revival is disappearing in both church and college, the average annual number of conversions is to the total enrolment of students proportionately larger. Never in the history of America was there such a large and superb body of young men and young women of college education eagerly pressing into the hardest places of service for Christ and the Church. A large number of the secular papers, both daily and weekly, regularly print the weekly Sunday School Bible lessons, with carefully prepared expositions, while most of them have from one column to a page or more devoted to religious items and comments, and all, with rare exceptions, ring true, editorially at least, to the great ethical questions and benevolent activities which interpret Christianity. In September, 1906 I instituted inquiries concerning the religious affiliation of the members of Congress, and regret that want of time prevented me from securing complete returns. Of the 252 members of the House of Representatives who reported, 216, or 85 per cent. are members of the evangelical churches. Of the 60 senators who reported, 53, or 88 per cent. are connected with the evangelical churches, and nearly every member of both Houses of Congress is a believer in some form of Christianity. Of the nine members of the Cabinet, 7 are evangelical Christians, 1 a Roman Catholic, and 1 a Unitarian. Of the 9 members of the Supreme Court 8 are evangelical Christians, 2 Roman Catholics, and 1 a Unitarian. There has never been an atheist or agnostic (with possibly one exception) among the judges of the Supreme Court. Of the twenty-three who have been elected President of the United States, all have been believers in Christ, sixteen have been Christian communicants. Since President Lincoln, who was a man of faith and prayer, every one elected to that high office has been a communicant in some one of the evangelical churches. Discount as we may for conventional or lax profession of faith in Christ, must we not recognize that these facts bear forceful testimony to the pervasive influence of the spirit of Christianity. Christianity is the pervading and directing influence in American education. Each year the number of Bible classes maintained by the students for devotional study increases and the interest deepens, while the colleges are more largely offering systematic Bible study as an elective in their regular curriculum. Last year (1906) the churches in America made a net gain of 4,300 ministers, 3,635 churches, and 820,389 communicants, and gave $8,980,448 to extend the ministries and knowledge of Christian truth among non-Christian people. Evangelical Christianity, so patient and persistent in effort, so essentially educative and uplifting, has been the potential cause of our growth and transformation. By the gentle persuasion of loving ministry, by the inherent energy of the simple truths concerning God and man as revealed in Jesus Christ, by the living force of consecrated lives, the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose; a world power has been developed where there was no people; loyalty to principle has evolved an unprecedented wealth of resources; and the fundamental conviction of the large majority of the American people is, "That righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people."

CRICKET.

A dull, grey day, with a sprinkling of rain just before play finished, favoured the tenth match between the "Born in Japan" eleven against The Rest of the Y.C. & A.C. As Tuesday was a Bank holiday it was possible to make the event an all-day match and play began fairly promptly. The Rest went to bat first and lost their first wicket for 3—a single and two byes. Then Ross joined Bousfield and 20 was telegraphed before Kingdon caught the former. The third wicket fell for 57 and when an adjournment was made for tiffin 85 had been knocked up. Play was resumed at a quarter to two W. D. S. Edwards and Major Champain being then at bat with the elder Kilby brothers trundling the leather. For a time the partnership seemed invincible and runs came very freely, but at last Edwards skied a ball which V. A. Hearne held. The retiring batsman had contributed 45 by excellent play and the score stood at 137. But less than 30 more runs were made ere the rest of the side were dismissed. At five minutes to three Born in Japan began their innings. The light was anything but good but the chances notwithstanding were in their favour. As a glance at the score will show they won handsomely, securing 172 runs for the loss of five wickets. It seemed almost a pity that the game was declared at this point for H. W. Kilby then wanted but two more runs to complete a century. Score:—

THE REST.

Hon. F. O. Lindley, c. substitute, b. Kingdon	0
P. E. Bousfield, c. A. Hearne, b. H. Kilby	27
W. Ross, c. Kingdon, b. Mollison	9
K. Hardman, played on, b. H. Kilby	23
W. D. S. Edwards (capt.), c. V. A. Hearne, b. E. Kilby	45
Major H. B. Champain, bowled Kingdon	39
L. C. Sharman, c. Strome, b. H. Kilby	0
N. Buckle, l. b. w. b. H. Kilby	4
F. W. Mackie, not out	5
W. E. Gooch, bowled Kingdon	0
C. Thwaites, bowled Kingdon	2
Extras	12
Total	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J. M. Mollison	54	28	4	1
A. Kingdon	59	30	—	4
H. Kilby	78	36	1	4
F. W. Kilby	66	53	—	1
E. L. Squire	12	7	—	—

E. W. Kilby bowled four wides and Kingdon a "no-ball."

BORN IN JAPAN.

A. Hearne, run out	0
O. Strome, l b.w. Gooch	15
H. W. Kilby, (Capt.) not out	98
E. K. Dinsdale, c. Gooch. b. Ross	0
J. M. Mollison, c. Buckle. b. Ross	27
E. W. Kilby, l.b.w. b. Edwards	7
V. A. Hearne, c. Ross, b. Hardman	8
A. Kingdon, not out	11
T. W. Kilby, E. L. Squire, S. A. Vincent — did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
K. Hardman	60	15	3	1
P. E. Bousfield	42	20	1	—
W. Ross	54	38	2	2
W. E. Gooch	54	31	2	1
W. D. S. Edwards	42	28	—	1
F. O. Lindley	24	18	—	—
N. Buckle	12	16	—	—

Edwards sent down a "no ball."

DEATH OF MRS. REYNELL.

The *Kobe Herald* of Sept 23rd says that deep sorrow has been occasioned by the death of Mrs. Reynell. The sad event took place at the International Hospital, whither she had been removed from her residence at Shioya some days previously, in order to ensure every benefit that skilled nursing and the best medical science could afford. Despite every attention the unfortunate lady gradually sank and on Saturday last her case was seen to be so desperate that the members of the family were summoned to the bedside. During her long illness Mrs. Reynell bore up to the last with splendid fortitude, and only the most intimate friends of the family realised the full gravity of the illness. The deepest sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and the other members of the family. Throughout her long residence in Kobe Mrs. Reynell has taken a prominent part in the social life of the port, her many estimable qualities winning for a host of friends.

The local branch of the Chartered Bank are in receipt of a telegram from the London Office intimating that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the half year ended the 30th June last at the rate of 13 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax.

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KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

The half yearly meeting of members of the Keihin Keiba Club was held on Monday afternoon at No. 74. Mr. J. de Cuers de Cogolin presided and there was a fairly large attendance.

The report and accounts were presented were as follows:—

The Committee have the pleasure to submit to the members of the Club, Report and Accounts to 31st August, 1907.

ACCOUNTS.—The annexed accounts are submitted for the approval of members. The amounts allotted as Rent of the Course, Reserve for the Club, Charitable objects etc., are subject, to the approval of the Baseikyoku.

COURSE.—The course suffered no material damage from the floods and only the ordinary work is required to put it in good order for the Autumn Meeting. A Motor Roller is expected to arrive shortly and will greatly facilitate the work to be done. It is intended to lay the course with turf in time for the Spring Meeting, 1908. A scheme of drainage is under consideration.

BUILDINGS.—The Company is erecting a very fine stand for the accommodation of distinguished personages and members of the Club and Owners. The Building will not be completed in time for the Autumn Meeting but it is intended to complete a portion of the ground floor with Weighing and Committee rooms by that time.

WATER.—The important question of the supply of good water is having attention.

AUSTRALIAN MARES.—The Club has ordered 40 well bred mares to arrive early in 1908, half from Sydney and half from Melbourne.

COUNTRY-BRED HORSES.—The horses bought for subscribers up to the present have not, with some few exceptions, been very satisfactory, but 25 young horses of a better class have been bought which will be ready to run in the Spring 1908.

COMMITTEE.—The term of office is three years. Until vacancies occur there will therefore be no elections to the Committee during that period, but your Committee are of opinion that the term of office might with advantage be reduced to one year and as the Articles of Association need revision in many matters, your Committee would like an expression of opinion from members on this point.

The thanks of the Committee have been given on behalf of the members to those gentlemen who kindly assisted in various official capacities at the July Meeting.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT OF HALF-YEARLY ACCOUNTS ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST, 1907, AND ESTIMATE FOR COMING HALF-YEAR, OF THE KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Items.	Half-Yearly Accts. ending 31st Aug., 1907.	Estimate for coming Half Year.
Salaries	2,100.000	2,400.000
Commissions	368.400	—
Travelling Expenses	262.505	250.00
Advertisements	1,565 830	700.00
Printings	2,209 090	1,500.00
Stationeries, &c.	220.225	200.00
Entertainments	4,347.320	1,500.00
Office Rent	90.000	240.00
Postages, etc.	175.820	150.00
Carriages and Rikishas	537.580	500.00
Meetings	58.990	100.00
Gratuities	1,200.000	1,500.00
Sundries	2,655.200	1,500.00
Sundry Wages	2,925.580	1,500.00
Prizes	30,396 000	35,000.00
Rent of Course, Buildings, Stalls, etc.	66,000.000	75,000.00
Horse Breeding Encouragement	5,192.767	7,600.00
Charitable Contribution	2,000 000	2,000.00
Reserve	809.000	1,000.00
Amount carried to next year account	88,873	209.00
	123,213.180	132,849.00

RECEIPTS.

Items.	Half Yearly Accts. ending 31st Aug., 1907.	Estimates for coming Half Year.
Subscription Fees.		
Full members	3,760 000	3,760.00
Subscribers	5,484.000	5,484.00
Registration Fees.		
Racing Names and Colours	206.000	206.00
Entries	4,590.000	4,590.00
Jockeys' Licenses	255.000	255.00
Changing Names of Horses	50.000	50.00
Rent of Stalls	204 000	404 00
Gate-money, Books, etc.	108,607.600	118,000.00
Sundries	56.580	100.00
	123,213.180	132,849.00

We have examined the accounts ending the 31st August, 1907, in detail, comparing them with the Books and Vouchers of the Club and have found them to be correct. The Estimates for the coming half year are based on the accounts for the last half year.

A. M. T. WOODWARD
DR. T. ISHIURA } Supervisors.
SHINNOSUKE KIMURA

Some discussion was instituted by Mr. J. Kimura with regard to the proxies, a large number of which bore no name and eventually Mr. A. Bouffier proposed that all unnamed proxies should be filled up in the name of the Chairman, Mr. A. M. T. Woodward seconded.

Mr. WOODWARD explained that though his name was put at the foot of the accounts as a supervisor he had not examined the accounts; his name was there against his wish and he wished to withdraw from the office of supervisor. Mr. Woodward subsequently withdrew this resignation.

In reply to Mr. Kimura the Chairman said the amount of *yen* 66,000 had not been paid because it was subject to the approval of the Basei Kyoku.

After some discussion Mr. Lefeber pointed out that one of the auditors had declared that he did not see the accounts and another said he only saw part of them. How could they know that the buildings, etc., cost what they were put down for? He proposed that they should not consider the accounts until they were properly audited.

Mr. WOODWARD seconded.

Mr. GRAY said he had not been aware that the new agreement with the Kaisha had come into force. It was necessary by law to hold a meeting in September and the accounts should certainly have been properly audited and he presumed that they were. He quite agreed with the motion.

Mr. LEFEBER said he wished that the auditors should make it their business to find out the exact amount spent or supposed to be spent on the track, etc., because he had reason to suppose that there were things included that should not be.

It was proposed by Mr. Kimura and seconded that the amount of *yen* 66,000 should be reduced to *yen* 60,000 and that *yen* 6,000 be added to the reserve.

Mr. LEFEBER proposed that the accounts be referred back to the supervisors for further examination and verification.

Mr. WOODWARD seconded.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Catto seconded by Mr. M. J. Dayet, Mr. Mori was elected to take the place on the Committee of the latter gentleman who will be absent from Yokohama for some time.

Mr. WOODWARD thought that with the other supervisors the accounts could be got ready in four days.

It was then proposed that the meeting should be adjourned till Sept. 27th at the same hour (4.30 p.m.).

This was agreed to and the proceedings terminated.

THE LAW COURTS.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE TOBACCO MONOPLY LAW.

The trial of Mr. C. B. Clausen, manager of the Phoenix Hotel, and an employee named T. Takahashi, who are charged with alleged infringement of the Tobacco Monopoly Law, took place on Sept 23rd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagato and Public Procurator Yamamoto.

The defendants did not employ counsel in defence.

The Public Procurator said that in March this year, Mr. Clausen purchased eleven boxes of cigars, each box containing a hundred pieces, for *yen* 4.50, and since that time, he sold fourteen On Sept. 19th, he also purchased twenty boxes of cigarettes, each box containing a hundred pieces, for *yen* 44. and five boxes of cigarettes each box containing fifty pieces for *yen* 5.50 from Takahashi, his employee. Mr. Clausen sold fourteen cigars from the eleven boxes, eighty-six cigarettes of the lot of twenty boxes, and forty-seven cigarettes of the lot of five boxes.

Being examined by the Judge, Mr. Clausen stated that he is an architect and manager of the Phoenix Hotel of which Mrs. Clausen is proprietress. In March this year, he purchased eleven boxes of cigars, each box containing a hundred pieces, from a Chinaman whose name he did not know. He used them for his private purposes or sold a number, but he did not remember the exact number. About March 19th, he also purchased twenty boxes of cigarettes, each box containing a hundred pieces and five boxes of cigarettes, each containing fifty, for *yen* 2.20 and 1.10 respectively per box from his employee T. Takahashi. Mr. Clausen did not know from whom the Japanese obtained the goods. In both cases, he did not pay attention whether the seal of the Tobacco Monopoly Office had been affixed to the boxes as he was, at that time, quite ignorant of the Tobacco Monopoly Law. He did not sell the tobacco. Referring to the shortage in the boxes, Mr. Clausen said that he had presented some pieces to his friends or used some for his own purposes. He said that the officers of the Tobacco Monopoly Office visited some hotels in Yokohama after the Monopoly Law came into force in 1905. The authorities gave notice to the proprietors of the hotels. If the officials had given notice to the Phoenix Hotel, the accused would not have made such a mistake. He was quite astonished that the Japanese Government did not give strict orders to those who dealt in tobacco as to the stipulations of the Law. If the Government seal was placed on every box of tobacco, all foreigners who were ignorant of the Monopoly Law and were carrying on the tobacco business might be easy.

The Judge said that there were smugglers of tobacco, and tobacco without the government mark was often found. The fact that the accused was ignorant of the Monopoly Law was a ground for extenuating the punishment. The accused, however, could not escape entirely from the charge.

Mr. Clausen said that he had no objection to the declaration of the Judge and would pay a fine in accordance with the law.

T. Takahashi stated that on March 19th this year, a tobacco merchant named Takahashi Shuzo brought two lots of cigarettes to the office of the Phoenix Hotel. His employer, Mr. Clausen, bought the cigarettes from the merchant.

The Judge read some letters put in as evidence after which the Public Procurator made a brief speech. He said that both defendants should be dealt with under Art. 57 of the Tobacco Monopoly Law, which provides for a fine between *yen* 10 and *yen* 300. Mr. Clausen should be ordered to pay *yen* 4.26 in addition to a fine, in accordance with Art. 61 of the Tobacco Monopoly Law and Takahashi to pay *yen* 49.50 under the same article, which amounts are the price of the tobacco which they sold.

The Judge decided to give judgment at 10 a.m. on Sept. 25th.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The appeal of A. Lewis and C. A. Hill will be resumed on Oct. 8th in the Tokyo Appeal Court.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY LAW.

Sentence was given on Sept. 25th in the Yokohama District Court in the case of Mr. C. B. Clausen and an employee of his named T. Takahashi, who were charged with having infringed the Tobacco Monopoly Law.

1.—Mr. Clausen was punished with a fine of eighty-two *yen*; and ordered to pay *yen* 4.25, which is the price of what he sold out of the lots of tobacco bearing no seal of the Tobacco Monopoly Office; and the 1,086 cigars, 1,914 cigarettes and 203 cigarettes were confiscated.

2.—Takahashi was punished with a fine of thirty *yen* and ordered to pay *yen* 49.50, the price of the two lots of cigarettes bearing no mark of the Tobacco Monopoly office which he sold to Mr. Clausen.

A LAND CASE.

A case instituted by Dr. Edwin Wheeler, No. 97, Bluff, against Mr. L. Stornebrink, No. 184, Bluff, Yokohama, petitioning for the return of a piece of leased land, the removal of two buildings

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thereon, and the restoration of the land to its original state, or otherwise for the payment of damages, came up on Sept. 25th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muroaka,

Plaintiff was represented by Dr. Masujima and Mr. Morofuji, and defendant by Mr. Sawada.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on May 14th 1897, Stornebrink leased from Dr. Wheeler two northern parts of the latter's land, 18 and 21 *tsubo* respectively, and an eastern corner, 17 *tsubo*, all contiguous to the land belonging to defendant. The condition of the lease was that the land should be returned after five years, and the rent, five *yen* per annum. As defendant did not return the land at the due time, plaintiff wrote a letter on Sept. 1st, 1905, to defendent asking for the return of the property. Defendant, however, still retained the ground. Defendant erected two buildings which extended over the land which he had leased from plaintiff. Parts of the houses that extended to the leased land must be removed at the same time as the land is returned. If the buildings are not removed by defendant, the land owner must destroy the parts of the buildings concerned. The cost of the destruction was estimated at three hundred *yen*. The land of Dr. Wheeler's lies high and that of Mr. Stornebrink is in a lower position. The parts of the land which defendant leased are all on the hillside. Defendant cut down the cliff making it level with his land and on this he built the two houses already mentioned. As the result of this alteration, the parts of the land belonging to plaintiff became so seriously situated that stonewalls with concrete inside must be constructed to prevent the danger of landslides and other accidents. This would cost about a thousand *yen*.

Defendant's Counsel contended that Mr. Stornebrink cut down some small parts of the land at the foot of the hill as land slides were repeatedly experienced whenever heavy rains occurred. He lined the hill side with bricks so as to prevent land-slides in the case of rains or frost. The lease was still in force although the term of the contract, which was verbally made, had expired. Defendant was not bound to remove the two buildings some parts of which encroached on the land leased so long as the contract was in force. Counsel further said that indeed plaintiff might be held responsible for a stone-wall at necessary places on the hill side as Mr. Stornebrink's land was located at the foot of Dr. Wheeler's property and was always sustaining damage through the occurrence of landslides and other similar accidents.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that according to the title-deeds the lot covered 259 *tsubo*. If the land was surveyed it would be very easy to ascertain what extent of the land at the hill side was cut down. Counsel added that the work which Mr. Stornebrink had lined with bricks was imperfect.

Defendant's Counsel replied that the title-deed of perpetual lease given to Mr. Stornebrink by the local government was made a long time ago when the survey was not very strict; consequently the land might be greater than the extent described in the documents.

Plaintiff's counsel produced evidence. Defendant refused to admit it. Thereupon plaintiff's counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine an official from the local Government office, who deals with perpetual leases, as a witness and an expert to investigate the proposed necessity for stone-walls. Counsel further asked the Judge personally to examine to place in dispute.

The Judge decided to summon an official of the local government and to examine the place personally on Oct. 1st. The Judge declared that the examination of the witness would be made on the spot.

PETITION FOR TRANSFER OF PAYMENT.

The hearing of a case instituted by Mr. Martineri Alexandre, the representative of Messrs Martineri Roth, Italy, against Mr. C. Eymard, Yokohama, petitioning for transfer of payment of *yen* 2,666.42, was resumed on Sept. 26th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

It may be remarked that some years go, Mr. J. F. Wagen sold property to Mr. C. Eymard for sixty-three thousand *yen*. As plaintiff in the present case has had a credit, the amount of which he claimed, against Mr. Wagen, the former through the Yokohama Local Court, asked Mr. Eymand to transfer the whole sum for the property purchased The purchaser of the property, however, had paid the whole amount to Mr. Wagen before a decision was given in the Court.

Referring to the power-of attorney given by Mr. Martineri Alexandre to his Counsel, Mr. Fujiwara the Judge said that the document seemed to be vague. According to a statement made by Mr. Cesphilance Roth in the presence of a notary-public of Italy, a partnership association had been organized by Messrs. Alexandre and Roth There was no official evidence specifying that Mr. Alexandre was the representative of the firm. The power-of-attorney given to Mr. Fujiwara, plaintiff's counsel, was issued through T. Owariya, Sakaicho, Yokohama. The Judge added that he could not understand the capacity of Mr. Alexandre as the legal representative of his firm, or the relations between Mr. Alexandre and T. Owariya.

Plaintiff's counsel said that at the first hearing, which took place on May 15th this year, an objection was made by defendant's Counsel as to the power-of-attorney in question. Under the order of the Judge, plaintiff's Counsel wrote a letter to his client residing in Italy to send out at once every necessary document. These, however, had not yet been received. Probably they would reach him within a few weeks.

The Judge thereupon adjourned the case till Oct. 31st.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The office of the Japanese Commercial Agent at Vladivostock has been closed. On Sept. 12th, a Japanese Consulate was opened at the port.

We note that in the prospectus of St. Joseph's College of Yokohama there are several new features, specially the "Outline of Studies," which can not fail to interest parents. This school appears to be doing useful and effective work under the efficient control of Mr. L. Stoltz.

It is reported by the *Dempo* that Baron I. Motono, Japanese Minister, will shortly be promoted to the rank of Ambassador, and that a Japanese Ambassador in Europe will resign his position in the near future. The Foreign Office is looking about for his successor.

The yield of various minerals in July throughout Japan is as follows: gold, 54,614 *momme*; silver, 1,830,408 *momme*; copper, 4,533,391 *kin*; iron, 1,512,354 *kwamme*; coal, 913,070 tons; kerosene oil, 117,704 *koku*; and sulphur, 1,454,962 *kin*; (*momme*, about 3.76 grams; *kin*, about 1.23 lbs.; *kwamme*, about 3.76 kilos; and *koku*, about 40 gallons).

Mr. C. L. Norris-Newman (who will be remembered in Yokohama as "Colonel" Newman, for some time editor of the *Japan Gazette*) editor and proprietor of the *China Critic*, has been mulcted in damages to the tune of $2,000 with costs in the British Court at Tientsin for having published libellous paragraphs with regard to an Italian subject named F. H. Borioni. The defendant pleaded justification but the judge advised the jury that the truth of the libel had not been proved.

To the ordinary observer the almost invisible thread spun by a spider is one of the flimsiest materials conceivable, but even those who know otherwise may well be surprised at the result of investigation published in the *American Journal of Science*. The writer carefully tested for strength and elasticity a spider thread 2.5 mètres long, and 0.01 centimètres in diameter, and found that its tensile strength was double that of wood, that it had large hygroscopic properties by which its length varied from day to day (the stretching force being constant), and that before it could be broken it had to be stretched an amount equal to nearly a quarter of its original length. Astronomers are well aware of these exceptional properties, and the transit wires that play so important a part in delicate stellar observations are simply spider threads skilfully cemented in the telescopic field of view.

On Monday evening, at about 6.30, said the *Nagasaki Press* of the 18th, a lighter with 104 labourers on board was capsized in the harbour. The men were employed by contract at the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and were returning to their homes at Nagasaki when the accident occurred. It is stated that the wash from two steam launches—the Mitsu Bishi Company's *Takashima Maru* and Mr. Sawayama's *Taka Maru*—capsized the lighter. Assistance was speedily rendered by the sampans and lighters in the vicinity and the Water Police also hastened to the scene. Ninety were rescued and twelve bodies have since been picked up.

The well-known law lecturer and "coach," Dr. Thomas Waraker, LL.D., of Trinity Hall, died at Cambridge during August. He had as pupils men who became successful in politics, law, and other walks of life. Among his pupils were Lord Fitzmaurice, Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., Viscount Suyematsu, Count Mutsu, and Mr. Yoshigama, the first law student sent by the Imperial Government to England. Dr. Waraker contributed articles to the legal Press, and published a book dealing with the Treaty of Paris, 1856, judged from a lawyer's standpoint. He also took an active interest in local public life, and was in former times a leader of the Conservative party at Cambridge, where he was highly respected.

The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* is officially informed that the rate war which broke out two or three years age between the British and German companies trading to the East has been officially brought to a settlement. The companies concerned are the Hansa Line, of Germany, and the P. and O., the British India, the Anchor, and City Lines, of Glasgow, and Messrs. Brocklebank and T. and J. Harrison, of Liverpool. The conference which existed between these companies was broken down owing to a dispute between the Hansa and P. and O. Lines. The Germans began to cut weight rates, until on iron and rough goods, for which there has sprung up an enormous demand in the East, the rate was cut to something like 6s. per ton. As the result of frequent interviews, the various companies have now come to an amicable settlemement, and have entered into a working arrangement for the fixing of freights from London, Middlesbrough, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Antwerp. These rates, which may vary according to the port, are all to be raised, and in Liverpool shippers have been notified that the weight rate on iron and rough goods had been raised to 10s. per ton.

According to a communication from the Consul at St. Petersburg, quoted by the *Bulletin Commercial*, during 1906 the Russian railway system increased by 2,355 versts (1,568 miles), making a total of 56,854 versts, or about 40,000 miles; and 923 versts (680 mile) were opened after December 31, bringing the total up to 60,777 versts (about 40,518 miles). The most important of the new lines is that from Vologda to Viatka, 594 versts (about 400 miles). The Northern Railway is now complete, and St. Petersburg is brought into direct communication with the Siberian system. Both passenger and traffic receipts show an increase over the preced-year. The passengers carried numbered 125,446,011, or eight millions more than in 1905; while the goods carried are given as 9,400,705,000 poods, or about 37,000,000 tons, showing the remarkable increase of 1,274,657,000 poods, or about 5,736,000 tons, for the year. The receipts per verst increased by 9.4 per cent., the total—excluding railways in Finland—being 729,007,213 roubles, or about £110,000,000. The largest increase occurred on the Siberian line—43.3 per cent.

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CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, delivered a decision on Sept. 21st on a protest lodged by Mr. E. Levedag, No. 224, Yamashita-cho. Mr. Levedag imported three cases of "furniture velvet" with a certificate of origin on which the customs appraisers imposed 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 274 of the tariff. The importers contended that the goods consist of wool 45 per cent., cotton 34 per cent. and hemp 12 per cent., and should be dealt with under No. 61 of the Anglo-Japanese conventional tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that wool or cotton was predominant.

The director of the Yokohama Customs gave a decision on Sept. 23rd as to a protest filed by Herr R. Schuffner, No. 25, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. Herr Schuffner imported woollen woven goods, with a certificate of origin, on which the Customs appraisers ordered him to pay duty at the rate of *sen* 9.3 per square yard in accordance with No. 54-A of the Japanese-German conventional tariff. The importer contended that the goods are not woollen cloth, but "Spanish strips" a kind of flannel seventy-two inches in width, not thirty inches which is the usual measure for flannel. In consequence of the special width, the woollen material is a tissue not to be included among woollen cloths. The duty on the goods in dispute, therefore, should be *ad val.* 10 per cent. under No. 56 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed.

THE FIRE ON THE "TAFOO MARU."

The fire which took place on the Nissin Kisen Kaisha steamer *Tafoo Maru* is described at length in Shanghai papers. It appears from the narratives of survivors who have reached Shanghai that the steamer left there at 4.30 a.m. on Tuesday (Sept. 17th) and everything went well until about 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning when sleepers were awakened by Chinese who reported that there was a fire in the box room under the steerage passengers' quarters. This fire originated through a man smoking a cigarette in the baggage hold. Immediately on the alarm being given there was great excitement and the majority of the Chinese passengers ran forward to avoid the flames and smoke. The hubbub was increased by these passengers trying to take their boxes and bedding with them, and had they not been made to put most of these articles in the saloon the crew could not have passed aft. The captain, officers and crew did all they could to stop the progress of the flames, but in vain. Fortunately there was a headwind; otherwise the destruction of the wooden ship would have been a matter of but a few minutes and another holocaust would have been recorded.

Rev. A. E. Rydberg, of the Scandinavian Sailors' Home, Shanghai, and Rev. H. P. Shaw of the Foreign Christian Mission were on board, but were able to escape. Many Chinese lost their lives.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I beg to forward to you herewith enclosed a translation of the principal alterations made in the New Postal Convention, and beg to request that you will kindly publish it in the columns of your paper for the convenience of the public interested.

Yours very truly, K. KATOW,
For Supt. of Foreign Mails.

(Enclosure.)

New Postal Convention.

Among the alterations made in the newly revised Postal Convention, the following are the principal items which directly concern the interest of the general public. For convenience' sake, the old and new are contrasted.

Old.	New.
1. Postage on letters, 25 ctms. (10 *sen*) per 15 grammes or fraction thereof.	1. 25 ctms (10 *sen*) up to 20 grammes and 15 ctms (6 *sen*) for each additional 20 grammes or fraction thereof.
2. The maximum trade charge to be collected on any one registered article is fixed at 1000 francs (400 *yen*). Each Administration is, however, at liberty to lower this maximum to 500 francs (200 *yen*).	2. No liberty is allowed to lower this maximum. The senders of such mail matter (including letters, boxes, and parcels with value declared) may request the total or partial cancelling of the trade charge.
	3. An international return-message-coupon exchangeable for a postage stamp of 25 ctms (10 *sen*) has been innovated.
4. Closed navy mails may be exchanged only between Post Offices and ships of war.	4. They may be exchanged also between ships of war.
5. Current coins are prohibited to send by post.	5. Coins of any kind (both current and not current) are prohibited.
6. Post cards must bear the heading "Post Card."	6. The heading is not necessary on private post cards.
7. Post cards may not exceed the following dimentions: length, 14 centimetres, width, 9 centimetres.	7. They may not also be smaller than 10 centimetres in length and 7 centimetres in width.
8 Postage stamps must be affixed on the face of post cards.	8. They may affixed on the back side.
	9. The left half of the face of post cards may be used for the purpose of communication.
10. Except stamps for prepayment and labels showing the address, it is forbidden to join or attach to post cards any article whatever.	10. Vignettes and photographs, on very thin paper, may be affixed on the back side as well as on the left of the face of post cards.
	11. Unsealed letters and post cards of old dates which have already attained their first purpose are regarded as commercial papers.
	12. Keys, flowers, *tubes de sérum*, and pathological objects, packed in a way to prevent all danger, are regarded as samples of merchandise.
13. On printed visiting cards may be added in manuscript the address of the sender, his title, as well as good wishes, congratulations, etc., expressed in five words at most or by means of conventional initials (p.f. &c.)	13. They may be added also on New Year and Christmas Cards.
14. Advices of the departures of ships, with the dates of those departures indicated in manuscript, are treated as printed papers.	14. Those of the arrivals of ships are also allowed.
15. Cards bearing the inscription "Post Card" are not allowed at the rate for printed matter.	15. They are allowed if they fulfil the conditions for printed matter.
16. No money orders may exceed the maximum of 1000 francs (400 *yen*). However, the Administrations have the liberty to fix it at 500 francs (200 *yen*).	16. No liberty is allowed to lower this maximum, except in the case of Bolivia and four other countries.
17. The general fee for each sum of money order, 25 ctms (10 *sen*) up to 100 francs (40 *yen*) and 25 ctms per 50 francs for all sums, beyond the first 100 francs.	17. It is reduced to 25 ctms (10 *sen*) per 50 francs (20 *yen*) with the exception of Bulgaria.
	18. The withdrawal and correction of address of telegraphic money orders may be effected by telegraph.
19. Money orders remain valid until the expiration of the fourth month after the month of issue.	19. The period is extended to five months.

IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.

Yokohama, September 22, 1907.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The ollowing communication from F. E. Crowe, Esq., Commercial Attache of the British Consulate-General at Yokohama, correcting erroneous information which recently appeared in the press, will be of interest to members;—

"The Director of the Yokohama Customs has issued a warning in regard to goods stored at present in the Customs Bonded Warehouses, as follows:—

Customs *Duties* Law
(not "Tariff" law, as erroneously stated)

Unless application be made to withdraw goods from a bonded warehouse before the end of this *Month, the 30th September* (not the *end of this year* as erroneously stated), duties will be levied according to the rate at the time the goods are withdrawn, and not according to the rate at the time application for warehousing was made, as was formerly the case."

F. J. LIAS,
Hon. Sec
The British Association of Japan.

Yokohama, September 18th, 1907.

RELIGIOUS SURVIVALS.

Mr. D. G. Hogarth, President of the section of Anthropology in the Leicester programme of the British Association, devoted his address to the interesting subject of religious survivals, seeking to distinguish between those persistent elements in cult which are survivals in the pathological sense, and those which are not, and to show that the latter, though existent in earlier religions, reappear in actually existing religions simply because they express vital necessities of the religious sense in the human race. We quote *The Times* summary:—

In the course of his address, Mr. Hogarth said that belief in the Incarnation of God with all its consequences of expression—the immaculate conception, atoning death, and bodily resurrection—did not make their appearance for the first time in Christianity. They were to be recognized as forms—or necessary categories of creed—under which races of the Nearer East and of other regions of the world also had conceived the relation between the human and the Divine as far back as we knew anything of their history.

The Great Nature-Goddess.

The predominance of a great Nature-Goddess among all the races of the East Mediterranean basin in the earliest historic time was well known; and to what had been ascertained of her among the Semites, the Nilotic peoples, the Anatolian races, the historic inhabitants of Greece and the Ægean, and the Italic tribes, there had been added latterly the discovery that a goddess of character and attributes, readily to be compared with those of the Nature deity in various parts of the surrounding area, was dominant in the religion of that important artistic race which occupied the Ægean in the prehistoric age, and had so much influence on the momentous civilization of its later time—that race which had been rescued from long oblivion by Schliemann in Greece and Troy, and by Evans and others in the Isles. The more we learnt of this great Nature or Mother Goddess, the more primeval and predominant was the position she was seen to hold. All round the Eastern Mediterranean she was before all created things; she became the mother of a son by spontaneous generation or some other process independent of the male. With her son she produced all life—she gave her son to the humanity so created, and humanity killed him that it might live; he revived and returned again to his mother, was again killed, and so the cycle of the seasons revolved. A woman still held the same place in the religious belief of the old races of the same region, wherever they had escaped assimilation by conquering races and faiths from beyond the border. But she was not worshipped now in Ephesus or Cyprus merely because there was once a dominant cult of Artemis or Aphrodite in those places, but because to the peoples of a wide Mediterranean region it was still, as it always was, a religious necessity to embody their idea of divinity in the feminine.

Processes of Transference.

In her essential identification with the religious sense of these peoples, therefore, the Virgin was no mere survival. But in an accidental or secondary sense her actual personality might, perhaps, be so regarded in the region in question if we were careful to exclude from the word all connotation of superfluity or decaying energy. Her cult might be brought under that body of beliefs, observances, and practices which had demonstrably passed from earlier religious systems to later by processes of transference, usually unconscious, but often half-conscious, and undoubtedly in some cases wholly conscious. Many of the

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undoubted transferences which took place under the Christian system could not at this time of day be certainly distinguished into the conscious and the unconscious. We knew that saints of the Church had entered often into the honour and the local habitations of pagan deities. We knew that almost all our stated ecclesiastical festivals were continuations of heathen feasts, so far as their dates and the general nature of their commemorative significance were concerned. What had to be changed had been changed, but not more. Christmas had succeeded to the festival of the winter solstice which celebrated the new birth of the sun; Easter to the spring festival at which in many parts of the Mediterranean world the Nature-Goddess, and especially the death and resurrection of her Son, were commemorated. The Assumption of the Virgin replaced the August feast of Artemis and Diana in Greece and Italy. The anniversary of St. George, so great a day in modern Greece, seemed to be the old Parilia; St. John the Baptist had taken on the heathen rites of midsummer, and the folk of Smyrna, Christian and Moslem alike, might be seen jumping through fire to his honour on any St. John's Eve. Very rarely, as in the case of the Feast of All Souls, the late Christian adoption of which in the tenth century happened to be known, could we ascribe these transferences to any definite action of a leader of the Church. Usually we knew no more than that where and when there was once a pagan saint or a pagan feast there were now saints and feasts of Christianity. But no reasonable person felt that the latter were discredited or lost anything of their actual significance by the fact of their having a pre-Christian pedigree. It was possible, even probable, that Mary, the mother of Jesus, also owed her divine, or at least semi-divine, position in the Christian system to a conscious effort by leaders of the Church as those just alluded to. It was a well-known fact that neither the primary nor the secondary authorities for the first two centuries of Christianity supplied any warrant for the position which she was to hold later. They were, in fact, almost silent about her. Nor had Christian archæology discovered any better evidence of her glorification above other holy women during that time. It seemed established that it was not till the third century that she began to assume semi-divinity. By the fourth her position was sufficiently exalted to cause the schism associated with the name of Nestorius, but it was not till A.D. 431 that she was officially acknowledged by a general council to be divine in virtue of her Theotokia, her motherhood of God. Once established, or, more probably, little by little while she was gaining recognition, the Christian Virgin appropriated the festival dates, the holy places, and even the rites of her predecessors. Here a third class of survivals was approached. The great August feast of Artemis became that of the Assumption of Our Lady; temples, groves, sacred springs, and other holy spots of nature-worship were transferred to the new patroness of all life and fertility. There were hundreds of places in Anatolia, Greece, and Syria which might be called to testify.

YOKOHAMA CHARITY ORGANIZATION.

Report and Financial Statement for the period between 1st September, 1906, and 31st August, 1907, to be presented at the annual meeting to be held on October 2nd:

The Committee beg to lay before Subscribers the following Report and Statement of Finance.

During the twelve months the Society has been able to extend relief to seventy-two (72) destitute persons:—

32 Seamen, 11 Firemen, 5 Clerks, 4 Cooks, 4 Engineers, 2 Farmers, 4 Stewards and 8 unknown. Nationalities were as follows;—British, 16; American, 32; German, 9; Russian, 2; French, 1; Austrian, 3; Norwegian, 4; Unknown, 5.

The relief given consisted of 409 nights' lodging, 473 days' board, numerous passages and assisted passages in China, Straits, Europe, Canada, United States, etc., food and other necessaries to local poor, and contributions towards the maintenance of needy residents.

The Committee desire to record their thanks for gifts of clothing; to thank Messrs. North & Rae and Messrs. Brett & Co. for making up prescriptions: the proprietors of the local journals, the *Japan Herald*, the *Japan Gazette*, the *Japan Mail* and the *Japan Advertiser* for inserting, without charge, advertisements calling attention to the needs of the Society. Their thanks are also due to Messrs. Pearson & Mackie for auditing the accounts free of charge.

The Committee are much indebted to the Salvation Army (represented here by Mr. and Mrs. Harris) for valuable assistance and co-operation.

On the 15th of this month the community was notified by circular from the Salvation Army Head Quarters in Tokyo that it had been decided to close the Home in Yokohama "early in September." Without assistance of this or a similar establishment it would be a much more difficult matter to deal with the relief of the destitute, and the Committee of the Charity Organization are giving the question their prompt and earnest attention.

The Committee repeat the assurance annually given to Subscribers that the funds entrusted to them are carefully and systematically disbursed. From the accompanying figures of Receipts and Expenditure it will be seen that the Society starts its 1907/8 Financial year heavily in debt. To discharge that deficit, and to provide for the requirements of the coming year, the Committee urgently appeal to the generosity of the Community, and they would respectfully call attention to the note with which they preface the attached list of subscribers for 1906/7.

CHARLES V. SALE, Chairman.
MONTAGUE BEART, Hon. Treasurer.
REV. W. P. G. FIELD, M. A., Hon. Secretary.
B. C. HOWARD.
J. MARTIN.
J. A. HARMSSEN.
L. MOTTET.

Yokohama, 31st August, 1907.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENT.
1ST SEPTEMBER 1906 TO 31ST AUGUST, 1907.

RECEIPTS	Yen.
To Balance in hand on 1st Sept. 1906	395.58
„ Local subscriptions per List	1,945 77
„ Interest on Current Account with Bank.	14.92
„ Balance due to Honorary Treasurer at 31st August, 1907.....	1,156 84
	3,513.11
DISBURSEMENTS.	
By Coolie hire, etc., collecting subscriptions for year	8 20
„ Printing	11.00
„ Assistance and supplies to destitute Seamen and others.....	1,502 07
„ Assistance and Cost of Passages	1,466 79
„ „ to Local Poor	525.00
	3,513.11

Yokohama, August 31st, 1907.

MONTAGUE BEART,
Hon. Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing Account of Receipts and Disbursements and find same sufficiently vouched and instructed.

PEARSON & MACKIE, C.A.

A list of subscribers for 1906-7 is preceded by the following appeal:—

Expressing their thanks for the liberal support given in response to their appeal for subscriptions for the year 1906-7, the Committee once more beg that Foreign Residents will generously assist them to deal with the ever increasing demands on the Society.

The Committee trust they will not be thought ungrateful for past support if they express the hope that the list of subscribers for 1907-8 will record a minimum sum of twenty-five *yen* (*yen* 25 00) as the "general" donation from each *Firm* in Yokohama. If to this a subscription of one *yen* (*yen* 1.00) were added from each Foreign member of a Firm's staff, the pecuniary requirements of the Society would be met, its future debt averted, and there would be satisfactory evidence that the calls of charity were recognized by all Foreign Residents without exception.

THE TRADE OF KOREA.

The following is extracted from the report for 1906 Mr. Arthur H. Lay, H.B.M. Consul at Chemulpo:—

The total value of the foreign trade of Korea during the year 1906 amounted to 37,642,063 *yen* (£3,842,682), of which sum 29,521,779 *yen* (£3,013,682) represented imports and 8,120,284 *yen* (£828 946) exports. Compared with the figures for 1905 the whole volume of trade decreased by 1,231,820 yen (£124,727). The average net foreign trade for the five years 1902-1906 was 31,947,968 *yen* (£3,261,355), so that a considerable expansion took place during that period, the comparative increase in 1906 being 5,694,095 *yen* (£581,273). In spite of the high value of the trade in 1905 its condition that year was in reality unsatisfactory, and large stocks of foreign goods remained unsold. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that a falling-off should be shown in the returns for 1906. At the same time the figures for the total trade of 1906 are the highest yet reached, excepting those for 1905, so that there is every hope for the continued development of the foreign commerce of Korea. By the end of the year business may be said to have resumed its normal state, and prospects for 1907 are fairly bright.

Imports.—Imports in 1906, though falling short of those of 1905, were nevertheless actually double those of 1901, which, till 1903, was the record year. This gives an idea of the remarkable growth in the demand for foreign commodities is Korea during the past few years, a demand with is likely to become more marked as the various parts of the country are brought more in touch with the outside world by the extension of the railway system, and in other ways. The greatest decrease was in the import of cotton goods.

Exports.—The exports increased by 1,215.283 *yen* (£124,132) as compared with those of 1905, and were higher by 169,636 *yen* (£17,317) than the average for the five years 1902-06. The largest increase took place in beans and peas, amounting to no less than 602,062 *yen* (£92,083). The earlier port of the summer of 1906 was very dry, and fears were entertained regarding the rice crop, upon which the whole course of business in Korea may be said to depend. But heavy rains toward the end of August brought about an abundant harvest. The value of rice exported was 1,603,415 *yen*.

British Trade.—The United Kingdom has shared largely in the notable expansion of the import trade of Korea during the past few years, and there is no reason why, with the moderate tariff in force, British goods should not maintain their position in the Korean market. As pointed out in previous reports, it is only possible to arrive at an approximate idea of the proportion of the trade which is British. Even taking it at the very low estimate of 25 per cent. of the whole, its value amounted to about £960,000 in 1906. The branch of trade in which the United Kingdom is chiefly interested is that of cotton goods; of these, roughly speaking, over £300,000 worth of imports into Korea were British. A great change has been experienced in the trade, for, whereas, grey shintings were formerly in greatest demand, they are being replaced by white shirtings, and to supply the market in 1907 more contracts have been made for the latter than the former. It is difficult to say whether this decline in the inquiry for grey shirtings is of a temporary nature or not. In any case, it is certain that the extremely high prices ruling in Manchester are curtailing the orders for British cotton goods, and full advantage is being taken of the fact by Japanese manufacturers. A fair proportion of the woollen goods imported is of British origin. In the case of galvanised, corrugated and flat sheet iron, prices in the United Kingdom are almost prohibitive. As regards candles, in which the United Kingdom is much interested, it is estimated that a year's supply was carried over from 1905 to 1906. Some of the mining supplies in 1906 were from the United Kingdom, but 8 per cent. were American, as was most of the railway plant and material. The trade in paints and oils is still mainly British, but Japanese paints are gradually finding a market. Amongst provisions, in the matter of biscuits British makes control the trade, but some Japanese biscuits are being imported. Very little British underwear finds its way into Korea. Hongkong sugar has entirely lost its hold upon the Korean consumer in favour of the Japanese article. Owing to the close proximity of Japan and Shanghai, when a demand arises, British goods are often supplied from these places in order to save time. As regards openings for British trade, it must be borne in mind that the requirements of Korea are those of an agricultural country, with mining resources in the course of development and a railway system being gradually established.

Railways.—Korea now possesses a railway system of some 600 miles; new lines are being laid down and others are projected. For the next four years it is estimated that the expenditure upon construction and improvement of railways will be about £2,250,000. The effect of the decision to nationalise the principal railways in Japan extended to this country, the railroads becoming Japanese Government property, and being placed under the control of a bureau in the Residency-General in Seoul in 1906. This was the first whole year of working of the Seoul-Fusan line, the opening ceremony of which was held in May, 1905. It connects with the railway to Chemulpo at Yong-dong-po, or Yei-to-ho, as the Japanese name the station, and the journey from Chemulpo or Seoul to Tokio can now be accomplished in 53 hours, the time having been shortened by about 10 hours from April, 1907. Up to this time there has only been one train each way in the 24 hours, but a through train from each terminus will in future perform the journey daily as well. Between Seoul and Chemulpo there are shortly to be nine trains, one to be express, doing the distance in about an hour, a vast improvement on the present express time which is an hour and a half.

Chemulpo.—Chemupo continues to maintain its position as the principal port in Korea, and this is more particularly true as regards its foregn trade. It has in nearly every respect, grown almost out of recognition during the past decade, the volume of trade having more than trebled during the period from 1896. If we compare the trade of 1906 with that of 1903, we find an increase of £314,103. Imports in 1906 were valued at 13,621,482 *yen*

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(£1,390,527). Exports reached the sum of 1,872,017 *yen* (£191,100). Many projects for the improvement and enlargement of Chemulpo have of late been under contemplation, and some of them have been carried to completion.

Shipping.—The number and tonnage of the steamers entered at the open ports of Korea reached the highest figures in 1906, namely, 5,549 vessels of 2,661,190 tons, showing an increase as compared with 1905 of 306 vessels and 778,139 tons. The Japanese tonage is responsible for the increase, as the release of vessels from transport service permitted of their being used once more on trade routes. In spite of the large number of ships, however, passenger accommodation to Chefoo and Taku was very limited, and passengers for North China from Chemulpo frequently had great difficulty in securing berths. As regards sailing vessels, there was an increase of 20 vessels, but a decrease of 11,254 tons. British shipping showed a decrease, consisting of 20 steamers with a tonnage of 40,746 tons, as against 29 steamers of 61,977 tons, and one sailing vessel of 25 tons in 1905.

Agriculture.—The bulk of the population of Korea being engaged in the cultivation of the soil, the agricultural question is one of vital importance. Experiments are being conducted with a view to the development of farming throughout the country. A great future is predicted for the culutre of cotton, which is grown in every provice excepting Hamgeyeng. An agricultural and industrinl experimental model station has been set up at Suwon, some miles south along the railway from Söul, the aim being the technical education of Koreans under Japanese supervision, and the initial results are pronounced satisfactory.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

SENDING THE CHINESE HOME.

London, Sept. 19.

Two thousand two hundred and eighty-two Chinese sailed from Durban for China on board the *Heliopolis* yesterday.

ANOTHER SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE.

A serious situation has been created in the shipbuilding industry, the boilermakers repudiating the recent agreement concluded between their executive and the employers regarding sectional strikes. The employers are now notified of a lock-out to take effect on the 5th of October, affecting 50,000 men.

THE UNREST IN NATAL.

Later.

A public meeting held at Eshowe, Natal, has passed a resolution declaring that it is necessary that Imperial troops be stationed in the town owing to the attitude of the natives.

MARRIAGE OF A FAMOUS NOVELIST.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has been married to Miss Jean Leckie at St. Margarets', Westminster. Mr. Edalji (a young barrister-at-law of Indian descent, who was imprisoned for alleged cattle maiming in the Midlands and afterwards released on a free pardon, greatly through the exertions of Sir Conan Doyle) was a prominent figure at the reception.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

President Roosevelt's return to Washington next week marks the beginning of the presidential campaign. *The Times* correspondent has visited Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and found him firmly resolved not to stand, but his influence as to the convention's choice will be the determining factor. Mr. Taft is regarded as the President's candidate.

THE FALL IN COPPER.

Owing to the persistent fall in the price of copper an important American group is restricting its output by 50 per cent.

THE "STANDART" REFLOATED.

London, September 20.

The Tsar's yacht *Standart* has been refloated.

CHINESE AND THE RAND.

Mr. Reyersbach, speaking in the Chamber of Mines, said that a number of Chinese had offered the mine managers eight thousand pounds sterling to be allowed to remain on the Rand.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAPITOL SCANDAL.

Fifteen prominent Pennsylvanians have been arrested at Harrisburg on charges of corruption, amounting to nine million dollars, in connection with the building and furnishing of the new capitol at Harrisburg. The arrests include the architect, contractor, several congressmen and officials.

[Note.—Elsewhere in this issue appears an article from the *Literary Digest* throwing light on this scandal.—Ed. *J.M.*]

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Later.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that the Anglo-Russian convention guarantees Great Britain against Russian extensions in the Persian Gulf; recognises Great Britain's predominant influence in Afghanistan, which she agrees not to use as a *place d'armes* against Russian possessions in Central Asia. Only Buddhist subjects of Great Britain or Russia desiring to see the Dalai Lama will be allowed to enter Tibet, exception being made in the case of the valley temporarily occupied by Great Britain.

ASIATIC LABOUR IN AMERICA.

The Dominion Trade-Labour Council, sitting at Winnipeg, has resolved to oppose Hindu labour, and advocates a heavy poll-tax on Chinese.

At Vancouver, Mr. Templeman, Minister for Customs and Revenue, and a labour leader named Smith, in the course of their speeches declared that Asiatic immigration must be regulated by negotiations with the Governments of Japan and India.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN MEXICO.

London, September 21.

Forty-one were killed and 34 injured in a collision between an express and a freighter near Encarnacion in Mexico.

Later.

The latest report shows that 63 were killed and 43 injured in the Encarnacion disaster.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

The London papers generally discuss cautiously the Russian forecast of the Anglo-Russian convention. They consider that if the forecast be true the convention is a bad bargain, absolutely without benefit to Great Britain. They denounce the failure to protect the integrity of the Persian people, which Liberals declare is tantamount to the destruction of the nation at the moment of its revival.

PLAGUE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

There have been 35 cases of bubonic plague at San Francisco up to the present. Twenty have died, and 20 suspected cases are under observation.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

A Peking edict appoints Prince Pu-lun another of the Presidents of the projected Government Council which is to be formed preliminary to the regular Parliament.

STRIKES THREATEN GREAT BRITAIN.

Numerous strikes threaten Great Britain, including strikes of railway men, flax-workers, patternmakers, shipyard hands in Belfast, weavers in Glasgow, shoemakers in Norwich, etc. It is believed that this signifies general labour unrest.

CASABLANCA.

Later.

At General Drude's request the tribes prolonged the truce and the time limit for definitely answering the peace terms.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

A Franco-Canadian treaty was signed at Paris yesterday providing for numerous mutual tariff concessions.

PERSIA.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran says that the Government communicated to Parliament a memorandum explaining the Anglo-Russian agreement which Great Britain and Russia had communicated to Persia and which contributes to allay popular suspicion as to the intended division of Persia.

MOORS PREFER FIGHTING.

London, September 22.

Negotiations have been broken off with the tribesmen at Casablanca and General Drude resumes hostilities.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Later.

At The Hague a plenary conference has adopted the proposal regarding the establishment of prize courts, also a motion recommending a third conference eight years hence.

RACING.

The result of the Prince Edward handicap is as follows:—Leschana, first; All Black, second; Tirara, third.

SIR W. LAURIER AND THE TRADE UNIONISTS.

London, September 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa learns that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, replying to a resolution of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress asking for the abrogation of the treaty with Japan, says that the treaty was of great advantage to Canada whose trade with Japan had considerably increased. He did not believe that the regrettable incidents at Vancouver were due to an influx of Japanese. The disturbances were directed against Asiatics generally and to precipitate action might be regrettable. The Government would carefully enquire into the causes of the recent influx of Orientals.

VICE-ADMIRAL IJUIN.

The Japanese cruiser *Tsukuba* has arrived at Port Said.

MORE COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

London, September 23.

The Emperor of Japan has bestowed 192 war rewards, including in the list Marquises Ito, Yamagata and Oyama, who are created Princes, Admiral Togo, Baron Kuroki, Baron Oku, and Baron Nogi created Counts.

CASABLANCA.

The French made a night reconnaisance and attacked and shelled the camp at Sibibrahin driving off the Moroccans. The former had one lieutenant killed and five men wounded.

ILLEGAL AMERICAN TRUSTS.

The Mississippi Gulf Compress Company has been declared by the Chancellor of Mississipi an illegal trust, and its directors have been given a year to wind up its business and withdraw from the State. The company was also fined $1,800,000. It controls 31 companies, mostly in Mississippi.

THE EXPULSION OF JAPANESE FROM ATLIN.

London, September 24.

Seventy-seven Japanese miners were

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arrested at Atlin, in the Yukon district, by three hundred white miners who forcibly put them upon ship for conveyance to American territory.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Ratifications of the Anglo-Russian convention were exchanged in St. Petersburg to-day.

ADMIRAL DEWEY ON THE RETENTION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Admiral Dewey strongly condemns the agitation for the sale or disposal of the Philippines to another Power. He says that if the Philippines passed to Japan the latter would command every gateway to the Orient and completely shut out America both commercially and strategically. The abandonment of the Philippines would mean that the United States would cease to have a diplomatic voice in Far Eastern affairs.

IRISH FACTION FIGHT.

Later.

Differences between the Nationalists and the Sinn Findh lead to a free fight in the Roscommon County Council. Several were badly hurt. The police restored order.

RIVAL SULTANS OF MOROCCO.

Sultan Abdul Aziz has arrived at Rabat. Sultan Muley Hafiz left Marrakesh on the 19th with 6,000 men and guns, in the direction of Casablanca. It is uncertain whether his objective is Rabat or Abdul Aziz.

TRIBESMEN SUBMITTING.

Later.

Admiral Philibert at Casablanca reports that three of the tribes have signified their submission and have given hostages. They agree to surrender their arms as well as the assailants of the Europeans of the 1st of August and to pay an indemnity.

RUSSIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS.

London, September 25.

The first phase of the elections to the Duma was marked by unprecedented obstruction and apathy.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Marconi has arrived at Glass Bay in Nova Scotia. He announces that all obstacles have been finally overcome and that the trans Atlantic service of wireless telegraphy will be opened to regular business in three weeks.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

London, September 24.

The text of the Anglo-Russian Convention confirms the forecast already published in these columns on Sept. 23rd. The English papers generally approve of the Convention.

THE ANTWERP STRIKE.

It is reported from Antwerp that the dock workers have decided to resume work on Thursday on the condition that wages are increased within a fortnight.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Later.

German semi-official writers point out that Germany has neither renounced her interests in North Africa in favour of France nor will she adopt an active policy of intervention. She will continue to observe the happy mean between those two extremes and has merely expressed her readiness to tolerate the Franco-Spanish police arrangements in Morocco, though France has not been authorized to carry out any scheme.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

THE VANCOUVER AFFAIR.

San Francisco, September 18.

According to an Ottawa telegram, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Canadian Government, has had a long conference with Mr. K. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, and Mr. Nossé, consul-general, with regard to the Japanese immigration affair: Sir Wilfrid gave an explanation as to the conditions of labour in Canada, and contended that Japanese from Hawaii without passports should not be admitted to Canada. M. Ishii said that the removal of Japanese from an American Island might be against the principle of passports regulations, but that Japan was unable to alter the steps which had been hitherto taken. The Premier said that the Canadian Government was willing to revise the treaty so as to enable the British authorities to control the Japanese immigrants in the same way as Japan has disposed of the matter with the United States Government. Mr. Ishii replied that at present it was difficult to revise the treaty. Sir Wilfrid admitted this. Finally the parties arrived at an understanding outside the treaty. Mr. Ishii at once telegraphed to his Government the result of the conference.

STANDARD OIL CO.

In the proceedings of the examination of the Standard Oil Company on a charge of unjust dealing the fact was disclosed that the net profits of the concern for eight years past were four hundred and ninety-four million dollars. Astonishment is generally expressed at this enormous figure.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

Later.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the workmen and the peasants, according to the election returns, are abstaining on a wholesale scale from voting in consequence of loss of confidence in the Duma.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Conference Committee has failed to arrive at any solution of the problem of the nomination of judges in the proposed Arbitration Court. It is agreed that the various Governments should recommend that the Court be constituted whenever an agreement can be reached. The First Committee has resolved that it is desirable that the vessels of a belligerent in an enemy's port at the outbreak of hostilities should be allowed to depart immediately, or after a sufficient period of grace. Great Britain has obtained the insertion of a provision that the period of grace shall not be applicable to merchantmen destined for conversion into warships.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

London, September 19.

The *Times* correspondent has had an interview with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. The President remarked on the Japanese persecution in Canada, and said he desired that the difficulties attending the British Government in its treatment of the Vancouver affair should not be intensified. He could not believe that they would increase if the influx of Asiatics increased. He also said that the American Labour party should not be permitted to instigate others to riot, but it could not be denied that eighty or ninety per cent. of the citizens on the Pacific coast are averse to the influx of Asiatics. He referred to the dispatch to the Pacific of the battleship squadron, and said the Pacific was no less important than the Atlantic from a naval standpoint. It was, therefore, unavoidable for the United States to demonstrate its naval strength in that direction by showing what its Navy was capable of accomplishing.

MORE JAPANESE AT VICTORIA.

An Ottawa dispatch reports that 449 more Japanese have arrived at Victoria.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, September 19.

Representatives of labourers throughout Canada have held a meeting at Winnipeg. They asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Canadian Government, for the cancellation of the Canada-Japanese Treaty within six months and also decided to elect a committee representing the various provinces to submit a strong protest to the Government with a view to settling the Japanese question.

Senator Cherryman, representing South Carolina, on the evening of Sept. 18th, made a speech at San Francisco on the racial question. Referring to the matter of Japanese expulsion, the speaker said that America is a country owned by Americans, and Japanese should be expelled from America. The Japanese must be sent back to Asia. Mr. Cherryman added that should coloured people be admitted in the American schools the Mongolians could not be excluded from America as the Japanese are superior to the negroes in ability, knowledge and morals.

Mr. Bryan will issue his political views within the next few weeks and at the same time he will declare that he is about to appear as a candidate at the forthcoming presidential election, if the Democrats require him to do so. It is generally believed that he is rather unwilling to stand but that the Democrats are ready to welcome him as their candidate.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

London, September 20.

The Berlin Socialists are showing renewed confidence in their leader, Herr Bebel, who, in a powerful speech at the Essen congress, exposed the Government's manœuvres to create an anti-socialistic coalition. He pointed out that clerks and shop-assistants were groaning under the heavy burden of taxation, and he declared that the future belonged to social democracy.

NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

A new battleship of the *Dreadnought* class, but of 700 tons more displacement than the *Bellerophon*, will be commenced at Portsmouth in November.

MR. ISHII ON THE CANADIAN SITUATION.

Later.

Mr. Ishii has left Ottawa and gone to Chicago, his business with the Canadian Government being completed. Mr. Ishii declares that the friendship and commercial relations between Japan and Canada are too strong and important to be weakened by the actions of riff-raff. He has discussed the Pacific coast situation perfectly frankly with the Government. Mr. Ishii later on visits England.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

At the Hague the third committee has resolved to propose that the convention regulating the employment of submarine mines be further revised and again presented. It is difficult to believe that revision will produce an acceptable scheme.

A corrected report of Mr. Tsudzuki's speech on Tuesday shows that he said that even if the laying of mines generally were submitted to much more stringent restrictions, there would still remain sufficient means to satisfy the requirements of national defence.

RUSSIA AND PANAMA.

London, September 21.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that

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Russia is searching for a coaling station near the entrance to the Panama canal.

THE "STANDART" ACCIDENT.

The rocks whereon the Imperial yacht *Standart* grounded are marked upon the new Government chart, which, however, had not been supplied to the yacht.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

M. Clemenceau, the Premier, speaking in Paris, declared that if the Moorish peace negotiations are unsuccessful the French will immediately resume operations with extreme vigour and more troops will be sent out.

"THE TIMES" ON RACIAL HATRED.

Later.

The Times special correspondent, who has lately been in Canada, in a dispassionate review of the Asiatic immigration question, says the three principal causes of hostility are race hatred; alleged unfair competition with white wage-earners, and the use by certain politicians of racial prejudice with a view to influencing votes. The opposition mainly proceeds from the working population supported by the labour unions.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, September 21.

Mr. Clark, confidential secretary to Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary of State for the Navy, has tendered his resignation in spite of his long and special relations with the Secretary. It is generally said that this precludes the resignation of Mr. Metcalf.

Mr. K. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, left Ottawa on Sept. 20th, for Washington. Previous to his departure, Mr. Ishii informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, that he was willing to transmit by telegraph the wishes of the Canadian Government with regard to the immigration affair. It is said that the citizens of Vancouver are disappointed because no special arrangement was made between Mr. Ishii and the Canadian Premier as to limiting the number of Japanese coming into the city.

Mr. T. Nosse, Japanese Consul-General at Ottawa, has declared that no restriction is to be imposed on Japanese entering the British dominions (? Canada) in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. This declaration shows that the Japanese Government has no intention of altering its emigration policy till 1911.

On Sept. 20th, two hundred and fifty Japanese arrived at Vancouver from Hawaii. They landed without obstruction.

Mr. Scott, Canadian Inspector-General of Immigration affairs, who was appointed by the central government to investigate the recent trouble in Vancouver, arrived in the city on Sept. 20th.

The Asiatic Expulsion Society held a meeting on Sept. 21st in Vancouver with a view to selecting candidates for Parliament who oppose the admission of Asiatics.

The San Francisco police commissioners held a meeting on Sept 21st and considered the subject of Japanese employment agents. It was thought necessary to ask certain questions of the Federal Government and Mr. Devlin, the city-attorney, and the meeting was therefore adjourned for a week.

A quarter of the shares of the Standard Oil Company are owned by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, and the dividends which he realized during the last eight years amounted to one hundred and twenty-five million dollars.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

London, September 23.

From Casablanca comes news that in consequence of the non-arrival of the tribesmen to sue for peace the French advanced during the night and after sharp fighting burned the Arab camp and the village of Sididrahim. The French losses were trifling.

THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

The Times declares that the empire will require the Canadian Government to secure prompt and effective justice by way of reparation to the Japanese and the speedy punishment of their assailants. The Imperial Government cannot permit the treaty rights of our Allies to be trampled on by mob violence.

THE HAGUE.

At a plenary sitting of the Peace Conference, the members expressed recognition of the Tsar's services to humanity.

Mr. Tsuzuki stated that Japan desired to endorse every word that had been said and to express in warmest terms their appreciation of the Tsar's contribution to the peace of the world.

The proposed international prize court was adopted by a vote of 30 to 2. Japan, Russia and Turkey abstained.

JAPANESE EXPELLED FROM THE KLONDYKE.

New York telegraphs that a number of Japanese miners have been expelled from the Yukon district by white miners. They were taken by steamer to the White Horse rapids and thence will be sent to Skagway, in the U.S., where they will be turned loose. The Japanese are reported to be almost destitute.

MORE WAR-TALK IN AMERICA.

The American newspapers have restarted the discussion of the question of serious trouble with Japan. Mr. Hearst, in the *Evening Journal* says that it is probable that Japan wants war. The *New York Times* publishes a suggestion that Admiral Evans' fleet should go to Tokyo Bay and invite Count Okuma to inspect it.

The Times correspondent ridicules the childishness of the ideas put forward or that Japan is ignorant of American resources.

ASIATIC LABOUR IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, September 22.

Having been menaced by three hundred white workmen at a mine in British Columbia, fifty-seven Japanese employed there were compelled to leave their work.

A large number of workmen have held a meeting at Winnipeg and asked, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, to abrogate the Japanese-Canadian Treaty. The Premier gave no reply and the workmen then passed a resolution that the admission of low class labourers into the country originated in the treacherous schemes of the capitalists who wished to have cheap labour, and the coming of such labourers from any country must be stopped.

The workmen of Oregon are appointing a committee to make preparations for an anti Japanese meeting in the near future.

According to a report by Mr. Sargent, the American Inspector General for Immigration Affairs, the number of Japanese coming into America has considerably decreased. Through the efforts of guards on the frontiers, also, the number of Japanese entering America from the two neighbouring countries has also been reduced.

Later.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has replied to the mass meeting of labourers who asked him to abrogate the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The Premier refers to the fact that the treaty was concluded mutually by the two nations. The meeting had contended that the recent trouble was created through the gradual increase of the Japanese in British Columbia. Yet there was doubt whether the disturbances were caused in consequence of the Japanese only, although the trouble was of a serious nature. According to a report by the Mayor of Vancouver, the demonstration was made against Asiatics in general and not only the Japanese. Under the circumstances any extreme measure must be avoided. The Premier concluded that before the occurrence of the recent tumult, the Government had found it necessary to investigate the reason for Japanese entering Canada at present.

The *Globe*, an organ of the Canadian Government, says that the Government will not abrogate the Japanese-Canadian treaty and will admit Japanese on the ground that any step against them will be detrimental to the trade between Japan and Canada, which is commencing to develope. In future, if numerous Japanese continue to enter Canada, and if the Government finds it necessary to abrogate the treaty as the result of an enormous increase in their number, the Government will take definite steps in the matter.

RUSSIA AND COALING STATIONS.

With regard to a rumour that Russia intends to establish a coaling station in the neighbourhood of the Panama isthmus, the American Government has no definite report.

The authorities are reported to have said that all the European Powers seem to be desirous of securing coaling stations in the neighbourhood of Panama and this wish seems to be reasonable. America has no objection to the establishment of coaling stations: she has one herself at Nagasaki.

RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

St. Petersburg, September 24.

The electors continue to show extraordinary apathy, which is in consequence of their distrust of the new electoral law and the repeated dissolutions of the Duma.

GENERAL LINEVITCH ON JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

San Francisco, September 24.

In an interview, at St. Petersburg, with an American journalist, General Linevitch, who was commander-in-chief of the Manchurian Army at the close of the Russo-Japanese war, said that America has made two errors in her policy. In the first place during the war she rendered assistance to Japan, and, secondly, she exerted herself to restore peace earlier than was expected. Russia was endeavouring to extend her influence in the Orient; but the steps taken by her were not injurious to America, who merely desired the development of her commerce. Russia was not a rival of America in trade. If Russia had been successful in the war, she would have weakened Japanese commerce and crippled a powerful rival of America on the Pacific. Yet America gave every possible assistance to Japan, thus contributing to the latter's success. Japan realized excellent results from the war and she now classifies herself among the great Powers. But in spite of the benevolent attitude adopted by America during the war, Japan is now threatening the prestige of America on the Pacific. If the admission of Japanese to America is permitted, they will enter the country in unlimited numbers and will occupy every place to the exclusion of the whites. Of course the American Government is able to effect the expulsion of the

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Japanese. That policy, however, would create a serious result in international politics. If any danger to the interests of Japanese in America is caused by the Federal Government or provincial authorities, or private citizens, war will be unavoidable between the two countries. In the event of war, the loss to America will be heavy. The abandonment of the Philippines may be unavoidable. Many Japanese statesmen and politicians are of the opinion that the Japanese people are not suited to found colonies in a hot climate. This is merely to conceal their ambition. In case of the rupture of friendly relations between the two countries, Japan will attack the Pacific coasts and not merely the Philippines. America is not to be regarded as a match for Japan, and perhaps the former will be sorry over its results. America seems to be relying too much on her naval strength. She has a sufficient number of splendid modern warships and her bluejackets are as patriotic as the Japanese. But she is not yet a match for Japan. Training and practical experience are needed. The Japanese navy may stand up against that of any Power in the world. The Japanese are expert torpedoists and will employ submarines largely in the future. Nothing need be said about the American Army, as the training of the American soldier is inferior. America could supply a sufficient number of patriotic soldiers should war be found necessary, but more than that was needed to carry on war.

RUSSIAN FISHERIES.

London, September 26.

The *Novoye Vremya* points out that the Russo-Japanese Fisheries Convention does not affect the situation greatly as the Japanese were formerly able, with the connivance of the Russians, to exert full sway in the fisheries. The convention, however, is favourable to Russia, by excluding the Japanese from all estuaries and from 38 bays.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

The tenor of the Anglo-Russian agreement has been communicated to the Persian parliament.

The Times says that if the Convention is loyally carried out it should remove past antagonism.

WU TING-FANG.

The reappointment of Wu Ting-fang, the popular Chinese Minister to Washington, is everywhere welcomed. The *New York Herald* declares that Americans have no spite against him for organising the recent boycott of American goods.

(Received at the Foreign Office)

KING EDWARD'S COMPLIMENTS.

The King of England, through the Japanese Embassy in London, has sent congratulations to Count Hayashi on the latter's elevation to the rank of Count.

MUKDEN AFFAIRS.

With regard to the injuries inflicted on Japanese subjects in Mukden by the Chinese police and soldiers, the Viceroy has inflicted punishment on the responsible parties and is inquiring into the amount of compensation to be paid. His Excellency has also given assurances that nothing of the kind shall occur again. Moreover, a conspicuous reform has been effected by employing Japanese gendarmes at the Police Station for the purpose of training the Chinese constables. The Viceroy has further issued to the police a memorandum of 11 articles, impressing upon them the necessity of treating foreigners properly. The memorandum enjoins that even if a person is detected *in flagrante delictu* he must not be roughly apprehended. Finally, until after 10 p.m. the police are to carry staves only and not side-arms.

A RISING.

There is no news of the disturbance at Fangcheng. One report has it that an epidemic prevails among the Government's troops and that they are not sufficiently united to make head against the insurgents. The latter are said to have established communications with the rebels on the French frontier of Tongking. Another report speaks of a great victory won by the Government troops and of the rebels being much weakened. It is finally alleged that Liu (former chief of the Black Flags in Formosa) has offered to raise a force for subduing the insurgents.

TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.

Mr. Acting Consul-General Hobart Hampden reports that the value of Yokohama's foreign trade for the year 1906 according to the customs returns was £35,720,771, a total surpassing the record figures of the previous year by £1,594,139. Imports, no longer feeling the stimulus of the war, declined to £15,217,598, but, on the other hand, exports reached the unprecedented figures of £20,503,173, an excess over imports of £5,285,575. The year 1906 was also remarkable for the total trade of Japan, showing for the first time since 1895 an excess of exports amounting to £507,434. The customs figures do not, however, include direct Government purchases abroad.

Relative Importance of Ports.—The three leading ports of the Empire are Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka. Yokohama occupies the premier position, more particularly in the matter of exports, and the volume of its trade, outward and inward combined, exceeded that of Kobe in 1906 by over £4,800,000. As a result of the political and other events of the past decade, Japan's commercial interests are largely extending southward through China, westward through Korea and Manchuria, and northward to Siberia and Saghalien. Her commercial centre of gravity has not, however, so far shifted. The three great ports above-mentioned, though not geographically in closest proximity to these regions, in 1906 dealt with seven-eighths of the country's exports, as they did in 1903 and in 1896. That the course of events is infusing new life and activity into the extremities of the Empire is indicated by the rise in the value of exports from all other ports of Japan combined. The value in 1896 was about £1,500,000, in 1903 it had risen to nearly £3,500,000 and in 1906 to the considerable sum of £5,348,346.

Imports.

The value of the Yokohama import trade in 1906 was £4,047,202 less than in 1905, but surpassed previous returns. The decrease is partly accounted for by large stocks carried forward, as of rice and raw cotton, which fell off £1,145,212 and £528,223 respectively.

Cotton Imports.—The accumulation of stocks caused the import of raw cotton to decline from 27,894 tons, with a value of £1,463,655 in 1905, to 18,097 tons, valued at £935,432 in 1906. More than half the quantity taken by all Japan came from British India.

Woollen Imports.—The import of raw wool (7,967,541 lbs., value £649,867), though higher in value, shows a falling-off in quantity, which is probably due to the lessened demand for Government purposes, as, from information received, it appears that there is an increasing consumption by the factories manufacturing goods for the general trade. Imports of "tops" show an increase, most probably due to the increased production of Japan-woven mousselines.

Machinery.—The import of machinery in 1905, value £951,254, was phenomenal, and was specially remarkable for the increases in electric motors and machine tools. In the latter item the high figures were fairly maintained, but electric motors declined, and the total for machinery during 1906 fell to £848,509, which figures are nevertheless far above those of years prior to 1905. Spinning machines advanced from £38,293 to £67,840.

Exports.

The year 1906 was one of exceptional prosperity for Japan's outward trade. Practically every heading of exports from Yokohama, except tea (—£113,374), drugs (—£51,108) and chiphraid (—£59,710) contributed its quota large or small to the year's increase of £5,641,341, but the sum of the increases of £3,889,935 in raw and waste silk, £574,906 in silk manufactures, £459,031 in metals, and £346,508 in refined sugar accounts for 93 per cent. of this total. The advance for all Japan exports to Asiatic countries was over 21 per cent.; to America, 34 per cent., Asia absorbing 46.7 per cent. of the total exportation.

Silk Exports.—Raw and waste silk was exported to a value of £11,792,763, manufactured silks of £4,070,172, together £15,862,935. Silk exports thus represented 77 per cent. of Yokohama's total exports for 1906 and exceeded that total for 1905 by just over £1,000,000—a fact which illustrates the paramount importance of this branch of Japan's export trade. The ratio of silk to total exports has been fairly constant during the last 10 years, viz., 78, 75, 80, 74, 80, 81, 76, 80, 76, and 77 per cent.

Tea Exports.—Speaking generally, the quality of Japan teas shows signs of deteriorating rather than of improving, and more attention is being paid to the production of ordinary, as distinct from choice, grades. During 1906 prices were slightly higher than in the previous year, but not materially so. Home consumption has increased consideraly, band the export from Yokohama was 19,182,425 lbs., valued at £569,864—a decrease of 3,084,608 lbs. and £113,374. However, the balance was redressed by the direct export from Shimidzu, the port of Shidzuoka, and there was a moderate increase in the export from Japan as a whole. The native firing is rapidly growing, and it is certain that the tendency is to fire more teas up country. It even looks as if the centre of the trade might be eventually shifted to Shidzuoka—this, of course, would be much to the disadvantage of foreign firms who have their plant in Yokohama. New markets are being sought, and the Central Tea Guild is said to be trying to introduce black tea into Russia; but it will no doubt be some time before there is any appreciable result.

Cotton Exports.—Japanese cotton exports have probably a future before them. They already represent a respectable sum—in 1906, £159,324—and each year showed a steady advance. The market for yarns is practically Far Eastern, especially Chinese, cut tissues are exported in small quantities to Europe, America, and Australia.

Sugar Exports.—The total value of sugar exports was £412,266, against £60,886 for 1905, the principal markets being China, Manchuria and Korea. Every encouragement is being given to native refineries. The revised law in force for two years from April 1, 1907, allows to licensed refiners a rebate varying from 2s. 11¾d. to 3s. 11¾d. per picul (133⅓ lbs.) on the amount of raw sugar imported to be refined in Japan for domestic consumption, less such amount as fails to reach Dutch Standard No. 15, and a rebate varying from 3s. 4¼d. to 4s. 7d. per picul on similar sugar re-exported.

Distribution of Trade.

As was to be expected in a year of restricted importation, few countries show an increased import. France and Italy are to be credited with a slight gain; the Dutch Indies with a large one of £337,976, for which sugar and raw cotton are responsible. Canada is the only British possession to show an advance, for which flour partly accounts. Imports from the British Empire receded by £1,928,968, the most considerable decrease from particular countries being £1,065,615 from India, £703,609 from the United Kingdom, £333,182 from Germany, and £1,890,010 from the United States. The largest increase in exportation amounted to £571,005 to the United Kingdom, £468,819 to China, £1,186,022 to France, £565,187 to Italy, and £2,718,917, to the United States. On the other hand, the only falling-off in exports from Yokohama stands against Hongkong, but from the whole of Japan Hongkong took over £700,000 worth more than in 1905.

The imagination is somewhat startled by the observation that Yokohama's export to the United States exceeds that port's total trade with the British Empire by £2,153,974; but this is merely a striking instance of the danger of generalising from the figures of a particular district. In point of fact, the trade of Japan as a whole with the British Empire in 1906 exceeded her exports to the United States by no less than £11,854,330, while the imports from the United Kingdom alone fell short of the exports to the United States by little over £2,500,000.

Trade Openings.

There do not appear to be any trade openings of an encouraging nature to report. Japan is at present averse from widening openings for foreign imports. Aided by a high statutory tariff, once more raised from October 1, 1906, designed primarily for revenue purposes, but also designedly protective, she aims on the one hand at cutting down her bill for imports, which, in the year under review, were, according to the customs figures, exceeded by exports; and, on the other hand, at becoming not only her own supplier of manufactures, but also in an increasing degree the supplies of the markets of the Far East. Her efforts in this direction are being

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attended with success. In 1896 her exports to China were worth £1,470,236, to Korea, £332,078, to Siam £1,045; in 1905, to China £10,075,789, to Korea £2,717,343, to Siam £10,549; in 1907, to China £12,023,327, to Korea £2,573,500, and to Siam £24,027. If, however, there has been a desire to restrict foreign purchases, there has during 1906 been a liberal tendency on the part of Japanese to invite the co-operation of foreign capitalists in large enterprises for the exploitation of the natural resources of Japan and the development of her industries. At the present period of post-bellum restlessness, excessive speculation and company promoting, prudence is necessary; but if there is a disposition to narrow the avenues of approach for imports there may perhaps, in a few directions and in individual instances, be some room for a cautious participation of British energy in the growing industrial activities of the country. Still at best profitable occasions can only be rare, and the present attitude of welcome may prove to be only a passing phase.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

Of Yokohama's exports during 1906, 38·5 per cent. were carried in British, 25·5 per cent. in native bottoms; and of imports 53.6 per cent. in British, and 15 per cent. in native bottoms. The total number, 1,107, and tonnage, 3,262,442 tons, of vessels entered in 1906 show a net decrease on the previous years of 276 vessels and 295,994 tons. British shipping, with 458 vessels and 1,299,841 tons, shows a falling-off of 375 vessels and 800,125 tons. These figures indicate a reversion to normal conditions after the war, for, omitting from consideration vessels under Japanese charter, the decrease as compared with 1905 was 113 vessels and 303,364 tons, but there was an increase as compared with 1903, the year preceding the war, of 2 vessels and 42,450 tons.

The decrease under the Norwegian and German flags is mainly attributable to the discontinuance of native charters, the latter indeed showing a marked advance of 59 vessels and 150,723 tons on the figure of 1903. Japanese tonnage engaged in foreign trade showed a recovery of 467,944 tons and 226 vessels from the low figures of 1205. The war with Russia, like that with China, has been directly responsible for a considerable expansion of the Japanese mercantile marine.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Direct trade continues to increase, but it is still generally the safer policy to act through a British agent on the spot. Personal relations are especially important as a preliminary to dealings with Government departments, dockyards, &c. Foreign merchants are becoming more and more general merchants, dealing in a wider variety of goods than formerly. Most of the big British firms, whose names may be ascertained at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, have a London office, where first inquiries might often be addressed with advantage. It is satisfactory to note the more numerous visit of commercial travellers.

A hint or two may be hazarded for the consideration of local firms. Would not exporters of silk, tea, &c., do well to show a somewhat readier disposition to carry their operations away from the ports into the interior, and establish branches in the producing districts thus getting into directer and cheaper relations with the producer? Again, might not juniors be encouraged to take up the language seriously? Without any intention to depreciate the often loyal services of the banto (native clerk), it may be suggested that he is sometimes rather an expensive middleman than an employé, and that he would be better for the effective control of an assistant of the firm who speaks the language. Good material is to be found in the persons of those born and bred in Japan, and, to a certain extent, knowledge of the colloquial language is already recognised by employers as a qualification for employment.

"ISRAEL IN EUROPE."

What is to be the ultimate fate of the alien Hebrew race, colonised or scattered among the peoples of Europe? The latest historian of the Jews, Mr. G. F. Abbott, regards the question as one in comparison with which "the Eastern, the Irish, and all other vexed questions are but things of yesterday." How would the Jew himself choose to answer it, if in clearly-defined terms he should proclaim his ideal? The Gentile knows that he has the Hebrew always with him, never of him; that he remains among the nations "in many respects as Oriental" as in Patriarchal days.

The race was venerable even when it appeared on the platform of Europe. The Jews were "too old for assimilation, too strong for extermination, too hardened in their peculiar cult for propagandism." Already they had shown that, in contact with other races, they were as oil with water—enjoying the oil-like quality of keeping on the surface and defying the power of mere bulk. Favoured in their own land by the wisdom of Alexander, they had prospered under his successors, the Ptolemies, in Palestine and Egypt, and had rejected the Hellenic cult of their later oppressors, the Seleucids. For while Greeks and Latins accepted each other's pagan philosophies, the Jews stood aloof, jealously guarding their Jehovah as the God of a nation, not of mankind; an attitude they were to maintain through the succeeding centuries, even in view of the proselytising magnetism of Christianity and Islam.

Mr. Abbott surveys the general condition of the Jews in the Roman Empire, when persecution drove them to the retaliatory outbreaks culminating in the Fall of Jerusalem, and continued rebellion led to their destruction as a nation, their survival as a sect, and their dispersal among the peoples of the earth. Obstinate in their self-centred aloofness, they rapidly established their colonies, always more or less segregated, from Eastern to Western Europe, and by the practice of thrift, industry, and rare talent, commanded success as traders, artificers, and even as agriculturists, wherever they were suffered to remain. During the Middle Ages, periods of respite alternated with periods of persecution and massacre; while the Christian Church held it a godly thing to oppress "the Lord's people" when they did not make use of their artistic and medical skill or their resources in usury. As determined to rebuff conciliation as their Christian neighbours were slow to offer it, the Hebrew aliens of Europe settled in communities apart, the victims of outrageous laws and rancorous hostility for the greater part, though sometimes, as in Mahometan Spain, treated with consideration and allowed to prosper. Their literature possessed a rare quality; they produced great artists, great musicians, great teachers and philosophers. At the close of the eighteenth century, when the Encyclopædists proclaimed the reign of Reason and a doctrine of universal equality based on purely worldly considerations, the sentiment of Western Europe had reached the point of toleration; and in its countries the Jew, politically, if not actually, entered into his own as sharer in the rights of citizenship and of religious liberty.

"Israel wasted no time in turning to excellent account the bitterly-learned lessons of experience. The persecution of ages had weeded the race of weaklings. None survived but the fittest. . . . The Western Jews, after training of eighteen hundred years in the best of schools—the school of adversity—came forth fully equipped with endowments which enabled them, as soon as the chance offered, to conquer a foremost place among the peoples of the world."

In Eastern Europe their case has been different; and Mr. Abbott's chapters on the treatment of Hebrew aliens in Russia and Roumania bring the blood-stained chronicle up to date. Its most recent horrors are fresh in our minds, and may be examined in the light of unbiassed testimony. Whether Mr. Abbott's own chronicle is at all points entirely devoid of partisanship, his readers will decide according to their acceptance or rejection of his point of view. No part of his book, which is everywhere workmanlike in its manner of marshalling and elucidating facts, is more full of interest than his review of the history of the Jews in England. The position among our overcrowded population of the "Ghetto" dwellers is even now a subject of controversy; and has led to the favourable attitude of some official and other critics towards the East African project alluded to in Mr. Abbott's excellent account of "Zionism." But no Englishman refuses respect and admiration to those foremost intellects among the once-despised race who have achieved eminence in art, letters, and science; and, so doing, have added to the dignity of the nation which has offered to the homeless people a safe and free abiding-place.

Regarded politically, the race can advance the profound claim on our sympathy expressed years ago by Mr. Chamberlain. The Jews, he declared, "while preserving with extraordinarily tenacity their national characteristics and the tenets of their religion, have been among the most loyal subjects of the States in which they have found a home, and the impolicy of persecution in such a case is almost greater than its cruelty."

Mr. Abbott has a good equipment for the work of a popular historian. He writes a clear and often picturesque style, well under control; he can be eloquent, and he can be tersely and effectively descriptive. He does not offer his book as an original study; but it is not merely a compilation; its handling of material is laborious and judicious. The book, if read with the sympathy it deserves to arouse, will certainly help forward the Hebrew cause, as a factor in national political and social economy; and we would draw our readers' attention to the author's careful examination of the charges brought against the Jew by his detractors. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are the publishers of the volume.—*The Globe.*

BABY RAW WITH AWFUL ECZEMA

Running Humour from Birth—Face a Sickening Sight—Worn to a Shadow—People Said, "How Can You Wish Him to Live?"

USE OF CUTICURA HAS A MARVELOUS RESULT

"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. It wore him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies, in fact everything we could think of and were told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28, Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, March 12, 1906."

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And to discover new uses for it daily. It combines delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most refreshing of flower odours. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for itchings, irritations, and inflammations, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. ☞ Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, A. E. Moses, 20th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antilochus, British steamer, 5,796, Geo. S. Keay, 20th Sept.,—Tacoma and Victoria, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Shimidzu, 20th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, A. Keith, 20th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 20th Sept.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 21st Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nomura, 21st Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Sato, 21st Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Persia, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 22nd Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Kasado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,823, D. Mori, 21st Sept.,—Iquique, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 23rd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—C. P. R. Co.

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Goeben, German steamer, 9,000, B. Wilhelmi, 22nd Sept.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 23rd Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, M. Makihara, 23rd Sept.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

[illegible], [illegible] steamer, 2,060, Reinertsen, 23rd Sept.,—[illegible], General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Ocean Monarch, British steamer, 2,906, Murray, 23rd Sept.,—Baltimore, Coal.—U.S. Navy Dept.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 23rd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 24th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kasai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, N. Nielsen, 24th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Myrmidon, British steamer, 3,063, 24th Sept.,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Manila, British steamer, 2,711, F. E. Andrews, 25th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Zaysuder, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 25th Sept.,—Christmas Island, Phosphate Rock.—Cornes & Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 25th Sept.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kumeric, British steamer, 4,006, Cowley, 26th Sept.,—Tacoma, General. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Oriel, British steamer, 2,206, Maddrell, 26th Sept.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Hotton, 25th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Horstdahl, 25th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,731, K. Kori, 27th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Shimidzu, 25th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, N. Nielsen, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, Smith, 26th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Marcellus, German steamer, 2,438, Lohrengel, 26th Sept.,—Moji, Coal.—In distress.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 26th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 20th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Telosan, German steamer, 2,089, H. Frank, 20th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—To Order.

Warrior, British steamer, 2,391, Tindale, 20th Sept.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 20th Sept.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Ernst, 20th Sept.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Shinowara, 20th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hanasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 973, S. Kushibiki, 20th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shigaura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,616, Y. Mura, 21st Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, S. Hiorstdahl, 21st Sept.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 21st Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takagami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 21st Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 21st Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, T. Homma, 21st Sept.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Australien, French steamer, 1,784, Verron, 21st Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, S. Ishikawa, 22nd Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Persia, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 22nd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, T. Sato, 23rd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, Lapraik, 23rd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 23rd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 23rd Sept.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Antilochus, British steamer, 5,796, Geo. S. Keay, 24th Sept.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, Hazeland, 24th Sept.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lauschan, German steamer, 2,056, Sperling, 24th Sept.,—Moji, Ballast.—Runge & Thomas.

Namur, British steamer, 4,179, H. W. Kenrick, 24th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, Y. Nomura, 24th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 24th Sept.,—Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 24th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nichiyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,427, K. Kadowaki, 24th Sept.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Akebono Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,519, S. Mano, 24th Sept.,—Muroran, General.—Amagasaki-ya.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 24th Sept.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 24th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi 25th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benvenue, British steamer, 2,505, R. Kroble, 25th Sept.,—Calcutta, General.—Cornes & Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 26th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Tamba Maru*, from London via ports:—Baron T. Ozawa, Mr. M Togo, Mr. J. Elliot, and Mr. J. Shirley, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Persia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Guan Hens, Mr. Robert Landtmeters, Rev. N. L. Lobdell, Mrs. N. L. Lobdell, Mr. R. D. Warburg, Rev. Michael Steighen, and Mr. S. Takashima, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. M. B. Stokes, and Mrs. M. B. Stokes, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. H. F. Rowe, Mrs. H. F. Rowe and infant, Mr. W. S. Fleming, wife and infant, Miss Dorothy Rowe, and Miss Louise Rowe, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Lieut. S. C. Edmondson, Mr. C. E. Fleming, Miss Mary Jamison, Mrs. Henry Knauber, Capt. Hermann Leube, Mr. Peter J. Lynch, Mrs. Peter J. Lynch, Miss Dorothy Lynch, Rev. D. H. Manley, Mrs. D. H. Manley and son, Mr. Gus M. Nell, Mrs. Gus M. Nell, Mr. Sterling B. Price, Mr. Byron R. Wyckoff, and Miss Mary I. Young, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Goeben*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Otto Bardenheuer, Mr. W. C. Howard, Mrs. W. C. Howard, Mr. John Wm. Palmer, Mr. Patrick L. Flanigen, Mr. Walter, Mr. C. H. K. Jinwert Perry, Mrs. Cacilie Aagaard, Mr. W. Melchers, Mr. L. Andrews, Mr. George, Mr. J. K. Mair, Mr. C. H. Kuan, Mr. Cyril Carter, Mr. J. Procter, Mr. L. Bobsien, Mr. Arthur Kuhn, Mr. Kurt Muller, Mr. N. Nashima, Mr. K. Aramaki, Mr. and Mrs. Pze Che Koy, Misses Pze Che Koy, Mrs. Kaye John, Mr. Lee, Mr. Yaeng, Mr. Pon, Mr. Jo, Mr. Cheong Kwang Cheng, Mr. Pon Sen Shung, Mr. Chue, Mr. Ing, Mr. Zoon Soo Wun, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Woo, Mr. Cheong, Mr. Chuc, Mr. L. Karting, Mr. Si Hichin, Mr. Chang Chouham, Mr. J. Chun Jing, Mr. Yang Hang Yue, Mr. Pon, and Mr. Sen, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss M. Atwood, Mr. G. Balloch, Mr. F. E. E. Ringer, Mr. P. J. Buckland, Mr. J. H. Fawkner, Mr. H. S. Hull, Mrs. P. J. Buckland, and Mr. L. Hauer, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Tong Thong, Mr. Hong Leong Cho, and Mr. Ow Chick Kee, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Com. J. F. Luby, U.S.N., Mrs. J. F. Luby, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Peterson, Mr. J. J. Ruben, Miss M. J. Campbell, Mrs. A. C. Donnell, Mrs. J. W. Rolles, Miss H. M. Rolles and nurse, Mrs. M. C. Hughes, Mr. A. L. Hughes, Mr. J. M. Brennan, Mr. J. T. Hayes, Mr. Lee Hin, Mr. Chu Tieung, Major J. W. Peters, Mrs. J. W. Peters, Mrs. F. Ringer and amah, Miss C. S. Merwin, Mr. King Tueng Kwei, Mrs. M. L. Thompson, Miss H. M. Thompson, Miss M. A. Snodgrass, Rev. F. W. Bible, Mrs. F. W. Bible, 2 children and amah, Mr. C. D. Kaeding, Mrs. J. H. Fawkner, Miss N. Jones, Miss P. Mitchell, and Mr. E. R. Nicholson, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Australien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Baddeley, Mr. C. H. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ness and 3 children, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Kortals Altes, Mr. Wm. G. Bayne, Mr. H. J. Such, Mrs. Such and child, Mr. G. Talcott, Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, Master H. Komor, Mr. White Cooper, Mrs. White Cooper, infant and amah, Mrs. Holder, 2 infants and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Okura, Mr. H. V. Henson, Mr. F. Maurer, Rev. Pere Papinot, Mr. M. Batty, Mr. Ishii, Mr. Arai, and Mr. Fossee, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tango Maru*, for Seattle, via Victoria:—Mr. T. Hayashi, Mr. Y. Yamakawa, Mrs. Eldridge, Mr. Y. Toda, Mr. S. Tanaka, Mr. H. Iwama, Mr. Grow, Mrs. Grow, Mr. K. Suzuki, Mrs. T. Suzuki, Mrs. E. Y. Williams, Mr. A. Gardner, Miss A. Morton, Mr. Y. Arai, Mr. K. Tani, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Telford, Mrs. J. Carter, Mr. T. Momoi, Mr. K. Arai, Mrs. T. Arai, Mr. Takita, Mr. T. Yamamoto, Mr. K. Kume, Mr. T. Takayanagi, Mr. A. Nishikawa, Miss M. Arai, Mr. T. Ito, Mr. J. W. White, Mr. E. A. Abbott, Mr. Stein, Mrs. Stein, and Mrs. M. Kuzurushi, in cabin; Mrs. G. Wedd, Mrs. T. Aihara, Mrs. F. Inoue, Mrs. H. Mori, Mr. T. Tanaka, Mr. M. Otsuma, Mr. F. Itaka, Mr. S. Hara, Master M. A. Sain, Mr. Kwak, Mr. Md. Shing, Mr. T. Isogai, Mr. R. Namiki, Mr. H. Sekiguchi, Mr. T. Sakamoto, Mr. N. Fukushima, Mr. Y. Mori, Mr. Maching, Mr. Negishi, Master Li Chink, Mrs. Li Shi, Miss Yuk Tip, Mr. N. Yamamoto, and Mr. T. Mutayama, in intermediate.

Per British steamer *Persia*, for Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. S. C. Edmondson, Mr. C. E. Fleming, Mr. W. S. Fleming, Mrs. W. S. Fleming and infant, Miss Mary Jamison, Mr. Henry Knauber, Capt. Herman Laube, Mr. Peter J. Lynch, Mrs. Peter Lynch, Miss Dorothy Lynch, Rev. D. H. Manley, Mrs. D. H. Manley and son, Mr. Gus M. Nell, Mrs. Gus M. Nell, Mr. Sterling B. Price, Rev. H. F. Rowe, Mrs. H. F. Rowe and infant, Miss Dorothy Rowe, Miss Louise Rowe, Mr. M. B. Stokes, Mr. Byron R. Wyckoff, Miss Mary I. Young, Mr. J. H. Baring, Mrs. Bateman, Col. W. P. Biddle, Miss R. Power, Prof. D. E. Smith, Mrs. D. E. Smith, Mr. Thwing, and Mrs. Thwing, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tartar* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss O. Arnold, Mr. J. Bailie, Mr. J. Blackaller, Mr. W. Bodkin, Mrs. F. L. Bradley, Lieut. G. E. Bridge, Mr. T. J. Bridge, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. W. S. Brumage, Mr. S. W. Cavanough, Mr. Chin Kew, Mr. Chu Ong Lung, Mr. H. Closen, Capt. A. O. Cooper, Mr. J. Ewing, Mr. Fou Yow Gan, Mr. A. Giffin, Mr. J. Hedger, Mr. G. Holmes, Mr. E. G. Hunter, Mr. Jacoubet, Mr. F. N. James, Mr. H. Wilfred Kelley, Dr. A. J. Machiachlan, Mr. E. Mackinlay, Mr. J. Maitland, Mr. G. May, Mr. T. McCarthy, Mrs. Nisson, Mrs. W. E. Parker, Master Parker, Mr. J. Pavey, Mr. W. Pyne, Mr. Serpaggi, Mrs. Serpaggi, Mr. W. Sielfeld, Mrs. So Shee, Mr. E. W. Stedman, Mr. E. L. Steward, Mr. Takatsu, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Tashiro, Mrs. A. Taylor, Mr. E. Thwaites, Miss A. M. Tinbrell, Mr. Tonegawa, Mr. C. Uchida, Miss J. Wilkes, Miss E. Willis, Mr. Mr. R. Winter, Mr. P. L. Yandell, Mr. Yang Yai Hang, Mr. Yeck Pan, Mrs. Yeck Pan, Mrs. Yeck Pan, Mr. Yeck Hing and Mr. Yow Ching in cabin.

Per British steamer *Namur*, for London via ports:—Miss Bailey, Mrs. J. Bourne, Mr. J. J. Bucher, Mr. Gibbs Biscoe, Mr. H. Cole, Mr. Clifford, Mr. C. Clifford, Mr. David, Mr. D. R. Davies, Miss Deighton, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mr. Granby, Mr. E. V. S. Heberton, Miss Heyden, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hargreaves, Miss Hill, Mr. H. D. Hilliard, Capt. and Mrs. Hickey, Master Hickey, Miss Johnstone, Mr. Kaya, Rev. A. F. King, Miss Lait, Mr. H. Lefeber, Miss Long, Mr. Lopez, Mr. F. de Madrozo, Mr. and Mrs. Major, Mr. H. Matson, Miss Milton, Mrs. N. G. Maitland, 2 infants and 2 amahs, Major C. M. Moore, Mr. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Metcalf, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Miss Parke, Mr. J. Parrott, Miss Peacock, Miss Primmer, Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ness, Misses Parker Ness (3), Miss Rayner, Miss Romaine, Miss Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. D. Shallard and infant, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mrs. B. Stephenson and infants, Mr. E. H. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Staples, Miss Stewart, Mr. Shortland, Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. T. Thomas, Mr. Wellard, and Miss Wilson, in cabin; eight on deck.

Per American steamer *Manchuria*, for San Fran-

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cisco via Honolulu :—Mr. L. Andrews, Rev. F. W. Bible, Mrs. F. W. Bible and 2 children, Miss H. W. Bolles, Mrs. J. W. Bolles, Mr. J. M. Brennan, Miss M. J. Campbell, Mr. Chu Tieung, Mr. F. A. Cole, Mrs. F. A. Cole and maid, Mr. P. A. Collins, Mrs. P. A. Collins, Mr. A. J. Dent, Mrs. A. C. Donnell, Mrs. J. H. Fawkner, child and amah, Senator P. L. Flanigan, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. F. C. Genge, Mrs. F. C. Genge and infant, Capt. J. C. Gillmore, Miss Goodridge, Mr. W. E. Guerin, Miss Helen Guerin, Mr. J. T. Hayes, Mr. C. K. Hedemann, Mr. Hong Loeng Cho, Mrs. M. C. Hughes, Mr. A. L. Hughes, Miss N. Jones, Mr. T. S. Jones, Mr. C. D. Kaeding, Mr. King Tueng Kwai, Mr. Lee Hin, Mr. R. M. Lowes, Com. J. F. Luby, U.S.N., Mrs. J. F. Luby, Miss C. S. Merwin, Miss P. Metcalf, Mr. J. K. Moir, Mr. E. R. Nicholson, Mr. Ow Chick Kee, Mr. John Wm. Palmer, Major J. W. P. Peters, Mrs. J. W. P. Peters, Mrs. Peterson, Mr. F. Ringer, Mrs. F. Ringer and maid, Mr. C. D. Roys, Mrs. C. D. Roys, Mr. J. J. Ruben, Mr. Rudolph Seyd, Miss M. A. Snodgrass, Mrs. F. L. Stevens, Mr. M. Stevens and servant, Mrs. T. Sunouchi, Miss Sunouchi, Mr. H. C. Taft, Mrs. M. L. Thompson, Miss H. M. Thompson, Mr. Tong Shong, and Mr. B. Wolfe, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Australien*:

	Raw. Marseilles Option.	Lyon.	Russia. Milan.	St. Chamond	Waste. Marseilles	Lyon.	Italy.	Zurich
L. Mottet & Co ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co...	60	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushitsuten..	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co....	60	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co..	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	—	23	10	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co....	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guillire & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
S. Iida, Takashimaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Total	745	437	15	—	35	—	6	—

Per British steamer *Namur*, for London via ports :—Raw silk for Europe, 234 bales.

Silk shippers by *Tango Maru*, for Seattle, 21st September :—

	Bales.
Henri Bernardin & Co.	20
F. Strahler & Co.	20
Bavier & Co.....	15
Cornes & Co.	10
R. Schmidt-Scharff & Co.	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	489
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	177
Doshin Kaisha	58
Total	799

Silk shippers by *Tartar*, for Vancouver, 21st September :—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.....	91
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	55
Bavier & Co.	29
Siber, Wolff & Co.	20
Henri Bernardin & Co.	20
Jewett and Bent	10
L. Mottet	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	136
Doshin Kaisha.....	31
Hara Yushutsuten	25
Total	422

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Tartar*, for Vancouver :—

From.	Tea. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong ...	2,039	—	—	23	—	2,062
Foochow	1,687	—	—	—	—	1,687
Shanghai.....	1,892	2,617	1,985	—	—	6,494
Shimidzu.....	1,346	300	929	—	—	2,575
Kobe	1,821	7	387	150	—	2,365
Yokohama ...	1,449	926	45	116	—	2,536
Total...	10,234	3,850	3,346	289	—	17,719

From.	Silk. New York.	Eastern Pa.	Baltimore.	San F'cisco.	Montreal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	238	—	—	—	—	238
Shanghai	472	—	—	—	—	472
Yokohama	392	30	—	—	—	422
Total	1,102	30	—	—	—	1,132

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma :—

From	Tea. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong ...	—	—	—	8	—	8
Foochow ...	219	594	—	124	—	937
Kobe	912	1,638	338	75	—	2,963
Yokohama ...	—	624	1,434	1,826	—	3,886
Keelung	—	1,064	10,470	—	—	11,534
Total ...	1,131	3,920	12,242	20,35	—	19,328

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date
Europe	M. M.	Nera 1	Sa Sept. 27
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota 2	Sa. Sept. 28
America.....	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru 3	Su Sept. 29
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M Sept. 30
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru 4	Th Oct. 3
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th Oct. 3
Europe	N. L. D.	Kleist	Sa Oct. 5
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Monteagle 5	Su Oct. 6
America.....	P. M.	Korea 6	F. Oct. 11
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su Oct. 13
Hongkong...	B. T.	Suveric	M Oct. 14

1 Leaves Kobe on the 26th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 13th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 12th inst.
4 Left Seattle on the 17th inst.
5 Left Vancouver on the 20th inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 24th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	Goeben	Sa. Sept. 28
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Sa. Sept. 28
Hongkong...	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu Oct. 1
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru	W Oct. 2
Europe	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	W Oct. 2
America.....	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W Oct. 2
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Th Oct. 3
Europe	M. M.	Nera	Sa. Oct. 5
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Su. Oct. 6
Europe	P. & O.	Manila	Tu Oct. 8
Hongkong...	P. M.	Korea	Su Oct. 12
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su Oct. 13
Tacoma	B. T.	Suveric	Tu Oct. 15
Australia ...	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Oct. 19

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED	
Albenga	New York	Leaves	Aug. 15
Belgravia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Sept. 6
Benmohr	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 19
Bornoe	London	Left S'pore	Sept. 7
Brasilia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	July 25
Breconshire	London	Leaves H'kong	Sept. 21
Candia	London	Left	Aug. 24
Canton	Gothenburg	Left	Aug. 20
Dardanus	Liverpool	At S'hai	Aug. 15
Denbighshire	London	Leaves	Aug. 23
Deucalion	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Aug. 22
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Leaves	Sept. 15
Flintshire	London	Leaves	Aug. 23
Franklyn	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 12
Galavale	London	Left	Sept. 18
Glaucus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 5
Glenearn	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Glenstrae	London	Left S'pore	Sept. 14
Headley	New York	At Port Said	July 18
Hakata Maru	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 5
H'kong Maru	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 12
Hitachi Maru	London	Left	Sept. 7
Hohenstaufen	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 5
Idomeneus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Sept. 17
Inaba Maru	London	At H'kong	Sept. 19
Indrapura	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 26
Indrasamba	New York	Left H'kong	Sept. 18
Japan	Liverpool	Left	Aug. 31
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	July 25
Kamakura Maru	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 6
Kanagawa M.	London	Left	Sept. 21
Keemun	Liverpool	Left	Sept. 17
Kleist	Hamburg	Left H'kong	Sept. 24
Kumeric	Tacoma	Left	Sept. 6
Meneleus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Sept. 5
Merionethshire	London	Leaves	Sept. 6
Minnesota	Seattle	Left	Sept. 13
Montrose	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Nera	Marseilles	Leaves Kobe	Sept. 26
Nicomedia	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 19
Nore	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 19
Numantia	Portland	Left	Sept. 10
Roon	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 6
Pera	London	At Kobe	Sept. 23
Poona	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 2
Prometheus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Schuylkill	New York	Passed Canal	Aug. 23
Sibirien	Copenhagen	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Sithonia	Hamburg	Left	Sept. 6
St. George	New York	Loading	July 24
Suevia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Sept. 20
Tannenfels	New York	At Kobe	Sept. 24
Tjikini	Java	Left H'kong	Sept. 16
Tosa Maru	Seattle	Left	Sept. 17
Tydeus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Sept. 5
Ulysses	Liverpool	Left	Aug. 8
Wye (1)	London	Leaves S'pore	July 23
Yarra	Marseilles	Leaves S'pore	Sept. 23

(1) Late steamer Strathmore.

UNDER SAIL

Acme	San F'cisco	Loading	Kobe
Arrow	San F'cisco	Loading	H'date

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Sept. 27th, the "TJIKINI."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Sept. 28th, at 9 a.m., the "GOEBEN."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 28th, at 10 a.m., the "KOSAI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Sept. 28th, at 4 p.m., the "CHENAN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Oct. 1st, the "BELGRAVIA."—C. Illies & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Manila, about Oct. 1st, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Oct. 2nd, at 2 p.m., the "AKI MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 2nd, at Noon, the "AWA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 2nd, the "NIPPON MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 3rd, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF CHINA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Oct. 5th, at 7 a.m., the "NERA."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 5th, the "MONTEAGLE."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Oct. 6th, the "PERSIA."—Heller Bros.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 8th, at Daylight, the "MANILA."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Oct. 8th, at Daylight, the "DEUCALION."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji, and Manila, about Oct. 9th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 12th, the "ASIA."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, Oct. 12th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 13th, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 13th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 15th, the "SUVERIC."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Oct. 16th, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Oct. 19th, at Noon, the "NIKKO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand via ports, Oct. 19th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 16th, the "MONTEAGLE."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 19th, the "KEEMUN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 12th, at 3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, September 27.

There has been no alteration since the previous report.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling...	38.50 to 40.00
Indian Broach...	31.00 to 31.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	27.50 to 31.00

COTTON YARN

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	PER PIECE.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—40-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—40-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in..	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.85
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns [illegible]	[illegible]
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other...	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " 2 " "	0.42 to 0.45
" " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

The market is steady.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.20
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.00 to 5.30
do Sheet..	6.50 to 7.30
do Hoop (⅜" to 1½")	5.00 to 5.50
Galvanized Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	11.50 to 12.75
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments,... ...	8.00 to 8.75
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business is active. Prices have gone up.

Chester	Y.3.71 to 3.77
Victory	3.51 to 3.58
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.85 to 3.52
Nippon	2.65 to 3.55
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.70 to 3.35
Tozai	3.10 to 3.27

SUGAR.

A moderate business is going on.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.00 to 10.00
Brown Manila...	8.80 to 9.90
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.25
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

The market remains stationary without special business.

Calcutta, first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second....	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

The market is still disturbed by fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Sept. 25th, the quotation was £64 10.0.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	61.00
Electric refined	72.00

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, September 19, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market continues quiet and very little has been done beyond an investment business. Betts can be had at *yen* 10. Club Hotels buyers at *yen* 72½. Offers wanted for Grand Hotels, sales have been made at *yen* 150 for cash. Kirins have fallen to *yen* 68.20. Engine and Iron Works, offers for shares are wanted. Helms, sellers at *yen* 85. Y. U. C. Debentures, sellers at *yen* 105.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $650 buyers. North China Insurance Tls. 75 buyers. Union Insurance $770 buyers. China Sugars $98 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $8½ buyers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $105 sellers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 79 nominal. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $65 sales. Hongkong Lands $98 sellers. Humphrey's Estates, $10½ buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 102 sellers. Green Island Cements $11 sales.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	" 1	75 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100	5,000	Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	" ½	150 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	85 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 N.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	35%	" 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	50 N.
" pref.		2000	50	50				8%		50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A fair business goes on.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	Yen 2.98
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.42
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.57
Quinine sulphate " ... ... 0.40 to	0.51
Iode per lb.	5.05
Iodoform lb.	5.90
Iode Kali lb.	3.38
Antehebrine oz.	5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market has been dull with a gradual fall throughout the week. This inactivity is generally expected to continue during the forthcoming week.

On Sept. 25th, stocks were: filatures 15,472 bales; Re-reels, 3,438 bales; Orikaishi 1,995 bales; and Sundry, 12 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,330 to 1,340
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,235 to 1,245
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,430 to 1,240
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,225 to 1,235
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,360 to 1,380
Re-reels—Extra	1,260 to 1,270
Re-reels—No. 1	1,230 to 1,240
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,215 to 1,225
Re-reels—No. 2	1,205 to 1,210
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	1,320 to 1,330
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	1,245 to 1,250
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ N	1,225 to 1,235
Kakedas—No. 2	1,195 to 1,200
Kakedas—No. 2½...	1,160 to 1,170

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Sept.	Present delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
20th	1,227	—	1,231	1,229
21st	1,225	—	1,228	1,229
23rd	1,214	—	1,214	1,213
24th	—	—	—	—
25th	1,213	—	1,215	1,212
26th	—	1,254	—	1,221

WASTE SILK.

All prices are nominal as there is no real enquiry from abroad.

On Sept. 25th, the stock was: Noshi, 8,377 bales; Kibiso, 10,472 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 349 bales; and sundry 414 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best...	85 to 90
Reeel—Good	80 to 85
Reeel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

No alteration to be noted.

Up to the evening of Sept. 25th, 9,965,300 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 120,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. 50 upwards
Choice	55 to 60
Finest	50 to 55
Fine...	45 to 50
Good Medium	35 to 40
Medium	31 to 34
Good Common	27 to 33
Common...	25 to 28

HABUTAE.

The market is very dull as there are no notable enquiries from exporters. Prices in the country are generally firm.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	11.85	11.15	10.80	10.60
27	11.35	11.00	10.80	10.55
36	11.50	11.10	10.80	10.75

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.80	10.70	10.30	10.45	10.35
27"	10.70	10.50	10.10	10.10	10.15
36"	10.70	10.60	10.00	10.00	10.10

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"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	11.30	10.95	—
22½″	11.45	10.60	10.40	—
27″	11.20	10.65	10.40	—
36″	11.25	10.65	10.60	—

RICE.

Prices have gone up and the market shows a tendency to further briskness.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	638,402
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	99,678

Delivery.	Closing Price.
September	Yen. 18.43
October	17.52
November	16.80

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.60
Medium	17.80
Common	16.70
Average	17.70

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
September	17.24	September	17.85
October	16 83	October	17.15
November	16.27	November	16.605

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Generally speaking, business is dormant.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama September 26

London silver unchanged and Shanghai sterling quotations ⅛ higher, caused local rates on Shanghai to rule easier, otherwise rates are steady.

London—Bank T.T	2/0 5/16 @ ⅜
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅜
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 13/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	263 @ 2½
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	108¾
— Private 10 days, sight do	106¾
Shanghai—Bank sight	67
— Private 10 days' sight	68½
India—Bank sight	152¾
— Private 30 days' sight	154¾
America—Bank sight	49½ @ ⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	51⅝
Germany—Bank sight	208⅝
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)	31 1/16

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1907.

BIRTHS.

On September 26th at Negishi, the wife of MR. G. DE LALANDE, of a daughter.

At Tokyo, on Monday the first of October, the wife of J. S. CARTWRIGHT, of a Son.

DEATHS.

AH SEE (Compradore of China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd.) on the evening of 28th inst., a native of Canton, in his 61st year.

On August 22nd at Glasgow, suddenly, ROBERT W. BORTHWICK, aged 45, of Bathgate, Scotland.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* arrived at Aden on Oct. 1st.

KOBE regatta came off very successfully at Mirume on Saturday.

FROST was experienced at Sapporo, Obihiro and Asashikawa, Hokkaido, on Oct. 2nd.

R. SATO, an employee of the Fujisawa Post office, has stolen *yen* 350 and absconded.

FIRE broke out on Sept. 27th at the village of Okita, Iwate prefecture, destroying forty buildings including a post office.

THE Kwansei and Sangu Railways were nationalized on Oct. 1st. The nationalization of seventeen railways is now completed. The State railways are 4,367 miles in length and the private railways only 432 miles.

TRAFFIC on the Hozan Railway between Takao and Kyukyok, Formosa, was opened on Oct. 1st.

A FLOATING mine was washed ashore on Sept. 25th at Sonjin, Korea. It afterwards exploded killing ten persons and injuring five.

S. MASUOKA, a farmer residing in Kawajiri, Kumamoto prefecture, has committed suicide by throwing himself into Aso volcano.

MR. TAFT during his short stay in Japan this week delivered some statesmanlike speeches which have created a profound impression.

OWING to the gale experienced on Oct. 2nd, three lighters with 210 tons of ore were capsized in Shinagawa bay. The crews were saved.

GRAND DUKE FREDERICK OF BADEN died on Sept. 28th. The Emperor of Japan on the following day sent a telegram expressing his sincere regret.

BARON GOTO, President of the South Manchurian Railway, arrived in Tokyo on Oct. 1st on official business. He will stay in Tokyo for some weeks.

MR. YAMAGUCHI SADAO, a well-known actor of Tokyo, died at Iida, on Oct. 2nd from apoplexy. He was connected with the Wakamatsu Theatre.

TYPHUS is prevalent in the eighth commissariat battalion at Aomori. On Sept. 21st, forty cases appeared. The cause originated in the drinking water.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Mr. Tsutsuki, Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague, the meetings will close between the middle and end of this month.

IT is reported by an official telegram that fire broke out on the night of Sept. 29th in the Miya coal mine, Fukushima prefecture. Fourteen persons were killed.

Two fish torpedoes were washed ashore at Dai-higawara, Kawasaki, on Sept 27th. They are believed to be torpedoes used during the recent practice at Yokohama.

C. OIKAWA, a carpenter on the cruiser *Hashidate* at Yokosuka, committed suicide on the morning of Sept. 30th by cutting his throat with a knife at the hotel Miyagi-ya.

THE Emperor has presented *yen* 13,700 for distribution among the poor of Tokyo, Kyoto, and five prefectures who suffered from the effects of the recent disastrous storm and floods.

A TRAIN on the Tokaido Railway was derailed at 3 a.m. on Sept. 29th at a point between Yamakita and Koyama, causing damage to the line. Traffic was stopped for about four hours.

MR. J. D. HUTCHISON, senior partner of Messrs. Hutchison & Co., arrived in Kobe from London via Siberia on Wednesday. He did the journey from London to Tsuruga in sixteen days.

THE expenditure for South Saghalien for next year is estimated at *yen* 2,600,000. The principal expenses are for the improvement of public roads and the establishment of official buildings.

A HONGKONG telegram dated Sept. 28th says that a conflagration has occurred in Wu-chou, Kwangsi, destroying a large amount of property, including a kerosene oil tank. The loss is estimated at a million taels. A Shanghai telegram adds that the foreign settlement is safe.

SUB-LIEUT. S. KAWASE, of the cruiser *Iwate*, fell on a coal lighter while superintending the shipping of coal at 9 a.m. on Sept 26th at Kure. He sustained severe injuries and about an hour later died.

THE Emperor has presented five thousand *yen* to the *Dojin-kai*, of which Count Okuma is president, in recognition of the work of the society in improving medical practice in China and Korea.

PRINCE ITO, Resident-General, and Viscount Sone, Vice Resident-General, left Kure at 1 p.m. on Sept. 30th by the cruisers *Kasagi* and *Mishima* respectively for Fusan on their way to Seoul.

DR. WILLIAM H. ABERCROMBIE, formerly United States Consul at Nagasaki, committed suicide by asphyxiation at his apartments in Stoneleigh court, Washington, on Sept. 5th. He was 65 years old.

TELEGRAPHIC service between Guam and Midway Island has been interrupted since Sept. 21st in consequence of damage to the cable in the neighbourhood of Guam. The repairs will take about two weeks.

AT 7 p.m. on Sept. 29th, a passenger train and a freight train collided on the Kwansei Railway at the Kashiwabara station not far from Osaka. Eleven persons were injured. Three carriages of the passenger train were derailed.

A KYOTO telegram says that Viscount G. Rokkaku, who has been missing since Sept. 21st, was found on Saturday dead in the River Yodo. It is said that he joined a fishery association last year and lost about thirty thousand *yen*.

THE Navy Department at Washington has decided to christen the 20,000 tons battleship No. 29, a sister ship to the *Delaware*, the *New York*. This can be effected by changing the name of the armored cruiser of that name to the *Saratoga*.

HEAVY rains have been experienced in the Otaru district of Hokkaido. The rivers Totsu and Bonbetsu overflowed; eight houses were washed away and three persons are missing. Traffic on the railway traversing the district was stopped.

MR. LI KIA CHU, new Chinese Minister, arrived at Kobe on the evening of Oct. 2nd on his way to Tokyo. Leading Chinese merchants entertained him at dinner in the Chinese Club. His Excellency is expected to arrive in Tokyo this evening.

AT midnight on Oct. 1st, fire broke out in the village of Kurasaki, West Kambara, Niigata prefecture, destroying two hundred houses. H. Watanabe, a drug merchant, in whose house the conflagration originated, was arrested on suspicion of incendiarism.

THE net profit of the Nippon Horse Improvement Co., the proprietors of the race course and buildings of the Keihin Keiba Club, Kawasaki, for the first half of this year was *yen* 28,946.75. A dividend was declared at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

THE battleship *Mikasa*, which has been undergoing repairs at Saseho since August 22nd of last year, was discharged from dock on Sept. 30th. Her equipment will be shortly commenced and the whole of the work is expected to be completed before the end of this year.

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KOREA.

Friday, September 27.

Mr. Matsui, Chief of the Bureau of Police in Korea, is quoted as very strongly urging the necessity of a thorough reform in the organisation of the police of Korea. The constables are at present so poorly paid and such ignorant men that they fail altogether to win any respect from the people. There are further four different kinds of police in the present organisation, and as they do not fully co-operate, their incompetence becomes more marked. Mr. Matsui declines to recognise the Korean constables as being of any real use in preserving peace and good order. There are 2,500 of them in the Peninsula, but he omits them altogether from the account and takes note of the Japanese only, who number 572. Assuming the population to be 9,280,000, it follows that there is one Japanese constable to every 17,000 people, whereas in Japan the ratio is one to every 1,300. As to the remedy for this state of affairs, Mr. Matsui refrains from making any clear statement, but we gather that his idea is to remodel the force completely and to place it entirely under Japanese control.

Reports continue to arrive of disturbances in the provinces. The insurgents have achieved the feat of murdering a Japanese postman and stealing his mails. One interesting incident is reported from Ansong. There on the 24th inst. a fight took place between two bodies of the insurgents themselves. One body consisting of some 50 men, arrived at the place first, and were apparently planning some attack upon Japanese tradesmen, when another body, said to have consisted of 150 men, made their appearance, and peremptorily informed the first body that there must be nothing in the shape of killing peaceful Japanese traders or settlers inasmuch as such conduct was unworthy of the name they bore (Wypyong, which means loyal army.) They called upon the first body to place themselves under their command, but this order was not obeyed and finally a conflict ensued in which the smaller party was completely routed with heavy loss.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegraphic correspondence from Seoul that the headquarters of the insurgents are now at two places in the north of the province of Kyongsan-do, namely Munkyong and Andong. The force assembled there is said to number from 1500 to 2,000 men. They are fully organised, call themselves Wypyong, and perform reconnaissances and other military duties, including the requisitioning of food stuffs, in a most orderly manner. Their positions are well chosen as menacing the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and being thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the region they are very difficult to get at. One party of them, consisting of 200 men, was attacked by a Japanese detachment under Captain Nakahara on the 21st inst. and was dispersed with a loss of 20 men. But that blow has not sensibly weakened them, and we gather from this correspondence that an expedition of some magnitude will have to be directed against them.

Saturday, September 28.

It is stated that the Il Chinghoi proposed to organise a body of men for the purpose of co-operating with the Japanese troops, but the latter, judging that their movements would rather be impeded than promoted by such assistance, declined the offer.

News comes from Gensan that the Imperial rescript ordering the abolition of the top-knot is greatly resented in that region and threatens to cause disturbance. We are still perplexed as to the reason for issuing such an order and we are confident that the Japanese had nothing to do with it. They are not likely to have forgotten in Korea's case the wise impulses that guided them at the time of the Restoration in their own country. A similar order, issued in the days of the Tai-won-kun, proved similarly mischievous, and it was on that occasion explicitly denied that the Japanese had in any way suggested the veto. People may well be left to dress their hair in any way that pleases them. It is fatuous to regard such things as at all essentials of civilization.

Sunday, September 29.

There is absolutely no news from Korea this morning, a very novel fact, and one which we presume may be interpreted in a favourable light.

Monday, September 30.

The Korean Cabinet is said to have unanimously decided that the Court must be asked to limit the visits paid to each other by the ex-Emperor and the reigning Sovereign to one a week. As things stand at present, the ex-Emperor is the real centre of authority, and the reforms contemplated in the Court are rendered abortive. It must be confessed that this feature of the situation in Korea is extremely delicate. Many people will sympathise with the ex-Emperor on the ground that it is unnatural and inhuman to forbid perfect freedom of intercourse between a father and his son. In such matters there ought to be no outside pressure of any kind, and one can not help thinking that if any hard and fast rule be laid down for separating the palaces, a seemingly valid pretext will be supplied to the critics One imagines that there ought to be some way of checkmating the interference of the ex-Emperor in administrative affairs without setting bounds to the liberty of his intercourse with his own family.

Great preparations are being made in Seoul for the reception of the Japanese Prince Imperial who is expected to arrive there on the 16th inst. According to the original idea, one of the Korean Palaces was to have been placed at the disposed of the Prince, but it has now been decided that he will stay at the Residency General. We observe that by those who can not possibly detect anything but evil in every act of Japan's, this visit of the Prince Imperial is denounced in unmeasured terms as not only unnecessary but also concealing some sinister design. Such comments are too obviously prejudiced to be refuted.

Tuesday, October 1.

There was a bad railway accident on the Seoul-Fusan line on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo. Four carriages were upset and among its occupants 30 Japanese soldiers, 3 Japanese civilians and 9 Koreans were injured, five of the Koreans fatally. The train had 186 inmates and among them happily was a doctor so that medical assistance was at once available. This happened between two places called Cheungyak and Thaichon in the province of Chhungchhong-do The misfortune is believed not to have been a mere accident but to have been caused by some obstruction purposely placed upon the line, though whether this was done by insurgents or by the people out of pure mischief there is as yet no evidence.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent quotes a military officer as declaring that the back of the rebellion has been broken. There are still some unruly elements in the districts about Chholwon, Hungju and Seoul, but it may be said that the fire has been reduced to very small dimensions. The whole of the operations have been carried out by two regiments of Japanese on a peace footing. From the beginning of the trouble the insurgents have had 800 killed and probably several thousands wounded, while on the Japanese side the casualties have been 15 killed and 40 wounded.

On the 27th ultimo the Japanese troops got into touch with two bodies of insurgents and routed them with very heavy loss. The first engagement was at Chholwon, mentioned above. Here the insurgents numbered 250 and lost 80 of that total. The second fight was at a place called Yoju, and out of 200 insurgents 50 were shot down. Such drastic lessons must soon produce a sensible effect.

Thursday, October 3.

There is not a word from Korea this morning about the insurgents. We infer either that they have been completely quelled or that some measure is in process for their final discomforture. Public attention seems to be engrossed with preparations for the visit of the Japanese Prince Imperial, and Prince Ito was to enter Seoul on the forenoon of the 3rd inst.

MANCHURIA.

The Chinese troops have renewed their violent proceedings, this time at Kwangchentsz. On the afternoon of the 22nd inst. several soldiers made their way into a Japanese restaurant, and set to work practically to wreck the place. Thereupon some Japanese police hastened to the scene, arrested two of the soldiers and took them to the Consulate. When this news reached the barracks a number of soldiers conducted by officers, repaired to the Consulate and attempted to rescue their comrades. A collision is said to have occurred between them and the Japanese police, but it can not have been of a very serious nature for no casualties are reported. The soldiers failed to effect their object, and subsequently turned their wrath against the Chinese police, whom they accused of supineness in suffering the arrest of two Chinese military men by the Japanese police. They treated the police so roughly that the latter went on strike *en masse* and Kwanchengtsz is now without any constables on duty.

The Governor-General of Kwantung and Baron Goto have arrived at Shimonoseki *en route* for Tokyo. They appear to have timed their visit so as to be able to meet Prince Ito as he passes Bakan. Baron Goto explains that the adoption of a uniform gold currency throughout Manchuria will greatly facilitate commercial operations, there being at present several kinds of Japanese banknotes in circulation. Of course this step refers to the railway only, no other part of the country being within Japanese financial control. Baron Goto recognises that the Chinese will not be pleased with the proposed change, but he considers that if the proper discount be allowed, no serious objection will arise. Speaking of the railway, Baron Goto says that the work of reconstruction is going on rapidly. As to the railway traffic he observes that the effect of the new arrangements as to duties has been to increase the quantity of goods coming to Manchuria through Russian territory and there is a corresponding augmentation of transport on the railway.

Baron Goto is represented as saying that

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Viceroy Hsu is expected to resign the Viceroyalty of Manchuria on his arrival in Peking. The Baron speaks of him personally in terms of high praise, and rejects the theory that he is anti-Japanese. But the fact is that in the present temper of China every high official must wear an anti-Japanese mask, whether it fits him or not, and Viceroy Hsu has merely fallen in with the fashion.

The military and civil authorities at Kwanchengtsz have offered due apologies for the disorderly conduct of the Chinese soldiers, have given an engagement that nothing of the sort shall occur again and have agreed to indemnify the Japanese sufferers. This affair is therefore settled.

Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara is said to have suggested to Mr. Tang Shaoi, Governor of Mukden, who is probably exercising vice-regal functions in the absence of his Excellency Mr. Hsu, that the despatch of any considerable body of Chinese soldiers to Chientao might possibly provoke collisions between them and the Japanese gendarmes, and that it would therefore be advisable to refrain from taking such a step. Mr. Tang is said to have endorsed the wisdom of this protest.

Baron Goto has just arrived in Tokyo and has been speaking about the Manchuria Railway. It appears that the railway authorities recently reduced by 4½ *yen* per ton the freight rate on goods from Mukden to Newchwang. This step had given rise to rumours that the rails leading to Tairen were rusting for want of traffic and that the Company was in a manner compelled to made the above large concession in the Newchwang direction. Baron Goto denies the truth of that version. He explains that the Japanese railway has a powerful competitor in the Chinese line running from Mukden to Newchwang *viâ* Hsinmuntun. Thus even when the above reduction is made the rate on the Chinese line remains 1.80 *yen* cheaper than that on the Japanese line, and it has to be seen whether the latter will not have to make a further concession. Another point discussed by the Baron had reference to the rumours now circulating that the comparatively small earnings of the line at present are due to defective exploitation. That is not the case. It is, according to the Baron, entirely a question of season. It is true that a railway which must yield a daily return of 20,000 *yen* in order to pay, is now yielding only 14 or 15 thousand. But that is entirely because this is not the time for any large movement of merchandise or produce. The Baron expects that very soon the line will show a return of 30,000 *yen* daily. With regard to the political wisdom of having sold the Mukden-Hsinmuntun Railway to China, Baron Goto declined to speak, but he admitted very freely that this was responsible for the competition now going on. Competition, however, is the mother of progress, and the Baron welcomed it in Manchuria. The Chinese railway, inter-mural and extra-mural, is under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced English engineers, and the management of the Japanese road could not fail to improve in the presence of such a competitor. Speaking of the Changchun-Kilin Railway, the Baron said that the work of survey would be commenced immediately after the reaping of the millet crop. By this month next year the building of the Changchun station would be completed, and by that time doubtless everything would be ready for commencing work on the Changchun-Kilin line. The Baron added that the reconstruction works on the main line had been somewhat interrupted by floods, but that on the whole they would be finished at about the time originally indicated. One specially interesting fact stated by the Baron was that it will take six years to bring the Fushun coal mine into full working order. The output of coal will then be 3,000 tons daily. At present it is only 600 tons, one half of which is needed for the locomotives and the remainder is sold at 6 *yen* a ton.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Peking correspondent wires what professes to be a statement of the representations made to the Throne by Viceroy Hsu on the occasion of his recent audience. The Viceroy is said to have pleaded four things; the first was that he was insufficiently supplied with funds; the second, that the questions under discussion present many difficulties; the third, that he has no military strength at his disposal; and the fourth, that the local administration is beset with obstacles. His Excellency is further said to have alleged that whereas the Japanese can and do make a parade of force in conducting negotiations, the Chinese have only peaceful arguments to offer. This last point was particularly emphasised by the Viceroy as the most embarrassing of all, and he concluded by declaring himself unable to discharge his duties at Mukden satisfactorily.

In connexion with the above it is rumoured that Viceroy Hsu will be appointed Minister of Home Affairs and that the former Governor General Chao will be again sent to Mukden as Viceroy. Other telegrams, however, allege that so soon as Viceroy Hsu's business in Peking is completed, he will return to Manchuria to resume his vice-regal duties there. But the balance of opinion seems to be in favour of his remaining in Peking. To us it does not appear that a high official is likely to return to a post concerning which he has made such representations as those attributed to Hsu. Possibly, however, the story discribing what passed at the audience is apocryphal.

With reference to these negotiations between China and Japan, it must always be remembered that China is the complainant in most cases. It is indeed from Japan that the protest comes about the fishery outrage, but with that one exception what is happening is that China seeks to deprive Japan of rights which the latter claims to have acquired plainly by treaty. At present there is no apparent prospect of a settlement. Viceroy Hsu went so far as to agree to an arrangement in the case of two of the questions in dispute, namely, the fishery complication and the problem of ownership in the case of the mines along the Mukden-Antung Railway. But he failed to obtain Peking's, endorsement in these matters, and if he be replaced at Mukden by his predecessor, Chao, a satisfactory settlement will probably be further off than ever. However, Japan is not in any pressing hurry.

Mr. Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Peking, left Osaka for his post on the 3rd inst. Before his departure he made some very pertinent remarks to the business men of that place. He is reported to have dwelt with much insistence on the vital necessity of developing trade between Japan and China, and to have pointed out that Osaka constitutes the centre of such trade. He complained, however, in very strong terms that, so far as he could see, the Japanese merchants were not taking steps to equip themselves for the part they had to act in developing this commerce. His residence in China had shown him that scarcely any of the Japanese who had settled in that country are qualified for intercourse with the upper classes. Want of familiarity with the language of the country and ignorance of its conditions handicapped them fatally. He therefore urged the Osaka merchants to take timely steps so that the opportunities offering to them almost at their very doors should not be lost by want of education and research.

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS.

A curious question is under discussion in Tokyo. It is of course essential that foreign medical men who desire to obtain permission to practise their profession in Japan, should satisfy the Japanese authorities of their competence. This is effected by means of an examination. Any foreigner who wishes to engage in medical work in Japan has to present himself on a fixed day at the Department of Home Affairs and there write answers to a number of questions propounded by a Japanese medical board. In what language should these answers be written? That is the subject of discussion at present. It appears that a certain citizen of the United States, who recently went up for his examination, wrote his answers in English and duly obtained permission to practise. When this fact became known in medical circles, it gave rise to much comment, the contention being that such an examination should properly be conducted in the language of the country where it is held and where the license to practise has validity. This view can not be denied. It is not conceivable that a medical man undergoing a similar test in France, for example, would be allowed to write his papers in German, English, Russian, or any foreign tongue that pleased him. On the other hand, there is the fact that if the Japanese language were made compulsory in such cases, the rule would be practically prohibitory, since to obtain in the Japanese language proficiency sufficient for this purpose would be about as difficult as to master three or four of the least used languages of Europe. Mr. Tadokoro, of the Department of Education, speaking through the columns of the *Jiji* and the *Asahi*, explains the position taken by the Board of Examination. The gist of his statement is that Japan ought to be proud of being competent to allow this freedom of choice to candidates for examination. There was a time when she could not have done so; a time when her own knowledge of foreign languages was too immature to permit anything of the sort. But happily she can now furnish examiners well enough equipped in English, German and French, at all events, to compose and read examination papers in any of those languages. If it came to Russian or Spanish, for example, Mr. Tadokoro does not undertake to say what the examiners would do, and that is just the weak point of his *apologia*. For a Russian, a Spaniard or a Greek might fairly protest that there is no valid reason for discriminating against him in the application of such a privilege. We greatly admire the broad and liberal view taken by the Board of Examiners in this matter, but we can not fail to see that they may find themselves landed in a dilemma one of these days.

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THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN "ENTENTE."

The telegrams indicate that British public opinion is much gratified by the contents of the Anglo-Russian *Entente*. Some regret is expressed that Ispahan and other parts of northern Persia are definitely recognised as falling within Russia's sphere of influence, but, on the other hand, there is an ample set off in the fact that Afghanistan and Beloochistan are strictly reserved. It used to be the fashion in England to talk of Russian *mala fides*, and to say that treaties with such a Power were not worth the paper they were written on. Something of this extravagant mood seems to remain, for we read that in certain quarters hopes of the *Entente* being loyally observed are based upon the bitter experiences that Russia recently garnered in East Asia. Russia is also credited with attaching considerable importance to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and to have been largely induced by its existence in the matter of this *Entente*. But we may say for our own part that we have never met an educated Russian who hesitated to express the frank wish for a thoroughly amicable understanding between his country and Great Britain. Besides, in analysing the factors which have contributed to this happy result, note must certainly be taken of the Franco-Japanese and Anglo-French *Ententes*. These had certainly considerable influence with Russia. It is to be hoped now that an effective check will be imposed on the insulting talk so long prevalent about Russia's ruthlessly aggressive tendencies. She has to-day given the strongest possible evidence of a desire for peace and a willingness to exercise mutual forbearance.

The only two leading Japanese newspapers which have thus far commented on the Anglo-Russian *Entente* are the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Jiji Shimpo*. They warmly welcome the agreement, not only because it makes for the peace of the world but also because it directly concerns Japan's ally, England, and her neighbour, China. They also agree in regarding this *Entente* as practically a pledge that the *status quo* shall be preserved in Central Asia. Some people contend that Russia has made excessive concessions in Afghanistan, and that England has effaced herself over-much in northern Persia. But, as a matter of fact, England's last treaty with Afghanistan creates for the former precisely the position which now receives public recognition from Russia, and equally as a matter of fact England's activities in northern Persia are virtually of the nature assigned to them by the new covenant. Of course if limitless ambitions are to be considered in drawing up international documents, the matter assumes a new complexion, but it has to be remembered that the main purpose of this *Entente* is precisely to check the exercise of such ambitions. The *Jiji Shimpo* observes that, inasmuch as the *Entente* may be described as a suddenly contrived composition of hostilities which have menaced the world's peace during the past century, there was reason to apprehend that a very doubtful reception would be given to the document by the peoples of the high contracting parties. Happily that forecast has not been fulfilled. The British and Russian press alike express the satisfaction of their respective nations, and that is a matter for special congratulation. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* makes a point which all students of the time must endorse, namely, that Japan's success in the recent war and her alliance with England must be regarded as contributory causes of this *Entente*, and under that aspect the agreement is a special source of satisfaction to this country. The preservation of the *status quo* may now be said to be the declared policy of all the great powers of the world.

We (*Japan Mail*) suggest that to maintain the *status quo* strictly is out of the power of any nation. To wax or to wane is the law of nature, a law which imposes itself upon States just as imperatively as upon every living organism. Therefore every covenant and every *entente* destined to keep things stationery in their present grooves can have no validity except in so far as activities and energies can be temporarily confined to certain limits.

We have not included in the above category of newspapers the *Chuo Shimbun*, because it does not write specially on this subject. But in an article headed "World Peace" that journal discusses the new *Entente* from the point of view of its influence upon the tranquillity of all nations. Recalling the series of international agreements preluded by the Anglo-Japanese Understanding, the *Chuo* notes that the convention just concluded worthily caps the list, because it removes the factor most dangerous to universal peace, namely, the East Asian struggle between Russia and England. Our contemporary makes also a remark which may possibly become the keynote of Japanese domestic politics, namely, that since the state of armed truce, which, according to Russian high officials themselves followed the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty, has been converted by the Russo-Japanese *Entente* into secure friendship, and since the great and long existing danger of a collision between England and Russia in Central Asia has been averted, with the collateral fact that this Empire's military responsibilities have been sensibly diminished, it may now be possible to devote less energy and less money to warlike preparations. There are certainly sounds in the political air which suggest that this idea may become the plank of some platform.

MR TAFT ON JAPANESE AND AMERICAN RELATIONS.

A banquet was given at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo on the evening of the 30th ultimo in honour of His Excellency Mr. Taft by the Tokyo Municipality and Business Men. The hosts were represented by the Mayor of the City, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Okura and other leading citizens, and among the guests were Prince Oyama, Marquises Matsukata and Inouye, Count Tanaka and many other distinguished personages. Baron Shibusawa proposed the health of the President of the United States and Mr. Taft proposed that of the Emperor of Japan. Baron Shibusawa on behalf of the hosts then proposed Mr. Taft's health. He briefly epitomised the story of Japan's recourse to an exclusive policy in the face of what she believed to be dangerous foreign intrigues, and her emergence from that policy at the instance of Commodore Perry on behalf of the United States. The Baron admitted that he himself had been one of the exclusionists at the time of the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and he alluded in terms of the warmest appreciation and gratitude to the friendly and sympathetic attitude that the United States and their representatives had always maintained towards Japan. As a business man he made special allusion to the extraordinary growth of Japan's trade with America, which, from the small sum of 5 million *yen* in 1873, had now swelled to 200 millions. He concluded by calling upon those present to drink the health of Mr. Taft who was not only a great man in his own country but also great in the eyes of the whole world.

Mr. Soyeda translated the above speech admirably into English.

Mr Taft, whose reply was eloquently rendered into Japanese by Count Terajima, alluded with appreciation and gratitude to the kindly reception given to him and his numerous companions on the occasion of their recent visit to Japan. The light of peace was just then emerging from the war clouds that had hung for so long over Eastern Asia and he felt proud to think that his country had contributed something to that happy result. He said that Japan had showed herself great not only in war but also in peace, and she now occupied a well deserved place among the leading Powers of the world. The most interesting part in his speech was where he alluded to the slight trouble that had disturbed relations between his country and Japan, relations which had successfully withstood the test of many previous incidents. What was the cause of this conjuncture? Primarily it was Nature, since the thing began with the great earthquake at San Francisco. The resulting disturbance was a veritable trifle yet its results were responsible for the whole trouble. The Governments of the two countries consisted of men illustrious, strong and honest, and he ventured to affirm that they would never fail to solve any diplomatic problem in a pacific manner. There might be bellicose elements among the population of each country, but there was one word which never would be suffered to find its way into official relations; and that word was "war." He did not pretend to say that war could be completely dispensed with in the world, but he did assert that it was an alternative to be resorted to only in the case of questions wholly incapable of being solved by any other method. It would be a crime against modern civilization if Japan and America went to war, and it would be at once hateful and insane. The people of both countries were alike repugnant to the idea, and the governments of both countries might be trusted to be faithful in this matter to the people's wishes. What could Japan gain by war? What could America gain? Japan was now engaged in endeavouring to win in peaceful commerce a victory such as she had already won in the field of war. This great and worthy object would be completely frustrated by a disturbance. He alluded in warm terms to the work of civilization and reform that Japan was doing in Korea and to the splendid services rendered by Prince Ito, and he declared that whatever criticisms and whatever objections that work might be subjected to, the world would never believe that the policy pursued by the Japanese Government and Prince Ito towards Korea was guided by any principles except those of enlightenment and sincerity. It was the duty of a great Power, a duty in strict conformity with the ideals of the modern world, that peoples who lagged notably behind the march of progress should be brought into line with it. Japan was discharging that duty unflinchingly in Korea, whereas war would be an effectual means of interrupting her work. As for America, what possible reason was there why she should engage in war? One or two years' fighting would convert her into a military nation and would interrupt all the grand material progress which lay at the root of her present prosperity and happiness. War had

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the inevitable effect of educating all the worse passions of human nature, and why should America have any wish for such a monster, especially at a moment when she is engaged in purging her material growth of elements which tend to debilitate it. Alluding to the Philippines, he described as a ridiculous mistake the idea that the United States was disposed to sell these islands to Japan or to any other country. America was discharging in the Philippines a duty similar to that which Japan had undertaken in Korea. She would not shrink from completing the duty, and when it was completed, when the Philippines had been educated to such a point that they could govern themselves in accordance with the principles of civilized administration, it was to them that the islands would be handed over not to any foreign Power. From the point of view of the discharge of that duty, nothing could be more hateful or more injurious than war at this juncture. It might be asked why, if such were the case, so much talk was heard about war. The answer must be that the fault lay with the newspapers. No terms of reprobation were too strong to be applied to journalists who sacrificed great international interests on the altar of a momentary sensation, forgetting that modern civilization had equipped the world so fully with means of communication that every word publicly spoken in one country quickly found its way into the ears of all. He was glad to be able to assure the Japanese people most confidently that American public opinion remained unaltered in its friendship for Japan, and that nothing would be allowed to alter it if human ability could avert such a misfortune. He concluded by expressing warmest gratitude and profoundest appreciation of the welcome given to himself and his friends by the Sovereign and the people of Japan.

The able speech delived by Mr. Taft at the banquet given in his honour by the Tokyo Municipality and the Business Men seems to have produced a signal impression in Japan. Nearly all the leading journals comment on it in a similar strain. They say that his Excellency's utterances have completely dispersed the little cloud that hung on the horizon of the two nations' friendship and that happily all apprehension of trouble has now disappeared. They are particularly pleased also by the allusions that the Secretary of War made to Korea and the Philippines, and by his open recognition of the fact that the United States and Japan are discharging a similar duty in those places. In short nothing could be better than the effect produced by this speech, which is justly described by Japanese journals as a masterpiece of statesmanlike utterance, and which they receive as a trustworthy exponent of the views and sentiments of the American Government and the American nation.

THE FAR EASTERN SOCIETY.

On the 27th inst. the Far Eastern Society entertained at dinner Mr. Soyeda, President of the Industrial Bank, and Baron Ozawa, who has just returned from attending the Red Cross meeting in Europe. On this occasion Mr. Soyeda did not speak of finance. He discussed general subjects and particularly the attitude of the West towards the East. Basing his conclusions apparently on the experiences actually garnered by himself, he said that formerly Oriental peoples and Oriental things used to be looked down on in the Occident with the greatest disdain and contempt. Not only the individual Oriental but also Oriental nations had been treated as though they belonged to a wholly inferior order of beings. A change, however, had come over this state of affairs. It was attributable to two causes. The first was that owing to the great expansion of manufacture and industry in Europe and America during recent years, the necessity of obtaining access to good markets had become more imperative than ever. It had been discovered by experience that China was such a market, and this conviction, now strongly entertained in the West, had invested the Middle Kingdom with new interest in Occidental eyes. The other factor was Japan's success in war. She had proved that she could stand in the lists even against one of the greatest military States of the West, and the result had been a sudden and signal revulsion of feeling in her favour. When the speaker received his education at Cambridge some years ago, he recalled that at the meetings of the Debating Society not even the right to speak had been accorded to him, whereas, on revisiting that University on the occasion of his recent trip, he observed a wholly new demeanour on the part of the students and professors. In short the difference between Europe's mood to-day towards Japan and her mood twenty years ago was as the difference between clouds and mud. He mentioned that, while passing through Siberia on his way back, he had been astounded by the stupendous character of the programme evidently contemplated formerly by Russia in Eastern Asia. Such was the nature of that programme that, had the great Northern Power conquered in the recent struggle, not alone Japan but also all the States of the West must have suffered seriously in their material interests. Japan by her exertions and sacrifices had averted that danger; yet the Occident, instead of gratefully recognizing her services, seemed to regard her with envy and apprehension. In the case of China this ungrateful attitude was particularly noticeable. It might safely be said that the preservation of the Middle Kingdom's integrity had been achieved by Japan, but instead of feeling thankful, the guiding idea of Chinese officials and Chinese subjects was apparently to make things as unpleasant as possible for the Japanese. It was most important that the Japanese should pay due attention to these sentiments of the West and of China. He considered that Japan's victories were largely responsible for the present unrest in India and for the anti-foreign feeling in China. The latter Power, without any due preparations or any competence, was seeking to assert herself in a manner which, if persisted in, must lead to serious trouble. At the close of this speech Mr. Soyeda alluded to the racial antipathies now unfortunately prevalent in the West. In education lay, he thought, the only hope of correcting this miserable state of affairs, for by means of education the world's civilization might be unified, and the nations might learn not to discriminate injuriously against one another.

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The members of the Education Society of Japan gave a banquet on the 27th inst. by way of welcoming Baron Kikuchi and Professor Shigeno, who have just returned from the West, and of bidding good-bye to Professor Ladd. In replying to the toast of his health Professor Ladd spoke of the arms and armour of old Japan, several specimens of which had been presented to him by various people in Japan since his arrival here. He described these weapons as very primitive but he recalled with admiration the fact that the men who wielded them were inspired by the same spirit of Bushido which animates the present generation of Japanese and has attained for them such signal successes. This spirit was one of the most valuable assets of the Japanese nation and every effort ought to be made to nourish and preserve it. The Professor spoke also of the opportunities he had enjoyed during his tour in the interior of Japan. He had been particularly interested in the schools and the the system of education, and he had come to the conclusion that Japan was very fortunate in the possession of such earnest, zealous and order-loving lads as those now attending her schools and colleges.

Baron Kikuchi made as usual a very interesting speech, but a large part of it consisted of matter with which our readers are already familiar. He mentioned among other things that the national spirit which had inspired the Japanese in the recent war attracted much attention in Europe and many questions about it were propounded to him. Among these questions one particularly frank was whether he thought that this spirit could be preserved, and, if not what result was to be anticipated for Japan. To this he had replied by pointing to Japan's history during the past 2,000 years. He insisted that throughout the whole of that long period Japan had never allowed herself to be metamorphosised by any alien creed or system. When Buddhism came to these islands, its doctrines were found to embody principles contrary to Japanese instincts, and until those principles were corrected, until in fact Buddhism had been assimilated to its Japanese surroundings, the Indian creed had not taken root in Japanese soil. The same was true of Confucianism. In fact Japan had a national polity which had persisted from the most ancient times and might be expected to survive all shocks in the future as it had already done in the past.

Professor Shigeno, who is in his eighty-first year and who enjoys the reputation of being one of the best Chinese scholars in Japan, spoke of the ease with which his trip had been accomplished, and said that in spite of his ignorance of foreign languages, he had derived no little benefit and instruction from his tour. He mentioned that the speech delivered by him in Austria before the International Society of Students had been translated into English and Chinese, and would soon be in the hands of his audience.

THE LATE MR. LEE KAHN TUNG.

The funeral took place on Monday of Lee Kahn Tung, known to his many friends as Ah See, who died on Saturday night at the age of 61. Deceased was a native of Canton and had been the Compradore of the China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd., for over 35 years, by whom he was highly appreciated as an honest and faithful servant. He occupied a prominent position among his fellow countrymen in Yokohama, being principally interested in the Chinese School, of which he was a founder, and was also well known and a popular figure among the merchants of Tokyo and Yokohama. His remains were conveyed to the Chinese Cemetery, being followed by the staff of the China and Japan Trading Co. the whole of the Chinese School and numerous Chinese and Japanese friends.

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CHINA.

A very important step has been taken by the Chinese Government. They have decided to abolish the celebrated Eight Banner Corps, which have been the emblem of Manchu supremacy ever since the establishment of the present dynasty. These corps are scattered all over the Chinese Empire and may be said to constitute its garrisons. For hundreds of years they have been pensioners of the Government, much as were the *Samurai* in old-time Japan, and although they have frequently shown themselves capable of the bravest military deeds, their organised presence thoughout the Empire has always been a sign of the foreign yoke imposed on China, while on the other hand, the functions performed by them have been wholly inadequate to the expense of their maintenance. The Japanese when confronted by a somewhat similar problem forty years ago, solved it by taking back the estates of the feudatories and giving them instead pension-bonds. The Chinese appear to be taking exactly the opposite course: they are stopping the pensions and making grants of land in lieu of them. In a word, the Manchu braves are to be converted into farmers, making agriculture and industry their means of livelihood instead of existing as mere pensioners of the country. They will be converted into producers instead of being as hitherto consumers. The large sum allotted by the Central Government for the support of these corps will not, however, become an immediately available State asset. It will still be appropriated for the benefit of these Manchus, the plan being to devote these monies to the formation of a fund which will be used for supplying the disbanded soldiers with farm instruments or industrial machines essential to their new avocations. This sweeping measure is believed to be preliminary to the enactment of a conscription system applicable to the whole Empire of China, as strongly recommended by ex-Viceroy Yuan. In a word, China is following the same course as that taken by Japan at the time of the Restoration.

A very striking memorial is said to have been addressed to the Throne by Viceroy Chang. He urges sweeping educational reforms which seem to contemplate a system of national compulsory education such as that pursued in Japan; he urges that the Princes and high personages of State should be sent to travel and make observations in foreign countries; he would have China get back into her own hands and operate on her own account all the railways throughout the land; he insists that immediate steps must be taken to organise a really efficient army and navy; and he recommends the establishment of two great factories where weapons of war, steamships, and locomotives may be built, so that China may no longer be dependent on foreign countries for the essentials of progress. Finally he insists that all possible celerity should be observed in establishing constitutional Government.

Telegrams from Peking confirm the rumours that the visit of the Viceroy of Manchuria to the capital had its origin in accusations of weakness prefered against him, notably by the Minister of War. This Viceroy is a protegé of Yuan Shihkai, and the story told is that Yuan has met the above complaints by saying, "Very well, recall Hsu and let Manchuria be administered by a Manchu." This suggestion is said to have caused much perturbation in the opposite camp.

The cost of repurchasing the Lu-Hau Railway is said to be estimated at 50 million dollars (Mexican), but nothing is yet said as to the course to be adopted for procuring this sum.

News comes from the province of Kiangsi that there has been an anti-Christian riot at Kungchow. The disturbance broke out on the 25th inst. and was continued until the 26th, the local troops being apparently unable to cope with it. The rioters directed their fury mainly against the Church of the Lazarists, and they are said to have murdered the Italian father who ministered there. The other members of the mission escaped to the Yamên and were subsequently sent under escort to Kian.

The latest news from Kungchow in Kiangsi, which on the 25th ultimo was the scene of an anti-Christian riot, is that all the foreigners escaped safely except two, one of whom was an Italian priest and the other seems to have been a merchant, but with the meagre intelligence available it is not possible to identify either.

There has been a large conflagration at Wuchou in the province of Kwangtung. The number of houses destroyed is not telegraphed, but it is said that numerous bridges, ships, and boats were consumed, that the insurance offices will suffer heavily and that foreign property was not injured.

It is stated that a sum of 8 million *taels* will have to be spent on the abolition of the Eight Banner Corps, and that the Chinese Government is debating how to raise the money. This fund will be applied, we presume, mainly to the purchase of the lands which are to be allotted to the disbanded men.

Lieut. General Samejima, on his usual yearly tour of inspection of the Japanese cavalry in Manchuria, called recently at Harbin, where he was treated with the utmost possible courtesy by the Russian officials. It is said, indeed, that the doings on this occasion will contribute materially to the growth of friendship between the Russian and Japanese troops.

It is said to be thought in Peking that Viceroy Hsu's resignation will be accepted and that his successor will be the present Minister of War, Tieh Liang. Viceroy Yuan, at a recent Cabinet meeting, is reported to have urged the necessity of speedily settling the outstanding questions with Japan.

The Chinese Throne on the 30th ultimo promulgated an edict declaring that the new Governmental system in China shall be a constitutional monarchy. It is stated (*Mainichi Dempo's* Peking correspondent) that this edict was prompted by the fact that many of the agitators throughout the provinces seem to anticipate the organisation of a republican form of government and have been preaching that doctrine. The Empress Dowager questioned their Excellencies Chang and Yuan as to the best way of meeting the situation thus created, and the two statesmen recommended that an edict in the above sense should be issued. Another edict appeared on the same day with reference to education. It declared that the basis of education must be the inculcation of loyalty and patriotism and the refutation of false doctrines—evidently reference is here made to republicanism and other theories of popular government. Thus far this education edict is not particularly remarkable but it presents one very interesting feature, namely, it declares that the grant of the people's admission to governmental functions must be preceded by such a use of education as shall equip them with the necessary qualifications. This evidently relegates to an indefinite future the enfranchising of the people and the institution of a national assembly.

There is no special news about the disturbance in Kiangsi, but we gather that its dimensions were exaggerated in the first instance.

A very important and interesting edict was published in Peking on the 1st inst. It embodies a distinct declaration from the Throne that religious discriminations must cease in China, and that the followers of any and every faith must have an absolutely equal status in the eyes of the law. Local officials are reminded that there devolves upon the Government by treaty the plain duty of protecting the lives and properties of converts to foreign faiths just as fully and effectually as the lives and properties of men adhering to the ancient religions of China. All Chinese subjects, whatever their creed, are pronounced to be the children of the Emperor, and to be entitled to the same protection from the laws of the land. The edict further orders that the provisions of the treaties bearing upon this question shall be printed and distributed to all local authorities throughout the Empire, so that there may be a universal understanding of the duties devolving upon these officials and of the obligations which the Throne has pledged itself to discharge.

Nothing is said as to the proximate cause of this memorable edict's promulgation, but we shall probably not be far wrong if we assume that it was prompted by the riots in Kiangsi, which cost the life of an Italian *padre*. With reference to this Kiangsi trouble, the latest intelligence thus far available is somewhat meagre. It speaks of the rioters as "Boxers" and says that on the 28th ultimo a party of them attacked Kungchow but were repulsed by the troops stationed at that place, and that subsequently a reinforcement of soldiers was dispatched to the scene from Nangchang. Nothing is said in this report about the death of a foreign missionary. We are told only that several stores belonging to Christian converts were sacked by the rioters.

CHIENTAO.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun's* quotes an anonymous member of the Residency General's Staff with reference to the order recently issued by Prince Ito for establishing a Japanese post-office at Lungcheng in the Chientao region. This order was given because the Residency General is absolutely convinced that Chientao is Korean territory and is irrevocably determined not to entertain any protest in the opposite sense. In fact, according to the Japanese contention, the problem to be solved is not the ownership of Chientao but the delimitation of the boundaries between it and China. About these boundaries there is certainly some confusion, but about the broad fact that Chientao is Korean territory there can be no second opinion. Meanwhile the Japanese are constructing a line of telegraph from Hoiryong to Lungcheng, the site of the new post-office. The latter place lies 50 miles north of the former, and the Tumen River runs between them. These proceedings as to a post-office and a line of telegraph must be construed as the plainest possible intimations that no question about the sovereignty in Chientao will be entertained by the Japanese.

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JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The customs returns for August must be pleasant reading to the Japanese. That old bugbear by which all gold monometallic countries are doomed to suffer, namely, an unfavourable balance of trade, is conspicuously absent. The exports for the month totalled 45,309,896 *yen* against imports aggregating 36,539,179 *yen*, so that the excess of exports amounted to no less than 8,770,657 *yen*. Thus for the eight months ended August 31st the imports exceeded the exports by only 59,683,463 *yen*, which, though it is somewhat larger than the corresponding figure (41,336,180 *yen*) for 1906, is very much smaller than the figure (161,714,644 *yen*) for 1905. The bulk of the trade, too, shows vigorous growth. For the total amount of exports and imports combined during this eight-monthly period was 624,959,165 *yen* against an aggregate of 536,441,280 *yen* for the corresponding period of 1906 and 551,907,662 *yen* for 1905. Thus we see that the development for this year represents the very substantial sum of 87½ million *yen*. It is striking to look at the returns for the past four decades, that is to say, since Japan's foreign commerce began to be regularly embodied in statistics :—

TRADE TOTALS.

1868.	1878.	1888.
Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
26,246,544	56,862,974	131,160,744
1898.	1907.	
Yen.	Yen.	
443,255,909	831,278,885 (approximate.)	

It is seen from these figures that in the space of 40 years the bulk of the commerce has increased thirty-two fold.

As for the movements of specie during the month of August, gold coin and bullion left the country to the amount of 4,591,025 *yen*, whereas only 460,397 *yen* worth flowed in, the excess of exports being thus 4,130,628 *yen*. If silver be added, the export of the two metals is found to have exceeded their import by 4,127,320 *yen*. It would appear that the movements of specie between January and August were not influenced, as they had been in immediately preceding years, by special official transactions, for the excess of exports in that ten-months period was 10 million *yen*, in round numbers, whereas in the corresponding period of 1906 the excess of imports was 28 millions and in 1905 it was 15½ millions, though, so far as the movements of merchandise were concerned, specie should have left the country to about the same extent in 1906, and to a very much greater extent in 1905.

The collection of customs dues shows steady increase, namely, 31,291,208 *yen* in the current year up to August 31st, against 27,452,618 *yen* for the same period of 1906 and 22,659,371 *yen* for 1905.

It is interesting to note that in spite of Kobe's signal growth during recent years, Yokohama remains queen as a commercial port so far as exports are concerned, though Kobe has shot ahead in imports. The figures are these :—

EXPORTS

	1907	1906	1905
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Yokohama...	130,020,613	108,255,285	87,538,656
Kobe	76,665,226	68,900,007	53,358,829
Differences	53,355,387	39,355,278	34,189,827

IMPORTS.

	1907	1906	1905
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
Yokohama...	117,042,113	99,973,254	133,930,530
Kobe	158,452,021	139,072,574	171,641,024
Differences	41,409,908	39,099,320	37,711,494

MR. TAFT'S WELCOME IN JAPAN.

Saturday, September 28.

Tokyo papers on Saturday morning spoke in an almost unanimous tone of the visit of Mr. Taft to this country. They welcomed him most heartily as a powerful factor in dispelling the delusions under which several of his countrymen seem to labour with regard to Japan's attitude. As Admiral Count Yamamoto had contributed largely to reassure the American nation on the occasion of his recent visit to the States, and had truly affirmed that the warmth of Japan's friendship for America remained as strong as ever, so Mr. Taft from his third visit to Japan would be able to obtain new justification of the peace making role that he had followed in his own country. Several of the Tokyo journals published photographs of the distinguished visitor, and altogether nothing could be more cordial than the attitude of the Japanese press in general.

Sunday, September 29.

Japanese newspapers continue to devote extraordinary space to the visit of Mr. Taft. They speak at great length of the purpose of his journey to the Philippines and they publish numerous pictures in all of which the portly figure of the great American statesman is prominent. We must say frankly that in all our long experience of the Japanese press we can not recall a single previous instance where the newspapers "spread themselves" so notably to hail the coming of a foreign friend however exalted his position. There is no mistaking the fact that this is a spontaneous and wholesale demonstration on the part of the Japanese people against the notion, to them intolerably repugnant, that there can ever be anything like an armed conflict between the United States and this Empire. The *Jiji Shimpo* goes so far as to affirm that neither in the present nor in the future can there be anything to disturb the relations of the two friends which have so long joined hands across the Pacific, and that whatever may be mischievously wrought by giddy or interested sensationalists among the great mass of the American people, Japan will look on with placid eyes, assured that the strength of her amity with America is proof against all shocks.

BARON KIKUCHI ON THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

In a speech delivered by him at the Bankers' Club banquet on the 25th inst. Baron Kikuchi made some interesting remarks about the two great questions now occupying such a prominent place in the attention of the British public, namely, the question of women's role in life and the question of labour. Thirty years ago, when the Baron himself was a student in England, it was scarcely possible to find a single girl attending the courses at a university or a college, and indeed their attendance was in some cases forbidden. But now a large percentage of the graduates are women, and the consequences have been two; namely, a wide extension of the field of female enterprise and a marked reduction in the number of marriages. This means the imposition of a sensible check on the growth of the British population, and it means also a displacement of male workers from spheres which they hitherto monopolised. It is evident that this problem has an important bearing upon a nation's welfare and its interest for a country like Japan is undeniable. In Japan women have hitherto been practically confined to household functions and the whole extra-domestic business has been in the hands of men. Baron Kikuchi does not deny that this state of affairs may be carried to some excess in Japan, but he evidently believes the Japanese system to be the best, for he expresses marked apprehension in view of the change which appears to be gradually occurring in this country. He speaks with plain disapproval of the gradual emergence of girls and women from the household sphere and their intrusion into an arena to which male labour is better suited. Referring to the zeal shown by the British nation in promoting education, he mentions that the sum allotted every year in the city of London alone from the public funds for educational purposes amounts to 50 million *yen* annually, which is equal to the aggregate spent throughout the length and breadth of Japan. The Baron spoke also of the labour problem which now confronts England, and alluded to the drastic steps which the present Cabinet contemplates in order to obtain funds for old-age pensions. He warns his country that it is the part of wise statesmen to avert the acute occurrence of these problems, and that Japan can not too soon apply herself to find a solution.

MR. R. W. BORTHWICK.

The news is now confirmed of the death of Mr. Robert Waddell Borthwick, who, in addition to being an old and popular resident of Yokohama, became latterly, by reason of his business connections, known all over the Far East. The deceased gentleman, who was born in Bathgate, Scotland, in 1862 came to Yokohama in the eighties to join the firm of Messrs. North and Rae, chemists, and when the present company was formed and Mr. North retired he was appointed manager. He held that position for some years till he was led by way of remedy for a pulmonary affection to seek the beneficent climate of Los Angeles. Apparently quite recuperated in health he was able some time later to accept the post of attorney in the Far East of the well known firm of Scott, Bowne and Co, and in the interests of their famous Emulsion he travelled extensively, his range of journeys including the Philippines, Siam, Burma, India, China, Korea and Japan. A renewal of his complaint sent him home to England last year and he spent the summer of 1906 at a sanatorium in Constable's country near the river Stour and on the borders of Essex and Suffolk. Returning, much improved, he went on a tour in China, proceeding up the Yangtse and from Hankow by rail to Peking, and when seen later, in Yokohama, appeared to be in excellent health. The deceased gentleman was married in August, 1892, to the eldest daughter of Mr. E J. Moss, of Yokohama, who with a daughter survives him and to whom the community will extend its respectful sympathy. Mr. Borthwick was a patriotic Scot, and had been on the committees of the Yokohama and Hongkong St. Andrew's Societies. His death took place very suddenly on Aug. 22nd in Glasgow, from hæmorrhage of the lungs, and the funeral took place at Bathgate, his native town, the following Saturday.

Lieutenant Nakayama of the Navy, a passenger on the steamer *Chikuzen Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on Sept. 30th from Shanghai, is suffering from cholera.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, September 27.

The Sugar Company which has its quarters at Yensui in Formosa, is on the point of receiving from England machinery which will enable it to turn out 1,000 tons of sugar daily. The machinery has been ordered from a Glasgow firm at a cost of 900,000 *yen*, and it is stated that Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. have provided funds, one half at the rate of 6 per cent interest and the other half at 7.

Mr. Shiraishi, Chief Manager of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, confirms the report recently circulated that the Company is about to abandon its line of steamers to South America. He states that at the time when this service was established, excellent prospects offered, inasmuch as Mexico, Chili and Peru promised to be a fine field for Japanese settlers. The carriage of these settlers and the transport of the goods which would ultimately be required by them from Japan constituted the sole prospective source of the Company's earnings. But all that has now been put a stop to, and the steamers are consequently run at a dead loss. He thinks the whole situation extremely regrettable and hopes that in the interests of the nation there may soon be valid cause for reopening the line.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the sum of 4 million sterling recently borrowed by the South Manchuria Railway Company in London will suffice only to pay expenses of reconstruction and equipment up to August or September of next year. The remaining 4 millions will therefore have to be borrowed at no distant date, and Mr. Soyeda is said to be already in treaty with British financiers on the subject.

Our readers are aware that there has been of late much talk about the necessity and expediency of losing no time in dissolving companies which were formed during the boom of last winter and this spring. There are many sound enterprises which everybody wishes to see prosecuted, but there are numerous others of a bubble character, and the effect of keeping them in embryonic existence is merely to tie up large sums of money representing the first instalments, and to give unproductive work to a number of employees. The speedy dissolution of such companies and the freeing of their capital would evidently tend to raise the country out of its present depressed condition. But the *Hochi Shimbun* says that there are many difficulties in the way. There is the ambition of certain promoters who look to find lucrative billets on the staffs of the companies; there is the self-interest of directors who have ordered or expect to order goods from abroad on which they would receive a substantial commission; and there are the holders of share-rights who are resorting to various shady manœuvres in order to get benefit out of dissolution. The provisions of law will soon become available, for in Japan unless a company holds a general meeting of organisation within one year of the date of its registration, the shareholders become entitled to demand repayment of the calls put up by them.

The *Jiji Shimpo* quotes the experts of the Nishigahara Agricultural Experiment Station as ridiculing recently formed apprehensions about the rice crops. As a matter of fact the inundations of August did not affect more than 5 per cent. of the land under cultivation throughout the Empire, and with regard to fears based upon the low temperature recently recorded, these experts say that there are no grounds for such apprehensions. The truth is that owing to exceptionally favourable climatic conditions during the *doyo* season, the graining of the rice took place this year much earlier than usual, and the crop thus became comparatively indifferent to the temperature prevailing in the closing days of September. All things considered, the prospect is said to be a crop of 50 million *koku*, or some 10 per cent. above the average.

Saturday, September 28.

The troubles of the emigration companies seem to be even more severe than we stated in a recent issue. The Foreign Office is now said to have called upon the companies, great and small alike, to put up security money amounting to 50,000 *yen* each. The Emigration Law requires only 10,000 *yen*, but the authorities, by arranging that the greater the sum put up by a company the larger the number of emigrants it was permitted to handle, rendered the 10,000-*yen* provision abortive and brought about a state of affairs such that some of the large companies found themselves lodging as much as 120,000 *yen*. This was not intolerable in the days when emigration to Hawaii was permitted to the extent of 4,000 per month, and when Mexico, Canada and other places were open to Japanese seeking employment. But last year the Hawaiian limit was reduced to 200, and this figure was again cut down by one half in May of this year, while as for Canada, Mexico and so forth permits are altogether withheld. There are 28 emigration companies—not 29 as recently stated by us—and if 1,000 emigrants monthly have to be divided equally amongst these companies, it is plain that each company is reduced to some 35 emigrants. In the face of such facts, to put up 50,000 *yen* security money is obviously impossible, and the Government, well understanding the impossibility, had evidently legislated with the intention of ruling out of existence all the small companies and placing the enterprise of emigration in the hands of solid and responsible associations.

It is stated that an appropriation of 10 million *yen* will appear in the next budget, the money to be expended in the course of five or six years. The object of this fund is to carry out in the Shimonoseki Straits extensive operations of dredging and rock-removing. With regard to these Straits, a very large programme would be involved were the work conducted on a thoroughly comprehensive scale and in accordance with the ideas of the military and naval authorities. The outlay in that case would aggregate about 100 million *yen*, but of course such an appropriation is out of the question, for the present at all events. It has therefore been decided to confine the operations to the dredging of the Straits and to the removal of certain rocks.

It is stated that the question of combining into one the five flour manufacturing companies of Japan has again entered the field of practical discussion. This project was entertained some time ago, but was then thought to be premature. Now, however, it has been brought again on the tapis and is said to be receiving serious consideration.

With regard to the depression on the Stock Exchange, Mr. Matsuoka, a prominent director of the Exchange, is quoted as saying that a main cause of the low prices hitherto ruling has been that a number of compulsory sales were always on the tapis and that consequently advantage was taken of every favourable opportunity to dispose of these stocks. That state of affairs has now come to an end, however, and will no longer oppress prices. Of course the rice crop is a weighty factor in this matter, and there seems to be much uneasiness about it among operators on the Stock Exchange. But as a matter of fact both official and private investigations go to show that there is no reason for these fears and that the crop will be a fine one. As for the high quotations in the rice market, they apparently belong to the general category of appreciation of prices which must be attributed to *post bellum* conditions. Many experts believe that the upward movement will commence from about the middle of October, and Mr. Matsuoka is disposed to agree with them. But he thinks that prices will not recover their normal level until a thorough cleansing of the Augean stable has been effected; in other words, until all the weak companies started during the boom of last fall and this spring are dissolved and the money lying in their hands is restored to the shareholders.

Sunday, September 29.

Active measures are said to be in progress for negotiating the transfer of several lines of telegraph from the Great Northern Telegraph Company to Japan. The lines in question are that from Kyushu *viâ* Tsushima to Fusan in Korea (forty-two nautical miles), that from Nagasaki to Vladivostock (740 nautical miles), and that from Nagasaki to Shanghai (417 nautical miles). Two representatives of the Great Northern Company are now staying at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo for the purposes of these negotiations, and much progress is said to have been made. If the lines come into Japanese possession, it is predicted that the scale of charges will be largely reduced.

On the 11th of September, as our readers are aware, it became possible to send correspondence from Japan to Europe *viâ* Siberia without resorting to any such expedient as re-posting in Vladivostock. The route taken by this correspondence is by rail to Tsuruga on the north-west coast of Japan and thence to Vladivostock. On the 1st of October a similar arrangement will come into force on the Tairen-Harbin route. Letters will be sent by steamer from Moji to Tairen; thence they will be carried by the Japanese railway to Kwanchengtsz for transfer to the Russian line, and finally at Harbin they will be joined with the mails from Vladivostock. There is no statement as to which of the two routes will be the quicker or as to the days for posting letters *viâ* Tairen. These details will be soon published, doubtless.

Baron Sakatani was entertained by the members of the Japan Economic Society in the Fujimi-kan on the 28th inst. There had been an impression that his Excellency would speak about Japan's national finances, but he did not do so; he limited his remarks to a statement of the impressions left on his mind by his recent journey. He spoke with very marked enthusiasm of the wonderful progress made by Kobe and Nagoya in the past few years. Their commercial and industrial development astonished him. He seems to have been specially struck by the harbour works at Atsuta, the port of Nagoya. These works he described as being modelled on the experiences gained elsewhere and as being admirably fitted to the require-

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ments of the place. The Kobe harbour works also came in for his unqualified praise, and he predicted that before many years had passed Kobe and Nagoya would each be cities with 500,000 inhabitants. Referring to Maidzuru, the Minister said that he doubted whether even foreign countries could boast of a naval port constructed on lines more faithful to the most modern teachings, and he also insisted that the place has great tradal capabilities. He spoke favourably of Tsuruga's prospects, too, and by way of illustrating its proximity to Vladivostock he quoted the fact that the two places mutually supply each other with vegetables, and that Vladivostock sends a part of its linen to be washed at Tsuruga. At both Tsuruga and Nagoya enterprising men are busily carrying out plans for the construction of large hotels capable of comfortably accommodating foreign guests.

Settling day on the Stock Exchange passed quietly. There had been some nervousness with respect to the number of shares that would have to be disposed of. People spoke of as many as 170 or 180 thousand, but when it came to actualities the total was only 84,650, representing a value of 4,910,590 *yen*, which makes an average of a little over 58 *yen* a share. The above totals were made up as follows:—Railway shares 19,500, price 1,137,500 *yen*, and average 58.334 *yen*; miscellaneous shares 65,150, price 3,773,070 *yen* and average 57.914. Rarely since the Stock Exchange was established has such a small volume of transactions been recorded at the end of any month, and onlookers are more puzzled than ever to say when the inevitable re-action will commence.

Monday, September 30.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the competition between the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and those of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire on the Yokohama-Shanghai line has now come to an end and that the two companies will work in unison from to-day (1st of October). It will be remembered that this competition had its origin immediately after the late war. During the war the Nippon Yusen Kaisha chartered three of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's steamers to take the place of the former Company's vessels which had been withdrawn from the Shanghai line in order to do duty as military transports. On the conclusion of the war the charter arrangement came to an end, but the English firm continued to work the line and competition has gone on ever since to the great disadvantage of both companies. Of late, however, the movement of merchandise on this line has proved quite inadequate to give employment to so many vessels, and the shrewd men in London came to the conclusion that concord was better than competition. The Japanese are always ready for a compromise in such matters and therefore the Nippon Yusen Kaisha did not make any difficulties.

From the same source we learn that consultations are now in progress with a view to effecting a similar abandonment of competition in the Yangtsz River and on the Hongkong-Bangkok line. Formerly the carrying trade on the Yangtsz used to be exploited by three companies, which worked in concord and pooled their earnings, namely, the China Merchants, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. There then appeared upon the scene the Nisshin Steamship Company, which also was a combination, being formed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's protegé—the Konan Kaisha—and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and keen competition sprang up. The situation was not improved by the appearance of French and German rivals in the field, but now at length there is said to be a good prospect of agreement. As for the Hongkong Bangkok line, the competitors there are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and a German firm whose agents are Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. A great deal has been heard of this struggle from time to time, and it did not seem likely that the competitors would come to an understanding.

It is stated that the Otaru Municipality has just arranged a loan of ■ million *yen* for the purpose of constructing waterworks. The lenders are three insurance companies of the capital, namely the Tokyo, the Meiji and the Jinju. The rate of interest is stated to be 7½ per cent. and the Municipality is to receive 96 *yen* for each 100 *yen* bond. These are very fine terms for the insurance companies. The debt is to lie unredeemed for three years and will thereafter be paid off in twenty-eight. It will probably strike our readers, however, that if these Tokyo insurance companies are in a position to lend money, the recent talk about their difficulties in connexion with the Hakodate fire must have been considerably exaggerated.

There is a serious difficulty with reference to the construction of the Tokyo Tetsudo's extension from Hongo to Oji. The people of the district are most anxious to have the extension made, and due application was presented to the authorities as far back as 1893, but the faculty of the Imperial University represented by Professor Tanakadate, strongly oppose the scheme on the ground that an electric railway running along the road outside the University would seriously interfere with the normal working of the seismographical instruments. The Company had endeavoured to find an alternative route, and has even examined a scheme for placing special cars on this part of their roads or for insulating the line, but as yet no thoroughly satisfactory device has been discovered.

The *Niroku Shimpo* has an article which is evidently inspired by a desire to discredit the Tokyo Tetsudo Company and to bring about a further depreciation of its shares. But the article is so obviously written in the interest of the bears and is further so exaggerated in tone that we refrain from any detailed notice of it. Anyone resident in Tokyo can see that the electric trams attract a constantly increasing volume of traffic, and that their earnings must be augmenting proportionately.

Tuesday, October 1.

The great bulk of the losses entailed by the Hakodate fire have been fully dealt with by the big insurance offices, but the petty companies have failed thus far to discharge their liabilities, and it is apprehended that their creditors will create some disturbance.

A general meeting of the Ina Electric Railway Company was held on the 30th ultimo in Tokyo. The projected line, as already explained in these columns, is to extend from Ida to Tatsuno in Shinshu. Among the shareholders two parties recently developed themselves, one favouring the abandonment of the enterprise, the other advocating its continuance. This was the question that had to be discussed at the general meeting, and, after several speeches, a vote was taken, the result being that those in favour of continuing the project won the day by 17,956 to 7,607.

The Mankan Sake Brewing Company, which was to have taken Manchuria and Korea as its field of operations, has decided upon abandoning the enterprise. It is said that the prospects of the Company were good enough, but the projectors felt that to attempt to obtain subscriptions for 2 million *yen* worth of shares in the present depressed condition of the money market would be hopeless.

The latest official estimate of the rice crop is that it will be fully 10 per cent. above the average and that the total production will be about 50 million *koku*.

It had been expected that the 30th ultimo would see some recovery of prices on the Stock Exchange, all anxiety about the rice crop having been removed and there being no discouraging factor in sight. But precisely the opposite result has to be recorded. The bears succeeded in gaining credence for rumours that the Tokyo Railway Company will not be able to pay a dividend of more than 6 per cent. for this half year and that the large volume of shares which are lying in certain banks at high prices on account of men who purchased some months ago, will all have to be thrown soon upon the market. These statements, coming immediately on the heels of several tolerably large sales, produced a panic, which began with the quotations for the Tokyo Railway's stock and extended to all shares, though in a minor degrees. The Tokyo Railway's shares showed quite a debacle. Closing at 68 on the day immediately preceding September's settling, they made their appearance on the market at 67 on the 30th ultimo and tumbled down to less than 64 in the afternoon session. There was a slight recovery in the forenoon of the 1st instant but not enough to indicate any real restoration of strength. Meanwhile capitalists all hold aloof.

Wednesday, October 2.

On the 1st inst. the transfer of the private railways to the State was completed. The total length of the lines thus taken over is 4,370 miles, and the number of private companies concerned is 17. There are still an equal number of small companies which, between them, own an aggregate of 430 miles, but these were not included in the original programme of State purchase. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, commenting on the completion of the transfer, observes that an important question will now immediately arise, namely, the provision of funds for extending these lines.

Baron Shibusawa, speaking through the columns of the *Niroku Shimbun*, says that the state of affairs in economic circles after the recent war closely resembled that which followed the war with China in 1985, and in each case there had been a similar re-action following a similar display of excessive enterprise. Speaking broadly, the object kept in view by Japan formerly was to diminish her imports, but her business now is to increase her exports, and for that purpose she must develop her industries with the utmost vigour. From this point of view the spirit of enterprise which displayed itself so strongly at the close of last year and the begining of this, was to be welcomed in the interests of the country, but it had been carried to excess and the pendulum had swung in the opposite direction, as was natural. The resulting depression

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had, however, lasted for a long time, and people were perplexed to account for the absence of any signal symptoms of revival. Perhaps one reason was to be found in the Government's financial policy which interfered with the development of private industry. It was to be hoped that the next budget would show an improvement in this respect. Then there was the question of companies which had been started during the boom and which found themselves unable to carry their plans to completion. Of the enterprises with which his own name was associated there were two or three of that nature, but their affairs would soon be wound up, and he thought that all projects of this doubtful kind would be ruled out of the field in the course of the next month or two. From other points of view everything favoured the revival of the spirit of enterprise, and that event might be expected when the Government's policy became known and when the doubtful companies were all disposed of.

The Customs returns show that during the first ten days of September, exports exceeded imports by 2,521,000 *yen*. For the period of the year ended on that day the total excess of imports still stood at 55 million *yen*, but before the end of the year that sum will doubtless be considerably reduced.

The sharp fall which the shares of the Tanko Steamship Company underwent on the 1st inst. is attributed to the fact that uncertainty exists as to the methods which will be followed by the directors in distributing the money paid by the Government for the Company's railways. No other cause is apparent, but in our opinion this reason seems insufficient to account for such a sudden drop. The experts, however, professed themselves unable to discover any other cause.

Dealers on the Rice Exchange seem to be growing a little reassured about the prospects of the crop for on the 1st inst. the quotations showed a slight fall.

All sorts of opinions are expressed about the prospects of the share market but there does not appear to be anything like a settled view. In the case of the Tokyo Railway, which suffered such a sudden debacle on the 30th ultimo, the explanation appears to be simple, namely, that in May last the Company received into its coffers a sum of over 8 million *yen*, being the first instalment on its new shares. This money is lying comparatively idle, as there has not yet been time to utilize it profitably, whereas, on the other hand, the Company has to pay a dividend on it. It is probable therefore that the December dividend will not exceed 8 per cent, and this comparatively unimportant outlook has been exploited by the bears for much more than it is worth. An expert, speaking through the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, observes that the shares of this Company are as safe an asset as landed property and that any attempt on the part of the directors to pay a dividend not fully justified by the circumstances ought rather to have the effect of reducing the price of the shares.

Thursdsy, October 3.

The *Niroku Shimpo*, having published the opinion expressed by Baron Shibusawa with regard to the present depression in the business world of Japan and especially on the Stock Exchange, now publishes the views of Count Okuma on the same subject. The Count is as usual very severe against the financial policy of the Government. That policy he believes to be at the root of the trouble. Briefly summarised, his contention is that capitalists do not care to start important undertakings since they are confronted by the ever present possibility that so soon as an enterprise has developed large and prosperous proportions, the Government will make a State monopoly of it. The Count utterly condemns the nationalization of railways, and contends that the unfitness of the Government for such an undertaking is proved by the fact that none of the reforms which constituted the chief plea for nationalization has yet been carried out. His Excellency claims that the road for the coming of foreign capital has been closed by the Government's policy; first, because foreign capitalists have become quite uncertain about the boundaries between State enterprise and private enterprise in Japan; and secondly, because official manœuvres have rendered it virtually impossible for foreign capital to enter through any door except that of the Industrial Bank. The result is that agents who came here prepared to offer money on comparatively easy terms, have all been driven away disappointed, and have thus been converted into so many hostile critics of Japanese finance. The Count further condemns the weight of taxation, regarding it as a fatal obstacle to the enterprise of domestic capitalists, who are driven to think more about their own annual expenditures than about engaging in new ventures. His Excellency reaches the conclusion that the people themselves are ultimately to blame, since they refrain from exercising the power given to them by the franchise, and thus leave the Government free to follow its own vagaries.

The above views of the Count, so far as they relate to official interference in business concerns, appear to be shared by Japanese men of affairs, for it is stated that at the general meeting of Chambers of Commerce, which is to take place on the 7th inst., this question will be discussed and will probably lead to some representation to the Government.

Referring to the now urgent problem of dissolving companies formed during the recent boom and obviously having no prospect of success in existing circumstances, the *Nippon* instances the case of the Senshu Domei Kisen Kaisha. This big enterprise, which was formed with the idea of absorbing into its ranks practically all the principal steamships owned by private Japanese, apart from those belonging to companies with established lines, is now in the throes of perplexity. Its original capital was fixed at 20 million *yen* and subsequently increased to 30 millions. But after the business depression had set in, the latter figure was restored to its original dimensions, and then there was talk of still further reducing it to 15 millions, whereof 10 millions would represent the assessed value of the steamers and 5 would serve for floating capital. But now an idea begins to prevail that the total abandonment of the scheme is the only rational course. One difficulty in the way of dissolution is that whereas the establishment expenses were originally put at 40,000 *yen*, the actual expenses have been 50,000, and the question is whence to obtain the difference. It is expected, however, that things will culminate about the middle of this month when another general meeting will have to be held.

The difficulties of the petty insurance companies in connexion with the Hakodate fire are attracting increased attention. The five big companies, as we stated in a previous issue, have all discharged their liabilities to the full, but the minor companies have not paid a cent. Principal among the latter is the Nisshu Kaisha (Nichiren Sect Company), which is said to be in such a state of confusion that it does not defray even the salaries of its employees. Count Yanagisawa and Messrs. Hiranuma and Mudaguchi have been appointed to act as a committee for investigating this Company's concerns, and it is expected that in the event of much more delay the Government will step in and take peremptory measures.

It is stated that some of the insurance companies have resolved not to invest their reserves in shares as they have hitherto done, inasmuch as the fluctuations in the market value of such securities render them an inconvenient asset. It was for this reason that three of the principal companies, namely, the Meiji, the Tokyo and the Jinju, recently clubbed together to take up the whole of the loan of a million *yen* issued on account of the Otaru Municipality.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* says that great reforms are on the point of being undertaken by the Tokyo Railway Company. These measures were fully understood to be necessary at the time of the amalgamation of the three companies, but owing to the larger problems then pressing for solution, such, for example, as the question of municipal ownership, arrangements connected with the amalgamation and so forth, the operations of reform had to be deferred. They are now about to be carried out, however, and it is expected that a large reduction of expenditures will result. A sum of 200,000 *yen* is spoken of as likely to be saved in one direction only.

It is stated that under the auspices of Marquis Katsura a large company is to be formed with a capital of 10 million *yen*. It will be called the Chosen Takushoka Kaisha, and its prime object will be to supply funds for enterprises of agriculture and fishery in Korea. The projectors expect to obtain from the Government a charter conferring powers similar to those enjoyed by the Manchuria Railway Company.

The company which has been talked of for some time as likely to be formed for the purpose of supplying gas to the inhabitants of Seoul, is now said to be on the point of coming into existence. It is called the Nikkan Gas Jointstock Company, and its capital is 3 million *yen*, one quarter of which will be called up at first. Baron Shibusawa is amongst the chief promoters, and the Tokyo Gas Company, of which he is President, will have close connexions with the new concern. Viscount Sone's son is also among the projectors. The Company looks for a twenty-five years' charter granting to it a monopoly for supplying gas to the Korean capital for that period.

There is said to be a marked revival of trade in the line of woven stuffs. Large orders have come in from Osaka, Kyushu and other localities, owing partly to the fact that weaving work had been nearly suspended during the past half year of depression, and mainly to the prospects of the rice crop which are now said to be assured.

On the 2nd inst. there was something like a debacle in the rice market. Prices had been kept up unduly by the unsettled

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state of the weather, but all danger on that score having now disappeared, there was a sudden fall, which reached as much as 26 *sen* per *koku* for December delivery. Such a fall is very unusual in the rice market. Towards the close of the afternoon session things became a little easier, but it is evident that operators on 'Change are now convinced as to the nature of rice crop.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TOKYO.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 on the evening of the 30th ultimo fire broke out in the western corner of the upper story of the Goni Kai. The big building, being constructed of painted clapboards, was ideal material for a fire, and in a very short time the whole place was totally consumed. The flames spread also to the next-door building in which the office of the Progressists was situated, and, crossing the road, they demolished the block of buildings belonging to Dr. Masujima as well as the offices of the Glass Company and others. Mr. Brindley's offices escaped almost miraculously for the flames destroyed the next door building. The origin of the fire remains obscure but it is not thought to have been a case of incendiarism. Nothing is as yet stated about the amount in which these various buildings were insured.

We learn that there are very severe comments on the procedure of the Tokyo fire-men in connexion with Monday night's conflagration. It is alleged that there was a marked lack of organization and unity of effort, and that the pumps had not power to reach the roof of the comparatively lofty buildings which were attacked or threatened. Moreover, as was the case recently in Kobe when the offices of Messrs. Carlowitz and Company were burned, the firemen made the mistake of breaking down all the windows and doors of a threatened building, the obvious consequence being that a draught was created to help the advent of sparks. It is possible, of course, that the firemen devoted their main attention to the task of saving the Kwangyo Bank which stood in the vicinity of the outbreak, and that they were thus prevented from extending competent help to the buildings on the opposite side of the street. But that explanation involves the hypothesis that their numbers were not nearly sufficient, for it is plain that they should be in ample force to guard all the avenues along which the flames might invade other structures. And what is to be said about the fact that the fire-engines had not sufficient power to drive the water roof-high? We venture to invite the attention of the Municipality to these facts, and the attention of the insurance companies still more, for it is obviously in the latter's interests to see that the fire-men and their implements are competent. The conflagration took place in one of the most central parts of the capital; the night was comparatively calm, and yet the flames were suffered to leap across a road some 20 yards wide. It is not a good record.

The fire at the Goni-kan on the night of the 30th ultimo destroyed six buildings in all and was responsible for one death and seventeen injured men. The total loss incurred is said to have been 300,000 *yen*, of which 170,000 was covered by insurance. Four insurance offices, one of them foreign, had written policies for 22,500 *yen* each on the Goni-kan building, and a fifth, a Japanese office, is responsible for another 10,000, so that the company which owns the building will recover 110,000 *yen*. Mr. Masujima's buildings were insured for 40,000 *yen* in two Japanese companies, and the office of the Progressists was covered to the extent of 25,000 *yen*. Unfortunately the exhibits in the Goni-kan seem to have been virtually uninsured, the total policies written on their account not exceeding 2,000 *yen*. It would follow therefore, if the above estimate be correct, that the loss to the exhibitors must be about 170,000 *yen*. This failure to insure is singular, for the nature of the building ought to have imperatively suggested that caution. The eminent architect, Mr. J. Conder, whose experience in Japan is unique, commented strongly on the inflammable character of the building when it was first erected, and even went so far as to warn his family and friends against frequenting it much.

THE "KOKKA."

No. 208 of the *Kokka*, just issued, does not contain any special essays as has been generally the case with its predecessors. The letterpress is devoted, for the most part, to descriptions of the illustrations, which descriptions, however, contain a great deal of general information. Only one of these descriptive essays is signed, namely, that by Mr. K. Hanada on the *Ye-makimono* of the latter part of the Fujiwara period. During that era of Japanese history, the men may be said to have degenerated into effeminacy and the women to have risen above their usual sphere, so that nearly all the memorable literature of the time was from female hands. Hence it fell out that the *makimono* which have been transmitted from the Fujiwara time were mostly intended to illustrate such works as the *Genji Monogatari*, the *Murasaki Shikibu Nikki* and the *Nezame Monogatari*. They lose nothing in interest from that fact, and the reproductions of them in the *Kokka* are very attractive, especially when we recall the fact that these paintings date from an era nearly 800 years ago. We are also here treated to some valuable remarks, presumably by the editor, on the Gaki-Zoshi (stories of famished demons) which curious work was elaborately illustrated by Tosa Mitsunaga. Then follow reproductions of pine-trees by Kano Eitoku, a splendid specimen of fine art applied to decorative purposes, and then the great keramist, Nomura Ninsei, is introduced to us as a painter, a role in which he can scarcely be said to have shone. The volume concludes with a copy of a beautiful picture by Sesson, and with a short but pithy review of the *Kogwa-bikō* (Notes on ancient pictures).

FURTHER WAR HONOURS.

We take the following from the *Japan Times*:—

The staff of the Kokumin Koenkai (Association for giving national support to sailors and soldiers) has been rewarded for its services during the war.—

Mr. I. Tokutomi, editor of the *Kokumin*, Mr. T. Kanamori and Mr. Shuroku Kuroiwa, editor of the *Yorozu Choho*, are given a golden cup each,

Messrs. Jue Harada, Tsuneichiro Muramatsu, Tetsujiro Miyazawa, Sei Onjōji, Shujo Shigeno, Yasujiro Ishikawa, Chokyu Uyejima, and Seifu Otani, are given 300 *yen* each. They are mostly journalists.

BUSINESSMEN DECORATED.

In recognition of services rendered to the State during the war, business men were decorated as follows:—

Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (1st Order), Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan.

First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, Baron Takahashi, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan.

Rising Sun of Double Rays (2nd Order): Baron Y. Iwasaki, Baron K. Iwasaki, Baron Shibusawa, Baron Mitsui, Mr. Kondo, President of the N.Y.K., and Mr. Denzaburo Fujita.

Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure:—Messrs. Okura, Soyeda, Sonoda, Sumitomo, and Yasuda.

Middle Cordon of Rising Sun (3rd Order):—Messrs. Nakahashi, Masuda, Hayakawa, Soma and Takata.

Third Class Order of Sacred Treasure:—Messrs. Kyu Shimamura and Kahei Otani.

Minor Cordon of Rising Sun (4th Order):—Messrs. Shoda, Ichibei Tanaka, Zen-e-mon Konoike, and Kyohei Makoshi.

Fourth Class Order of Sacred Treasure:—Messrs. G. Shimura, Kenzo Koyama, T. Mitsui, Gunnosuke Sasaki, T. Toyokawa, C. Machida, K. Ikeda, G. Nomoto, S. Iwashita, T. Shidachi, S. Toyama, S. Okaya, Mr. Sekito, J. Ito, Tomitaro Hara, K. Sanda, and E. Asabuki.

Fifth Class Order of Rising Sun:—Messrs. F. Hara, Senzo Hiranuma, S. Asano, Y. Mogi, Jiroemon Watanabe, Taizo Abe, Chokuon Kataoka, T. Tanabe, J. Nishimura, D. Suyenobu, and Y. Fukuhara.

Fifth Order of Sacred Treasure:—Messrs. M. Doi, B. Nakano, K. Kawasaki, S. Nakai, G. Kobayashi, T. Mayegawa, J. Satsuma, K. Horigoshi, J. Sugimura, S. Nakamura, K. Hamaguchi, I. Wakao, K. Hirooka, K. Ukida, J. Takeda, Hikotaro Abe, Ichitaro Abe, J. Okahashi, Gon-emon Ukon, U. Shibakawa and the late Mr. Junkichi Furukawa.

Some further grants of patents of nobility have been made in the sequel of the war. They are published in the *Official Gazette* of the 3rd inst. They comprise one Count, namely Kodama, one Viscount, namely Tatsumi, and eight Barons, namely, Mayeda, Arai, Kodama, Tsunoda, Togo, Matsumura, Yamamoto and Saso.

All the above are the eldest sons of officers who distinguished themselves in the war but died before the time came for receiving their guerdon. From the fact of the publication of the above list, we infer that some more titles of nobility will be granted. In some quarters it had been supposed that the list was closed, and much surprise had therefore been expressed at the omission of the names of any business-men with the exception of those directly connected with the Government. This complaint will doubtless prove to have been mistaken.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

On Thursday afternoon was the time appointed for the festivities organised by the Tokyo Municipality and the Business Men of the capital at the Kihin-Kan in Ueno, Park to celebrate the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese *Entente*. The programme was that the speeches and amusements should take place from 5 to 6 p.m., after which there was to be a great banquet. The weather, which during the whole of the previous week had been ideal, was wet and chilly on the forenoon of this particular day but the afternoon proved bright and beautiful. The Japanese seem to welcome these festivities with great *empressement*. They evidently think that although the Governments and military men of Russia and Japan had already shaken hands, the peoples of the two countries had still to perform that ceremony, and that the Ueno celebration marked its performance. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* justly remarks that history does not contain any other instance of such a rapid *rapprochement* between two countries after a fierce war. The evident inference to be drawn, in our contemporary's opinion, is that no solid partition divided the two peoples and that their falling out was due mainly to a misunderstanding.

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THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Owing to the recent creations of new peers in the sequel of the war a difference will be found in the composition of the Upper Chamber. The Japanese system provides that Princes and Marquises sit by right of title, and that Counts, Viscounts and Barons each return by election a fixed proportion of their total numbers within a certain limit. Under this rule the Viscounts have hitherto been the most powerful body numerically in the Chamber, the Barons being in a marked minority. But when the next election for the Upper Chamber takes place in 1911 that order will be changed, inasmuch as the recent creations have greatly augmented the number of the Barons, and it will probably be still further augmented, as some additional creations are confidently expected. Apart from these future creations, however, actual numbers in the various Orders of nobility now stand thus:—Princes 15; Marquises 39; Counts 102; Viscounts 384, and Barons 386. At the next election for the Upper Chamber, the three last Orders will be entitled to return 16 Counts, 62 Viscounts and 63 Barons. This will mean that the number of Counts now having seats in the Chamber will be reduced by 1, and the number of Viscounts by 8, whereas the Barons will receive an augmentation of 7. Thus there will be a nett difference of 15 in the strength of the Barons for the purpose of a division, and the lowest Order of the nobility will become a powerful political factor. Doubtless this change will make for increased conservatism in the Chamber, as the Barons, whether new creations or old, will more or less consist of men who owe their patents to service in the ranks of officialdom.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Colonel Matsuishi, who has just returned from a visit to St. Petersburg, had an opportunity while in that city of conversing with General Linevitch. He describes the General as a man of great activity in spite of his 72 years of age, and as being entirely without concealments or reservations. The General, while claiming to be a friend of Kuropatkin, condemned the latter's history of the war as exceedingly partial and declared his intention of controverting many of the statements contained in it. Speaking of the Battle of Mukden, he said that had the plans suggested by him found favour in Kuropatkin's eyes, Nogi's turning movement would have been frustrated, but that unfortunately Kuropatkin took a different course. He further affirmed that had the war continued a little longer, it would have ended in the defeat of the Japanese. (That is to say, had the war continued after General Linevitch himself had been appointed commander-in-chief.) Colonel Matsuishi, comparing Linevitch and Kuropatkin, says that the characteristic of the latter's strategy was extreme caution. Before every engagement he laid his plans minutely and carefully, choosing the first, the second and the third positions for his armies, and generally making every possible provision for all eventualities including retreat. Linevitch, on the contrary, is essentially a man of daring and action. He stakes great results on a single coup, and does not hesitate to incur risks if any gain be in sight. Of course the latter method may achieve much but is also liable to crushing disaster.

The autumn manœuvres this year are to be on an exceptionally large scale. It is said that they will commence on the 15th of November, and that the locality will be between Mayebashi and Mito, a distance of 75 miles. The troops engaged will be the Guards, the First, the Third and the Fifteenth Divisions; a total force of some 40,000 men. The manœuvres are to be devised mainly with the object of testing the various special corps which have been created by the Army Department since the war; namely, the railway corps, the bridge corps, the heavy-gun corps, the machine-gun corps, the telegraph and telephone corps, the balloon corps and the cavalry. The manœuvres will thus be of exceptional interest, and it is stated that numerous applications for permission to attend them have been received from foreign officers.

The Department of Education is said to have finally decided on adopting the suggestions put forth by the High Schools for improving the method of teaching foreign languages in Japan. Our readers will remember that this question lately attracted much attention and was greatly discussed. The two measures which are now to be sanctioned are very simple. One is that the number of students in one class taught by one teacher shall be reduced to convenient dimensions, the other, that the system of one student one language shall henceforth be put into operation—in other words, whereas it is now optional for a student to take up two or even three languages, he will henceforth be required to study one only. These changes will certainly be useful, but we adhere to our often expressed opinion that until better salaries are paid and a higher class of teachers employed, there can be no radical improvement.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs entertained at luncheon on the 30th ultimo his Excellency Mr. Taft. There were also present his Excellency the United States Ambassador and Major-General Edwards, and the Japanese guests were Count Yamamoto, Viscount Terauchi, Viscount Kagawa, Mr. Nagasaki (of the Imperial Household), Mr. Chinda and Mr. Yamaza.

The operation was performed on Baron Iwasaki on the 1st inst. in the University Hospital. It appears to have been quite successful so far as the immediate results are concerned, but of course in the case of such a heavy operation—the complete removal of the bone of the cheek and jaw—no assurance can be felt until another week has passed. Thus far, however, there is no fever nor any other unfavourable symptom. The pulse is normal, and although the patient was under chloroform for two hours, no nausea resulted. Many anxious eyes will be turned in the direction of Hongo during the next few days.

The elections for the members of the prefectural and city assemblies have now been almost concluded. Returns are published for 33 prefectures and 3 cities. As usual, the arithmetic of the Tokyo newspapers is defective, but we gather that out of 1,108 members, the *Seiyu-kai* has succeeded in returning 691, the Progressists 329 and the *Daido Club* 38.

Some interesting figures have been published with reference to the comparative wealth of the nations of the world. There is always an uncertain element in these calculations, and the uncertainty is marked in Japan's case, because the science of statistics has not been developed in this country so fully as in the case of Western States where all matters of finance have been subjected to minute scrutiny for a much longer period. However, we may take the calculation for Japan to be a tolerably close approximations. With that proviso the figures are as follow:—

	Total Wealth. *Yen.*	Wealth per unit of population. *Yen.*
Japan	25,140,389,576	505
England	112,800,000,000	2,964
France	102,176,020,000	2,688
Germany	77,244,000,000	1,928
Italy	35,522,000,000	1,200
Russia	61,044,000,000	660
United States	153,888,000,000	2,520

Japan thus stands at the bottom of the list. But her industrial career is still in its infancy, and to make anything like a just comparison with Occidental countries, it would be necessary to go back a very long time in their financial story, which is of course impossible.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

On the morning of Sept. 29th, the Sasuga Shokai's steamer *Tetsukai Maru* (602 tons), collided was the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Hiroshima Maru* (3,282 tons) off Wada Point near Kobe. The *Tetsukai* sustained damage aft. She entered Kobe harbour for repairs. The *Hiroshima* is uninjured.

Fire broke out on board the steamer *No. 14th Nagata Maru* (497 tons) at Chefoo at 8 a.m. on Sept. 30th. The flames, which originated in the engine room, spread throughout the ship causing heavy damage. The vessel belongs to Mr. S. Nagata of Osaka She was not insured.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's sailing vessel *Mifuku Maru*, with coal, collided on the morning of Sept. 30th with the steamer *Taiyo Maru*. The former was from Wakamatsu to Moji. The *Mifuku* was sunk, but the crew were saved.

The paragraph which appeared in Japanese papers and was translated into these columns stating that the steamer *Habsburg* is missing, appears to have been a distortion of the news referring to the steamer *Sulberg*, which has gone amisning on a voyage from Haiphong to Hongkong. As a matter of fact we learn from the agents, Messrs. C. Illies & Co., who have telegraphic information of the *Habsburg's* movements, that that vessel left Colombo homeward on Sunday, Sept. 22nd.

THE VALUE OF "TOFU" FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS.

The *Kobe Herald* has received the following communication from a local medical correspondent:—As a physician who has had occasion to be interested in a dietary for diabetic patients, and knowing that there are a large number of such in Kobe, among foreigners as well as Japanese, for their benefit I would like to give one result of my study of foods for such cases. A substitute for bread is the most difficult problem. Gluten flour is recommended but what is sold under that name is mostly only a by-product in the manufacture of starch. It contains less starch than ordinary wheat flour, but the percentage is still high; and as the carbohydrates—starch as well as sugar—cannot be assimilated in diabetes, bread of all kinds must be discarded. As a substitute, the Japanese *tofu*, or bean curd, has proved very satisfactory. This is made from beans, the starch being precipitated in the process so that the curd, while having a high per centage of protein, or nourishing substance, contains but a little over one and one half per cent. of carbohydrates (Tahara) while bread contains over fifty-three per cent. If *tofu* be dipped in egg and fried in butter or beef-fat, or if it be boiled, it will prove very nourishing and suitable. It is also very palatable to most persons, the taste being hardly distinguishable from that of the egg. *Tofu* is therefore a satisfactory substitute for potato and bread in the dietary of diabetics.

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YOKOHAMA AND ITS CHARITIES.

THE charitable instincts of the foreign community of Yokohama are proverbial. We doubt, indeed, whether any other seaport town of its size in any part of the world is more open-handed or more ready to listen to appeals for help and, what is more, having listened, is so keen to extend practicable assistance to the poor and needy, the waifs and strays, the flotsam and jetsam of humanity which the tides of life drop at its doors. For many years this charity was exercised in a very indiscriminate fashion and there is no doubt that it was greatly abused. At length when the burden was growing altogether too much for individuals to bear, certain leaders in the community met together and the outcome of their deliberations was the formation of the Yokohama Charity Organization Society which took up the business in a systematic way, producing order out of chaos, and, by the exercise of a wise discrimination, saw to it that the contributions it received in trust from the community were applied to the best advantage, while the beachcomber, heretofore a great encumbrance, was practically eliminated from our daily life. The work involved no slight labour, but that labour was ungrudgingly given, and the community were relieved to no small extent of what had grown to be a great and intolerable nuisance. For many years the Charity Organization were able to work in conjunction with the officers of the Salvation Army Seamen's Home, but now that the latter institution is closed, other means have had to be adopted to satisfactorily deal with the class of people who come within the scope of the Society's work. Another and equally serious aspect of the problem which confronted the meeting held on Tuesday was the big deficiency which the Committee had to report this year—*yen* 1,156.84. This of course will soon be cleared off when the new subscription list goes round the town, but it gives some idea of the difficulties under which the Committee have laboured during the past twelve months and the calls it has had upon its funds. They relieved 72 destitute persons during that period, the nationalities being :—

British.....	16	Russian ...	2	Norwegian ..	4
American..	32	French ...	1	Unknown ...	5
German ...	9	Austrian ...	3		

Of course the greater number of these were seamen and men following the profession of the sea, and the question has been asked by many whether the foreign Consulates could not do more in the way of assisting the destitute seamen of their respective nationalities. But the amount of money placed at the disposal of the British Consulate, for instance, for the relief of shipwrecked mariners who swear allegiance to King EDWARD VII. is ridiculously small, and we presume that it is the same with the other Consulates. Distressed and destitute seamen—many, it is true, destitute through their own thoughtless actions—we shall always have with us, and due provision must be made for them.

The meeting held in Yokohama on Tuesday to consider the new scheme for dealing with the organised charity of the foreign community was highly successful in its results. Seldom has a public gathering of its kind been better attended and seldom have the Yokohama public had laid before them a more lucid explanation of the immediate problem before the meeting than that contained in the well-reasoned and clearly delivered speech of Mr. C. V. SAIK, the chairman. All aspects of the case were explained and then a well-considered scheme was unfolded for rejection or approval. Naturally the meeting approved. The new scheme under which the Yokohama Charity Organization will work in harmony with the Salvation Army is this :—

The Salvation Army will take new premises, away from the temptations which surrounded the former place in the Honmura Road—[the notorious "Blood Town" of Kipling's poem]—and will cater for the Naval and Mercantile men requiring meals or beds while ashore. In a separate division of the premises work will be provided for destitute men, who will receive board and lodging in return, until such time as means can be found to send them away. The dietary will be sufficient for health, but will be simple, unattractive and cheap. It would be open to each man to supplement this subsistence diet by means of good work and good conduct. If any applicant for charity should refuse to work, complaint will be made to the police by the officer in charge of the Home. Mr. Yuasa, the chief of police in the Ken, has promised to co-operate in the scheme by acting on such complaints, and by arresting and detaining for one week any man found wandering about the streets without visible means of subsistence.

This problem of dealing with the wastage and wreckage of humanity, the unemployable as the Chairman termed them, is engaging the attention of many thoughtful men and women in all quarters of the world, and perhaps the Salvation Army's idea of a Labour Yard is about the best solution that can be devised. In England it has been demonstrated over and over again that the professional tramp studiously avoids troubling the Unions and Workhouses where he is required to do a little work in return for a night's lodging and breakfast, patronising only those places where conditions are "dead easy." Perhaps when it becomes known that Yokohama also demands a slight expenditure of labour in return for bed and board, the tribes of the ne'er-do wells will take the hint and go elsewhere. That of course, remains to be seen. Meanwhile all genuine cases of distress will be relieved in Yokohama as readily and as speedily as they were in days of yore. Mr. BEART and his committee can depend, we are sure, on receiving the hearty support and financial backing of the whole community in the charitable and usually thankless work they have voluntarily undertaken

THE LIMITS OF ADOPTION.

THE Japanese claim that they have not blindly imitated Western civilization, but have merely adopted the best elements of it, retaining, meanwhile, whatever was really good in their own refined and in many respects unique civilization. There can not be any sincere denial of the claim in its broad aspect. But; in our opinion, the process of selection is still incomplete. There are still some matters in which Japan seems to be exercising her imitative faculties rather than her discriminatory. Such a matter is her treatment of the press. No day now passes without furnishing some proof, more or less flagrant, that the almost absolute liberty of pen which Occidental custom endorses is among the unequivocal abuses of the age. There has been a gradual elimination of all cool judgment in this business. High-sounding sentiments about the rights of free speech and free thought born into the world with every free man, have created an emotional atmosphere which effectually blurs the true outlines of right and wrong, and have betrayed legislators into granting to the press a degree of licence not conceded to any other section of society. Why should Japan adopt that particular phase of our civilization? Take, for example, the case of a periodical like the *Tokyo Puck*. In No. 26 of its Vol. 3 and in No. 6 of its last Monthly Supplement, that periodical publishes pictures which, with their letter-press, constitute the grossest possible violation of the sanctity of private life, and are, moreover, plainly calculated to impair morality. Many of our readers know exactly what our reference means, and will endorse our assertion that more scandalous matter has seldom, if ever, been published in a newspaper with impunity. It is true that in the same line of business there are even worse sinners to be found in the Occident. But precisely because that is the case we think that Japan's adoption of foreign customs might well stop short of extravagant tolerance. It is a universally accepted principle that the rights enjoyed by one member of Society must be kept within the limit of not encroaching upon the sphere of another member's rights. That principle is plainly ignored when a newspaper, under plea of the right of free speech, invades the privacy of the household and brings unhappiness into family circles and unjust contumely upon men who have deserved well of their country. Some will urge that the remedy lies with the individual, that the courts of law are open to him. Yes, but in seeking that remedy two obstacles stand in the way; one is the insufficiency of the law itself—a defect very palpable in the Japanese law of libel—; the other, that the tribunals of justice have been infected by this same wanton spirit of liberty, and there is thus conceded to barristers a degree of licence which converts an appeal to the law courts into an ordeal often more painful and injurious than the original offence. It is of course much easier to discourse about these evils than to remedy them, but that they are very flagrant evils and that society is sharply suffering from them, no thoughtful person will deny. In the field of politics it might be difficult to impose limits. Yet the indisputable fact is that illustrated newspapers contribute a larger

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share to fostering racial prejudices and fomenting international animosities than any other discernible factor. Thus the very periodical which directly elicits these remarks, the *Tokyo Puck*, published, with reference to the San Francisco affair, pictures such as could not fail to anger any American citizen under whose eyes they came, and we shall not be speaking unjustly or extravagantly when we say that the admirable moderation and self-restraint shown by the Japanese press during the recent labour-question complications, were notably marred by the excesses of the *Tokyo Puck*. One positive vice goes further to destroy a reputation than a dozen negative virtues go to build it up, and the editors of the *Tokyo Puck* may be assured that they have succeeded in standing between their country and the whole-hearted tribute which the world would otherwise have accorded to her demeanour in the late troubles with America. And now the immodest and scandalous illustrations appearing in that periodical are raising in the minds of foreigners the question whether any Occidental lady can hope to find a secure and happy home in a Japanese household, unless her husband be too obscure to offer a target inviting the shafts of these scurrilous libellers. No one can pretend to think that things are properly ordered where such abuses flourish unchecked. Japan claims for herself an eclectic role, and in this matter she might most advantageously stop short of endowing speech and pen with freedom which has proved itself so mischievous in its exercise.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

In writing these Summaries it has always been our earnest endeavour to supply a faithful record of as many phases of Japanese thought as find expression in books, magazines and newspapers. The attitude of the Japanese mind to religion varies much according to education, tastes, prejudices and interests. But it is certainly true to say that as a whole the educated world in Japan is opposed to all forms of alleged supernaturalism, whether Buddhist or Christian. It follows that the leaders of thought in this country see grave objections to the acceptance of the creed preached by the missionaries of our home churches, and in their writings boldly assert that belief in the doctrines of orthodox Christianity could not only do no good here, but would work much harm. In a little book published in England (Constable) called "The Japanese Spirit" Professor Okakura says:—"We do not see any convincing reason why morals should be based upon the teaching of a special denomination, in face of the fact that we can be upright and brave without the help of a creed with a God or deities at its other end." Dr. L. Gulick in his work on "The Evolution of the Japanese" quotes Prince Itō's remarks on the same subject. "I regard religion itself as quite unnecessary for a nation's life," says the Prince;" "Science is far above superstition; and what is religion, Buddhism or Christianity, but superstition, and therefore a possible source of weakness to a nation? I do not regret the tendency to free thought and atheism, which is almost universal in Japan, because I do not regard it as a source of danger to the community." The occasion which calls for the above remarks is the publication by Dr. Katō Hiroyuki of a very strongly worded and pronounced anti-Christian essay entitled *Waga Kokutai to Kirisutokyō*, a copy of which has been kindly forwarded to us by the learned author. The material now given to the public in the shape of a pamphlet formed part of a paper prepared for the Gakushikaiin last June. The essay covers 99 pages of matter, most of which is printed in large type. There is little doubt that the work will have a large circulation and that it will become the subject of much controversy. As far as our space allows we give an epitome of its contents. The treatise is divided into five chapters. The headings are as follows:—Chap. I. Faith and Knowledge—Religion and Science. Chap. II. Race Religions and World Religions. Chap. III. Buddhism and the Japanese State. Chap. IV. Christianity and the Japanese State. Chap. V. Scientific Proofs. In Chap. I. Dr. Katō tells us that he is opposed to religion, both Christian and Buddhist, on the ground that it encourages superstition, which is the greatest of all obstacles to the progress of knowledge. The immaculate conception of Christ, his alleged resurrection and the miracles attributed to him are of course all the inventions of superstitious minds, says Dr. Katō. The many stories relating to the birth and after-life of Shaka Muni, which attribute to him supernatural powers, are equally false and silly. The circulation of, and subsequent belief in, these Christian and Buddhist stories in an unscientific age was unavoidable, but in these enlightened days it is the duty of all earnest-minded, educated men to unequivocally oppose the propagation of falsehood under the guise of truth. It is a public calamity that not only ignorant peasants and artizans should in Europe and America believe in the stories circulated by Christian teachers but that even educated men should in a good many cases have neglected to test their trustworthiness. The plea that what is taught transcends human knowledge Dr. Katō says, can deceive no thinking man; for it is plain that what transcends human knowledge can not be known to Christian teachers, who have no special sources of knowledge not accessible to laymen. Dr. Katō is of opinion that Christian and Buddhist teaching has in past ages done more harm than good, since this teaching has proved a constant hindrance to the spread of scientific knowledge. In Chap. II. Dr. Katō argues that the cosmopolitan character of Christianity and Buddhism render them dangerous to the State. In each country the State must be supreme. To allow the existence of authority that on occasions may override that of the State, as actually took place in Europe when the Papal power was at its height, is to expose a State to serious peril.* To Dr. Katō it appears that a national religion like Judaism or Brahmanism is far less dangerous to a State than a religion that claims allegiance on account of its possessing authority which is assumed to be superior to that of all civil Governments. In modern times Christian authority over States is denied in practice. It is quite plain that the interests of each State are different, and that no State can afford to forego any of its interests in obedience to the doctrines of what are known as cosmopolitan religions. In Chap. III. Dr. Katō, while admitting that Buddhism has conferred not a few benefits on Japan, contends that it always encouraged the superstition among the lower orders it found in the country when first it was preached here, and has spread a number of new silly beliefs respecting spirits, demons, and what not. Fortunately the propagation of Confucianism saved the middle and upper classes from the bad influence of Buddhist teaching during the Tokugawa era, and, moreover, Buddhism by a series of compromises and adaptations to surroundings gratified national sentiment and kept up the worship of Shintō gods under Buddhist names, thus avoiding a conflict with the State; yet there were times when it gave the State trouble and the plentiful crop of superstitions which in successive ages it sowed cannot easily be rooted up in these enlightened days. Buddhism, like Christianity, being a cosmopolitan religion, takes no cognizance of any particular State. All States and all countries are on an equality according to its teaching. In Chap. IV. Dr. Katō argues that the Christian assumption of superiority to other creeds and the refusal of Christians to modify their teaching out of deference to national belief and sentiment constitute a real danger to States. According to Christianity there is only one true God. All men have sinned against him and can only be saved by believing that Christ has atoned for their sins. There is no salvation for anybody who rejects the unproved allegations of Christian ministers. Nobody is allowed to pick and choose. The whole creed of Christendom must be accepted by those who wish to be called Christians. No compromise of any kind is permitted. Therefore it follows that Christianity can never be assimilated by the Japanese State. To attempt to assimilate it would be to destroy it. (*Kirisutokyō no honshi* (本旨) *ga kayō de aru kara, kono honshi* (main purpose or essential meaning) *ni kisu wo tsukeru koto wo dekinu hazu no mono de aru. Moshi kono honshi ni itten demo kisu wo tsukereba, Kirisutokyō wa sude ni mattaku horobiru no de aru. Shite mireba, Kirisutokyō ga Nihon no kokutai ni dōkwa suru nado to iu koto wa tōtei dekinu koto de aru.*) One of Dr. Katō's objections to Christianity is the fact that it places God on a higher throne than the Emperor and his ancestors. "We Japanese," says he, "know of no being who is higher than the Emperor."* In Chap. V. Dr. Katō maintains that the conception of the personal God to whom Christians give the name of the "True God" is illogical and unscientific and that for educated Japanese to get to believe in such a God would be a step backwards. There is nothing in the teaching of Christian theologians concerning God that is supported by the kind of evidence which satisfies thoroughly enlightened scholars to-day. The spread of Christianity in Japan is the spread of superstition, and what educated men is there who can look on with complacency while this goes on?†

* * *

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* (Congregational) refers to a speech bearing on Christianity in Japan made by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō at a large meeting of Directors of Provincial Middle Schools held in Tōkyō a few months ago. Dr. Inoue is reported to have made the following remark on that occasion: "Formerly Christianity in this country was not in agreement with the State, but such is no longer the case." This admission caused great surprise at the time it was made and has since been the subject of much comment. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* asks what difference there is between the new and the old form of Christianity, and comes to the conclusion that the Christianity to which in former years Dr. Inoue so strongly objected was the Occidental Christianity which had been propagated here unchanged, whereas the Christianity of which the learned Doctor approves to-day is Japonicized Christianity. Into the doctrinal changes which have taken place the organ we are quoting does not go, but simply lays stress on the significance of Dr. Inoue's change of attitude towards Christianity in Government schools. It seems now to be generally held, says the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, that Christianity in schools can do no harm whatever to the Japanese State. This opens the way for Christian work in Government schools.

We stated in a former Summary that the Missionaries of the German General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society, the Rev. H. Haas, the Rev. M. Ostwald and the Rev. E. Schiller,

* This consideration had much to do with the rise and subsequent success of Protestantism in Europe.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* In an invitation to attend a celebration of the 20th Anniversary of a Charity Association sent to Dr. Katō the words *Tempu no go meijo to Ryō Heika no go jintoku ni yotte.* (By the Heavenly Father's help and the virtues of their Imperial Majesties) occurred. Dr. Katō takes offence at these words, and writes thus:—*Tempu naru mono wo dai ichi-i* (位) *ni shite Ryō Heika wa dai ni-i ni oita, kore wa mattomo waga kokutai wo kegashita dai fukei no koto de aru to omou.*—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† Some persons assert that Dr. Katō knows nothing of Christianity. That, however, is incorrect. We ourselves have often conversed with him on the subject and we have found that every important Christian doctrine is quite familiar to him. Dr. Katō, is too scholarly to write on any subject he has not studied.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

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have agreed to unite with the Kumiai Kyōkai in training theological students and other branches of Christian work. This movement has evidently been misunderstood by certain people. An article on the subject penned by Mr. Makino Toraji, published in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* on July 11th, stated that the German Missionaries had given up mission work in Tōkyō, and insinuated that their Christians had been handed over to the Congregationalists. This and other remarks made by Mr. Makino formed the subject of two letters addressed to the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* and published on August 1st, one written by Mr. Schiller, from Nikkō, and the other by Mr. T. Aoki. According to these communications there has been no retiring from mission work on the part of the foreign and Japanese members of the Japanese Church founded by the German Evangelical Society in Tōkyō. The object of the union which has been effected with the Kumiai churches is an increase of strength and efficiency. The benefits obtained are mutual. Mr. Schiller tells us that the Church founded by German missionaries belonging to his Society has never been a German Church. It is wholly Japanese, though it has received pecuniary assistance from foreign sympathizers from time to time.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* announces that the Kumiai Kyōkai will hold its 23rd General Synod at Ōsaka in October. The meetings will begin on the 19th and last till the 22nd. Among questions which are likely to come up for discussion and settlement, according to the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, are:—(1) The further strengthening of the independent basis of certain churches, and (2) the opening up of new work in Korea. In reference to the first of these subjects, it will be remembered that some little time ago 30 churches which had previously been partly or wholly supported by the American Board of Foreign Missions were placed under the sole management of the Kumiai Kyōkai. Five of these churches have already undertaken to support themselves; 18 others hope to be in a condition to dispense with outside help next year. The other 7 will have to be assisted by the Central Congregational Body. Next year the grant-in-aid made by the American Board will all have been spent and the Kumiai Kyōkai will then be thrown altogether on its own resources. Regarding Korea, the policy to be adopted by the Church is still unsettled, says the organ we are quoting. It might be best to send somebody over to the Peninsula to report on the openings for mission work there. At any rate it is hoped that some definite action will be taken at the meeting of the Synod this year. Other matters that need attention are stated to be the re-arrangment of districts and pastorates in some parts of the country; the abolition of some stations and the establishment of others.

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The *Shūkyōkai* (The Religious World) publishes the views of Mr. Shimada Bankon, the well-known aged Buddhist priest, on "The Future of Buddhism," the gist if which is as follows:—It is hard to find anybody nowadays who believes in Buddhism sufficiently to make it a power in the country. In all parts of Japan our adherents are leaving us to join the Christians. Among the upper classes there seems to be scarcely anybody who believes in Buddhism to day—*Jōryū shakai de wa Bukkyō wo shinjiteru to iu mono wa zenzen nai yō ja.* This is not at all surprising, for how many priests are there in the whole country who really believe in the religion? It is a case of "like priests like people." Some of the priests are agitating for Government protection. What good could protection do them even if they had it? No Government can put life into a dying creed. In times past I did my very best to arouse men from their slumbers, but in recent years I have come to think that the case is hopeless. With such priests as we see to day, there is no future for Buddhism. Is it not a fact that some of them in order to save themselves from utter extinction are proposing to unite with the Christians?

* * *

In a very long article on "Universities" written by Mr. Fukumoto Sei and published in the August *Taiyō*, which contains much interesting information on higher education in the West and in Japan, the necessity of establishing a religious University is urged in the following terms:—The minds of people are principally controlled by two influences, the influence of religion and the influence of learning or science. Learning develops man's intellect and quickens his wits. Religion governs his spirit and imparts a certain sanctity to his life. It has been said that "religion is the learning of the many" and that "learning is the religion of a select few." However this may be, certain it is that religion cannot get on without learning. Religion without free thought, without learning, without philosophy, without the stimulus of science, sinks to the level of superstition. German history shows that learning and religion have ever gone hand in hand in Germany. The reformation movement which did so much for Germany was greatly aided by the revival of letters. The drawing up of the Ausburg Confession of Faith (A.D. 1530) and the founding of the Göttingen University (1734) were powerful factors in moulding the after-history of the German people. With slight variations the relation of learning to religion in France has been the same, and at the English Universities the connection of the two has always been very close. What is the present state of things in the world of religion and thought in this country? Surely no discerning man can be satisfied with things as they are. The number of Japanese who have been materially affected by the new learning and by any of the numerous forms of Christianity propagated in this country is comparatively very small. The mass of the people think just as they did in Tokugawa times. Their religious ideas may all be traced to Shintoism, Buddhism, Confucianism, or the Bushidō. Japanese civilisation had much the same origin as that of Europe. European civilisation may be traced to two sources, Hellenism and Christianity. From the Greeks Europe received its love of art, its freedom of thought and desire for knowledge. From Christianity it received the spirit of self-denial and charity in its widest sense. From Shinto teaching we learnt how to appreciate the beauties of nature and art and how to love our country and be ready to die for it. From Buddhism we learnt self denial and self-sacrifice and that all men are brethren. Mr. Fukumoto goes on to speak in praise of Shintō, which he considers has the merit of teaching both the polytheism of the Greeks and the Monotheism of Christianity at the same time. Mr. Fukumoto holds that in Shintō teaching there is a recognition of one God, who ranks higher than the "gods many and lords many" whom the devout Shintoist habitually worships. Mr. Fukumoto is of opinion that Shintoism and Buddhism only need an institution where their priests can receive the highest education in order to recover the ground they have lost. What would Christianity be to-day, asks Mr. Fukumoto, had she not called to her aid secular learning of various sorts? Learning in Japan has long been divorced from religion. The higher education as it is carried on here to-day leaves the moral faculties undeveloped. One of the greatest needs of the age is a University where religion as well as other subjects shall be taught by first-class scholars.

* * *

In the pages of the *Nichiyō Sōshi* (Protestant Episcopalian) a discussion has been going on respecting the establishment of a Japanese Bishopric. In No. 206 of the Magazine, basing his argument chiefly on statistics, Mr. Saeki contended that it is as yet too early to expect such a step as the consecration of a Japanese Bishop to be taken. In No. 208 Mr. Iwasa replied to Mr. Saeki, endeavouring to show that his interpretation of statistics was wrong. In the September number of the magazine we find a carefully written article on the whole subject from the pen of Mr. Iida Eijiro, which gives a short history of the founding and the development of the Protestant Episcopal Church in as far as that history has a bearing on the question under discussion. From Mr. Iida's epitome of the course of events we extract the following remarks:—The Episcopal Mission in Tōkyō was founded by two S.P.G. Missionaries, the late Archdeacon Shaw and the Rev. J. Wright in 1873. Prior to that date there was not a single Episcopalian convert in existence.* Shortly after this Bishop Williams, with several American clergymen, arrived and opened up work in Tsukiji. This step subsequently led to the division of Tōkyō into two dioceses and the creation of two bishoprics, that of Northern and Southern Tōkyō. After this missions were founded at Ōsaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate and Kyōto. In the early years of the history of the Episcopal Mission, the Churches knew little of each other and there was no united work carried on. The Episcopal Churches became one body in 1887, when the present Church Constitution and rules were drawn up. From that time till now annual Provincial Synods have been held and various measures have been adopted with a view to keeping the widely scattered Churches in touch with each other. It is perhaps unavoidable, but one cannot help regretting that there should be so many small bodies connected with our church which are not in a position to support themselves. The following figures convey some idea of the present position of our church. In the 6 Districts in which we have stations there are 102 churches; 146 preaching places (*Kōgi-shō*); 10 Assembly Halls (*Kwaikwan* 會館); 6 Meeting Places (*Shukaisho*) and 3 Out-Stations (*Shutchōsho*)† The Churches that have over 200 members are 8 in number, those with over 100, 21; those with over 50 members, 41. The remaining 32 churches are "the weakest of the weak." As a result of 34 years' work there are only 8 churches with a membership exceeding 200. Six of these churches are situated in the provinces, and are under the control of foreign Bishops. The converts belonging to these Churches are mostly people connected with Mission Schools, hospitals and the like. There are few business men among them. As a consequence of this, the capacity for self-support is poorly developed. In ceremony and worship our Church can furnish models for the imitation of other Churches; but in ability to maintain ourselves and become independent we stand low (*Jikyū, dokuritsu ni yō suru jitsuryoku no gotoki wa, tōtei hyōjun to natu atawazu*) But while we say this, it is only right to mention that of the 8 Churches referred to above there are 2 which have reached the stage of being half self-supporting. There is no immediate prospect of their becoming wholly independent. Comparing our Church to-day with what it was 7 years ago in respect of numbers, amount of money subscribed and the actual condition of individual churches and their capacity for self-support, it is true to say that they have not improved (*Otoru tomo, masaru koto arazaran.*) But judging from the action taken at the Seventh General Synod held in Kyōto it would seem that there are people among us who think that it is possible to force the situation by passing bold resolutions requiring churches to raise fixed sums of money within given periods. The gentlemen who passed those resolutions seemed to have depended on the telescope alone and to have failed to bring the microscope to bear on the actual condition of the weak Churches connected with us. How many members are there in these churches who are in a position to put up large sums of money? As a rule in this country it is only the heads of houses who have it in their power to give away money. Neither women, minors, nor dependents are able to do so. To lay down a law that any Church shall be required to raise a certain sum within a given time is a mistake and is certainly quite contrary to the teaching of St. Paul, who said "Let every man do according as he is disposed in his heart, not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver." The amount of thanksgiving donations to the church cannot be profitably fixed by those in authority (*Keishin hōon no ishi yori zennan zenjo* (good men and women) *ga sui-i ni nasubeki kansha-kin no kaku wo kakutei*

* This is not strictly correct as Mr. Ensor had one or two converts in Nagasaki prior to this. Mr. Iida does not mention the part played by the C. M. S. Missionaries in the founding of the Episcopal Church in Japan.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† We are unable to determine what is the precise signification of these terms. There are said to be in addition to these 2 *Reihaisho*, worshipping places, and 3 *Sekkyōjo*.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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shi, meirei no mato ni yōi ni kōkwa wo osamubeshi to shii shitaru wa, kansha-kin no kompon seishin wo ayamaritari. Shiuryo naki ketsugi to iwasarubekarazu). [It must be pronounced to be a very ill-considered resolution.] Mr. Iida is strongly of opinion that the slow rate at which the capital of the mission accumulates is very largely to be attributed to the action taken by the Seventh General Synod. The attempt to force the pace, he says, has tended to retard progress. The desire for a Japanese Bishop is pretty general among Episcopalian converts, but it is admitted that only self-supporting Churches should be placed under his jurisdiction. As regards his salary, Mr. Iida says, in view of the fact that when the American Episcopal Mission was founded Bishop Williams was content to do the work of a Bishop on the salary of a Presbyter, a Japanese Bishop would only need a little higher salary than is paid to ordained Japanese to-day. As things are now situated, to place all Japanese Churches under one Japanese Bishop would seem to be a mistake; as it would do violence to the principle that independence and self-support are necessary qualifications for churches that desire to be placed under the exclusive control of native Bishops. That Churches which are half dependent on money subscribed in America and England should be removed from the jurisdiction of foreign Bishops seems unreasonable. The first Bishop appointed will certainly be placed in control of self-supporting churches only. (*Jikyū dokuritsu kyōkai igwai hōjin kantoku no tachiba wa aru naki nari*).

* * *

The September number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) opens with a discussion of the progress in ethical study made in modern times and the growing tendency in all enlightened countries to find a surer basis for morality than either theology or philosophy furnishes. The basis which satisfies a good many educated people is modern science. Russian scholars and theologians, the *Seikyō Shimpō* says, take considerable interest in the new ethical theories which have been discussed in Europe and America and their views have undergone modification in various particulars. They do not hold that Christian ethics can never undergo new development. They recognize the fact that each age has witnessed changes in the prominence given to certain moral principles. They believe that ethical science is, like other branches of knowledge, progressive.

In the same number of the *Seikyō Shimpō* Mr. Yamada Toyohiko writes on a revised Japanese version of the Bible and the use of scripture proper names by the various Christian churches. Here is the substance of Mr. Yamada's article:—Some people imagine that Christi nity is entirely dependent on the Bible, forgetting that Christianity existed before the Bible was compiled. In Japan we are too apt to think that the existence of a sect depends entirely on the existence of some sacred writings from which it draws its inspiration and which alone gives it authority to teach. In saying this it is not my purpose to minimize the part which the Bible has played in the history of Christianity, but only to show that Christianity in any country is not wholly dependent on the version of the scriptures in use. Here in Japan it is fortunate that it is so, for nobody who knows much about the subject pretends that we possess a first-class translation of the Old and New Testaments. The version that is best known is that made by Protestant Delegates many years ago. Its many imperfections have been repeatedly referred to by Protestant writers, and we are informed that a Revising Committee has already been appointed to prepare a new version. Some years ago the Roman Catholics, working in conjunction with a Protestant, Mr. Takashi Gorō, published a new translation of the Vulgate version of the Four Gospels. In all three branches of Japanese Christendom there seems to be a desire for a new translation of the Bible. In preparing a translation of the scriptures two main objects must be kept in view: one being the correct rendering of the original; the other the choice of language that is dignified, solemn and impressive. Neither of these objects was realized by the translators of the Protestant version of the Bible now in use. There were no doubt reasons at the beginning of the Meiji era for rendering the scriptures into language which could be comprehended by almost everybody. But now it is felt that grace, dignity and impressiveness have been sacrificed to intelligibility. The easily understood sentences into which the text has been rendered often fail to convey any impression of the grandeur and the depth of the original. Thoughtful readers of the translation now in use not infrequently fail to see the superiority of the Bible to other books owing to the poorness of the language employed.* When we come to ask whether it is possible, with the language in its present state, to get the Bible translated in a way that will leave nothing to be desired, we must confess that we see many difficulties in the way. But if all the missions would combine, each selecting its best scholars, they certainly would be able to produce a version that would be infinitely superior to the translations now in use, and which would possess an authority not granted to any existing translation, and whose literary beauties would secure for it a number of readers who can not be induced to look into the present translations. The difficulties in the way of adopting united action in the manner we have indicated may for the present be insuperable, but there is one prelude to this which can be effected, that is, the attaining of uniformity among the sects in the method of transliterating scripture names. There is at present a bewildering variety in the method of spelling names. The name of Jesus is rendered in *Kana* in 5 different ways. We have イエス, イエス, ゼス, ジエスアス and ヤソ. Surely it it would be possible for Christian sects to agree on a system of transliteration to be followed in the case of all Bible names.

* Our opinion is that foreign missionaries are not competent judges on this question. When they read the Japanese version of the Scriptures they are always thinking of the version to which they are accustomed and they imagine that the Japanese language used must be equally impressive with the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, German or French versions of the Scriptures, which is certainly not the case. It is quite plain that Japanese scholars only are qualified to pronounce an opinion on this subject.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

ARRIVAL OF MR. TAFT IN JAPAN.

The Great Northern Steamship Company's steamer *Minnesota* with the American Secretary of State for War and Mrs. Taft and Mr. T. J. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Tokyo, and Mrs. O'Brien, which left Seattle on Sept. 13th, arrived at Yokohama at 6 a.m. on Sept. 27th. The party of Mr. Taft consisted of Mr. Carpenter, his confidential secretary, Major General Edward, etc. When the great liner reached No. 11 anchorage, a fine display of day fire-works was made from the grounds of the Customs by arrangement of the Yokohama Municipality. Meanwhile many Americans and Japanese went on board the ship to welcome Mr. Taft and the Ambassador. Among prominent Japanese present were Count Terajima, representing the Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Watanabe, one of the Masters of the Board of Ceremonies, representing the Minister for the Imperial Household; Major Yoshida, representing the Minister for the Army; Governor Sufu; Mr. Nagasaki, member of the Imperial Palace Council; Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, and his staff, etc. At 9.30 a.m., the Secretary and the Ambassador left the *Minnesota* by the steam launch *Asahi* (Harbour Office) and landed a little later. The launch went to the English *hatoba* where they were received by a crowd of Japanese and foreigners with enthusiastic *bansai*. The Taft party at once proceeded along the Bund to the Grand Hotel in carriages sent from the Imperial Detached Palace in Yokohama, being escorted by a number of high Japanese officials.

The day was marked with fair weather and there was a pleasant breeze. The entrance of the hatoba, Honcho, and the front of the railway station were all decorated with parti-coloured cloth and with the Rising-Sun and American flags combined, and various other bunting. All the streets along which the party passed were lined with enormous crowds who welcomed them with *bansai*. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and party proceeded to the Consulate-General and subsequently left for Tokyo by the 11 a.m. train. Mr. Taft and party took tiffin at the Grand Hotel, where Governor Sufu, Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor; Mr. K. Otani, President of Commerce, etc. were present. At 3.30 p.m., Mr. and Mrs Taft and their son left the hotel in a carriage from the Imperial Detached Palace, in company with Major Yoshida. They departed from Yokohama by the 4.05 p.m. train, one saloon carriage of which was reserved to them by the Imperial Railway Department. The train arrived at Shimbashi at 4.45 p.m. when departmental ministers and other high Japanese officials and officers as well as foreign diplomatic officials were present on the platform to welcome the Secretary of State for War.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft were present on Tuesday afternoon at a reception given on their behalf at the American Consulate-General. The buildings were decorated and there was a large attendance not only of Americans but of residents of other nationalities. A Japanese band played selections from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Mr. N. F. Smith addressed Mr. Taft. He said they deeply regretted that his stay was so short but expressed the pleasure which the Americans and other residents felt in meeting him and Mrs. Taft, and he concluded by presenting to the guests of the afternoon Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, and the members of the municipality of Yokohama, who desired to vie with American citizens in paying a full tribute of respect and esteem to an honoured visitor whom all Americans both at home and abroad had reason to look upon with pride—(applause).

Mr. Mitsuhashi said;

Your Excellency the Secretary of War and Mrs. Taft:—On behalf of the members of the City Council and myself, I beg to assure you that it has been a great honour and pleasure to the citizens of Yokohama to have welcomed you to this City and we were very anxious that we might be able to show in a more substantial manner our esteem and respect for you as a high official and truly representative citizen of the great nation which has invariably been most friendly to Japan. Further the efforts of your country have been constantly directed towards the preservation and advancement of the general peace and civilization of the world, a policy which, we may be permitted to say, we all highly respect and appreciate. Unfortunately on this occasion your stay in this country is so short and your time so much occupied in receiving the attention of our Sovereign and nation, that it has been found impossible to our deep regret, to request your presence longer amongst us. We venture to hope, however, that your interest in this City and its commercial and industrial relations with your country may be further increased by the present visit. And we now, on behalf of the citizens of Yokohama, beg to request your acceptance of a humble present, a tea service, as a small token of the City's welcome to you and as an expression of our sincere wishes for a very pleasant journey and for the good health and prosperity of your Excellency and your family in the future (applause).

Mr. Taft, in reply, said he had the honour when last in Japan of being received by Her Majesty the Empress, who to show her goodwill to the American people presented to him a piece of beautiful Japanese tapestry, which in elegance rivalled the famed Gobelin tapestry of France. Mrs. Taft was not here at that time but he took the tapestry home and suggested that it should be placed on view in the National Museum so that the public generally should enjoy its beauties. Mrs. Taft, however, insisted that the gift made was to her and declined to part with it, declaring that the public could see it very well in her parlour. He mentioned this to show that as Mrs. Taft regarded these gifts as her own she should be making the speech in acknowledgment. He went on to speak of the pleasure it gave them to visit Yokohama and he congratulated the Mayor on having made a better English speech than he could make himself. Yokohama, he said, was not a foreign city; it was to them a stepping stone between the United States and Japan. He was glad to know that the city was progressing with giant steps to the position of one of the grea

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cities of the world and he gladly paid a tribute to its attractions. After expressing the gratitude of Mrs. Taft and his own for the present of the Municipality, he went on to thank Mr. Smith for his remarks on behalf of the American Asiatic Association. There was something, he said, in the life that one encounters in coming to Yokohama, to the great cities of China and to the Philippines, where cosmopolition communities are congregated, which enlarged the scope of mind of the man who had previously merely lived at home. He was enabl d to have farther and wider views of the function that a nation performed in the progress of the world. To come to such a place as this, where the best of a rising nation was meeting with the finest of the Western nations gave a point of view impossible to acquire at home. It showed, too that trade was not a matter of hostility but a meeting of peoples desirous to exchange goods with one another, where the views and interests of both should be promoted. He concluded by again giving utterance to the feelings of gratitude that they entertained with regard to their hospitable treatment.

The tea set presented to the distinguished visitors was enclosed in a large case and consists of about a dozen pieces of silver and a fine silver-mounted salver. It bore the inscription:

"Presented to
"Their Excellencies Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taft,
"By the
"City of Yokohama.
"1st October, 1907.

H. E. Mr. William H. Taft, American Secretary for War, and Mrs. Taft were received in audience at 11.50 a.m. on Oct. 2nd by the Emperor, in company with Major-General Edwards, and Mr. Carpenter, confidential secretary. Subsequently they had audience of the Empress.

At noon, the American notables were entertained in the Homei Hall where Prince and Princess Fushimi, the younger; the Ministers for the Imperial Household, for Foreign Affairs; the Ladies Takakura, Kitajima, and Kagawa, Ladies in Waiting: and thirteen other distinguished persons were present.

At 6.15 p.m. the same day, Mr. and Mrs. Taft and party left Shimbashi for Kyoto on their way to Kobe.

A special carriage was provided on the train for them. The train passed the Hiranuma station at 6.45 p.m. when officials from the Kencho, the City Office, and a number of business men were present to see them off.

At 7.21 a.m. on Oct. 3rd, Mr. Taft and party arrived in Kyoto, and at once proceeded to the Kyoto Hotel. All the streets through which they passed were decorated with parti-coloured cloth, and Japanese and American flags. Beautiful day fire-works were also discharged. General Viscount Kuroki, now in Kyoto on his way from the West, where he has been inspecting various divisions, gave a luncheon to the American visitors at the Kyoto hotel. The same afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Taft visited the old Imperial Palace at Nijo.

By the evening train the party left Kyoto for Kobe, and at once proceeded to the *Minnesota* on the way to the Philippines.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

The following is the substance of the Anglo-Russian Convention, signed at St. Petersburg on August 31st, 1907, which has been placed at our disposal by the Foreign Office:—

CONCERNING PERSIA.

(1) The two Governments mutually engage to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, and testify their desire for the establishment of equal advantages for the trade and industry of other nations.

(2) Great Britain engages not to seek or support political or commercial concessions beyond the line starting from Kasrishirin (on the frontier west of Kermanshah) passing through Ispahen, Yezd, Kakhk and ending at a point on the Persian frontier where the Russian and Afghan frontiers intersect.

(3) Russia engages not to seek or support similar concessions beyond the line going from the Afghan frontier through Gazik, Birjand, Kerman and ending at Bandar Abbas.

(4) Great Britain and Russia mutually engage not to oppose, without previous arrangement with one another, concessions to each other's subjects in the regions situated between the lines as mentioned in paragaphs 2 and 3.

CONCERNING AFGHANISTAN.

(1) The British Government engage to exercise their influence in Afghanistan only in the pacific sense. They will not themselves take, or encourage Afghanistan to take, measures threatening Russia.

(2) Russia recognizes Afghanistan as outside her sphere of influence and engages that all her political relations with Afghanistan shall be conducted through the British Government and that she will not send agents into Afghanistan.

(3) Having in view the Treaty signed at Kabul on March 21, 1905, Great Britain engages not to annex or occupy any portion of Afghanistan, nor to interfere with her internal administration, provided that the Ameer fulfils his engagements with the British Government under the above Treaty.

(4) The Russian and Afghan Authorities on the frontier may establish direct relations for the settlement of local questions of non-political character.

(5) The two Governments affirm their adherence to the principle of commercial equal opportunity.

CONCERNING TIBET.

(1) The two Governments agree to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and to abstain from all interference in her internal administration.

(2) The two Governments recognize the suzerain right of China over Tibet, and in conformity with that principle they engage not to enter into negotiations with Tibet except through the Chinese Government. This engagement shall not affect the British-Tibetan Convention of 1904, confirmed by the British-Chinese Convention of 1906.

(3) Neither Government shall send representatives to Lassa.

(4) The two Governments agree not to seek or obtain, whether for themselves or their subjects, any concessions for railways, roads, telegraphs, mines or others in Tibet.

(5) The two Governments agree that no revenue of Tibet in kind or cash shall be pledged or assigned to them or their subjects.

(6) Further stipulations provide for the intercourse of the British and Russian Buddhists with the Dalai Lama, entry of scientific missions into Tibet and the British evacuation of Chumbi valley.

YACHTING.

A fine E.-N.-Ely breeze of moderate strength sent all the boats round their respective courses in good time on Saturday and the weather generally was quite acceptable to both large and small craft.

Five big yachts made a picturesque start, all going off in a bunch just under the lee of the bathing barge, *Mary* first and *Kingfisher* 35 seconds later, *Naniwa*, *Maid Marion* and *Riever* at intervals of 6, 10, and 20 seconds after the leader. *Kingfisher* tacked immediately after crossing, the others, except *Naniwa*, doing the same later, and stood over to the Breakwater. At 1h. 54m. 20s. *Mary* having tacked, passed clear of the White Lighthouse, *Kingfisher* following 1m. 40s. later. Here *Maid Marion*, having carried away something, took in her jibtopsail. They reached the Lightship in one leg and *Mary* bore away round it at 2h. 7m., *Kingfisher* 1m. 51s., *Naniwa* 5m. 7s, and *Maid Marion* and *Riever* together 7m. astern. Spinnakers were carried to port from the Lightship and the approximate times at the Widow Buoy were; *Mary* 2.26.30, *Kingfisher* 2.28.45, *Naniwa* 2.33.00, *M. Marion* 2. 34.37, and *Riever* at 3. 36. 30. With spinnakers slightly pulled on they ran with a good breeze down to the Nagahama Buoy, where the times were: *Mary* 2.47.00, *Kingfisher* 2.49. 53, *Naniwa* 2. 54. 50. *Maid Marion* 2. 55. 10, and *Riever* 2. 58. 00. *Mary* and *Kingfisher* were at once laid on the port tack, but *Naniwa* and the *Maid* stood in across Mississippi Bay, the latter hanging on at a few yards distance on the lee of the yawl, but being quite unable to get past her. *Riever* followed the two leaders for a little but then went about and stood in after the two others. Whether she and they gained by this is a question depending on how the current was setting as they went along, but when *Mary*, after a short cast to port and another to starboard, and *Kingfisher*, which made only two long legs of it, looked up at the Widow Buoy on the starboard tack they found a strong lee-going set and later found a pronounced tide-wake at the buoy. *Kingfisher* had in fact to pinch in fetching it. The times of the leading boats at this mark were: *Mary* 3. 21. 00, *Kingfisher* 3. 25. 05. Just after passing the buoy *Kingfisher's* jibtopsail, which had been giving at the clew, burst, and had to be replaced, which of course occupied some time. The wind had now dropped a little and for a time *Mary* drew away, but when it freshened as they neared the Lightship the second yacht closed slightly on her. At the Lightship the times were: *Mary* 3 44.30, *Kingfisher* 3.47.50, *Maid Marion* 4.01.30, *Naniwa* 4.02.30, *Riever* 4.13.25. At the harbour entrance *Mary* had increased her lead on *Kingfisher* to 4m. 49s. passing in at 3.55.50, and added to it coming up the harbour. The handicap was for a moderate breeze and works out in the following times, the *Mary* Cup going, it will be seen, to *Naniwa*:—

	Start.	Finish.	Arb Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Mary	1.45.05	4 03.58	—	4.03.58
Kingfisher	1.45.40	4.09.06	—	4.09.06
Maid Marion	1.45.15	4.24.03	18	4.06.03
Riever	1.45.25	4.38.45	39	3.59.45
Naniwa	1.45.11	4.25 50	30	3.55.50

Two Mosquito Yacht Club boats, *Pele* and *Sunbeam*, raced over the No. 3 course, Tachibana-Lightship Quarantine-ship-Tachibana. *Sunbeam* finished first, winning irrespective of her allowance of 3m. for a moderate breeze. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Arb Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Pele	2.15.20	3.31.10	—	3.31.10
Sunbeam	2.15 22	3.29.22	3	3.26.22

There was a great show of Larks, no fewer than 14 starting, and there was only one casualty, No. 4 carrying away her rudder and having to be towed in. No. 15 won the first prize on handicap; No. 3 would have been second but fouled the Tachibana Buoy, so that No. 2 wins second prize; No. 9 is third and No. 1 fourth.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The following programme with regard to the tour of the Crown Prince to Western districts and Korea is published by the *Official Gazette*.

Oct. 10th.—His Highness will leave Shimbashi by the 10.25 a.m. train for Shidzuoka, where he will spend a night.

The 11th and 13th—At 7.10 a.m. on the 11th he will leave Shidzuoka for Maiko arriving there at 4.54 p.m. He will embark by the battleship *Katori* the following day.

The 13th to 16th—On the 13th he will leave Ujina for Korea. On the afternoon of Oct. 16th, he will arrive at Chemulpo. Will land at once and proceed to Seoul.

The 17th to 20th—The Prince will stay in Seoul for three days. On the morning of the 20th, he will leave the Korean Capital for Chemulpho, whence he will leave for home.

The 21st to 24th—He will arrive at Saseho on the 22nd. He will stay there till the 25th. On the afternoon of the 24th leave for Nagasaki.

The 25th—Nagasaki.
The 26th to 30th.—Kagoshima,
The 31st.—Yutsu in Kagoshima prefecture.
Nov. 1st to 4th.—Miyasaki.
The 5th to 7th.—Oita.
The 8th to 12th.—Kochi and other neighbouring places.
The 15th.—He will leave Nomina for Yokohama.
The 14th.—In the morning, he will arrive in Yokohama, and by the 9.30 a.m. train, will leave for Toyko.

It is said that the First Squadron will escort His Highness to Korea.

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YOKOHAMA CHARITY ORGANISATION.

A largely attended meeting of the foreign community was held in the rooms of the Foreign Board of Trade on Tuesday afternoon to receive the report and accounts of the Yokohama Charity Organization. There were present, Mr. C. V. Sale, in the Chair, Messrs. J. de Cuers de Cogolin, M. Russell, J. Williamson Jones, Rev. E. S. Booth, E. F. Crowe. A. L. Robinson, B. R. Berrick. Paul Messer, P. Sandberg, Jas. Martin, A. J. L. Dewette, M. Beart, C. Ellis, A. G. Morey Weale, H. D. C. Jones, Commissioner Estill, Major Orr, Ensign Wilson (Salvation Army), G. G. Brady, F. H. Bugbird, V. R. Bowden, Rev. W. T. Austen, Rev. H. B. Walton, E. C. Davis, A. E. Wileman, P. Blum, F. W. Horne, Jas. Walter, L. Mottet, C. Griffin, B. C. Howard, I. Bunting, J. Condon, Cato Aall, A. J. McClure, F. J. Abbott, H. Lefeber, and W. K. Tresize.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. C. V. SALE, addressing the meeting, said :—The annual report and statement of accounts have been in your possession for several days, and with your permission I propose to take the report as having been read. As regards the accounts, I may say that the subscriptions have been greater than in any previous year, amounting to *yen* 1,945, but even this generous remembrance proved insufficient to meet the numerous calls for assistance, and the year closed with a deficit of *yen* 1,156. The cost of administration has been very small, only *yen* 19, so that over 99 per cent. of the contributions have gone directly to the purpose for which they were given. For this effective result we are indebted to the Honorary Treasurer, who has been as careful in limiting expenditure as he has been zealous in securing subscriptions.

You will observe that the grants of relief are classified under three headings. The first accounts for *yen* 1,502, assistance and supplies to destitute seamen and others; the second is for *yen* 1,466, principally the cost of transport paid on behalf of men who could neither obtain local occupation nor work their passage abroad; the third is for *yen* 525 granted to people who, by their association and connection with this port, have a more legitimate claim upon our sympathy and friendly help than the other two classes.

This occasion affords a suitable opportunity for drawing your attention to the extent of the problem presented by the increasing number of destitute foreigners who drift to these shores, but before entering into a general discussion, which mainly concerns the future, I beg to move that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

Mr. H. D. C. JONES said—Mr. Chairman, I beg to second the proposal that the accounts be accepted and passed. As a new-comer to Yokohama, it is a great pleasure to see the local Charity Organization established on such a sound footing and doing such good work generally among all sections of the community, but your Chairman's indication that "bricks cannot be made without straw" cannot be passed over, and I venture to further second the appeal of the Committee for larger subscriptions or donations. These he understood were growing with the growth of the community and he was sure it would be satisfactory to the many liberal donors to know that their subscriptions were so well and carefully disbursed and far from going to swell a credit balance were earnestly required to make good the rather heavy deficit, 30 per cent. of the actual disbursements, he saw the Organization was working with. It stood to reason that this state of affairs could not be allowed to continue. New and heavier calls upon the association were bound to arise, increasing as the field of labour in which it worked opened out. He thought that they ought all to be prepared, as he was sure they were, to increase their financial support if desired.—(Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN:—In the circular issued yesterday by the Honorary Treasurer as a reminder of this meeting you were advised that we now have to deal with a problem requiring serious consideration—the problem of the unemployed, or, as is often the case in our special surroundings, the problem of the unemployable. The accounts which have just been passed record your pecuniary assistance, but on this occasion we need more; we need your counsel, we need the assurance of your sympathy, we need the promise of your active co-operation. Hitherto we have considered it our duty to provide in one way or another for every destitute person reaching the port. With the assistance of the Salvation Army we have supplied such people with board and lodging, have kept them out of mischief and finally secured their passage to countries where suitable means of livelihood are more easily obtainable. The existence of the Charity Organisation has left no excuse for house-to-house begging, with all its attendant risk and annoyance, and in these ways the entire community have benefitted to an extent not perhaps realised, except by the older residents.

There are several reasons, however, for reconsidering the methods employed. Among these may be mentioned the larger subscriptions required to cope with the increasing number of destitutes, and the decision of the Salvation Army to abolish the Naval and Mercantile Home upon which we have relied for co-operation. You will naturally ask for an explanation of these conditions, and that, I think, can best be given by a retrospective view.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the port was frequented by a large number of seafaring men from the steamers, sailing vessels and sealing schooners which discharged and engaged their crews locally The necessities of these men were provided for by the various boarding masters. These boarding masters considered it a part of their business to keep on the right side of the Consular authorities, and this they found was best achieved by taking care of the comparatively few men who could not, or would not, find work. With the decline of the sealing industry, and with changes in the shipping trade, the openings for employment became fewer, the boarding masters less prosperous, and therefore less able to provide for the unemployed, who then began to look to the public for relief. At this stage, in order to lessen begging, prevent imposture, and relieve genuine distress, the Yokohama Charity Organisation was formed. Shortly afterwards the Salvation Army decided, with the consent, and under the patronage, of the Consuls, to take over the principal remaining boarding master's establishment, a business in which there was still some profit. At the same time they provided a place where visiting seamen and petty officers could secure good meals and clean beds in decent surroundings at a moderate cost. Together with these activities, the Salvation Army undertook to provide food and accommodation at the lowest possible figure for anyone sent to them by members of the Charity Organisation. This arrangement relieved your Committee of much trouble and anxiety, and carried with it the additional advantage that, as boarding masters, the Salvation Army officers were frequently able to ship these men away after an interval of only a few days.

During the past twelve or eighteen months very few sailing vessels have visited our port, while the majority of steamers are regular liners and rarely need to supplement their crews. Thus the boarding-masters' business has practically ceased, the Salvation Army Institution has become a source of loss, and latterly has been occupied almost entirely by the recipients of charity, many of whom are wastrels and ne'er-do-wells without any desire for work and perfectly content to remain where board and lodging is given without the exaction of any equivalent service.

This position of affairs became so unsatisfactory that Mr. Estill, a Commissioner of the Salvation Army, who recently arrived to assume charge of the Army's operations in Japan, determined to change the situation with as little delay as possible, and issued a circular, copies of which appeared in the local Press, announcing that the Home would be closed on the 31st August. Your Committee immediately wrote calling attention to the inadequacy of the notice, and stating our opinion that it was not consistent with the co-operative agreement, or rather arrangement, which had been in force for so long a period. They also said that no work among the Japanese could be of equal importance to that of caring for men of our own race, and that the best method of preaching good works would be the assistance, and removal from the streets, of those foreigners who represent sometimes the lowest, and sometimes the most unfortunate, elements of Western populations.

Mr. Estill replied in a letter which, while acceding to the request for a longer notice, enters into the subject so fully and so very sensibly that I cannot do better than quote his remarks:—

"I have received your letter, and I thank you for the frank expression of your views on the proposal to close our Seamen's Institute at Yokohama.

"In addition to the question of expense, we are of opinion that there is not so much need for a large Seamen's Institute in the proper acceptation of the term as there was formerly. Our views on this point have been clearly expressed in my circular letter referred to in your letter to us. The men that we have to deal with are occasional shipwrecked crews, the annual visit of the Fleet and the Beachcombers. The latter class are unfortunately the largest in number and, in our opinion, if these men are to be assisted at all, it should be more in an Institution calculated to reform them, rather than in one conducted on the lines of a Seamen's Institute.

"You will probably have noticed in my letter announcing the closing of the Institute, it is mentioned that we are considering a plan for dealing with the question under the changed conditions.

"We are at present inclined to a scheme where the men could be classified, that is, to have two departments, one for 'Beachcombers,' the latter would have to be willing to do some kind of work while in the Home to help to defray the cost of his keep, &c.

"I am told that there will be many difficulties in the way of starting such an Institution, not the least of which would be finding reproductive employment for the 'Beachcombers' while in the Home; and it is said that probably there might be local opposition on the part of the foreign community to our dealing with these men in the manner indicated.

"If there is sufficient local sympathy in favour of an Institution as mentioned above, we shall be prepared to consider the same. May I ask if you will express an opinion on this point?

"As regards the date of actually closing we are allowing this to remain indefinite for the time being.

"We recognise there is a need for an Institution to help the men referred to, and we shall be pleased if we can be the means of supplying that need.

In accordance with this letter, the Home was maintained until the latter end of September, when the premises had to be vacated.

We are therefore face to face with the necessity of making new arrangements for the care of the destitute, whether unfortunate wayfarers on the path of life, shipwrecked crews, or confirmed beach-combers. There has been a great increase in this last class of immigrant. Men drift here from all parts of the world much more than formerly. Sometimes the treatment of the men employed on the few sailing vessels which continue to visit Japan is apparently intended as an inducement to desert. It is well known that some captains are only too anxious to fill such vacancies by engaging a cheaper, and frequently more docile, crew of Japanese sailors. In such cases the deserters remain here, forming one of those instances where it is necessary for us to give assistance although, we think, the captain or owner of the vessel should be compelled by his Consul to deposit a sufficient sum of money for the possible expenses of each man so left behind.

Assuming it to be your desire that we should continue to act on the principle of relieving all destitute cases, we feel that no man should be placed at a material advantage by making himself a pauper. In many instances we are dealing with professional tramps. The liberal diet and general comfort to be secured during their sojourn at various Eastern ports is the greatest encouragement which can be given to the multiplication of these unwelcome tourists. Any relief granted should be of such a nature and on such terms that, while assisting genuine cases of distress, it will discourage the hopeless class of men who have lost all sense of self-respect, will not work, and freely use charitable institutions as havens of rest and refreshment.

In this connection several interviews have taken place with Mr. Estill, whose aims are entirely in accord with our own. He proposes to take new premises, away from the temptations which surrounded the former place, and to cater for the Naval and Mercantile men requiring

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meals or beds while ashore. In a separate division of the premises work will be provided for destitute men, who will receive board and lodging in return, until such time as means can be found to send them away. The dietary will be sufficient for health, but will be simple, unattractive and cheap. It would be open to each man to supplement this subsistence diet by means of good work and good conduct. If any applicant for charity should refuse to work, complaint will be made to the police by the officer in charge of the Home. Mr. Yuasa, the chief of police in this Ken, has kindly promised to co-operate in this scheme by acting on such complaints, and by arresting and detaining for one week any man found wandering about the streets without visible means of subsistence.

If this plan, which makes sufficient provision for the genuine work seeker, is to be carried out successfully, it requires the abandonment of all indiscriminate charity by every member of this community. Every applicant for help should be referred to the Salvation Army Home, work and consequent relief will always be provided immediately, and no excuse will exist for casual almsgiving. It has been said that anyone giving to a street beggar without enquiry demoralises the beggar, by teaching him that money can be obtained without working for it, and demoralises himself by securing the pleasure of a philanthropic emotion without any personal trouble. However this may be, sufficient evidence exists to show that indiscriminate almsgiving is the main support of vagrancy, a fact so well recognised in some countries that penalties are imposed on those who give alms to beggars.

I hope this outline plan will meet with your approval. It has been submitted to Mr. Estill, who kindly comes from Tokyo to be present at this meeting, and will, I hope, favour us with his views. I may add that in return for his co-operation the Commissioner naturally expects to receive as much support from the local residents for the Army as in the past, and this I feel confident we can safely promise.

Besides the cases to which reference has been made, assistance is required by men who have seen better days, but by reason of misfortune, illness or fault are stranded and penniless. As a rule any attempt to secure local employment is hopeless, and it has been our policy to pay for the transport of such people by the first possible steamer. In some instances the amount paid away in this manner has been refunded, but as a rule the money spent must be regarded as lost. In view of the increased facilities for travel, and the fact that Yokohama is a terminus for such folk, it seems likely that our disbursements in this respect will tend to increase. I think, however, that as a community we are really paying less for this class of relief than in years gone by. Formerly it was the custom of those whose charitable instincts were aroused to circulate lists for each case as it arose. Often the amount collected for a single individual would run up to hundreds of yen, but latterly most of these applicants have been referred to the Charity Organisation.

I must apologize for these extended remarks; I am afraid you may have been wearied. There are, however, two excuses to be offered. Firstly, it is several years since a public meeting was held to consider the affairs of the Organization. Secondly, there is the increased necessity for granting relief, and the fact that it must be administered by voluntary effort entails the sympathetic assistance of every resident, a sympathy which we feel can only be fully secured by bringing the entire facts to your notice.

Mr. G. G. Brady said that while listening to the highly interesting and more than able remarks of the Chairman, he was sure that many around him must have murmured in the words of the Immortal Bard "for this relief much thanks." Mr. Sale had so aply pourtrayed the history of and the necessity for the Yokohama Charity Organization; he had so amply explained to them the workings of its inner mechanism that he was convinced that once that speech were perused, or had been perused, by the Yokohama public, any necessary pecuniary aid would be readily forthcoming.—(Hear, hear.) He would address one remark to the Chairman on one sentence in his speech in which he touched upon indiscriminate almsgiving. On that point, he, with others around him, must plead *peccavi*. He had on many occasions given alms to what he considered deserving cases. He would merely mention one instance, that of a man who visited him at his office within the past three months, and who, from his speech, he (the speaker) deduced was a fellow countryman. He directed the man to the Consul, he sent him to the Salvation Army, he referred him to the Parson, he directed him to the Seamen's Mission, and he suggested to him the Charity Organization. Each visit apparently proved fruitless and he was sure it would take a far harder hearted man than himself to send such a person away. If fault there were it lay with the Organization and its Committee to eradicate and to centralize Yokohama's public charity. There should be one house, one office, one home for the dispensing of charity, and the whole public of Yokohama should be made aware of the fact that any wayfarer calling at his or her office or house must be at once referred to that one central home where immediate relief in food would be given and the merits of the case gone into afterwards. Let them do this and he was convinced that they would remove the evil which the Chairman had touched upon, indiscriminate charity. They would doubtless receive all the necessary pecuniary aid they required and would earn and deserve the heartfelt thanks and gratitude of the whole of this kindhearted community. —("Hear, hear," and applause).

Commissioner Estill rose to say that so far as the Salvation Army was concerned they would be most happy to take their part in the scheme which had been so clearly explained to them that afternoon. It was known of course that the Salvation Army had recently give up the Seamen's Institute, which had necessitated the reconsidering of the whole question of relief from a different standpoint. If the scheme as explained to them that afternoon was carried out and the charity that was dispensed to those who needed it was centralized, he was sure that the difficulty so far as dealing with the wastrels, if he might so call them, would be greatly minimized at least. There was always a number of deserving men destitute, but there were also the undeserving and the section of that particular scheme which provided that there should be a labour-yard, an arrangement whereby doubtful cases and wastrels before receiving relief or in connection with being given relief, should be called upon to do some kind of labour as an equivalent for the relief they received. ("Hear, hear.") He need hardly say that the Salvation Army had had considerable experience in this particular class of work. He had seen it in operation in different parts of the world and his experience had led him to conclude that it would be the best system to adopt here to deal with the difficulty they had in this neighbourhood. If it was decided to carry out the scheme, then the Salvation Army would do its part so far as actually dealing with the work.—(Applause).

The Rev. E. S. Booth, voicing the opinion of all old residents, expressed hearty appreciation of the work done by the Salvation Army in bettering the conditions of the port, and in providing for the relief of destitute seamen and others. Since they had been cooperating with the Charity Organization they had been particularly successful. (Hear, hear). In order that they might come to some issue he would propose "that the incoming committee be authorized to make the necessary arrangements with the Salvation Army to look after those classes of seamen and others which may be in need of assistance in this port."

Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Jas. Walter said that before coming to the question of ways and means, he would point out that much of the indiscriminate charity just spoken of, came not from the men but from the women-folk. The beachcombers, knowing the hours in which the business man was absent from home, went to the Bluff and calling at the houses, forced the ladies through sheer fright to give them money. For that reason it would be difficult to stop the abuse. He suggested that some pressure should be brought to bear upon the different Consuls to see if these men could not be got away from the port if possible without touching the funds collected for the Charity Organization. These men were largely American and British seamen and therefore in regard to collecting money it should not be expected that large sums should be collected from all nationalities. The Germans and Swiss did not come upon the funds for aid. Every member of the Swiss community paid annually six *yen* to what was known as a Foundation Fund for the relief of destitute Swiss, who in that way did not come upon the Charity Organization. The same was largely, if not entirely, the case with the Germans. He did not know about other nationals. The seamen touched by the Charity Organization were mostly American and British, more American than British, and some Norwegians. The number of Norwegians was small and much could not be expected from them.

Mr. F. W. Horne stated that the American Consul also had at his disposal a fund for the relief of seamen of American nationality. This fund was contributed by American citizens, and he personally had collected 500 or 600 *yen* a few years ago, but he understood that this fund was about exhausted.

Mr. E. C. Davis was of opinion that the question largely came back to the case of Captains and shippers deliberately allowing their men to desert, with a view to replacing them with the cheaper and quieter Japanese seaman. He therefore moved:—"That the incoming Committee be requested to make enquiries as to the vessels upon which deserters were last engaged. If it be found that several men come from the same vessel representations to be addressed to the owner or agents or in case of need, to the proper Consular Authorities."

Mr. P. Sandberg seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. A. E. Wileman stated that while British Consuls were always willing to render every assistance to deserving cases, their powers were really very limited and they were hedged in by Board of Trade and Foreign Office regulations, which latter did not apply to seamen; under these they could only render assistance to save the applicant from absolute death from starvation.

The Chairman said evidently there was not much hope of assistance from the Consuls. He suggested that the German, Swiss and American Funds might combine with the Charity Organization to prevent over-lapping. The next business was the election of the new committee. Personally he expected leaving Japan in the spring and he therefore suggested the following gentlemen for the new Committee:—Mr. Montague Beart, as Chairman; Mr. G. G. Brady, as Hon. Treasurer; Mr. P. Messer, as Hon. Secretary; Messrs. L. Mottet, J. A. Harmssen, Jas. Martin, H. C. Howard, the Rev. W. P. G. Field, and the Americal Consul-General, Mr. H. B. Miller.

Mr. A. G. Morey Weale formally proposed the names suggested by the Chairman and expressed the thanks of the community to the Chairman and Committee of the Charity Organization for their past labours. He dwelt upon the loss which the Organization would sustain by the retirement of its present Chairman, who amongst his many other public engagements for the public good, still found time and leisure to care for the interests of the poor and needy. ("Hear, hear.")

Mr. J. Williamson Jones seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and other members of the Committee, proposed by Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, seconded by Mr. P. Messer, concluded the proceedings.

Walter Adsetts, who was arrested at Chefoo last month for the murder of Gertrude Dayton at Hongkong, arrived in the Colony on Sept 23. A large crowd was present when he landed. The following morning he appeared at the Police Court to answer the charge, and pleaded not guilty. He was then remanded to Sept 30th.

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KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

The half-yearly adjourned meeting of the Keihin Keiba Club was held on Friday afternoon at the Foreign Board of Trade Rooms, No. 74. Mr. J. de Cuers de Cogolin was in the chair and there were over 30 present.

The minutes of last meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. L. Mottu, and interpreted to the Japanese members by Mr. J. de Becker, who also interpreted the rest of the proceedings.

Mr. M. KIMURA wished to ask questions before the minutes were put to the meeting but as it appeared that they were not connected with the minutes the Chairman put the latter for adoption and they were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN presented the report of the supervisors who substantially approved of the accounts with a few alterations.

The report was as follows:—The Supervisors report that the accounts presented with the report of the Executive Committee are substantially correct and they recommend that the books of the Club be written up in accordance with the said accounts and that in future all receipts and expenditures by the Club or on behalf of the Club by the Kaisha be entered in the Club's accounts and submitted monthly to the Supervisors.

Mr. HIGGINBOTHAM read the alterations made in the accounts. The item of rent, etc., had been approved by the Basei Kyoku and now stood at *yen* 64,000, *yen* 6,992.76 for course improvement and improvement of horse breeding, *yen* 2,000 for charitable purposes, *yen* 1,009 reserved for the Club and *yen* 88 carried to the next account.

Mr. M. KIMURA pointed out that while the notice calling the meeting for the 23rd was issued on the 16th the report and accounts did not come out till the 23rd. He contended that by the articles of association notice of all matters to be discussed at the meeting ought to have been given at least a week before the meeting. He held that as the meeting was not properly called, anything done at it would be invalid and it ought to be dissolved.

Mr. SASAKI opposed this view.

Mr. M. STEPHENS proposed the passing of the report and accounts as approved by the supervisors.

Mr. BOUFFIER seconded,

Mr. KIMURA repeated his contentions and was again opposed by Mr. Sasaki who said there was nothing illegal about the meeting.

Mr. WURIU held that the meeting was perfectly lawful and that they ought to go ahead and finish their business.

The report and accounts were then put to the meeting and adopted, Mr. M. Kimura protesting. He asked how many were present. There were 32 present and there were 83 proxies. Then he asked if everybody was in favour of the adoption of the report and accounts.

The CHAIRMAN said everybody was in favour.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that Mr. Mori, who had been elected to take the place of Mr. Dayet could not accept as he was too busy.

Mr. A. R. CATTO proposed Mr. S. Isaacs, who declined.

Mr. BOUFFIER proposed Mr. Wada and Mr. Gray seconded.

Mr. M. KIMURA proposed Mr. J. Kimura and Mr. Kawakita seconded.

Mr. SASAKI expressed a doubt whether such an election could take place without notice.

It was pointed out that the intimation as to Mr. Dayet's resignation was only made at the meeting of which this was the adjournment.

Mr. SAKUMA thought as there was some doubt they had better adjourn the meeting and have a new notice sent out for another meeting. Moreover he saw no special necessity for electing a member.

Mr. WOODWARD proposed under the rules, and Mr. Bouffier seconded, as a special extraordinary resolution that they proceed to the election.

The motion to proceed at once to the election was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. HOOD protested that it was illegal to put and pass such a motion, as no notice was given;

A vote was taken and Mr. Wada was declared elected.

In reply to Mr. M. Kimura the Chairman stated that he had voted in favour of Mr. Woodward's proposal.

Mr. M. KIMURA went on to call attention to irregularities in some of the proxies, pointing out that they ought to have been dated, as a date could afterward be inserted and they could be used for another meeting. It was explained to him that the proxies specified the date of the meeting at which they were to be used. He was still speaking when the meeting rose and dispersed.

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Yokohama Amateur Dramatic Club was held on Monday at the rooms of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. Among those present were Messrs. C. F. McWilliams. W. S. Moss (Hon. Secretary,) E. Eddison, A. E. Cooper, A. L. Robinson, O. Strome, Cyril Allen, J. M. Mollison, N. Buckle, A. H. Windett, G. G. Brady. (Hon. Treasurer,) A. L. Hudson, E. Drogkamp, B. C. Foster, E Beart, A. J. Stacey, K. G. Hatfield.

Mr. E C. DAVIS was in the chair.

On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. McWilliams the minutes of last meeting were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN in presenting the accounts said they made a very satisfactory showing. He thought many clubs would be glad to be on as sound a basis as this club was on. They had put on two pieces, to one of which," A Pair of Spectacles," they owed most of their financial success, and were enabled to keep their heads well above water. He thought the future policy of the club should go on the same lines.

Mr. EDDISON thought the assets of the club should be shown in some way.

The CHAIRMAN said in the first place they were not realisable and were only of value to the club as a club.

In reply to Mr. Eddison,

Mr. BRADY said that under the new scheme of the Public Hall they would be allotted proper rooms.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hudson, the report and accounts were adopted.

The Committee was then elected as follows: Mr. E. C. Davis, President; and Messrs. Cooper, C. H. P. Hay, F. W. R. Ward, McWilliams, G. S. Brady, and Eddison.

Mr. BRADY as Hon. Treasurer proposed that of the balance at the club's credit *yen* 1,000 should be invested in shares of the new Public Hall Association.

Mr. MCWILLIAMS seconded and this motion was adopted.

The meeting was then closed.

REPORT.

The Committee have the pleasure of submitting their Report and Balance Sheet for the season 1906-1907.

"A Pair of Spectacles" was performed twice and was a marked success.

"Beauty and the Barge" was produced at very considerable expense. Four performances, one in aid of the Y. C. & A. C., were given, and the play proved to be one of the most successful the Club has put on.

A reference to the Club's Accounts will show the financial position to be a very satisfactory one, there being a credit balance of *yen* 1,327.62.

Cordial thanks are due to the numerous ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted in the Club's performances and to Mr. W. Ross for auditing the accounts.

W. STANLEY MOSS, Hon. Secretary.

RETIRING COMMITTEE—Messrs. E. C. Davis, President; E. Beart, C. H. P. Hay. F. W. R. Ward, C. Allen; G. G. Brady, Hon. Treas.; W. S. Moss, Hon. Sec.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.	Yen.
To Hire of Hall for General Meeting	10.00
To Telegrams *re* plays	14.10
To Printing	8.00
To Balance	1,327.62
	1,360.52

CR.	
By Balance from last Account	902.06
By Balance from "Pair of Spectacles" ...	380.46
By Balance from "Beauty and the Barge"	50.79
By Balance from Interest on account Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	27.21
	1,360.52

TOKIO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The opening meeting of the new session will be held at 8.30 on the evening of Monday next, the 7th inst., in the Assembly Hall of the Methodist Publishing House (Kyobunkwan) 1, Ginza, Shichome, for the presentation of the following report and account and the election of officers and committees for the ensuing year.

It is gratifying to record that the responses to the invitation to form a Society in Tokio considerably exceeded expectations. Subscriptions have been received from 157 members altogether; nearly everyone who signified a desire to affiliate eventually took up membership. The average attendance was 85.

The Treasurer's Accounts shew a Bank balance of *yen* 16 94, after paying *yen* 175 on account of the new piano.

The nett cost of the instrument, the purchase of which was sanctioned on the 8th February, was *yen* 862.26 and owing to the courtesy of the Rev. H. M. Landis, the Society is relieved from the immediate obligation of making a settlement. The amount still due is *yen* 687.26 plus interest.

The Officers and Committees tender their hearty thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly provided the various programmes and to all who helped to inaugurate the Society or at its meetings.

The retiring Officers and Committees are:—

President:—Rev. H. St. George Tucker.
Vice-President:—Mr. Ransford S. Miller.
Treasurer:—Mr. Thos. F. Nonweiler.
Secretary:—Mr. G. R. Bedinger.
Literary Committee:—Miss Green, Miss Thompson, Mr. E. D. L. Sweet and Mr. J. McD Gardiner.
Musical Committee:—Mrs. Cowen, Mrs. Purvis and Rev. T. M. MacNair.

SYNOPSIS OF LECTURES, ETC.

1906.
Nov. 19th....."Literature and Music"
Prof. Geo. T. Ladd.
Dec. 3rd ....."The Poems of Madame Saisho Atsuko"
Prof. A. Lloyd.
" 17th.....Christmas Meeting.
1907.
January 21st..."The Battlefield of Manchuria"
The Rev. J. H. de Forest, D.D.
February 4th.."English Coins of the last three centuries"
Prof. Geo. Wm. Smith.
" 18th ....."Life of Dante and the Divina Commedia"
The Rev. Chas. P. Sweet.
March 8th....."The Passion play of Oberammagau"
Mr. Karl Vincent.
" 18th. ..."Music in Art"
Mrs. Blattner.
April 8th ....."Contemporary Life in France"
Prof. H. Bois.
" 29th ...."The Occidentalization of Japan"
Prof. Inazo Nitobe.
May 6th....."Radium"
Prof. Tanakadate.
" 20th....."A Journey to Niigata in the year 1869"
Mrs. E. R. Miller.

The Treasurer's accounts are appended.

H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER,
President.

CASH ACCOUNT 1ST OCTOBER, 1906—30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

		Yen.
Subscriptions (157 members)		380.00
Subscriptions received in advance, 1907/8		2.00
Interest	Yen.	3.54
Methodist Publishing House (Rent)..	72.00	
Stationery, etc.	28.40	
Piano hire and tuning	20.50	
Cover for piano.....	14.00	
Fire insurance on piano	2.50	
Dr. de Forrest Lecture expenses.....	15.00	
Prof. Tanakadate Lecture expenses..	23.20	
Hire of Lanterns	8.50	
Advertising	5.50	
Secretary's petties, postages, etc.....	4.00	
Piano, on account.....	175.00	
Balance as per Bank Book...	16.94	
	385.54	385.54

T. F. NONWEILER, Treasurer.
H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER, President.

30th September, 1907.

A programme is being arranged to follow the business meeting and members will please accept this the only notice.

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THE LAW COURTS.

SHIPPING CASE.

The case in which Messrs. Langfeldt and Co. Ltd., claim *yen* 6,353.92 from Captain H. C. Killman, master of the sailing vessel *Agenor* belonging to the West Coast Commercial Co., America, came up again on Sept. 28th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi. Messrs. Charles H. Lily & Co. Seattle, were joined in the case as defendants.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Nakamura, and defendants were absent. The intervenors were represented by Mr. Sato.

Counsel discussed the nature of two drafts which Messrs. Langfeldt & Co. received from Capt. Killman for what was necessary to continue the sailing vessel *Agenor's* voyage, and the money which the firm drew from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation against the two documents.

The Judge decided to give judgment on Oct. 3rd.

CLAIM FOR MUSICAL IMSTRUMENTS.

A case lodged by Messrs. F. J. Bluethner, A. M. Bluethner, and Dr. Paul R. Bluetoner, carrying on business in Leipzig, Germany, against Mr. J. G. Doering claiming *yen* 4,338,81 for musical instruments sold to defendant, came up again on Sept. 30th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

It may be remembered that at the first hearing on Oct. 3rd last year judgment was given in favour of plaintiffs. Defendant, however, did not comply with the terms of the judgment and consequently plaintiff's Counsel petitioned for a decision enabling them to seize the property of defendant.

The Judge now ordered defendant to pay plaintiffs *yen* 4,338.81, together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from Sept 22nd, 1900, until the execution of judgment. Plaintiffs were allowed to seize the property of defendant on depositing one thousand *yen*.

OBJECTION TO ATTACHMENT.

The hearing of an application laid by a Chinaman named Chujin against Mr. Paul Helm, petitioning for the cancellation of forcible attachment of immovable property was resumed on Sept. 30th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Referring to two letters which plaintiff's Counsel produced as evidence at the previous proceedings defendant's Counsel said that Chujin, Chao Weili, and other Chinamen who jointly own the houses built on lot No. 121, Yamashita-cho, made a contract on Oct. 1st, 23rd year of *Kwang-hsu* (about 1897) as to the dividend each was to get in accordance with the amount of capital they each invested. Nevertheless the registration of the building was made through Win Lo-tung on April 18th of the same year at the Chinese Consulate. The registry seems to have been entered before the contract otherwise a dishonest trick was attempted merely with a view to supporting the present case.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that the contract in question was made in writing after the registration of the property. The registry was arranged to suit the convenience of the joint possessors of the buildings. Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine Mr. Wu Tuck-tung, of the Chinese Consulate, as a witness.

The Judge decided to summon him on Oct. 21st.

CLAIM AS TO DISTRAINT.

In the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka, an action instituted by Chao Fensih and one other Chinaman petitioning for the cancellation of the seizure of a house by Mr. Paul Helm was heard on Sept. 30th.

Plaintiffs' Counsel said the abodes of G. Uyehara, his son and their employee named M. Ogi who attended to the building of the house in question, were not known though Counsel asked the Court at the previous hearing to examine them as witnesses. Counsul asked the Judge to adjourn the proceedings until he could find them.

Defendant's Counsel stated that the witnesses required by plaintiff's Counsel seemed unimportant and there was no necessity to adjourn the case for them.

The Judge decided to adjourn the hearing till Oct. 21st,

CONTRACTOR'S ACTION.

An action filed by H. Matsune, a contractor of Aichi prefecture, against the Rising Sun Kerosene Oil Company, No. 27, Yamashita-cho, petitioning that defendants appoint an arbitration in a dispute which has arisen between the parties came up on Oct. 2nd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Shimidzu and defendants by Mr. Sawada.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on Oct. 5th, 1904, the contractor entered into a contract with defendant for the construction of fourteen warehouses marked A. B. C. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. R. and S. at Nonai in Aomori prefecture, at a price of *yen* 68,541. After the conclusion of the building, defendants made an alteration in the warehouse marked "A." This change in construction cost *yen* 15,000 above the settled amount. On April 20th, 1905, plaintiff made a contract with defendants for the construction of four oil tanks, the capacity being 44 tons, 2,500 tons, 60 tons, and 500 tons respectively, for *yen* 24,000. On Aug. 1st, 1905, another contract was made between the parties on which plaintiff painted the foregoing fourteen warehouses for *yen* 1,250. The whole bill amounted to *yen* 95,821 of which *yen* 84,365 was paid by defendants, leaving a balance of *yen* 11,526. The construction works were concluded in November 1905. Defendants, however, did not pay the balance insisting that the work was imperfect though no defects were found in the works. Thereupon plaintiff asked defendants to appoint two arbitrators in accordance with the contract which provided that any dispute as to the construction should be settled through arbitrators. Plaintiff appointed S. Niimori, an expert of Aichi, and notified the appointment through the Yokohama Local Court on April 19th, 1906, and at the same time he asked defendants to appoint an arbitrator within seven days. Defendants did not do so.

Defendant's Counsel said that the contractor's work was not completed by plaintiff as stipulated in the contracts. The contractor replied to this protest that he was not willing to finish the work and asked to complete the remaining portion for which a deduction would be made. The remaining work was estimated at *yen* 7,362.50. After further investigation, defendants found that about *yen* 1,100 was needed to cover the estimate. The matter was arranged between the parties by mutual agreement, consequently there was no necessity to appoint arbitrators. On the other hand, in September, 1906, plaintiff sold to S. Koide the credit against defendants.

The parties produced evidence and gave explanations. At this stage, plaintiff's counsel asked the Judge to adjourn the proceedings as he had to prepare more evidence.

The Court adjourned the case till Oct. 28th.

LIEN HAN-HSING V. HARTLAND.

The hearing of an action lodged by a Chinaman named Lien Han-Hsing against Mr. J. C. Hartland petitioning for the alteration of a registration made on buildings began on Oct. 2nd in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. K. Mori and defendant by Mr. Sawada.

Defendant's Counsel said that on Dec. 22nd, 1902, Mr. Hartland lent twenty thousand *yen* to a third person, a Chinese named Kwan Wong-chong, the security consisting of three stone buildings and four brick buildings on lot No. 97, Yamashita-cho. Subsequently Mr. Hartland registered the property in the Yokohama Local Court. The property, however, was owned jointly with plaintiff, consequently the registration made by Mr. Hartland must be changed leaving only that portion which belongs to the third person.

Defendant's Counsel contended that plaintiff has no right over the buildings in question. Nevertheless, plaintiff lodged an action in 1903 in the Yokohama District Court presenting a similar statement to that given in the present case. His petition was dismissed there and also in two higher Courts. Such action should not be entertained by the Court under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The parties produced evidence, after which the Judge adjourned the proceedings till Oct. 28th at the request of plaintiff's Counsel.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS AND JAPANESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

New York papers print the following letter which Mr. R. N. Harper, President of the Chamber of Commerce in Washington, has sent to various Chambers of Commerce in Japan :—

To the Tokio Chamber of Commerce. Tokio, Japan: Dear Sirs—Your letter of June 29 was received on July 30. In reply, as president of the Washington chamber of commerce and in behalf of its members, I desire to say that the satisfaction with which your people have viewed the growth of the cordial relations now existing between our two countries in the field of commercial trade cannot, I feel sure, exceed that of this country.

Our people aim to be liberal, far-sighted and just toward all countries, certainly in dealing with questions pertaining to the legitimate rights of aliens, and particularly would this be true if the treaty rights existing between America and any other nation should appear to be disregarded by any unwarranted act or deed on the part of the people of any section of this country.

This nation will not knowingly maintain a deaf ear to any well-founded appeal or criticism on the representative citizens of any other nation based upon the position taken by the people of a single section of the country.

No one recognizes or appreciates the value of the commercial relations existing between our two countries more than we, wherefore we desire to assure you that it would be furthest from our wish that strained relations should spring up between your country and a section of ours, the ultimate result of which might be to imperil the pleasant and profitable relations at present existing between the two countries.

We share with you the views expressed in your letter, and trust it will be only a very short time before the recent confusion shall have become entirely a thing of the past, and that all doubts regarding the future relations shall have vanished.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WARNING.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Yesterday, during my consulting hours, a person calling himself F. Masuda called to obtain a subscription for "The Soldiers Families Relief Association." Being busy at that time it did not occur to me that this might be the person who collected a large sum of money from people of Yokohama and failed to apply it to its proper object. I have since ascertained that the name is the same, that an acquaintance of mine gave a large subscription and, failing to get a receipt, wrote to the society in question and found that no money had been paid in and that this person had been discharged. The Society was asked to prosecute and I understand that the police were communicated with.

If this be the same person, it is difficult to understand how he could be walking about in broad daylight collecting money for this or any Society. But it is still more difficult to understand why the Society in question did not warn the public that a defaulter was at large and bent on using its name for the purpose of swindling. I am told that the Society no longer collects subscriptions, but I am not certain if this information is correct. Whether the Society is still collecting or no, it owed a duty to the public to issue a warning against imposture. This laxity in dealing with crime, of which several instances have lately come under my notice, cannot fail to have a serious effect on public morality. A lack of public spirit in this respect cannot be too deeply deplored. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the people of any country that each unit, whether it be an individual or a society, is responsible for crime which continues to be perpetrated under its cognizance.

Yours, etc., N. GORDON MUNRO.

Yokohama, Sept. 28th, 1907.

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YOKOHAMA.

Governor Sufu issued an urgent warning on Sept. 27th in connexion with the appearance of cholera in Yokohama. He advises the public to pay close attention to the cleansing of their houses, etc. Especially he warns those who are concerned with landing and shipping.

The Yokohama Customs is continuing sanitary measures at the landing places, sheds, warehouses etc. since the appearance of plague in Yokohama at the beginning of this summer. Consequently no special arrangements have been made in regard to cholera.

The Harbour Police Office on Sept. 27th ordered all sampans, lighters, etc., not to stay at the *hatoba* longer than necessary for landing or embarking passengers or cargo.

Governor Sufu has been decorated by the Emperor of Korea with the First Order of Tai Keuk. On Sept. 26th, he was permitted by the Japanese Board of Decorations to wear the insignia.

Mr. K. Takahashi and another prominent capitalist of Yokohama project a canal between Yokohama and Tokyo for the transportation of cargo from and to steamers. Recently Governor Sufu gave permission to the promoters to survey the proposed route, which runs between Takashima-cho and Kawasaki via Kanagawa, Koyasu, Namamugi, and Tojima. As the districts beyond Kawasaki belong to Tokyo jurisdiction, the promoters have applied to Baron Senge, Governor of Tokyo, for a charter to survey the line. It is said that the Minister for Home Affairs will give a charter to the promoters.

The Yokohama Municipality and leading citizens will give a dinner party at 7 p.m. on October 9th at the Social Club, in the Public Garden, Yokohama, to celebrate the Russo-Japanese agreement. M. Bakhmeteff, Russian Minister, and his staff, the Russian Consul in Yokohama, Viscount Hayashi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and fifteen other notables will be present.

Mr. R. Hiranuma and three other capitalists of Yokohama are endeavouring to establish in Yokohama an industrial bank with a capital of one million *yen*.

A carriage containing an American lady ran over a Japanese child at 2 p.m. on Sept. 27th at Yamamoto cho, Bluff. The child sustained injuries on the head and face The *betto*, named K. Saiki, was summoned and examined by the Bluff Police.

Three new cases of cholera appeared in Yokohama on Sept. 28th. One of the patients is Toyo (27), the wife of S. Kawakami, a surveyor, living at Hiranuma. Two others are *sendo* named S. Koshiba and M. Sugishita.

A number of coolies engaged in fighting on the night of Sept. 27th at Kanagawa, and T. Kimura and J. Sudzuki sustained severe injuries. The quarrel arose over a trifling matter.

An epidemic of meningitis seems to have commenced in Yokohama. On Sept. 22th, four cases of the disease appeared. The patients are four men who have been undergoing treatment at the Yokohama Hospital since Sept. 21st.

Cholera is very prevalent in Yokohama. On Sept. 29th, four cases were reported; and on Monday two. The patients are all *sendo* on various lighters. From the first appearance of the disease,—the victim being a Portuguese named Anthony,—to the present time, the cases number eighteen in all.

The Harbour Police have posted placards between Penten Bridge near the Railway Station, and at the English Hatoba, warning people that cholera has appeared among lightermen and consequently sea-water must not be used and fishing must not be pursued at the places concerned.

The term of office of Mr. M. Saito, first alderman of Yokohama, will expire on Oct. 14th. He has served twice and the city councillors are contemplating electing him for a third time.

Four new cases of epidemic meningitis appeared in Yokohama on Sept. 30th. According to the sanitary authorities, the disease seems to be prevalent among persons between fifteen and thirty years of age.

Oct. 4th being the anniversary of the birthday of Confucius, the Chinese merchants of Yokohama will give a dinner party at 6 p.m. at the Chinese Club. Count Okuma, some of the Ministers of State, and a number of leading politicians will be present.

H. Goto, a policeman of the Tobe Station, has been attacked by dysentery. He was removed to the Manji Hospital on Sept. 30th.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Yokohama, principally among *sendoes* on lighters, sampans, and fishing boats, the Yokohama City Office has decided to temporarily supply free of charge water from the Yokohama Water Works to junks, etc.

A man about thirty years old, on the morning of Sept. 30th, was run over by a train while trying to pass the Futatsuya crossing at Kanagawa. He was crushed to death.

On Oct. 1st, three cases of cholera appeared at West Tobe and South Ota in Yokohama. The same day, four cases of epidemic meningitis were reported, one of the patients being Mr. G. Takanashi, of the Yokohama branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Professor Ladd left Yokohama at 2 p.m. on Oct. 2nd by the *Aki Maru* for America. Many Japanese educationists and some officials of the Foreign Office saw him off at the English Hatoba.

Mrs. Mary Ortiz, proprietress of the Shamrock Hotel, No. 137, Yamashita cho, has been sentenced in the Yokohama Local Court to two months' imprisonment with hard labour and fined eight *yen* for procuring a Japanese maidservant of 14 years.

Two gentle shocks of earthquake were felt in Yokohama between 6 and 6.15 p.m. on Oct. 1st, the direction being from north to south.

Three Finns named Adolph Nieknen (30), F. Newman (20) and F. Yondre (38) have been punished at the Kaga-cho Police Office with three days' detention on a charge of having wandered about the public highway, without visible means of subsistence. After the expiration of their imprisonment, they will be delivered to the Russian Consul who intends to send them to Vladivostock It is said that a few weeks ago these men came from Hakodate where they seem to have been discharged from a Russian vessel.

Early on the morning of Oct. 2nd, a case of incendiarism was found at Hatsune cho. The flames were put out before much damage resulted. A cloth soaked in kerosene oil was found at the place.

Four cases of cholera appeared in Yokohama on Oct. 2nd, the patients being *sendo*, and members of their families. Another case was reported at Kamakura. This victim is a wealthy farmer named T. Sato On the following day Some (4), a daughter of a *sendo*, was attacked by the disease.

During ten days ending Sept. 30th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows: exports, *yen* 7,033,103, and imports, *yen* 4,002,393.

The Yokohama City Assembly will hold an extraordinary meeting at 3 p.m. on Oct. 8th to consider the election of first alderman of the city as the term of office of Mr. M. Saito will expire on Oct. 14th. It is generally believed that Mr. Saito will be re-appointed.

BASEBALL.

The result of the League match between the Y.C. and A.C. and Waseda University, played in Yokohama on Saturday was somewhat of a surprise. The local nine we know have been practising assiduously ever since the autumn weather set in, and considerable improvement had been noted in several of the players, but not one of their most fervent admirers expected that they would give the Waseda team the dressing-down they did. Ten runs to two seems an impossible margin, but that is the actual score and the Yokohama players are to be heartily congratulated upon it. Judging from Saturday's play it really looks as if Yokohama will recover "the ashes" from Kobe in the forthcoming Interport encounter. The game was remarkably free from errors, two going down against Ogawa of Waseda, while Becker and Walker made one each and Thompson two. The weakness of the Japanese team, as usual, was manifest at the bat; in the field they were excellent. It seems a pity that Japanese students and school boys when gathered in crowds are breaking away from the old traditions of the land in the manner of behaviour. On Saturday they were altogether unmanageable and seriously interfered with the game by encroaching upon the space set apart for play; and they were not amenable to reason when expostulated with, which is a bad sign. "Reverence" and consideration for others seem to be as much left out of modern Japan's educational curricula as they appear from Baron Kikuchi's observations to be in England. Score:

WASEDA.	B.H.	R.	E.
Yamawaki, c.	1	0	0
Ogawa, c. f.	1	0	2
Tanabe, s. s.	0	0	0
Shishiuchi p. (Capt.)	1	0	0
Nishio, 1 b.	0	1	0
Tobeta, 2 b.	0	0	0
Matsuda, l. f.	1	0	0
Nagoya, r. f.	0	0	0
Iseda, 3 b.	1	1	0

Y. C. AND A. C.	B.H.	R	E.
McChesny, 2 b. (Capt.)	0	0	0
Benedict, c. f.	2	1	0
Becker, s. s.	4	1	1
Kellogg, l. f.	3	3	0
Walker, 3 b.	2	3	1
Frey, p.	0	1	0
Atkinson, 1 b.	0	1	0
Miller, c.	1	0	0
Thompson, r. f.	1	0	2

Home runs—Frey, Kellogg. Three base hit—Walker. Bases on balls—Off Frey, 2; Off Shishiuchi, 4 Umpires—Kono, Waseda; Babbitt, Y. C & A. C. Scorer—Jenks, Y. C. & A. C.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Waseda	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	■	2
Y. C. & A. C.	0	3	0	1	3	0	2	0	—	10

CHOLERA.

On Sept. 29th, eight cases of cholera were reported in Osaka.

A case of cholera is reported among the crew of the steamer *Kaijo Maru* which arrived at Dairen on the evening of Sept. 28th.

A Moji telegram says that a case of cholera appeared among the crew of the British steamer *Borneo*, which arrived there on Sept. 27th from Shanghai. The vessel was removed to the quarantine station on Sunday.

Two cases of cholera were reported in Tokyo on Sept. 29th. One of the victims is Mr. S. Yamanaka, chief engineer on the *Kichirin Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 27th from Kobe. A suspicious case of plague is reported in Hongo, Tokyo

A new case of cholera was reported in Tokyo on Sept. 28th the patient being a *sendo* on a lighter.

A fresh case of cholera was reported on Sept. 30th in Tokyo. The patient is a *sendo* on a lighter which arrived from Yokohama with salt.

A fresh case of cholera was reported in Tokyo on Oct. 1st.

Two new cases of cholera have occurred at Senju and Honjo respectively in Tokyo. The patients are *sendoes* on lighters plying to Yokohama.

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LECTURE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

But a mere handful of people—thirty all told—gathered in the Van Schaick Hall on Tuesday evening to listen to the lecture on the Philippines which Miss Norton had kindly consented to give under the auspices of the Girls' Club. Of course it must be acknowledged that the public notice given of the lecture was very short, still the support accorded was lamentably disappointing. Those who might have been present will learn with regret that they missed a very interesting lecture, a lecture delightfully delivered, beautifully phrased and infused with those delicate touches of personal feeling which only an observant, highly cultured woman can give. After a pianoforte solo by Miss Condon, Miss McCullum, in introducing the lecturer, explained the reason why scant notice had been given of the event. Miss Norton had promised the Girls' Club to lecture for them and the offer had been gratefully accepted. However Miss Norton's stay in Japan was limited and as she was leaving for home that week, travelling through Korea and Siberia, there was nothing for it but to have the lecture at once.

Miss Norton's lecture was illustrated with some beautiful lantern views, showing types of the many races which people the Philippines, scenes around the coast of the archipelago and inland. She seemed to have thoroughly engaged her four years sojourn in the islands and to have thoroughly identified herself with the aspirations of the people.

Miss McCallum, in the name of the Girls Club and the audience, thanked Miss Norton for her interesting lecture, the sentiments being heartily endorsed by those present.

Two songs sweetly sung by Miss Jeanie Booth—"Do you love me?" and "The Sweetest Flower that blows," and a reading by Miss McCallum from Jerome K. Jerome's "Sketches in Lavender, Green and Blue," concluded the programme.

A vote of thanks to the performers, proposed by one of the audience, brought the proceedings to a close.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following report and accounts will be presented at the annual general meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society to be held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening next:—

The Committee of the Yokohama Literary Society in presenting the 22nd annual report are glad to note that the membership list has improved upon that of 1905-4, hitherto the best season in the Society's records, as borne out by the following figures:—

	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
Lady members	129	121	110	138
Gentlemen members...	162	156	155	165
Family tickets.....	15	20	21	23

On the whole the meetings were fairly well attended while the number of invitations issued to friends was larger than ever, showing the interest taken in the programmes outside the ranks of the Society.

The Treasurer's accounts, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure involved in the purchase of the new piano (*yen* 800) show a surplus of *yen* 195, and it will therefore be possible for the incoming committee, with the probability of an almost unfettered income, to arrange for a larger number of illustrated lectures in the forthcoming season.

To the ladies and gentlemen who generously contributed to make the musical portion of the programmes so great a success throughout the season the hearty thanks of the Committee are hereby tendered. Again the Society is greatly indebted to many gentlemen outside the ranks of the Society for some excellent lectures during the season and to them as well as to members who also spoke, hearty thanks are cordially rendered.

The papers read before the Society last season comprised the following:...

Oct. 26th....." Rudyard Kipling: an Appreciation"...*Mr. P. E. Nicolle.*
Nov. 9th....." From San Francisco to Samoa"....*Mr. K. Lewis.*
Nov. 23rd....." A Seventeenth Century Poet"....*Prof. A. Lloyd.*
Dec. 7th....." The Battlefields of Manchuria"...*Rev. J. H. de Forest.*
Dec. 21st...Christmas Entertainment, "Merchant of Venice," etc.
Jan. 4th..." Words and Meanings"..*Mr. T. Satchell.*
January 18th..." Welsh Music and the Eisteddfod"....*Mr. F. Griffith.*
Feb. 1st..." Some Old Love-Letters and their Writers"...*Mr. A. Bellamy Brown.*
Feb. 15th..."Celebration of Longfellow's Centennial" .....*The President, Mr. J. P. Mollison and Others.*
March 1st..." Edward Grieg: his life and work"...*Mr. W. Karl Vincent.*
March 15th..." Thomas Moore, the Bard of Erin"...*Mr. A. W. Sherriff.*
April 12th..." A little known Klondyke Trail".....*Mr. J. M. McGregor.*
April 26th....." An Evening with Balfe"...*Mr. A. W. Quinton.*

Owing to the scanty number of entries received for the Musical and Literary Competitions during the previous year, and the entire absence of interest shown in them at the opening of last session, the Committee decided to discontinue this feature of its work.

In closing their Report the Committee would again earnestly impress upon members the necessity of notifying the Hon. Secretary of any changes in address, or departure from or return to Yokohama. Such notices would greatly facilitate the work of the executive officers, besides removing all annoyance to members caused by cards going to an old address or to members who are temporarily absent from Yokohama.

The Officers and Committees during the past year were as follows:—

Mr. A. Bellamy Brown .....President
Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent .....Vice-President.
Mr. W. Mounjoy Squire .....Treasurer.
Mr. J. E. Gray.....Secretary.

Literary Committee.—Dr. J. L. Dearing, Mr. A. W. Sherriff, Mr. J. E. Gray, Mr. W. Karl E. Vincent.

Musical Committee.—Miss Blundell, Mr. J. Macbeth, Mrs. J. E. Moss, Mrs. E. P. W. Skrimshire, Mr. B. C. Foster, Mr. C. H. Thorn.

J. E. Gray, Hon Secretary.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.
TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR SESSION, 1906-7.
RECEIPTS.

	Yen.
To Balance at end of last session	485.95
„ Subscriptions from Members—	
138 Ladies at *yen* 2 each	276.00
165 Gentlemen at *yen* 3 each	495 00
23 Families at *yen* 10 each	230.00
„ Sale of old Piano.....	200.00
„ Contribution to piano fund from L'Alliance Francaise	20.00
„ Hire of Piano, Prof. Griffiths.....	10.00
	1,716.95

EXPENDITURE.

By Piano tuning and removing	31.65
„ Insurance Premium	15 50
„ Secretary's expenses, clerk hire, and sundries	74 95
„ Cost of preparing lectures and Christmas Entertainment	107.00
„ Cheque No. 84 in suspense last session.	10.00
„ Rent of Van Schaick Hall 1906 7	300 00
„ Collector's fee.....	26.80
„ Cost of new piano	800.00
„ Interest on overdraft and cost of cheques	2.50
„ Piano cover.....	18.50
„ Printing	135.05
„ Balance in hand at Bank	195 00
	1,716 95

September 25th, 1907.
Examined with vouchers and found correct.
T. H. GORDON KENDERDINE.
W. M. SQUIRE,
Hon Treasurer.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Li Kia-chu, new Chinese Minister to Tokyo, arrived at Shanghai on Sept. 26th from Chekiang on his way to Japan.

The Bachelors of Kobe beat the Married men hollow at cricket on Saturday, the Bachelors scoring 195 runs to the Benedicts 16.

An official report shows that the birth rate of the French Canadians in Montreal is 47.66 per thousand; that is, three times the birth-rate of Paris and double that of New York.

The *Kobe Herald* says that a ruffian named Onishi Masago was arrested on the 20th. at Nishijin-machi, Fukuoka. He has confessed to having broken into over four hundred and fifty houses, securing articles to the value of *yen* 50,000. He also admitted that he had violated over fifty women, mostly wives of men of good standing.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera, the Tokyo Sanitary authorities have provided temporary offices at Shimbashi, Shinagawa and Omori to examine passengers from western places.

Mr. G. Hayashi, Minister in Peking, who has been staying in Tokyo for some weeks on official business, left Shimbashi on Oct. 1st by the 6.15 p.m. train. He will embark by the cruiser *Naniwa* at Shimonoseki.

The *Dempo* reports that the Russian and Japanese commissioners have nearly concluded the work of delimiting the boundary between North and South Saghalien. Most of the Japanese surveyors have already returned to Aomori.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Inaba Maru* has brought out to Japan twenty-one stud horses, including two or three mares. The animals, which were shipped at Antwerp, were bought in Europe for the Imperial Stud, and each of them is said to have cost over *yen* 10,000. One of the horses is to be sent to Kagoshima, the others being handed over to representatives of the Imperial Stud on the arrival of the steamer at Yokohama. The animals were originally twenty-two in number, but one of them died during the voyage.

We learn from Shanghai papers that Mr. Ward Eyre Favorite, of Messrs. Mustard & Co., was participating in a game of baseball at that port on Sept. 21st, when at almost the conclusion of the game he suddenly discarded his glove and walked toward the matshed, remarking as he went that he was too ill to continue play. He was seen to collapse and Dr. S. E. Sellers of the U.S.S. *Wilmington*, who was on the ground, immediately went to his aid, but found that death had ensued, apparently from heart failure. The police were notified, an ambulance was brought to the ground and at the request of Mrs. Favorite, who in the meantime had been apprised of the distressing event, the dead man was taken to his home. Dr. Marsh subsequently held a post-mortem examination and pronounced death due to heart failure. An officer from the United States Consulate thereupon decided to dispense with an inquest. Mr. Favourite, who had been in the American Marine corps, was well known and much liked.

TENNIS.

The first rounds in the Tennis Tournament of the Y.C. & A.C. are now complete and we print the results in full:—

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

F. E. Colchester beat K. Van Smith by default.
J. T. Chapman beat S. Nicholl, 6—3, 6—2.
J. F. Drummond beat H. Y. Irwine 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

SINGLES HANDICAP.

J. F. Drummond beat J. Thom, 6—1, 6—2.
J. M. Mollison beat A. H. J. Windett, 6—4, 6—3.
E. C. Jeffery beat H. P. Pratt, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.
C. E. Benedict beat A. E. Pearson, 6—0, 6—0.
T. J. Chapman beat H. D. Bell, 6—4, 8—6.
J. S. Nicholl beat A. G. Kellogg.
S. H. Gray beat A. Kingdon, 6—1, 6—4.
H. W. Kilby beat F. E. Colchester, 8—6, 6—3.
H. S. Bell beat W. J. White by default.
J. L. Sharman beat H. Y. Irwine by default.
B. C. Foster beat C. Thwaites, 7—5, 6—0.
E. J. Johnson beat T. W. Kilby, 6—0, 6—0.
F. W. Mackie beat J. E. Drummond, 6—3, 6—3.
A. E. Cooper beat V. A. Hearne, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Drummond and Drummond, bye.
Read and Kilby beat Kellogg and de Courcy.
Mollison and Colchester beat White and Jeffery, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6.
Pratt and Babbitt beat Hearne and Bell, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.
Chapman and Smith beat Drummond and Johnson, 6—4, 6—4.
Pearson and Mackie beat Windett and Mendelson, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.
Sharman and Kilby beat Foster and Cooper, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.
Gregory and Bishop, bye.

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RAILWAY DIRECTORS FIGHT.

The American papers were greatly diverted by the little display of fisticuffs which occurred at the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Illinois Central in August between Mr. Stuyvesant Fish and Mr. John T. Harahan. Mr. Fish called Harahan "one of Harriman's tools and puppets." Mr. Harahan denied the soft impeachment and moved the adjournment of the meeting, thus preventing Mr. Fish putting a resolution: then Mr. Fish hit Mr. Harahan and Mr. Harahan hit the floor. The staid and sober *New York Commercial* in its account of the fight said:—

Mr. Fish is a big man. He weighs upward of 210lbs., stands over six feet and is of brawny build. But he has always kept himself in perfect condition, is as hard as he is heavy and quick to a degree that belies his bulk. His weight accordingly did not impede his movements, as he jumped across the table and swung at Mr. Harahan all in one moment.

Mr. Harahan had assumed a posture of defence and looked like no mean antagonist. Though not as heavy as Mr. Fish, he weighs around 190 pounds and has kept himself in good condition. It was a contest of heavyweights, with Mr. Fish having but a bit the best of it in weight and reach though of undoubted superiority in science.

The first and only blow was a long right hand swing, with all the weight of Mr. Fish's 210 pounds behind it and all the added strength which a feeling of insult and animosity impart. It broke through Mr. Harahan's guard as if his hands were tissue and landed, with but little diminished impact, squarely on the point of the jaw. Mr. Fish followed it with a vicious straight left, but the left missed. Mr. Harahan was dropping and the failure of the left to land caused Mr. Fish to fall over upon his antagonist. He was up in an instant, but Mr. Harahan was not. Not exactly down and out, he was stunned at least and evinced no inclination to continue the contest.

None of the other directors interfered except by admonitions. The others present were Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert Walton Goelet, Walter Luttgen, Charles A. Peabody, A. G. Hackstaff, Charles M. Beach and James De W. Cutting. Only the latter two are Fish's supporters. Mr. Goelet, it was said, left the room instantly and hurriedly. Mr. Vanderbilt, according to reports, attempted to quiet the belligerents. All were in a state of intense excitement, but none of them advanced to take part in the fracas. Mr. Fish having recovered his composure, walked over, picked up his hat, nodded pleasantly to the others and left the room without saying a word.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

CASA BLANCA.

London, September 26.

The French are fortifying the neighbourhood of Casa Blanca to guard against the event of the force under Muley Hafid joining the rebels against General Drude.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Donne is dead.

[Col. Donne was born on Oct 4. 1856. and served through many expeditions.—Ed. *J.M.*]

NEWFOUNDLAND AFFAIRS.

Later.

An Order in Council has been gazetted at St. John's under the authority of the Imperial Act of 1819 (?) legally sanctioning the *modus vivendi*. The organ of Sir R. Bond, the Colonial Premier, says that the Colonial Cabinet has refused to participate in the publication of the Order and it urges that the Cabinet should repudiate the outrageous action and appeal to the other self-governing colonies to vindicate the colony's rights. Sir R. Bond in an interview said he was determined to uphold the sovereignty of the colony's laws.

LIPTON'S CHALLENGE.

It is reported from New York that the New York Yacht Club has declined Lipton's challenge for the *America's* cup.

RIOT ON THE RAND.

In a riot at Johannesburg of coolies under notice of repatriation, who refused to make up time lost by unauthorised absence, the police fired volleys, wounding 15.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN "ENTENTE."

The Anglo-Russian agreement absorbs public interest. The papers expect the Cabinet to consider the question of a reduction of the forces in India, though military opinion is opposed to this on the ground of native unrest.

WHY LIPTON'S CHALLENGE WAS REFUSED.

London, Sept. 26.

The New York Yacht Club's refusal to accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge was due to the challenge giving no dimensions of the challenger while imposing new and special conditions in regard to the type, size and power of the defender.

FURTHER CONFERENCES IN MOROCCO.

Kaid Sidebarbi, envoy of the Sultan, has arrived at Casablanca to consult with the French. Four more tribes have sent delegates to discuss terms of peace.

The market at Casablanca has been reopened.

DISASTER IN THE MIDI.

Heavy rains and widespread floods are reported from the country round Montpellier. Vineyards are devastated and there have been a number of fatalities. Hundreds of sheep have perished, and several villages are under water.

RIVAL ATLANTIC COMPANIES.

The Hamburg-America Line has ordered from Belfast a liner larger than the new Cunarders, with combination turbines and reciprocating engines.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

At Ottawa the Canadian Manufacturers' Association passed a resolution to the effect that it would be disastrous to abrogate the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, which had greatly developed trade between Canada and Japan.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION AND GERMANY.

Official circles in Berlin state that the Government is friendly to the Convention, the treaty not affecting German commercial interests. This is the view of a section of the Press. Another section considers the treaty the copingstone in the building of the British coalition policy.

THE "LUSITANIA."

London, September 28.

The *Lusitania* has arrived at Queenstown. She completed her eastward voyage in five days four hours and nineteen minutes, beating the *Lucania's* record, but the *Deutschland* still holds the speed record.

SIR W. LAURIER ON THE SITUATION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, in the course of speeches delivered in Toronto, said that British diplomacy regarding Canadian affairs had been a record of the sacrifice of Canadian interests. With reference to the Japanese treaty, Canada was only just beginning to reap the benefit of it. Denunciation of the treaty would be an act of panic. The Government did not propose to denounce the Treaty but it needed time to reflect and inquire. He hinted at the appointment of a commission, but was less inclined to annul the treaty in view of the "all red route" project.

NEW ZEALAND.

London, September 29.

The inauguration of New Zealand as a dominion has been celebrated at Wellington with appropriate ceremonies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland Government has apparently decided to avoid all conflict with the Imperial Government by freeing colonials from all local restrictions.

MOROCCO.

General Drude reports that only six tribes have not submitted.

CANADA.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has explained that Canada became a party to the Japanese treaty because it was thought that Japan had prohibited general emigration, especially to Canada.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The New York correspondent of the *Times* comments on the deplorable behaviour of the American press towards Japan and the sneering references to Japan's quiescience since the Pacific cruise was arranged as compared with her constant diplomatic hectoring previously.

THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

London, September 29.

It is stated in Washington that the departure of the battleships for the Pacific will be delayed for two months owing to the necessity of repairs.

MR. TAFT INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Taft in an interview said that America and Japan would always be friends. He had no mission to Japan except to bear friendly greetings and to visit old friends *en route* to Manila. He denied that America had any intention of selling the Philippines.

MORE TROUBLE AT CASABLANCA.

London, September 30.

A torrential downpour at Casablanca has rendered the French and Spanish camps mere swamps and an outbreak of fever is feared.

BIG RAILWAY SMASH IN OHIO.

Fifteen persons were killed and twenty injured, several fatally, at Bellaire, Ohio, in a collision between a Chicago express and a goods train.

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.

Sir John Bell has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

GERMANY'S INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* declares that during the course of the Anglo-Russian negotiations both sides assured Germany that where German interests came into question they would be respected. The Convention shows that Germany's economic interests in Persia are in no wise disadvantageously affected. It reiterates that Germany has no political interests in Persia.

PERILS OF BALLOONING.

London, October 1.

Nineteen balloons ascended in Paris yesterday in a distance competition. This morning a trawler picked up one fifteen miles off the Suffolk coast. Fifteen have descended in France, but the remaining three are missing and much anxiety is being entertained regarding them.

A telegram from Paris says all the balloons are safe.

ANOTHER TRAIN WRECK.

The San Francisco-St. Louis express has been derailed westward of St. Louis. The overturned cars ignited and many persons perished in the flames.

THE KAISER'S ENGLISH VISIT.

Prince von Buelow will probably accompany the Kaiser to England.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin have accepted an invitation to visit the Guildhall on the 13th of November, to receive an address and lunch with the Lord Mayor.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

In Ottawa it is reported that Minister

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Cartwright will be appointed a Commissioner to arrange with the Japanese authorities a scheme to limit the immigration of Japanese into Canada.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

A team of New Zealand professional Rugby football players, including four of the ex-amateurs of the 1905 team, have arrived in England to tour with the Northern Union Clubs.

BRITISH FINANCIAL RETURNS.

London, October 2.

The revenue for the first half of the financial year amounted to £63,031,302, showing an increase of £883,490.

ILLNESS OF A COLONIAL STATESMAN.

A telegram from Sydney states that the Hon. J. H. Carruthers, Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Minister for Railways, has been suddenly seized by illness and has resigned. The Hon. C. G. Wade, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, has reconstructed the Cabinet.

CANADA TO PAY JAPANESE CLAIMS.

London, October 2.

From Ottawa it is reported that the Dominion Government has decided to pay the Japanese claims which amount to six thousand dollars. For this compensation the Vancouver municipality will be held liable.

MR. HEIR HARDIE IN INDIA.

Mr. Heir Hardie, M.P., who is presently touring Bengal and making an investigation into native unrest, is reported to have said that conditions in India are worse than in Russia and more horrible than the Armenian atrocities. He declared that India must be self-governing like Canada.

The English press strongly condemns Mr. Hardie's tour as being of the most mischievous character.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Sir Thomas Lipton has telegraphed to the Royal Irish Yacht Club regretting that a race for the *America's* Cup must be abandoned as it is impossible to build a yacht to cross the Atlantic that can compete on equal terms with a yacht that does not have to cross.

ROOSEVELT STANDS PAT.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Peoria, Ill., denied that recent financial weakness was due to his attitude towards Corporations transgressing the law. He admitted that it might have contributed but so long as he was President that policy would not be changed.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, September 25.

It is reported from Paris that the Anglo-Russian agreement has been hailed with unqualified satisfaction. The French believe that Russia is earnestly resolved to devote herself to internal recuperation and to recovering her position in the Far East.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Ottawa, September 26.

Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, speaking at Vancouver, admitted that the Japanese treaty must be observed until abrogated, and that the fullest reparation must be made. He added that the Conservatives were determined that British Columbia should remain British.

SUBMARINE MINES.

London, September 27.

At the Hague Conference the third Committee for the regulation of submarine mines again discussed the subject. None of the British amendments which would have restored the restrictions originally adopted secured adequate support, and the regulations adopted are altogether inadequate. The Committee ratified the regulation that belligerents when using unanchored mines must have them constructed in such a way that they become innocuous an hour after being beyond human control. They must also use only such anchored mines as become innocuous an hour after breaking moorings.

CASABLANCA.

Important progress has been made in the peace negotiations. Four more tribes have surrendered.

THE ANGLO RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

In Berlin the majority of the papers indulge in ingenious attempts to decide whether England or Russia has got the better of the bargain under the Convention.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* declares that Great Britain aspires to convert the Persian Gulf into a second Suez Canal.

The St. Petersburg newspapers say that the only misgivings about the result of the Convention arise from fears of German intrigue, whereto Russian opinion is particularly sensitive owing to the disasters of the war with Japan.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, Sept. 27.

According to the Canadian Director of the Bureau of Immigration Affairs, the admission of Japanese will not hereafter be permitted unless they have passports directly for Canada. The arrival of Japanese from Hawaii will thus be prohibited. On Sept. 27th, the Canadian Government decided to send one of the members of the Ministry to Japan with a view to conducting negotiations with Japan with regard to the emigrants question.

With reference to a rumour that Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary of State for the Navy, has tendered his resignation, it is said that he will not resign during the term of President Roosevelt.

Secretary Root on Sept 26th received a telegram from Mr. Rockhill, American representative in Peking, to the effect that Mr. Wu Cheng-fang has again been appointed Minister to Washington. It is said that the American Government will probably lodge a protest as to the appointment of Mr. Wu Cheng-fang having regard to a certain circumstance when he last occupied the position some years ago.

It is rumoured that Mr. Taft will visit Russia to conclude an agreement with that country. It was reported from St. Petersburg on Sept, 26th that war between Japan and America is believed to be unavoidable.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, September 28.

The Times has a strong leader in which it condemns the position taken up by Germany with regard to the regulation of submarine mines. It says that the proceedings at the Hague strikingly illustrate the hypocrisy underlying the doings of the Conference. The subject as debated at the plenary sitting on Friday was whittled down to mere illusory provisions.

THE BATTLESHIPS' CRUISE.

It is reported from New York that the battleships will go to the Pacific in the winter. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, on apparently unquestionable authority, declares that the cruise is the result of constant Japanese diplomatic hectoring. The American Government has practically exhausted all the resources of friendly diplomacy in trying to meet the captious Japanese. The *Times* correspondent says that Americans seem angry because Japanese has dared to stand up for her rights. The attitude of the press is distinctly provocative. Sneering references are made to Japanese quiescence since the movement of the battleships was announced.

THE BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

London, September 29.

The New York *Sun* editorially states that the battleships are going to the Pacific for ultimate war with Japan. Roosevelt's plans are insane but there is little hope that Congress will oppose them.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Serious storms and floods have taken place in the south of France. Thousands of people are imprisoned in their houses, and a great number are out of work.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, September 29.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canadian Premier, delivered a speech to-day at a meeting of manufacturers held in Toronto. In the course of the address he said that Japanese are strong competitors with Canadian trade in India. They enjoyed special privileges under the treaties. The Canadian-Japanese Commercial Treaty was concluded in accordance with the earnest desire of manufacturers and merchants. Canadian trade with Japan was gradually developing. In conclusion, the Premier said that though some asked for the abrogation of the Treaty because of the recent trouble in British Columbia no responsible person would support such a proposal.

Mr. Maclean, a representative of California, is reported to have said in his electoral division that the Federal Government has no right to interfere in the immigration affair and that the Californians must carry out their purpose with regard to the expulsion of foreign labourers. He said that at the next session of Congress, a serious dispute will take place between the administration and the representatives of California.

In reply to a question by the Police Commissioners of San Francisco with regard to Japanese employment agencies, Mr. Devlin, District Attorney, said that the Federal Government is willing to treat Japanese like other foreigners. Next week, the commissioners will come to a decision as to the Japanese employment business.

The *Virginia* and three other American cruisers under Rear-Admiral Dayton arrived at San Francisco on Sept. 28th from Honolulu. An enthusiastic welcome was given to them.

San Francisco, September 30.

It is reported that Japanese fishermen have poached seals in Bristol Bay, Alaska, and further stole domestic animals and goods.

According to a telegram from Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, has received a resolution which was adopted by a union representing manufacturers throughout Canada. The main feature of the resolution is that the manufacturers are devoting themselves to the further development of commerce on the Pacific, and do not desire to abrogate the Japanese-Canadian Treaty. They also advise the Government not to listen to the agitation against Japan.

An American Judge at Portland (Oregon) has said that there is no law prohibiting the landing of foreigners without passports, in America. After his declaration, the landing

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of a number of Japanese who have no passports was permitted. Anxiety is being entertained among the anti-Japanese agitators as to whether the regulations prohibiting the entry of Japanese from Hawaii are to be rendered futile by the view adopted by this Judge.

The Republicans have selected as Mayor of San Francisco Mr. Ryan; the Labourers, McCasey, and the Democrats, Mr. Taylor, the present Mayor. The labourers are expected to be successful.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

London, October 1.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Newcastle, trusted that all classes would make sacrifices to support the new territorial army. Any weakening of the Navy would be such a disaster that no amount of conscription could possibly compensate for the danger involved.

FRANCE AND HER ARMY.

From Paris comes news that the Minister of Public Instruction and the ex-premier, M. Meline, in the course of speeches severely condemning anti-militarianism pointed out that an army was necessary for commercial prosperity, instancing the rapid progress of Japan and Germany. It is the general impression that the authorities ought to summarily check the movement which is increasing in audacity.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

On the stock exchange Japanese stocks are slightly lower as a result of American newspaper utterances.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

London, October 2.

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, reviewing the Anglo-Russian Convention, declares that German policy is based on sowing discord between Russia and England. With this object Russia was inveigled into Asiatic adventures. Germany embodies the only serious menace to European peace.

JAPANESE IN CANADA.

The Ottawa Government has ordered Mr. Munro, immigration agent at Vancouver, to stop demanding passports from Japanese, which violates the treaty.

THE PROPOSED HAGUE COURT.

Viewing the diversity of opinions concerning the new court of arbitral justice at The Hague, it is understood that the scheme was only presented as a suggestion to the various Governments and is no solution of the question of the distribution of judges.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, October 2.

President Roosevelt left Washington on Sept. 30th for the central and southern states. The tour is expected to take about one month. He intends to investigate public feeling as to the forthcoming presidential election.

In the cities throughout Canada, anti-Asiatic societies are being organized. They will strongly oppose the entry of Orientals into Canada.

The cordial welcome extended to Mr. Taft has caused good feeling in America.

BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

About the middle of October, combined manœuvres by the Channel, Atlantic, and Home Fleets will be held under the command of Lord Charles Beresford. The plan is based on the outbreak of war with Germany. No foreign officer or journalist will be permitted to be present at the manœuvres except Japanese officers.

INDIA.

London, October 2.

In view of the possibility of a serious illicit movement in India, the *Times* has begun publishing special memoirs of the mutiny in 1857 by Field-Marshal Wood. The *Times* says editorially that the agitators have terrorised East Bengal and that the situation is serious. It severely condemns Keir Hardie, who is touring the province making inflammatory speeches.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

On the 25th ultimo judgment was delivered in the case of Japanese claims for damages on account of the injured restaurants in San Francisco. The Court rejected the claim of $2,000 for consequential damages, but in the matter of direct damages the plea of non-jurisdiction advanced by the Municipality was declared invalid, and an order was made for the Municipality to present its defence within ten days.

(From the above it appears that the consequential damages were disallowed, but the San Francisco Municipality was held liable for the direct damages:—ED. *J.M.*)

THE TROUBLE AT MUKDEN.

With regard to the violent conduct of the police at Mukden, the Chinese authorities have publicly removed from office as a punitory measure the Chief of the Police Office. They have also issued instructions that constables must be ordered to treat foreigners politely in future, and have undertaken that similar trouble shall not recur in the future. They have further paid an indemnity.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.

The Japanese steamer XIV *Nagata Maru* (668 tons) took fire on the 30th ultimo at 7 p.m. and went to the bottom. There were no casualties. This news is telegraphed from Chefoo.

THE CHIENTAO QUESTION.

With reference to the Chientao question the Chinese Government has despatched 40 soldiers from Mukden and has appointed Mr. Chen to be boundary commissioner, asking the Japanese to confer with him. But the Japanese have declined, alleging that there is no occasion for such procedure.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. L. D...	Kleist 1	Sa Oct. 5
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Monteagle 2	Su Oct. 6
Europe	M. M.....	Yarra	W. Oct. 9
Tacoma	B. T.....	Shawmut 3	W. Oct. 9
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Asia 4	Th. Oct. 10
America.....	P. M.....	Korea 5	F. Oct. 11
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su. Oct. 13
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Suveric	M Oct. 14
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Shinano Maru 6	Th Oct. 17
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru 7	Sa Oct. 19
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	H'kong Maru	M. Oct. 28
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th Oct. 31

1 Left Nagasaki on the 2nd inst.
2 Left Vancouver on the 20th ult.
3 Left Tacoma on the 29th ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 1st inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 24th ult.
6 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M. ...	Nera	Sa. Oct. 5
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	Su. Oct. 6
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Hakuai Maru	Su Oct. 6
Europe	P. & O....	Manila	Tu Oct. 8
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Shawmut	W. Oct. 9
America.....	O. & O....	Asia	Sa. Oct. 12
Europe	N. D. L...	Kleist	Sa. Oct. 12
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Su. Oct. 13
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su. Oct. 13
Tacoma	B. T.....	Suveric	Tu Oct. 15
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Nikko Maru	Sa. Oct. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Iyo Maru	W. Oct. 16
Europe	N. Y. K...	Tamba Maru	W. Oct. 16
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	America Maru	M Oct. 21
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	W. Oct. 30

WEIGHING THE BABY

Cuticura SOAP

Because of its delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, united with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most refreshing of flower odours, has become the mother's favourite for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and bath. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and may be used from the hour of birth.

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. 32 Post-free, Cuticura Booklet.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nera, French steamer, 2,827, Schmitz, 27th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 28th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Tjikini, Dutch steamer, 3,014, H. Koops, 28th Sept.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Hild, Norwegian steamer, 719, 28th Sept.,—Bankok, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Belgravia, German steamer, 4,254, Hilderbrandt, 29th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 29th Sept.,—Takao via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 29th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Beumohr, British steamer, 1,935, A. Tough, 30th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Tannenfels, German steamer, 3,466, Lubke, 30th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Kutsang, British steamer, 3,110, 30th Sept.,—Calcutta, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 30th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

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Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 30th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, K. Tsuchiya, 30th Sept.,—Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 1st Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, T. Irisawa, 1st Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, D. P. Campbell, 1st Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 2nd Oct.,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Shikoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,006, K. Yonetsu, 2nd Oct.,—Keelung, General.—Japanese

Peru, British steamer, 4,916, W. W. Cooke, 2nd Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, P. Craglietto, 2nd Oct.,—Trieste via ports, Mails and General.—Hellos Bros.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 3rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 3rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, Wm. Bainbridge, 3rd Oct.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, K. Sato, 27th Sept.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian steamer, 2,960, Reinertsen, 27th Sept.,—Kobe, Lumber.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kumeric, British steamer, 4,006, Cowley, 27th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kosei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, N. Nielsen, 28th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Neptune, British steamer, 2,154, Roberts, 28th Sept.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 28th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Goeben, German steamer, 9,000, B. Wilhelmi, 28th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 28th Sept.,—Anping via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Shinowara, 29th Sept.,—Antoken via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Indrawadi, British steamer, 3,369, R. N. Hill, 29th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 30th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Myrmidon, British steamer, 3,063, Yarwood, 30th Sept.,—Sourabaya, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, I. Tsuchiya, 1st Oct.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oriel, British steamer, 2,236, Maddrell, 1st Oct.,—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,555, S. Hasegawa, 1st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 2nd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kutsang, British steamer, 3,110, R. F. Bradley, 2nd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 2nd Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 2nd Oct.,—Portland, Oregon, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Tjikini, Dutch steamer, 3,014, H. Koops, 2nd Oct.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Niezop & Co.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 2nd Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, F. E. Cope, 2nd Oct.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hild, Norwegian steamer, 719, J. Solnesen, 2nd Oct.,—Bankok, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hiortdhal, 3rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Belgravia, German steamer, 4,254, Hilderbrandt, 3rd Oct.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 4.

Business in woollen cloths, satins, flannels, and velvets is very active. Shirtings and cotton goods remain quiet.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	38.00 to 39.00
Indian Broach	30.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	25.50 to 28.50

COTTON YARN PER BALE.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS PER PIECE.

White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannélette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.58 to 0.60
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	6.50 to 9.00
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wol, Tientsi — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

The market is quiet.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.00 to 5.00
do Sheet	5.20 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	12.00 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	8.00 to 10.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Reliance"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business is still active.

Chester	3.71 to 3.77
Victory	3.51 to 3.58
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.85 to 3.52
Nippon	2.65 to 3.55
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.70 to 3.35
Tosai	3.10 to 3.27

SUGAR.

A moderate business is going on.

Brown Takao	9.00 to 10.00
Brown Manila	8.80 to 9.90
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	8.50 to 13.25
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

The market remains stationary.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

The market is still disturbed by fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Oct. 2nd, the quotation was £63.15.0

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	63.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A fair business goes on.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen 2.98
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.42
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.05
Iodoform lb.	5.90
Iode Kal lb.	3.38
Antehebrine oz.	5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The *Uri-kudzushi* or "fall caused by sellers unable to hold stocks" which was experienced for some weeks past has now been stopped by the sale of a portion of the stock. Since the beginning of the present week, the market has become fairly brisk in consequence of enquiries from America.

On Oct. 2nd stocks were: filatures 15,846 bales; Re-reels, 3,764 bales; Orikaishi 1,313 bales; and Sundry, 12 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,330 to 1,340
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,260 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,430 to 1,240
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,250 to 1,260
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,360 to 1,380
Re-reels—Extra	1,270 to 1,280
Re-reels—No. 1	1,240 to 1,250
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,225 to 1,235
Re-reels—No. 2	1,205 to 1,210
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	1,320 to 1,330
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	1,245 to 1,250
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	1,225 to 1,235
Kakedas—No. 2	1,195 to 1,200
Kakedas—No. 2½	1,160 to 1,170

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
27th	1,237	1,264	1,246	1,238
28th	1,265	—	—	1,262
30th	—	—	—	—

Oct.	Present delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.
1st	1,267	1,277	1,266	1,265
2nd	1,275	—	—	1,270
3rd	1,272	—	—	1,273

WASTE SILK.

The market is still dormant though some enquiries have come from France.

On Oct. 2nd the stock was: Noshi, 10,991 bales; Kibiso, 13,243 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 372 bales; and sundry 1,724 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	90 to 100
Rereel—Best	85 to 90
Rereel—Good	80 to 85
Rereel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

Business is about closed.

Up to the evening of Oct. 2nd 10,066,700 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 124,200 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. —
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	35 to 38
Medium	31 to 32
Good Common	27 to 31
Common	25 to 28

HABUTAE.

High prices continue in the country, consequently no special business has been done.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	11.85	11.15	10.80	10.60
27	11.35	11.00	10.80	10.55
36	11.50	11.10	10.80	10.75

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.80	10.70	10.30	10.45	10.35
27"	10.70	10.50	10.10	10.10	10.15
36"	10.70	10.60	10.00	10.00	10.10

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"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	11.30	10.95	—
22½″	11.45	10.60	10.40	—
27″	11.20	10.65	10.40	—
36″	11.25	10.65	10.60	—

RICE.

Owing to favourable weather, prices of rice have fallen though the market has been disturbed by the operations of speculators. A further fall is expected.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	658,114
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	99.379

Delivery.	Closing Price
October	Yen. 17.31
November	16.56
December	16.24

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 18.60
Medium	17.80
Common	16.70
Average	17.70

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
October	16 60	October	16.56
November	16.13	November	16.13
December	15.96	December	15.92

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market has become firm. All bonds and shares have risen. It is reported in business circles that the rice crop is apparently better than in previous years, foreign trade is favourable, various enterprizes are successful, the money market is easy and there is no cause for anxiety as to Government finance though there is a report of slight difficulty in drafting the budget for the forthcoming year.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama October 4

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ to ⅛ lower have caused a corresponding rise in local rates on China, but other rates are not affected and close for the mails per steamer *Empress of China* and via Siberia as under.

London—Bank T T	2/0 $\frac{7}{16}$
— — Bills on demand	2/0⅛
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{13}{16}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{15}{16}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261
— — 6 months' sight	262⅛
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	108⅛
— Private 10 days, sight do	106⅛
Shanghai—Bank sight	67¼
— Private 10 days' sight	68½
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight	154
America—Bank sight	49⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	51⅜
Germany—Bank sight	208⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)	30 $\frac{13}{16}$

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5,500 11,800
1,900 83,05
2,400
370
4,050
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

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"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1907.

MARRIAGE.

On the 7th Oct., at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. H. B. Walton, LEONARD C. SHARMAN, of Yokohama, to BLANCHE, daughter of F. R. Barry, Esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight, England.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* left Aden on Oct. 5th for Colombo.

EARLY on the morning of Oct. 3rd, fire broke out at Utsunomiya. Twenty-five buildings were destroyed.

ON the morning of Oct. 5th, fire broke out in Asakusa, Tokyo, destroying eighteen houses, and damaging twenty-seven.

IN December this year there will be called out as conscripts: Infantry, 65,100; artillery, 5,500; commissariat, 1,900; garrison artillery 2,400; nurses, 570; cavalry, 4,050; engineers, 3,200; mountain batteries, 280; communications, 450, and transportation, 11800.

COLONEL Y. KAMEOKA has been promoted to the rank of Major-General, and at the same time was placed on the reserve list.

THE death was announced on Oct. 7th of Viscount M. Ikeda, descendant of the feudal lord of Ikusaka, Bizen province.

K. IWAMATSU, a soldier of the Sendai garrison, who was convicted of incendiarism, has been shot on the Parade Ground.

ON Oct. 2nd, the hills of Hakodate and Iwaki in Aomori Prefecture were crowned with snow. This is one day later than last year.

ON Oct. 3rd, the Kanazawa Raw Silk Factory collapsed in consequence of defects in construction. Five workmen were severely injured.

A TAIPEH (FOMOSA) telegram says that several hundred aborigines have made raids at Choshiyen where the Aiyu line recently advanced.

AFFECTED by the fall in rice, prices of barley and wheat have gone down. The present fall is said to have reached the lowest notch, however.

AN explosion occurred at 1 p.m. on Oct. 3rd in the shop of a fireworks dealer, in Asakusa Park, Tokyo. Seven persons were more or less injured.

THE Shinagawa Hospital was destroyed by fire, which began at 1 p.m. on Oct. 3rd. All the patients were removed safely to the Setagaya Hospital.

DURING September, the production of *habutaye* at Kanazawa was 41,890 pieces. The figures show a decrease of 1,354 pieces as compared with that of the previous month.

D. HIRAI and four other merchants of Osaka were arrested on Oct. 6th in Kobe on a charge of having smuggled about seventy-five kilos of opium from Hoi-ming, Korea.

THE thirteenth regiment of cavalry left Hiroshima on Oct. 3rd for Korea. They will be employed as guards of the Crown Prince during his coming visit to the Peninsula.

THE Autumn Manœuvres have been fixed to take place on Nov. 16th lasting three days at and about Utsunomiya. The Emperor will be present, leaving Tokyo on Nov. 15th.

THE *Hochi* says that the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg will shortly be promoted to an Embassy and Baron Kurino, Minister, will be promoted to the rank of Ambassador.

As the funeral of Lady Nakayama will take place on Oct. 14th, all the theatres and other places of amusement in Isezaki-cho, Yokohama, will close as an expression of condolence.

S. MUNETAKA (21) an employee of the Kobe Post Office, was arrested on Oct. 9th by a detective of the Aioibashi Polic Office, Hyogo. He stated that on the previous day, he stole seven postal parcels containing *yen* 6,546 in all, and absconded.

THE repairs to the second line of the Tokaido Railway between Yamakita and Koyama, damaged by storm at the end of August, have been completed. Traffic was re-commenced on Oct. 2nd.

THREE fishermen observed a floating mine on Oct. 5th off the village of Kurami, Tottori prefecture. While they were trying to land it the mine exploded. The fishermen escaped unhurt.

THE German gunboat *Tiger* has again left Hongkong to search for the *Sullberg*, as it was reported by fishermen that two masts were seen projecting from the water near St. John's Island.

MR. THOMAS O'Brien, American Ambassador, who recently arrived in Tokyo in company with Mr. Taft, will proceed to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on Oct. 15th, when he will present his credentials to the Emperor.

MR. H. YAMAMOTO, formerly a Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court, living in Hakozaki-cho, Tokyo, was arrested on Oct. 8th on charges of having forged public and private documents as well as of fraud.

ON the night of Oct. 6th, a passenger train and a freight train collided at Kokubunji Station on the Chu-o Line. Five carriages of the passenger train were overturned and five passengers were severely injured.

THE betrothal is announced of Princess Miye (17) daughter of Prince Arisugawa and Mr. Yoshihira Tokugawa (23) the first son of Prince Tokugawa, ex-Shogun. The wedding will take place next spring.

THE officers of the eighteenth regiment of artillery at Yotsu-kaido, Chiba prefecture, have decided to establish a horse race club with a capital of *yen* 1,500,000. All the land owners in the district support the enterprise.

A LITTLE before noon on Oct. 4th, a betto driving a carriage belonging to Messrs. Durand, Cobb & Co., and a drayman on a wagon of Messrs. Helm Bros., began fighting in front of the Chartered Bank. The former received severe injury on the head, but both were arrested by the Kaga-cho police.

Two freight trains collided at 9.43 p.m. on Oct. 8th at Inari near Kyoto. Both locomotives sustained severe damage and some carriages were overturned. The railway was also damaged for about twenty yards. Traffic was stopped till 4 a.m. the following day. The cause was negligence on the part of a pointsman.

A RATHER extensive theft of silver plate occurred at Shimbashi Railway Station on Thursday week. An employee of Messrs. Arthur and Bond, of Yokohama, about 2 p.m. entered the first class waiting room and temporarily deposited on a seat a large parcel containing articles of sterling silver plate, while he went in search of a porter. When he returned to the waiting room a minute after the parcel was gone and no clue was left of the thief. The package contained 16 fancy articles, valued at *yen* 850, all stamped "Arthur and Bond, Yokohama, sterling."

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KOREA.

Friday, October 4.

Prince Ito and Viscount Sone reached Seoul on the 3rd inst. The Prince of course had a great reception. Two members of the Korean Cabinet went to Chemulpo to welcome him.

Judging from present appearances, the visit of the Prince Imperial of Japan to Korea is not likely to promote a better understanding between the two countries. The fault seems to lie with the Korean Court which, as usual, is showing itself conservative and exclusive. The original belief was that the Korean Crown Prince would proceed to Chemulpo to meet the Japanese Prince Imperial, and that the Emperor of Korea himself would repair to the railway station in Seoul for the same purpose. But it is now alleged that the Court entertains no such programme. The idea, on the contrary, is to send a comparatively obscure member of the Imperial Family to meet his Imperial Highness at Chemulpo and to depute a similar duty to Prince Yong at the railway station in the capital. Such procedure would amount to something very like rudeness. When Prince Arthur of Connaught came to Japan the Mikado went to Shimbashi to meet him, yet in Korea it is apparently thought sufficient that the Prince Imperial of the Protecting Power should be received with far less ceremony.

The Prince Imperial's visit will doubtless be regarded by many people as a species of armed demonstration, and indeed something of the sort might be a very wholesome object lesson for the Koreans. His Imperial Highness is to travel by the battleship *Kashima* and will have for escort the battleship *Katori* and the first-class cruisers *Tokiwa*, *Iwate*, *Idzumo* and *Asama* as well as two or three ships of smaller dimedsions. No such fleet has ever before visited Korean waters, and as there is to be something in the nature of a grand review and naval manœuvres off Chemulpo, the Koreans will be helped to form a juster estimate of what Japan really is.

Saturday, October 5.

On the 2nd inst. a party of Korean insurgents attacked the Japanese Language School in Suwon and shot one of the Japanese teachers, by name Mr. Suzuki Shinnosuke. Suwon is a place already notorious for the stone-throwing at Prince Ito's railway carriage last year. It is only 25 miles from Seoul, and we may therefore infer that the vicinity of the capital is in a more or less disturbed condition.

An engagement which lasted for three hours and a half took place on the 2nd inst. between a detachment of Japanese troops and some 400 Korean insurgents, of whom 100 were soldiers, at Ansong, which has already been heard of as a disturbed region. The insurgents were finally routed with a loss of 6 killed, and as nothing is said about Japanese casualties we presume that there were not any.

Prince Ito's arrival in Seoul has naturally imparted a spirit of activity to political circles in the Korean capital. Nobody doubts that wholesale reforms will be undertaken in the sequel of the recent Convention, but it is not thought that anything signal will be effected immediately, as want of money constitutes a serious object.

Although not by any means epidemic, cholera is sufficiently prevalent in Seoul to create considerable uneasiness. There have been over 20 cases each in the Japanese and Korean quarters of the city—the *Asahi Shimbun* assigns these numbers to the first three days of the present month, but others speak of them as the total from the beginning of the outbreak. At all events the existence of such a state of affairs on the eve of the Prince Imperial's visit naturally creates much uneasiness, and orders have been issued from the Residency General that most stringent sanitary measures must be rigorously enforced. There is some talk of abandoning the visit of the Prince Imperial, but the necessity for that measure is not yet recognised in official quarters.

Monday, October 7.

The latest accusation against the ex-Emperor is that he has been endeavouring to foster the insurrection in the Kyongkwi-do and Kangwon-do. His Majesty is said to have despatched to these provinces a prince of the blood and a confidant named Yi Chaisong, with instructions to induce the the people to join the insurgents. Mr. Yi, however, arrived at the conclusion that if he carried out the projected programme, he was more than likely to find himself a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese. He therefore absconded, and nothing has since been heard of him. As for the princely *agent provocateur*, the correspondent (*Jiji Shimpo*) who sends this news gives no further information. Meanwhile another raid by a body of insurgents numbering a hundred is reported from Yong Chong in Kyongsang-do. One Japanese official was done to death. It is difficult to understand what is going on now in the peninsula with regard to the insurrection. Evidently the trouble is not yet fully quelled, for fitful outbreaks are still taking place here and there. Nothing is heard, however, of Japanese measures of suppression, and it would therefore seem that one of two things is occurring: either the insurrection has been so far quieted that no further military measures are considered necessary, or the Japanese are awaiting some imminent development of the situation. We are disposed to take the latter view, and to think that the factor which is expected to finally solve the problem is a strong cavalry force. There was some talk recently of a despatch of cavalry from Japan, and evidently mounted troops are the only effective instrument for dealing with rioters who, being at home in the country, can act the double role of insurgents and peaceful citizens if only they obtain leisure to do so.

It is now stated (*Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent) that the Emperor will proceed to Chemulpo on the 16th instant for the purpose of welcoming the Japanese Prince Imperial, but another version (*Jiji Shimpo*) is that although the Cabinet Ministers are urging this step, the ex-Emperor is secretly opposing it, and consequently nothing has yet been definitely settled. The most credible version comes, however, from the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent. He alleges that unless the cholera can be unquestionably stamped out in Seoul the visit of the Prince Imperial of Japan to that city will be abandoned and his Imperial Highness will not proceed farther than Chemulpo, in which event the Emperor will proceed to the latter place to greet him.

This last correspondent adds that there is now a prospect of the Korean Emperor visiting Japan. The ex-Emperor was often urged to do so, and at one time it seemed just possible that he would allow himself to be persuaded. But the expectation was not realized, and, indeed, judging by the character which his Majesty evidently possesses, one can scarcely suppose that he ever seriously entertained such a purpose, nor can we doubt that the whole of his influence will be exerted to prevent his son from taking any step of the kind. Nevertheless some return of the Japanese Prince Imperial's visit will be imperative. In many respects the coming of a Korean Sovereign to this country would probably have most useful effects, for although the prospect might cause something like consternation in the breasts of the Korean people at first, the reception which would certainly be given to the Imperial visitor and his safe return to Seoul could not fail to dispel many delusions. It is a pity, however, that the monarch who now occupies the Korean throne is not better equipped morally for taking advantage of his opportunities.

Tuesday, October 8.

It now appears probable that the Emperor of Korea as well as the Crown Prince will go as far as Chemulpho to welcome the Prince Imperial of Japan. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce are said to have strongly urged upon the ex-Emperor the expediency of this step, and his Majesty has practically given his consent. It is further stated that the two Ministers pointed out the extreme inadvisability of the Sovereign having an attack of illness when the time came for taking the journey.

A party of 100 Korean insurgents attacked the Japanese post office at Yongsantan in the province of Chholla-do on the 5th instant and murdered a woman, a girl and a child, severely wounding three other women and one man, all Japanese. It is stated that the assassination and wounding of these women were marked by the greatest barbarities and atrocities. Five houses belonging to Japanese and four belonging to Koreans were burned. It may be just to credit some of the Korean insurgents with motives of patriotism, but the shockingly savage manner in which they carry on the campaign deprives them of all right to sympathy. From first to last they have shown themselves strong only when it comes to butchering women and children or helpless civilians.

There has also been a disturbance at Chasong, a village near the banks of the Yalu in north-western Korea. Several hundreds of Koreans assembled at the local office in order to protest against the order for docking top knots. They threatened to kill a Japanese policeman who remonstrated with them and it finally became necessary to resort to the aid of the soldiers.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* renews the rumour that Prince Ito will soon resign the post of Resident General in Korea and that he will be succeeded by Marquis Katsura, who accompanies the Prince Imperial to Seoul. Various reasons are assigned by our contemporary, but the most credible is that Prince Ito's advancing years forbid him to continue the discharge of his present onerous duties.

Some time ago quite a ripple of excitement was caused by the receipt of news from Seoul that the police authorities had taken action against a local Japanese journal on the ground of its libelling certain of the police officials, notably Inspector Yobiko. The case was tried at the Residency Court and the accused were pronounced guilty, the immediate result being that the incriminated men became objects of sympathy to people who are invariably ready to espouse the cause of every journalist arraigned for abuse of freedom of speech. A point was made, too, that the proceedings had been irregular, and it was even alleged that the Resident-

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General disapproved of what had been done officially in the matter. The accused men appealed to the Supreme Court, where they have been again convicted of wilful scandal, and sentenced to major imprisonment for six months, with a rider that the execution of this judgment is to be suspended for two years, during which time the guilty persons will have an opportunity of showing their repentance and thus escaping the penalty. It transpired at the trial that the paper published a continuous series of libels on the strength of no better evidence than anonymous letters.

Wednesday, October 9.

The separation of the ex-Emperor and the reigning Emperor of Korea seems to be at length likely to become an accomplished fact. This is to be effected, not, as was originally anticipated, by the transfer of the ex-Emperor to some new palace, but by removal of the reigning Emperor to a building where he will no longer be within immediate reach of his father. It is true that the two persons are already living nominally apart, but for all practical purposes they inhabit the same house, so frequent is intercourse between them. It appears that the ex-Emperor took immediate advantage of Prince Ito's absence. There are persistent rumours that his Majesty made strenuous efforts to foment the insurrection in the provinces, and that secret plots became the order of the day just as they used to be in the worst times. The reigning Emperor himself is credited with the new idea of removing himself beyond the immediate reach of his father's control, but whether that be the case or not, it will certainly seem that his Majesty is disposed to establish with his Cabinet much closer relations than those previously existing. He is said to have urged the Ministry to make every effort in the cause of united administration, and on the 7th inst. he conferred high official ranks on all the members of the Cabinet. It will immediately strike our readers as a significant coincidence that Prince Ito's return to Seoul took place on the 3rd inst. and that the Imperial rescript announcing the Emperor's change of residence was issued on the 7th. Evidently, Prince Ito can effect a great deal in three days' time. We may mention that although this project of a separate palace has now been definitely announced, it will not take place until the destined building has been fully repaired, a work which, according to the correspondence of the Tokyo press, will take until next spring.

We mentioned in our last issue that a Korean Prince of the Blood and another person connected with the Court were suspected of having established communications with the insurgents and of supplying the latter with necessaries. Later news shows that only one man was concerned in this affair, namely, a former Prince called Yi Chaisong. This individual was deprived of his princely title some timg ago owing to misconduct, and there are now said to be clear proofs that he is acting as a link between the Court, in other words the ex-Emperor, and the insurgents.

The Korean budget for next year is said to have been compiled. The expenditures total 10 million *yen*, being 300,000 more than the figure for the current year, although an economy of 1,300,000 *yen* is effected by abolishing the army. It would appear from this statement that the administrative expenses for next year will be 1½ million *yen* greater than for the current year.

Thursday, October 10.

It may well be supposed that the Tokyo newspapers devote much space to discussing the visit of the Prince Imperial to Korea. They record the fact that during the whole long course of Japan's history only two of her potentates are shown to have crossed to Korea, one being the semi-divine Susa-no-o, and the other the Empress Jingo. It would delight these two august personages when the news of the Crown Prince's visit reaches them in their dwelling among the shades. Some journals take the view that the event has conclusive significance with regard to the relations between the two Empires, and all of course unite in rejoicing over the fact that the Sovereigns of Japan are no longer to be confined within the limits of their home dominions. The *Jiji* predicts that the Prince's visit will be returned by the Emperor in person, and that the effect upon the relations between the two Powers will be signal.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Shimbun* records the final decision that the Emperor of Korea and the Crown Prince will both go to Chemulpo to welcome their august visitor. The Emperor will remain in the State carriage and await the Prince Imperial's arrival there, while the Crown Prince will proceed to the *Katori*. Chemulpo will for the first time in its history hear a royal salute of 101 guns fired in its harbour by a magnificent naval squadron.

On the 8th inst. Prince Ito proceeded to the Palace and presented the new Vice-Resident-General, Viscount Sone. The Prince took occasion to renew his assurance that Japan would watch over the safety of the Imperial House of Korea and the integrity of her dominions. The Emperor is said to have been much pleased by this declaration, and to have received in good part the Prince's suggestion that, instead of consulting the miscellaneous courtiers who generally receive his Majesty's confidences, recourse should be had to the Residency-General. The Emperor is reported to have declared that he trusted everything to Prince Ito.

It will have been observed by readers of the recent telegrams from Seoul that the consummation of the policy of separating the ex-Emperor from the reigning Sovereign was finally effected by the latter on his own initiative, to the great surprise of the Cabinet Ministers. The explanation of this new departure is now given, namely, that the father of the Empress urged his Majesty to take the step, inasmuch as in existing circumstances the authority of the Throne was virtually monopolised by the ex-Sovereign.

It really seems as though the heroic measures adopted by the Japanese sanitary officials in Seoul had stamped out the cholera there. Not one fresh case has occurred during the past week.

As to the insurgents one encounter is reported to have taken place between a body of 300 of them and a Japanese detachment at Anwi. As usual the insurgents lost heavily and the Japanese had only one man wounded.

THE LATE LORD BRAMPTON.

English judges are proverbially a long lived race and the death of Lord Brampton at the age of 90 years breaks no record. In the English system Judges of the Higher Courts are already well-stricken in years ere they receive their appointments; and having outlived and outdistanced most of their contemporaries at the Bar, it is natural that they should be men of more than ordinary bodily and mental endowments. Baron Brampton will never go down in history as a great scholastic or constitutional lawyer. His *forte* lay more on the criminal side of the law, following the bent of his barrister days, for as Henry Hawkins he made a great reputation for himself through his searching cross-examinations. No one could stand against him, and even the famous Claimant, in the now almost forgotten Tichborne case, had to acknowledge that he had met his match when he was confronted with Hawkins in the action instituted against him by the Crown for perjury. During the days when Henry Hawkins wore silk and went the old Home Circuit he appeared in nearly every case of importance which engaged the attention of the superior Judges, and his appointment in 1876 as a Judge of the High Court of Justice, in the Queen's Bench Division, was received with general satisfaction. It was his lot in this position to try a good many murder cases, and the new Judge soon earned the soubriquet among the criminal classes of "'anging 'awkins." Yet a more just judge never wore the scarlet and ermine. To a man who had been the most terrible cross-examiner of his day it was futile to tell a story or weave a yarn that could not be borne out by facts, but soon the lawbreakers learnt that Hawkins, with all his intimate acquaintance with the depths of human depravity, could yet humanise the law which he had to administer and could let mercy temper justice. As a result he not only won their respect and esteem but, what is more singular, their admiration. He could wander anywhere in the lowest slums of London quite unprotected, and so immune was he from even the attentions of pickpockets that he would often laughingly declare that Newmarket Heath—the haunt of the smartest thieves in the world—was as safe for him as his own garden. A great lover of animals, Judge Hawkins for years was always accompanied on the Bench by his fox-terrier "Jack," while his addiction to horses and horse-racing was proverbial. Many a good story is told of his sporting proclivities, while he could also retail many peculiar cases which came under his notice during the many years he acted as standing Counsel for the Jockey Club. He retired from the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice at the age of 81, and his manner of bidding farewell to the scenes of his life's work was characteristic of his modest, unassuming manners. Usually such an occasion is generally taken advantage of for a display of eloquent courtesies between Bench and Bar, but Mr. Justice Hawkins having delivered his last judgment, quietly rose, bowed to the Bar and uttered the simple word, "Good-bye." He had earned his retirement as he has earned his last long rest.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, gave his decision on October 4th, on a protest by Messrs. Vehling & Co. The firm imported a case of artificial flowers on which the appraisers imposed 50 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 513 of the tariff.

The importers contended that the material in question was a part of artificial flowers and should be dealt with under No. 532 of the tariff which provides for 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty. The protest was dismissed.

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CHINA.

Saturday, October 5.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent, wiring under date of the 3rd inst., says that the Chinese Government are much exercised about the Chientao problem. They show a disposition to place this matter in the forefront of all the questions pending between the two countries, and they go so far as to maintain that it was an unwarrantable act on the part of Japan to send Colonel Saito to that region without first seeking the consent of the Chinese Government. The same correspondent gives the gist of an interview between Mr. Abe, Japanese Representative in Peking, and Mr. Na Tung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. The former asked for an explanation of the proposal made by China that commissioners should be appointed to fix the boundaries of Chientao. He desired to know whether that proposal was to be interpreted as signifying that China regarded the suzerainty of the region as uncertain. Na replied emphatically in the negative. He averred that from China's point of view there was no doubt whatever about the suzerainty, and in proposing a boundary commission she merely contemplated the fixing of a few points in the valley of the Tumen River. The Japanese Representative replied that in that case Japan saw no reason whatever for the despatch of such a commission, her contention being equally firm that Chientao belongs to Korea. Mr. Abe added that China was understood to be sending frequent drafts of troops to the region, and if this policy led to any complication, the Japanese Government desired it to be understood that they disavowed all responsibility. Mr. Na is said to have answered that the troops in question were intended merely to deal with the brigands, and that at all events their number would not exceed 300.

The general order issued recently by the Governor of Mukden for the guidance of Chinese police in their treatment of foreigners, is published by the Tokyo press. It consists of 11 articles and contains minute instructions as to the course to be pursued in restraining or arresting foreigners. These instructions are of the most circumspect character; so much so indeed that we are inclined to question whether their strict observance would be compatible with police efficiency. At all events they show a very conciliatory spirit on the part of the Chinese authorities.

A strange story comes from Antung to the effect that a party of Japanese, who were engaged making a survey preliminary to the erection of a line of telegraph on account of the Forestry Bureau, was fired upon by 8 Chinese soldiers, who probably mistook the survey-flags for some signal or invasion. Fortunately no one was hurt, and it is claimed that the affair was entirely due to a misunderstanding, but this explanation is not considered altogether satisfactory.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Peking in the sense that Viceroy Hsu, during his recent audience, complained that nothing was easier than for outsiders to criticise the action of those in office, but the latter had to contend with difficulties of which the former had no adequate conception. Their Majesties are said to have signified their sympathy with this view of the case, and it is inferred that in the eyes of the Throne Hsu has vindicated his action and refuted his critics, so that the outstanding questions between Japan and China may soon be settled.

There appears to be a great deal of opposition in China to the idea of raising a foreign loan for the purpose of carrying out the Government's project of nationalizing certain lines of railway now in the hands of foreigners. The Governors of Kiangsu and Chehkiang are said to have memorialized the Throne in the sense that if any such step be taken, great popular commotion will ensue.

Monday, October 7.

Telegrams from Peking say that their Excellencies Yuan and Chang, after consultation with Viceroy Hsu, have decided that within the limits permissible by treaty and by international law a resolute attitude shall be adopted in dealing with Japan and Russia. We should think that neither Japan nor Russia asks for anything better. Japan at all events, unless her contentions have been very erroneously stated hitherto, is not seeking for anything in excess of her treaty rights. What she complains of is not that China's attitude is resolute but that it is altogether indeterminate.

With regard to the Hsunyoching incident, which culminated in a murderous outrage, the Chinese authorities are said to be viewing it in a new light. They now hold that it involves the question of the right of Japanese subjects to fish outside the territorial waters of the leased territory, and that consequently the problem must be left for solution to the Central Governments of the two Powers concerned. It will be remembered, however, that on Japan's side these fishing grounds are said to be plainly outside the territorial waters of China, being more than 3 miles distant from the nearest point of the shore. The Japanese claim, in short, is that they were fishing on the high seas when the Chinese attacked them. It ought not to be very difficult to settle such a question, for the place where this particular kind of fish is found during the short season of its capture must be well known.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has quite a strong article about the Chientao problem, and in so doing it is supported by nearly all its contemporaries. It points out that China's action seems to be deliberately provocative. She simply claims that Chientao belongs to her *in toto*, and she ignores not only the history of the past but also the conditions existing in the present. The action taken by Japan at the instance of Korea has not been in any sense aggressive. If a small force of Japanese gendarmes were sent to the region, it was because the Chinese soldiers stationed there for the protection of Chinese subjects, had shown themselves wholly incompetent to discharge that duty, especially in the case of the large Korean population, and had in more than one case sided with freebooters to rob and outrage Korean subjects. If China showed any sincere disposition to find a just solution of the question of boundaries, Japan would be perfectly ready to meet her half way. But she does not show any such disposition. On the contrary she declines altogether to discuss the problem of ownership, and she thrusts a display of military force into the forefront of her position. Upon her shoulders therefore will lie the responsibility of anything untoward that may occur. Her troops have not proved themselves so amenable to discipline that their presence in Chientao in existing circumstances can be regarded with confidence.

Tuesday, October 8.

Reports reaching the *Asahi* from Peking indicate that there is growing up in official circles in the Chinese capital a good deal of dissatisfaction against his Excellency Yuan, who is said to be filling all the most important posts with his own proteges in order to consolidate the foundations on which he intends to build his fabric of reform. Prince Su is said to be one of the malcontents, and there is a telegram to the effect that an official of the local government office in Peking, who is supposed to be under the Prince's protection, has been arrested and sent under escort to his own province. This official was formerly a student in Japan and the charge brought against him is that he is connected with the revolutionary party. It will be remembered that Chieh Liang, the Minister of War, was recently reported to have made his peace with Yuan, but the telegram says that Prince Su is not likely to take any such course and that he will probably pass into the camp of Chang Chih tung. This involves the hypothesis that Yuan and Chang are on bad terms, whereas the best authorities seem to think that nothing of the kind is the case.

Wednesday, October 9.

News from Peking attributes to the Chinese Government the idea of converting the board of censors into a kind of house of representatives, but the fifty members of the board have unanimously memorialized the Throne against the expediency of such a step.

The German newspaper of Shanghai is telegraphically quoted as saying that the projected administrative reforms in China will produce a deficit of 35 million *taels* in next year's budget. The Viceroys throughout the Empire have been asked to supply funds for this purpose, but as they have signified their inability, nothing is said to remain except an appeal to the foreign money market.

Thursday, October 10.

The Chinese Foreign Office is reported to have addressed a protest to the Japanese Legation in Peking, couched in terms almost identical with those employed by the Japanese Government in its recent communication with reference to Chientao. The gist of the protest is that whereas China has adopted Japan's advice and decided to refrain from sending any considerable number of troops to Chientao, the Japanese still retain a force of gendarmes there. Therefore the Waiwupu asks that a telegram be sent to Prince Ito requiring the withdrawal of these gendarmes and announcing that China will not be responsible for anything that may result from their detention there.

In spite of the rumours industriously circulated some time ago about the Chinese Government's disposition to withdraw the veto on the export of grain from the leased territory of Kwantung, it now appears that the limit of her concession it to permit grain to pass into the leased territory from the adjoining regions but not to allow it to be exported thence. It remains as difficult as ever to understand the grounds for this action on China's part.

The damaged *Tafoo Maru* was brought back to Shanghai on the afternoon of Sept. 23rd and towed up to Tunkadoo.

The marriage took place on Sept. 23rd at Shanghai of Mr. H. W. Pilcher and Miss Rebecca MacCormac. "A" Company, the Mihholoong Rifles, of the Shanghai Volunteer Rifles, of which Mr. Pilcher is commandant, attended the ceremony. The happy couple spend their honeymoon in Kyoto.

According to the *Universal Gazette* H. E. Tsai Chun, former Taotai at Shanghai and sub-

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sequently Chinese Minister to Japan, has been denounced to the Throne by H. E. Yuan Shih-kai; in consequence of which Tsai has been ordered to be sent to his native city and put under the strict surveillance of the local authorities there. This news, says the writer of Notes on Native Affairs in the *N.-C. Daily News*, is somewhat curious as Tai Chun has kept extremely quiet since his return from Japan and promotion as sub-chancellor of the Grand Secretariat three years ago.

During a recent meeting of the Grand Council in the presence of their Majesties, the Empress Dowager remarked that, so far, all the men recommended to the Throne have been of civil rank, and her Majesty desired to know whether any one present could recommend capable military officers of high rank able to lead and command Armies In reply, the Grand Secretary and Grand Councillor, Shih Shu, recommended the old Boxer General Tung Fu hsiang, the leader of the half-savage Kansu troops in 1900. As soon as he had mentioned the ex Boxer's name, Shih Shu knew he had made a mistake, for both their Majesties looked sternly at the trembling Grand Secretary, but said nothing. It will be remembered by some of our readers that Shih Shu was an active Boxer partizan in 1902, and it is a matter for surprise that his arrest and degradation were not at the time asked for by the Powers.

A circular has been sent by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to a considerable number of houses engaged in the China and Japan trade asking that any instances of infringement of British trade marks in Japan which had come under their notice during recent months might be brought under the observation of the Chamber —with actual examples. The Board decided that when a sufficient body of evidence had been collected the matter should be considered by the India, China, and Colonial Committee, with a view to the preparation of a statement for the Foreign Office.

It is stated that H. E. Lü Hai-huan is to be appointed Postmaster General of the I. P. O., and that he is to join Sir Robert Hart in extending the new conditions throughout the Empire. In this connexion it has been decided to abolish the Imperial couriers of the provinces.

It is reported that H. E. Lien Fang (Manchu) Senior Vice-President of the Waiwupu, is to go, to Russia in succession to H. E. Wei-tê. H. E. Lien Fang is said to be a fine French scholar.

The *N. C. Daily News* is requested to state that there is no foundation for the report of the engagement of Mr. Willard D. Straight, American Consul General at Mukden, to the daughter of Mr. E. H. Harriman.

It is stated that a *modus vivendi* has been tentatively arranged between the Chinese and French representatives in Peking with regard to the French Tramway Extension into Chinese territory. It is proposed that the line from Fangpang (Square Pond) to Kiehch'iao (Slanting Bridge) shall be built by Chinese themselves, that this shall be for ever Chinese property, and that both Chinese and French trams shall be allowed to run on the whole line.

H. E. Liu Shih-hsuen, Chinese Minister in Paris, has informed the Waiwupu that he is in communication with the French Government regarding the redemption of the French Railway in Yunnan, and he asks that a copy of the agreement covering the line be sent to him.

The marriage took place in Peking on Sept. 22nd of Baron Vitale, Interpreter of the Italian Legation, to a young Chinese lady. The wedding was celebrated, *L'Echo de Tientsin* states, at the Peitang Cathedral by Mgr. Jarline, and was largely attended, and on the following day M. Borghese gave a dinner in honour of the newly married pair. Baron Vitale and his bride leave immediately for Italy.

H. E. Yang Shih-ch'i has received instructions from Prince Ching to lose no time in proceeding to the South Pacific islands to visit the Chinese colonies there. It seems that Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung wishes to keep Yang Shih-ch'i in Peking to help push the proposed reforms in the Government, but to this Prince Ching would not consent, for fear of disappointing the Chinese of the South Pacific who it seems are making great preparations to welcome his Excellency.

H. E. Hsü Shih-ch'ang, Viceroy of Manchuria, arrived in Peking from Mukden on Sept. 30th. His Excellency was to take up his quarters near H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, who is his old patron, and under whom he served as a secretary six years or so ago.

The Committee of the Shanghai charitable institution known as the Kuang Jên-t'ang, and a number of the gentry and merchants have decided to start an anti-opium hospital, where those who are really desirous of getting rid of the pernicious habit may be prescribed for by physicians and assisted in their laudable object. The hospital will be run on the same lines as the one recently opened in Canton.

The Kashing (Chekiang) correspondent of the *N. C Daily News* wrote on Sept 27: An old man of sixty years, member of a prominent family here, was killed instantly by the falling of a new house which was being erected a few days since. A baby had its skull fractured at the same time and a mason his back broken. It is said that the family will sue the contractor for the loss of the old man's life through the faulty work. On the other hand it is reported that the contractor will sue the family for forcing him to use old material, resulting in the serious wounding of one of his workmen. Such is China.

The Taotai of Quisan believes in maintaining a stiff upper lip towards the foreigner. In reply to a dispatch from the British Consul-General informing him of the proposed regatta at the Tsingyangkiang, Quinsan, his Honour Jui Cheng, Taotai of the port, replied that in permitting the regatta to take place last year, it was never intended by the Chinese authorities to make it a precedent for further regattas there. The regatta last year was permitted as a matter of courtesy, although the place chosen was in the interior. Quinsan is not, under the circumstances, therefore, the proper place for foreign merchants to pursue their amusements in that respect. In allowing the regatta to take place last year at Quisan the local authorities there had been instructed to make arrangements to prevent disturbances, and fortunately for all concerned nothing untoward happened. This fact and the fact that permission was granted must not, however, be made a precedent for these regattas to take place at the will of those concerned. In deference, however, to the letter of the British Consul-General, the Taotai, desirous to please, gives his consent once more to the regatta taking place at Quinsan this year, on the conditions as already mentioned in the foregoing.

Writing on Sept. 7th the Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*:

Since the publication of my contradiction about the rumoured restoration of Weihaiwei to China, and the reproduction of Dr. Morrison's telegrams to *The Times* dated the 4th ultimo in these columns, the Peking Government has instructed the Acting Chinese Minister in London to find out secretly the real policy of H.M.'s Government, so that the necessary steps may be taken by the Waiwupu with Sir John Jordan to secure the desired end at some future time. Cheng has been instructed to keep the Central Government well-informed about the attitude of the British Government towards Weihaiwei from time to time. In reply, Mr. Chêng says that, though H. M. Government has, so far, made no announcement as to the future of the port, yet, as the leased territories of Kiaochao. Kuangchouan, Port Arthur and Tairen are still held by Germany, France and Japan (Russia's successor), he cannot believe in the rumoured restoration either by purchase or otherwise; for both the British Government and public opinion in England are as other foreign nations hold their respective leased territories in the Chinese Empire, for the maintenance of the balance of power in the Far East. With its naval reorganization still so much in the air it would be premature for the Chinese authorities to approach the British Government about the restoration, or repurchase, of Weihaiwei at the present moment.

Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung is reported to have proposed the creation of an Admiralty to control the proposed new Chinese Navy, independent of the Ministry of War. The proposal will very likely be sanctioned by Imperial decree. It is also stated that an officer of the rank of Admiral, who has learned his profession in some Foreign Navy, will be made Minister of Marine.

During his audience before their Majesties on Sept. 30 Viceroy Hsü Shih-ch'ang of Manchuria, who has during the past two months been the victim of repeated impeachments by censors working for the reactionary Manchu clique in the Capital, complained that when he arrived in Mukden there was no money at all in the provincial treasuries owing to the dishonesty of those who had control of the Finance Department of Fêngtien, and that unless he was allowed funds it was useless for him to return to Manchuria.

The Dalai Lama who since the Expedition into Tibet has been in Mongolia, and more lately in Hsinning, Kansu, under the surveillance of the Chinese authorities, has received instructions from Peking to return to Lhassa without delay. He is to be escorted into Tibet by General Ma Chin-hsiang and a brigade of foreign drilled troops.

INCOME TAX.

We have been asked more than once to furnish some clear information about the effect of the war upon income tax in Japan. It is of course impossible to answer such a question in a few words. The best we can do is to set down in tabular form the figures bearing upon the subject. For the sake of clearness and brevity we assume the *ante-bellum* figure to be 100 in each case, and we represent the increases as multiples or fractions of 100:—

	First Increase. 1904 p. cent.	Second Increase. 1905. p. cent.	Total Increase p. cent.	Total. Tax. p. cent.
I.—Juridical Persons class (a) ..... Juridical Persons class (b).....	70	80	150	250
Incomes up to				
5,000 *yen*. ...	70	10	80	180
10,000 „ ...	70	70	180	240
15,000 „ ...	70	130	200	300
20,000 „ ...	70	210	280	380
30,000 „ ...	70	290	360	460
50,000 „ ...	70	390	460	560
100,000 „ ...	70	510	580	680
over 100,000 „ ...	70	640	710	810
II.—Income from Public Loan Bonds. III.—Incomes other than the above..	*	*	*	*
Over 100,000 *y*..	70	200	270	370
Under 100,000 *y*..	70	170	240	340
„ 50,000 *y*..	70	140	210	310
„ 30,000 *y*..	70	120	190	290
„ 20,000 *y*..	70	100	170	270
„ 15,000 *y*..	70	80	150	250
„ 10,000 *y*..	70	70	140	240
„ 5,000 *y*..	70	60	130	230
„ 1,000 *y*..	70	40	110	210
„ 5000 *y*..	70	30	100	200

* No change.

An example to illustrate the above may be helpful. Thus, taking the case of a juridical person class (a)—his income tax before the war was 2.5 per cent., or 25 *yen* in every 1,000 *yen* of income. To this the war added 150 per cent., so that the rate became 6.25 per cent., or 62.5 *yen* in every 1,000 *yen* of income, not taking into consideration the progressive nature of the tax.

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CHIENTAO.

The post office at Lungcheng in Chientao was opened on the 1st inst. With regard to Chientao various rumours are again current as to the despatch of Chinese troops thither from Kilin, but we are inclined to doubt all these reports in view of the official information recently published. Meanwhile it is expected that the report of the survey party sent by the Japanese to Chientao some time ago under Mr. Ogawa will soon be published. This report will convey full information as to the resources of the place and the nature of the soil as well as its geographical features.

We may mention here that the *Yorodzu Choho* has a correspondent in Chientao who writes that the arrival of Colonel Saito at that place on the 21st of August was welcomed with great pleasure by the inhabitants, and caused much surprise to the Chinese troops. The officer in command of the latter, Mr. Hsu, lost no time in calling upon Colonel Saito and requesting that the Japanese be withdrawn. This of course was refused, but the refusal was accompanied with detailed and conciliatory explanations as to the purpose of the Japanese. The Chinese officer had nothing for it but to withdraw. Thereafter he and his men kept strictly aloof from the Japanese, but presently, in consequence, it would seem, of some instructions from Peking, they abandoned this reserved attitude and began to establish friendly relations. A few days afterwards the Governor, Mr. Yuan, came back from Kilin. He proved to be pro-Japanese in his proclivities, and it was found that he has a son studying at the Japanese Military College in Tokyo. The Japanese and Chinese are now on excellent terms, and this correspondent affirms that there is not the slightest reason to apprehend a collision of any sort.

Our readers will doubtless have noted that most contradictory reports have been coming from Peking and Mukden about the despatch of Chinese troops to Chientao. But according to the latest and apparently most trustworthy statement, the Chinese Government, in deference to suggestions from the Japanese Legation in Peking, has decided not to send more than 100 men thither. This was to have been anticipated. It is not China's habit to thrust an armed display into the forefront of an international discussion. Meanwhile, the members of Colonel Saito's party are said to be actively carrying on a survey of the country, and doubtless the result of their labours will prove very useful when the question comes to be finally discussed. The *Mainichi Dempo* says that although Great Britain is convinced of Japan's resolve not to do anything which would violate either in spirit or in fact the language of the Alliance, other Powers do not place equal reliance upon this country's forebearance. America especially is disposed to apprehend that Japan's action with regard to Chientao will raise a storm in a clear sky, and it would seem that some assurance to the contrary has been given by the Japanese Embassy in Washington to the State Department. In the same paper we find an interesting statement to the effect that when Yuan Shih-kai served as Chinese Resident in Seoul, wielding almost as much authority *vis-à-vis* the Korean Government as the Japanese Resident General now wields, this Chientao question came up for discussion, and although Yuan exercised all his power to induce the Koreans to relinquish their claim of ownership, he failed to accomplish anything. The documents that passed between him and the Korean Government at that time are extant, and they constitute powerful evidence in Korea's favour.

We may mention in this context that at the suggestion of the Resident-General a temporary line of railway has been laid from Sonchin, in the northeast of Korea, to Hoiryong, which stands near the right bank of the Tumen River. There is already a similar railway from Gensan to Sonchin, and thus communications may be said to have been established with Chientao, which lies on the opposite side of the river from Hoiryong.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has accomplished quite a journalistic coup by procuring and publishing the photograph of a monument which promises to find a not unimportant place in Far Eastern history, namely, the boundary stone which stands on the mountain Petau-shan in the Champeh range. The inscription on this monument states in the clearest language that its signatories, after due and full investigation, had fixed the boundaries of Chientao at the Yalu River on the west and at the Domon (Chinese Tumen) on the east. The word "Domon" is unmistakably written with ideographs indicating a branch of the Tumen River, not that river itself. The inscription is dated May 15th in the 51st year of Kangshi, and inscribed on the monument are the names and titles of the commissioners. The *Kokumin* alleges that from this monument in a northeasterly direction marks, consisting of stones or wooden pillars, are set up in a line which can be clearly traced today and which leads to the bank of the tributary stream, as Korea claims to be the case. This line of marks is said to have been set up by Chinese officials who, at the request of the Korean Government, were sent three times between 1882 and 1889 for the purpose of delimiting the boundary. They were to have done this in conjunction with Korean commissioners, but for some reason the latter did not arrive upon the ground and the Chinese fixed the boundary themselves. It is understood that Korea claims nothing now except that this boundary should be recognised by China. The Peking Government, however, is said to be adopting a most resolute mien towards this problem. Japan does not attach any paramount importance to it and desires to settle it in an amicable manner, but naturally with such conclusive proofs in her hands she is indisposed to yield.

The Chientao question gives a good deal of employment to the telegraphic correspondents of the Tokyo press. The rumours this morning are contradictory. One story has it that the Chinese are sending quite a large military force to the disputed territory; another affirms that in deference to the representations of the Japanese Government they have promised not to send more than a hundred men at the most. The *Mainichi Dempo* has quite an alarmist telegram from Mukden which makes out that not only large forces are being concentrated in Chientao, but also that the Chinese attach great importance to the problem. We regard these sensational rumours as quite idle. China can not have the slightest intention of assuming a belligerent attitude towards this problem from the outset. It is essentially an affair for conference and compromise.

To illustrate the curiously contradictory character of the telegrams received in Tokyo we may refer to two cablegrams, one sent by the *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent from Peking, the other by the correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. The former wires that the Chinese Government regards the Chientao question as of prime moment and is sending thither two regiments of infantry and one squadron of cavalry; but the latter—*Nichi Nichi's* version—attributes to Viceroy Hsu a statement that among the archives at Kilin there has been found a map clearly indicating that Chientao is outside China's dominions, and his Excellency therefore holds that China can gain nothing by disputing the fact. This map is said to have been compiled by Wu Tacheng, whose name is probably remembered by students of the China-Japan War. He was assistant to Liu Kunyi, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces in Manchuria in 1895, and for his share in the reverses that China then met he was cashiered in 1898.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

It is evident that not a few people in America are determined to construe the eastward voyage of Admiral Evans' Fleet as a demonstration against Japan. The San Francisco correspondent of the Tokyo *Asahi* wires that Rear-Admiral Coghlan describes Japan as making preparations with all speed. We do not know where the gallant—may we not say "notorious"—Admiral obtained this idea nor do we place implicit confidence in the report of his statements, but if it should turn out that he really said anything of the sort we trust that he will be called to sharp account by Washington. The battleship squadron, as it is commonly called, is a magnificent assemblage of ships, and the feat of taking such a huge fleet nearly all round the world may well excite a sentiment of spread-eagleism in the breast of patriotic Americans. But why on earth they should assume that Japan, which has never given them the slightest cause of offence, is the objective of the fleet, no level-headed person can divine. The fact is that there are all sorts and conditions of folks in America, and unfortunately it is the truculent and thoughtless people who make themselves most conspicuous in the States as they do everywhere else. From San Francisco above all other regions these foolishly defiant utterances have to be expected, but in Japan we trust and believe that they will be allowed to pass like an idle wind. The only really serious subject of regret is that such untoward occurrences, however little diplomatic importance attaches to them, can scarcely fail to constitute a little rift in the lute of the two countries' long and perfect amity.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* prints in heavily leaded type what professes to be an account of an interview that took place at the Shiba Detached Palace between Mr. Taft, the United States Ambassador and General Edward, on the one side, and Count Hayashi and Baron Chinda, on the other. Some such conference had naturally been expected by the public, but the expectation had been accompanied by an idea that the occasion would be seized by these statesmen to discuss the draft of an immigration treaty. Our contemporary denies, however, that this topic was broached at all. It affirms that the sole object of the meeting was to bring about a full understanding of each other's views between the Governments of Washington and Tokyo. The Secretary of State for War came to Japan entrusted with an exact statement of the President's opinions, and was therefore in a position to speak with the utmost authority. Of course the *Kokumin* does not undertake to say exactly what

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passed, but it positively affirms that every cloud was removed from the official horizon of both Governments, and that Mr. Taft's speech, subsequently delivered at the Imperial Hotel, was intended to remove every cloud from the horizons of the two peoples.

We did not think it necessary to direct special attention to the San Francisco story about an alleged communication made by Mr. Taft to General Terauchi, still less did there seem to be any occasion for denying this obviously incorrect statement. The Secretary of War was supposed to have told the Japanese Minister that the only way to preserve the peace was for Japan to agree to an anti-emigration treaty, and that unless she did so President Roosevelt would ask Congress to legislate for the exclusion of Japanese labour. This was plainly one of the many falsehoods which have emanated from San Francisco's imagination during the past few months. It has, however, interested the Japanese newspapers sufficiently to make them seek contradiction or confirmation in official quarters, and they have all received an answer which they now publish, in the sense that not a word bearing even remotely such a construction issed from the mouth of Mr. Taft during his visit to Japan.

This opportunity is taken to repeat the assurance that the Japanese Government will not consent to conclude any such treaty as that alluded to above. Steps will be taken, however, on Japan's own initiative, to restrict the number of emigrants as far as possible, this course being dictated by respect for international concord.

MANCHURIA.

Telegrams to Tokyo papers indicate probability that his Excellency Yuan will be dispatched as a special commissioner to Manchuria for the purpose of settling the questions outstanding between China and Japan.

With reference to these questions there appears to be growing up in Japan a feeling of considerable dissatisfaction. The *Nippon* quotes an anonymous authority, who has just returned from Peking as alleging that a strong undercurrent of anti-Japanese feeling permeates official circles in the Chinese capital, and that unless something of an unusual character occurs to change the situation, no solution of outstanding problems can be looked forward to in the near future. This informant states that Baron Goto's visit to Peking some time ago was intended to promote a better understanding between the Chinese and Japanese authorities in Manchuria and in Peking, but that the Chinese frustrated his purpose by keeping him at a respectful distance and by confining their intercourse with him to the merest formalities. It is hinted that Japanese officialdom does not sufficiently exert itself to correct this unfortunate state of affairs, and it is added that in Manchuria itself the Japanese cause is weakened by dissentions between the President of the Railway and the Governor-General. But of course if the report as to Yuan's visit be confirmed, a solution of all pending disputes may be confidently expected.

It is stated that a coal mine of a most promising character has been discovered at a place called Shinku, which is some 40 miles west of Hsinmintun. The mine is said to be superior even to that at Kaiping, and it is in contemplation to build a branch railway for the carriage of the coal.

It appears not improbable that some special administrative organisation will be adopted for Manchuria. There have been of late many rumours in the sense that a lack of concord and co-operation, if not actual clashing of functions, exists between the three powers which represent Japan in that part of the world, namely, the Governor-General, the Consul-General and the President of the Railway. The balance of assertion goes to show, however, that no disturbance of relations between these officials has taken place, but that the limits of their authority are often found to overlap, and much delay is thus caused in the transaction of business. It is expected that Consul-General Hagiwara will arrive in Tokyo before long, and as General Oshima and Baron Goto are already in the capital, there will then be an opportunity for consultation with these three officials, and for the elaboration of some new system should such a step be deemed expedient. Manchuria and Korea are of vital importance to Japan as fields for the employment of her surplus population in view of the restricted policy which seems likely to be adopted by certain Western nations.

It appears that the doubling of the track on the Manchurian Railway will have to be suspended during the winter, with the exception of the portion between Tairen and Kinchow. The Kwanchengtsz-Menkiatun section, however, will be finished and opened to traffic during the present month. Meanwhile the Railway Company has issued a body of regulations relating to persons inhabiting the belt of territory assigned to the Company on either side of the line. We learn from these regulations that all nationals without distinction will be equally eligible to take up their residence there, but that they will be required to pay such taxes as the Company may think proper to impose from time to time in the public interests.

We judge from statements attributed to General Baron Oshima by the *Yorodzu Choho* that there has not been anything like a collision between the Consulate-General or the Presidency of the South Manchuria Railway on the one hand and the Governor-General on the other. Whatever trouble has arisen has been due solely to defective regulations which, by failing to accurately delimit the functions of these various official bodies, render the conduct of affairs embarrassing. The visit of General Oshima and Baron Goto to Tokyo is said to have for purpose the remedying of this defect and also the discussion of some matters relating to finance.

A petty dispute is said to have arisen about the carriage of Japanese mail matter proceeding from Newchwang westward by the Chinese Extramural Railway. Hitherto an understanding has existed by which the mail carrier was allowed to take the bags with him provided that he paid a second class fare for himself, but the Chinese have required that he must in future pay a first class fare and have refused to permit the passage of the mails otherwise. This is described as another exhibition of China's rights-recovery mood but that is a little difficult to believe.

It is now said that Viceroy Hsu will certainly return to his post at Mukden and that he has himself denied the rumour of his removal to another position. It is thought likely, however, that he will spend two or three weeks longer in Peking for the purpose of settling some questions of foreign policy and finance which are said to be causing differences between himself and his colleagues in the Central Government.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the details of the government difficulty in Manchuria are that whereas the Governor General is supreme within the limits of the leased territory, his powers along the railway belt are restricted to police duties; and while the Railway Bureau exercises administrative functions within the belt, the Consul General has control of everything relating to foreign affairs. This state of divided authority is fatal to efficiency. There appears to be an idea that the best plan would be to transfer the management of foreign affairs wholly to the Governor General, but of course it would be an entirely unprecedented programme to segregate one section of the Empire's foreign affairs from the direction of the Foreign Office.

THE SUNGARI.

The opening of the Sungari River has again become a question of interest to the public. Attention was re-attracted to it recently by an article in the *Novoe Vremya* which, in somewhat bitter terms, charged the Russian Government with having made another concession to Japan in this matter, thus virtually surrendering the whole Manchurian field to be exploited by the Far Eastern Power. This accusation is understood to have been denied, but several of the Tokyo papers now write in the sense that, although no definite agreement has been formulated, the St. Petersburg Government has tacitly endorsed the justice of Japan's views. Those views certainly sound logical. They are based in the first place on the fact that the Aigun Treaty, by which the right of navigating the Sungari River is reserved to Russia and China, was concluded fifty years ago, that is to say at a time when Russia alone had any material interest in Manchuria, and when China's relations with foreign States were scarcely yet even in their infancy, so that such things as most-favoured-nation clauses did not yet exist. It is based in the second place on Russia's explicit declaration, which is embodied in the Portsmouth Treaty, namely, that she divests herself of all exclusive or special privileges in Manchuria, and that consequently she cannot fairly claim any sole right in the navigation of the Sungari. There is, however, one strong point on Russia's side, namely, that the territories on both banks of the Amur River in its lowest reaches belong to her, and as the passage from the Sungari to the sea is *viâ* the Amur, Russia evidently has it in her power to close communications between the former river and the ocean. As to the Sungari itself, however, we can not see and have never been able to see that she is morally competent to assert an exclusive claim to its navigation, and as she has shown herself most reasonable and conciliatory in all her recent attitude towards Japan, we are disposed to credit the assertion now made by our Tokyo contemporaries that she has tacitly agreed to the enjoyment of this privilege by Japan and that the latter will soon take practical steps to utilize the concession.

It is reported that the Miyako Hotel, Kyoto, will shortly receive permission from the Government to sell railway tickets at the Hotel. This will establish a precedent among the Hotels, and it will be one which will be greatly appreciated by foreign tourists.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, October 4.

Our readers are aware than an order was recently issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo, requiring each of the companies engaged in emigration work to put up security to the extent of 50,000 *yen* by the 30th of September. This has resulted in the failure of no less than six companies to comply and their licences to engage in the work have therefore been discontinued.

The anti-Asiatic-labour prejudice appears to have spread from the United States southward and to have invaded Chili and the Argentine Republic. The arrival of 50 Japanese immigrants in the latter country by the steamship *Kasado* proved the signal for an outburst of protest on the part of the Chilian press, led by *El Commercio*, which newspaper declared that unless the Japanese were kept out, South America would have to face the yellow peril. Brazil and Peru have not yet fallen into this mood of maniacal terror, but it is hinted that they are not unlikely to follow suit. It is decidedly unpleasant and unprofitable for the Japanese to be thus held at arm's length, but they have one consolation, namely, the consciousness that the Occident must regard them as exceedingly formidable people.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has some interesting notes about the conditions existing in the maritime carrying trade of Japan. From these remarks it would seem that the predictions uttered by Mr. Kondo Rempei at the last three half-yearly meetings of the Company over which he presides have been fully verified by facts. Competing vessels are numerous, cargoes and travellers are comparatively deficient, the price of commodities has appreciated and freights remain either unchanged or reduced. The directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are therefore taking steps, wherever it is possible, to substitute combination for competition and to raise the rates of freight. This Company is expected to pay its usual dividend of 12 per cent. for the current half year also. Its *protegé*, the Nisshin S.S. Company, which began its carrying operations in the Yangtsz on the 1st of last April, is said to have an excellent record as to cargoes and passengers, but rates have been so greatly kept down by competition that the Company's net earnings are not large. It will nevertheless be able to pay a dividend of 6 or 7 per cent. for the next year. With regard to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, to whose order the big steamship *Tenyo Maru* is now building at Nagasaki, it will be able to place this vessel on the San Francisco line by next March or April, and she will be followed by a sister ship, the *Chiyo Maru*, which is also under construction though the date of her completion is not yet fixed. These two ships will be run on the San Fracisco line in addition to the three already maintained by the Company for that service. It is stated that the dividend for this half year will be the usual 12 per cent., which means, we presume, that recourse will be had to the reserves. We read elsewhere that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, upon whose shares the amount already paid up is 37.50 *yen* will make a further call of 7½ *yen*, next month and a final call of 5 *yen* next spring. The Company's capital of 6½ million *yen* will then be fully paid up and it will probably proceed to make an increase.

The Yenyo Gyogyo Kaisha (Ocean Fishery Company) has been very successful in its operations this year. It sent out 16 vessels, three of which were seized by Russian cruisers and are held pending judgment; two are still on the fishing grounds, and eleven have returned to Hakodate with a total take of 3,490 seal skins. This is quite a record success.

The *Yorodzu Choho* writes about the dividend which the Tokyo Railway Company is likely to pay for the current half year. Our contemporary speaks on the authority of one of the directors. He says that from June to September, inclusive, the daily earnings of the Company averaged 16,000 *yen*. October and November are always most profitable months, and unless very abnormal climatic conditions prevail, the average daily earnings may be expected to be 18,000 for those two months. But the Company has a considerable sum sunk in works which have not yet been carried to the productive stage, and it has also to pay a dividend on the first call made on the new shares last May. The sum paid up in connexion with this call has thus far produced 200,000 *yen* in the shape of interest, and altogether it may be taken for certain that the Company will not declare a dividend smaller that 8 per cent. The *Niroku Shimbun* has recommenced its campaign in favour of municipal ownership. It prides itself upon having been the cause of the recent sudden decline in the market price of the Company's shares by publishing a paragraph to the effect that the dividend for the half year would not exceed 6 per cent. and that the Company's affairs are very badly managed. It repeats all this now in a leading article, adding a good deal of abuse of the directors, alleging that their management is extravagant and inefficient, and insisting that the present is a unique occasion for the Municipality to revert to its scheme of public ownership. It appears that the *Niroku Shinpo* has placed its columns in this matter at the disposal of the bears on the Stock Exchange.

We find it stated in the *Yorodzu Choho* that the water-power works of the Tokyo Electric Light Company are finished, and that the Company will be able to supply electricity on the new system from early next month.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has published its second estimate of the rice crop for the year. The total is put at 49,800,000 *koku*, which is 3,500,000 *koku* in excess of last year's figure, and 5,900,000 *koku* greater than the yield of an average year.

There has been another heavy fall in the quotations on the rice exchange market. The price for delivery this month, which had already suffered a big drop on the 2nd inst., fell further by 11 *sen* on the 3rd; the price for November delivery fell by 13 *sen*, and the price for December delivery by 12 *sen*. This means that December rice, which was quoted a few days ago at over 18 *yen* per *koku*, is now quoted at 16.12 *yen*.

Saturday, October 5.

On the 4th inst. a banquet was given at the Mitsui Club by Baron Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan, to the French Syndicate now in Tokyo. Baron Sakatani and all the principal bankers and business men of Tokyo were present. The object of the banquet was to establish intimate relations between the French visitors and the representatives of Japanese finance, commerce and industry. The French, at the inspiration of Mr. Loonen, have certainly taken the wisest course in coming themselves to Japan to inspect the field and investigate the conditions before they engage in any large business. The real obstacle to the introduction of foreign capital is the ignorance that prevails abroad about Japanese affairs, and the reluctance to place implicit confidence in those who have been taught by experience and observation after long residence in the East. When men of the calibre of Mr. Finaly come to this country, they can count on obtaining facilities for research and observation such as do not fall within reach of ordinary individuals.

Tokyo papers state that the Finance Department has finally decided to abstain from issuing the domestic loan of 79,840,000 *yen* which was set down in the budget for the year ended March the 31st, 1907. This money has been a topic of great criticism, on the ground that it was shown as an asset whereas it really existed in the form of an unfloated loan. Out of this total no less than 63,190,000 *yen* was appropriated on account of military and naval restorations, but it appears that these have been provided for amply by surplus revenue. The sum that remains over after subtracting the army and navy outlays from the whole loan is 16,650,000 *yen*, which amount is required for the building of railways, the extension of telephones and the equipment of the Iron Foundry at Wakamatsu. This will have to be issued, but all the bonds will be taken up by the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Department, so that no demand whatever will be made upon the public at large or upon the banks. This of course will tend to produce a feeling of easiness in the money market.

A charter has been granted to the Nikkan Gas Company, of which Baron Shibusawa is the principal projector. The charter grants to the Company a monopoly of gas supplying in Seoul for 25 years.

The Toyo Takushoku Kaisha promises to be a very great concern. Its chief promoters are Marquis Inouye, Marquis Katsura and Baron Shibusawa, associated with whom are a number of men all occupying prominent places in the business world. We have already explained that the programme of this Company is to engage in agricultural, mining, irrigation and other cognate schemes in Korea. Its capital is 10 million *yen*, one quarter of which will immediately be paid up, and the Company is asking the Government for sanction to issue premium-bearing debentures to the extent of 20 times its paid up capital. The Government is expected to agree to debentures amounting to ten times the capital and to guarantee interest to the maximum extent of 300,000 *yen* annually. The Company is regarded with very interested eyes by the Japanese public and has begun to be spoken of as the "Kankoku Mantetsu," that is to say, the Manchurian Railway of Korea. It seems to be expected that when the shares are issued there will be a rush for them, something like what took place in the case of the Manchuria Railway shares, and the *Nippon* goes so far as to predict this will prelude the return of activity on the Stock Exchange and in the world of enterprise just as was the case with the Manchurian Railway last year.

Sunday, October 6.

It is stated that the Government contemplates considerable extensions of the business of manufacturing articles for railway use. There

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will be a large new factory at Naiho near Sapporo in Hokkaido. It will involve an outlay of 3 million *yen* and will take from three to four years to bring to a productive condition. In the meanwhile the existing factories at Iwamizawa and Asahigawa will be increased. Another new factory has already been commenced at Tsuchizaki in the O-U region. This, too, will take three or four years to complete, but the work of the first period will be concluded by next March. A third factory is to be at Hamamatsu for the uses of the Tokaido Railway. Land has already been purchased and work is to commence next February. With regard to the Sanyo Railway district the factory already existing at Takatori will be greatly extended from next year; and the factory that formerly belonged to the Nippon Railway Company at Omiya has already undergone extensions and will be finished in the course of the current year. With reference to these works it is stated that, judging by statistics, the Government has concluded that railway enterprise in Japan doubles every ten years, and that consequently these extensive works are necessary preparations for the next decade.

The much talked of Nagoya Municipal loan, which for a long time was expected to be placed abroad, is now said to be likely to take a domestic form. The amount spoken of is 9 million *yen* in round numbers, to lie unredeemed for five years and to be thereafter redeemed in ten years. The Municipality talks of 6½ per cent interest and of issuing the bonds at their face value, but the underwriting banks are alleged to be asking for bonds at 98 and interest at 7 per cent. Kyoto is also said to be endeavouring to arrange a similar transaction with every prospect of success. In this case there is some obscurity as to the terms, but the newspapers say that the amount is from 7 to 10 millions, the unredeemed period two years and the rate of interest from 6.7 to 7 per cent. In the case of both of the above cities it must be admitted, that considering the nature of the security, the terms are singularly high.

Another domestic loan which is likely to be speedily floated is that of the Fuji Gas Spinning Cotton Company. This Company has been in treaty with a foreign syndicate, and is said to have been offered money at 5½ per cent., but the collateral conditions being deterrent, it has opened negotiations with a syndicate of banks, and it will soon enter the domestic market asking for 5 million *yen* at 7 per cent. Tokyo newspapers say that if this loan is arranged, the Company will pay a commemoration dividend of 30 per cent. to its shareholders by way of preliminary to commencing its project of decennial expansion. It seems peculiar that a company should be borrowing with one hand and making special grants to its shareholders with the other.

In order to obtain the funds required for its contribution to the Exhibition of 1912, the Tokyo Municipality contemplates imposing a tax on sales of immovables and on boats. This tax is expected to produce from 600,000 to 700,000 *yen* annually, which money will be applied to the service of a loan raised on account of the Exhibition. The rate of the tax proposed by the Municipality is 2 per cent., but the Government has not yet given its consent.

The entertainment given at the Mitsui Club by Baron Matsuo to the eminent French banker, Mr. M. Finaly, and to Mr. Loonen on the 4th inst. does not appear to have elicited any remarkable speeches, nor indeed could any such have been expected. Baron Matsuo merely stated that Japan looked forward to much closer financial relations with France in the sequel of the recently concluded *Entente*, and said that every facility for investigating Japan's economic conditions would be afforded. M. Finaly, in replying, endorsed Baron Matsuo's forecast of the growing financial relations between his country and Japan, and said that in the circumstances a full knowledge of existing conditions had been thought essential. Hence the visit of himself and his colleagues which he hoped would, with the assistance of his hosts, enable him to collect all the necessary information.

It is stated that a fresh centre of depression has appeared on the south of Japan and is now invading Kyushu. Symptoms of this disturbance having made themselves apparent on the 5th inst., the price of rice was immediately affected and, instead of falling to the neighbourhood of 15 *yen* as had been anticipated, it rose to over 16 *yen*, with consequent depressing effect upon share quotations. This illustrates the nervous condition of the public mind, for a little rain at present is not capable of doing any appreciable mischief to the rice crop.

Monday, October 7.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Washington says that the Silk Association of America has passed a resolution of boycott and retaliation against Japanese silk-men. We presume that this refers to the recent complication with reference to Zaguri and Yokohama exporters, for there has been nothing else to trouble the situation.

The emigration companies continue to be much embarrassed by the Government's policy in requiring surety money to the extent of 50,000 *yen*. Six out of the twenty-eight had put up their shutters when we last referred to this question; another has now followed suit, and four or five more are expected to do so in a short time. It is stated indeed that the only really stable one among these companies is the Toyo Imin Kaisha, all the rest being hand-to-mouth affairs.

The prospectus of the Toyo Takushoku-Kashi, a project which is beginning to attract much attention, has now been published. Its avowed object is to develop Korea's resources so that she may be financially able to keep pace with the administrative and fiscal reforms contemplated by the Residency General. According to the prospectus, Korea's area is 21,413,000 *cho* (1 *cho* equals 2½ acres), out of which total the cultivated area is only 1,800,000 *cho*, being 8.5 per cent. of the whole. On the other hand, it is calculated that the arable area is 15 per cent. of the whole, and on this calculation it results that no less a space than 1,410,000 *cho* invites cultivation. Taking the produce at the lowest possible figures, namely, 15 *yen* per *tan* for rice fields and 8 *yen* per *tan* for uplands, there is here a total of 160 million *yen* annually which might be added to the products of Korea, and considering that Japan's population is increasing by 600,000 persons annually, this prolific granary lying at her very doors is evidently of immense importance.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, referring to this programme, says that the project originated with the Far Eastern Society (Toyo Kyokai), but that the Society being unable to give practical effect to its ideas, handed over the programme to the projectors of the above big company, together with researches made and statistics collected by the Society.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, quoting an anonymous economist, says that the present era is one of adjustment in the matter of finances. During the great depression which set in on the Stock Exchange some months ago, the banks lent large sums on the security of shares and are now engaged adjusting these loans. On the other hand, a similar state of adjustment is beginning to be effected in the case of the numerous enterprises called into existence during the boom of last year and this spring. The capital of these enterprises represents 1,700 million *yen* in round numbers, but of that aggregate the capital of companies actually formed amounts to only 600 millions, of which one quarter has been paid up, namely, 150 millions, while, on the other hand, the capital of the companies that have been dissolved already totals a similar sum, namely 150 millions. Thus no less than 1,000 million *yen* of pledged money remains in an uncertain condition. Meanwhile legal limitations will soon be reached, and will force the directors of these various companies to take some definite steps. In the region of taxation also and in that of national finance the present is essentially an era of adjustment. The Diet in its next session will be required to consider a reform taxation scheme which is the outcome of deliberations by a committee consisting of several of the Diets' prominent members and of official specialists. Finally, the Treasury is expected to present for next year a budget of which the revenue side will be free from the more or less fortuitous elements which have hitherto served to make ends meet.

Tuesday, October 8.

With regard to the telegraphic news that the New York Silk Association had decided to boycott Japanese silk and to retaliate upon the Japanese sericulturists, the *Jiji Shimpo* has a cablegram which says that this resolution is taken with perfect coolness by the weaving companies of America and that it is not expected to have any practical effect. The same journal alleges that a similarly indifferent attitude is shown by the Japanese silk men in Yokohama. Of course this resolution had its origin in the Zaguri dispute between three sericulturists of Joshu and the Yokohama exporters. Referring to this, the *Jiji* points out that the Yokohama middlemen telegraphed the facts to the American Silk Association, but the latter asked for a written statement, and doubtless the action now taken is a direct outcome of the receipt of such a statement. Both the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Shogyo Shimpo* agree in saying that the term "trust" is misapplied in this case by the American Silk Association. There is no trust in the proper sense of the term. What has happened is merely that three of the Joshu sericulturists have sought to export a portion of their produce through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Ki-ito Gomei Kaisha and the Doshinsha. The Joshu men had no idea of eliminating the foreign exporter, and were quite willing to work partly through him also. In fact our two contemporaries seem to think that what has happened is due largely to a misunderstanding, but the *Shogyo* hints that this event may lead to a material change in the method of conducting the silk business of Japan. We interpret that hint to mean that a fresh impetus will be given to the desire for the so-called direct export. Re-

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presentatives of the *Mainichi Dempo* have interviewed the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Ki-ito Gomei Kaisha and Messrs. Vivanti Brothers. The first named company regards this matter as of considerable importance and doubts whether it can be easily arranged, but the Gomei Kaisha is inclined to doubt whether the resolution of the American Association will have much practical effect, seeing that there are no means of enforcing it. Mr. Tegner, of Messrs. Vivanti Bros., is reported as expressing himself unable to comprehend why the three Joshu firms departed from the normal methods of business hitherto in vogue, and to have offered the opinion that a settlement would soon be found by these three firms abandoning their present position. American weavers, he added, would not be at all inconvenienced by being cut off from their supply of Zaguri silk, though they had of course no desire to bring about such a consummation. Some people might suppose that it would be easy for the Joshu men to send forward their produce merely by changing the marks, but Mr. Tegner denied that such a resource was available, inasmuch as detection would immediately follow.

The news of this boycott resolution produced quite a serious effect upon the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the 7th instant. The market being already weak, was naturally greatly shaken by an item of intelligence which might mean a serious check in the most important realm of Japan's export trade. It was not likely that the holders of scrip would pause to discriminate carefully between the possible and the certain results of such a resolution, nor indeed were they in a position to pass final judgment. They began to unload as fast as they could and the consequence was that the market dropped to almost the lowest point it has reached this year. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, while admitting the influence of the boycott telegram, is inclined to think that it was only contributory, and that the real explanation is to be sought in the dearness of money which renders investments in shares unprofitable for the moment. But as a matter of fact the rate of interest ruling in the market is not higher than usual, so that this analysis does not seem to have much weight.

On the other hand the quotations on the rice market showed on the 7th inst. a decline too marked to be misinterpreted. The figures were as follow:—

	Quotation on 5th.	Quotation on 7th.	Fall.
October Delivery ...	17.250	17.110	.140
November " ...	16.430	16.190	.240
December	16.090	15.810	.280

These quotations may be taken as showing that rice merchants have made up their minds as to the prospects of the crop, and had not a special factor intruded itself on the 7th inst., it is not impossible that a general improvement would have been witnessed in the market. But we doubt it.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* notes that a great and growing demand for silk piece-goods exists in Mexico. It is supplied mainly from France but, according to our contemporary, fully a moiety of the fabrics shipped from France are of Japanese origin, though they are dyed and otherwise worked up by French manufacturers.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* has an article in which it insists that whereas the general outlook in Japan is optimistic, the share market is in the most pessimistic condition, and the depression existing there re-acts upon business circles in general. It is therefore essential that something should be done to correct this unfortunate state of affairs, and in the *Shogyo's* opinion a most palpable and effective remedy is to be found in either combining or abolishing the enterprises which were started during the boom and which are now in a semi-moribund condition. It refers particularly, as illustrating this point, to the flour companies, the fertilizer companies and the marine products companies, which have been multiplied in embryo beyond all reasonable limits and have no prospect whatever of success unless they combine. Such combination together with the dissolution of other companies which are entirely hopeless would have, in the *Shagyo's* opinion, a more salutary influence on the situation than anything else.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* gives a list of the extensions now in process of being made by the Tokyo Railway Company. The first is from Shiocho in the Yotsuya district to join the line passing the Aoyama parade ground. The second is from the fourth ward of Hongo to Denzuin in Koishikawa, and the third is from Suidobashi to Hakusan in Koishikawa. These three extensions will be open to traffic in November. Then there are the line from Hiro to Shinohashi, the land for which has already been bought and work is progressing rapidly, and the line from Yedo-gawa to Tenjin-machi, which will be immediately commenced, instead of that from the former place to Otowa, the construction of which will be somewhat deferred.

Wednesday, October 9.

It is claimed on behalf of the three Joshu sericulturists that, in placing certain portions of silk in the hands of Japanese companies for direct export, they were merely trying an experiment which they had a perfect right to essay. In other words they were subjecting to a practical test the question whether direct export would pay better than the system hitherto in vogue. Their action was never prompted by any desire to eliminate the Yokohama merchants, and the latter fell into a complete misapprehension when they construed the procedure of the Joshu men in that sense. The Japanese papers allege that the boycott resolution taken by the American Silk Association applies to a section only of the American consumers and will not have serious consequences. An amicable settlement is, however, much to be desired. The three Joshu firms, inasmuch as they believe themselves to be the victims of misconstruction, say that they cannot well take the initiative towards reconciliation, but they seem to wish it to be understood that they are always willing to go on selling to the buyers of Yokohama, and that when they entrusted parcels of silk to firms consisting of their own nationals, they were merely trying a legitimate tradal experiment. The *Mainichi Dempo* says that the Zaguri silk affected by this controversy amounts to only 18,000 bales and has therefore little significance from the point of view of the whole silk-export trade. But as the question of the right of Japanese merchants to forward their goods through any and every channel is concerned, the matter can not be treated lightly.

It is stated that the Railway Bureau has decided to run electric cars on the Circular Line between Ueno and Shimbashi *viâ* Shinagawa. The present rails will be utilized for the purpose. Work is to be commenced during the current year and it is expected that the line will be opened by next summer. One car will be started every 12 minutes and will carry passengers only, all goods being transported by the regular trains.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* now devotes a leading article to a fact which was already much talked of amongst Englishmen fully two months ago, namely, that the comparatively unfavourable terms on which the Manchurian Railway loan was floated were attributable, not to any radical objection on the part of English financiers to lend money to Japan, but to their natural chagrin at finding that, whereas all the material which was to be paid for with the money had been purchased in America, the money itself was to come out of English pockets. Our contemporary alleges, with what truth we cannot say, that Mr. Soyeda, confronted by this difficulty, was obliged to go to the United States and induce two leading men to accompany him to England for the purpose of pursuading British capitalists to take a more lenient view of the situation. Thus the loan was at last obtained but at a high rate of interest. It would be quite wrong, however, to construe this difficulty as indicating that any general obstacles exist with regard to Japan obtaining money in England. The *Yomiuri* further mentions that a part of the loan was to have been placed at the disposal of the Chinese for the reconstruction of the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway, but that they have refused to receive the money on terms such as were paid for it by the Japanese.

It is now denied that the big colonisation company which is being organised under high auspices for the purposes of enterprise in Korea will ask for any Government guarantee in the matter of capital invested. It will, however, seek and doubtless obtain various special privileges with regard to the lands acquired by it in the Peninsula.

Thursday, October 10.

Apparently there will be delay in floating the 25 million loan desired by the Kyoto Municipality. The Mayor of the City, Mr. Saigo, has paid several visits to Tokyo for the purpose of consulting with the leading banks, but there has been a difficulty about terms, in the first place, and, in the second, although the money market is sufficiently easy, the banks anticipate a demand for accommodation in connexion with the laying in of stocks of winter goods, and they consequently deem the moment inopportune. It is expected that a convenient time next spring will be chosen, and that in the meanwhile the banks will assist the Municipality to discharge any small obligations incurred on account of goods ordered abroad.

With regard to the enlargement of the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, a matter which has been much talked of and which certainly is necessary, it is now stated that the plan of the projectors has received official approved. That plan involves the pulling down of the present official residence of the Minister of State for Home Affairs and the erection of a large new wing of the hotel on the site of the residence, facing Hibiya Park. But although the Government agrees to this scheme, the provision of some other residence for the Minister is a necessary preliminary, so that the building of the new hotel cannot be commenced for some time.

Our readers will remember that the flour companies of Japan were recently spoken

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of as likely to effect a union. Arrangements in that sense are now said to have been concluded between two of them, namely, the Nihon Seifun Kaisha, which existed before the war and is much the largest concern of the kind in Japan, and the Meiji Seifun Kaisha. It has been agreed that four of the latter's shares (12.50 *yen* paid up,) shall be considered equivalent to one of the former's (22.50 *yen* paid up). It may be presumed that the smaller companies will soon be brought into this union, or else will pass out of existence.

One of the doubtful companies, namely, the Nisshin Kwasai Hoken Kaisha, which was started during the recent boom by a number of men sufficiently prominent in the business world, is now required to decide about its future. The projectors held a meeting on the 9th inst. It appears that this idea of a China-Japan fire insurance company was very well received at the time of its conception, and no difficulty was anticipated in raising a capital of 10 million *yen*. But thereafter the period of depression set in and the Company gradually ceased to be regarded with any favour. Dissolution would seem to be the most reasonable course, but the directors seem to be loath to take that extreme step, especially as 500,000 *yen* of the capital has already been paid up. They know that it would be impossible to obtain at present the other two millions necessary to make up the legal inferior limit, namely, one fourth of the nominal capital, so they propose to reduce the latter to 2 millions and to regard the half million already paid up as one-fourth of that amount. There is some doubt, however, as to whether this method is lawful and further deliberation is therefore said to be necessary. But of course it is not lawful if the projectors imagine that the men who have already paid up their first call can be held to their bargain. Any change of the original scheme creates a right on the side of the shareholders to withdraw their names and demand restoration of their money.

Another one of the doubtful companies, namely, the Motor Car Company, which was formed with a capital of half a million *yen*, has been definitely dissolved. This is the company which in the spring of the current year talked of establishing a service of motor busses in Tokyo.

The Compressor Company, projected by Mr. Loonen and his French friends, has duly applied for a patent in Japan and will of course have no difficulty in obtaining it. The Company is to be formed with a capital of 300,000 *yen*, and among the Japanese on the board of directors will be Mr. Nagamori of Korean fame, and Mr. Tanaka, son of the Minister of the Imperial Household. The great merit of this compressor is that by its aid any site however naturally defective may be prepared to receive any building whatever. The machine has achieved great success in Europe. It will be remembered that Mr. Loonen's offices at Uchisaiwai-cho in Tokyo were recently destroyed in the conflagration which burned the Gonikan. That incident will be utilized for the purpose of giving an object lesson in the capabilities of the compressor, for it will be employed to prepare the foundation of a large imposing edifice on the site of the ruined offices.

Japanese journals publish what professes to be an official statement with reference to the alleged silk boycott. We gather that the term boycott is somewhat misapplied in this case. On receipt of the original representation from Yokohama, the Silk Assocation, believing that the three Joshu companies were planning to found a monopoly of Zanguri silk, held a meeting to discuss the matter, but decided not to attempt any interference. This meeting took place on the 11th of September. Thereafter the Association having received letters from Yokohama, held another meeting on the 4th of October and passed a resolution in the sense that the action taken by the three Joshu companies appeared to be in restraint of freedom of trade, that they ought to be invited to return to the original practise, and that in the meanwhile a special method of treatment should be adopted towards their product as far as possible. It does not appear to be thought that this latter meeting was really representative of the silk reelers industry.

The *Official Gazette* announces the issue of 3 million *yen* worth of debentures of the Hypothec Bank. These debentures are premium-bearing and they carry interest at the rate of 3.6 per cent. Applications are to be made between the 1st of November and the 10th of December. The denomination of the debentures is to be 10 *yen*. We may mention that on the occasion of the last issue the interest offered was only 3 per cent. Evidently the premium-bearing character of the bonds has more influence with investors than the interest they carry. This is a fact to which we invite the attention of critics who claim that the issue of high priced domestic loans by syndicates of banks diverts men from operations on the Stock Exchange.

According to investigations made by the Bank of Japan, the average price of commodities during the month of September showed an appreciation of 3.44 per cent. Out of 56 articles tabulated, 36 rose in price, 6 fell and 14 remained stationery.

On the afternoon of the 9th inst. the share market underwent a violent decline all round. It appears to be generally agreed that this was due to the cause assigned in our last issue, namely, that in the presence of the tide of low prices which began to flow on the last day of September, numbers of people found themselves swamped, and being unable to keep their shares margined, had to part with them for anything they would fetch. It is evident that until this almost inevitable result of the great boom is finally disposed of, the bottom can not be said to have been definitely reached, nor can the rebuilding process proceed firmly. Experts, foreseeing this state of affairs, predicted some time ago that the bottom might be considered to have been reached when the Tokyo Railway shares fell to the neighbourhood of 60 and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's to that of 85. On Wednesday the closing quotation for the latter's shares was 88.60 and that for the former 61.80 The bottom can not be much deeper down.

"A LITTLE JAPANESE GIRL."

A few weeks ago we learnt from English papers that Miss Loie Fuller, the American dancer, had written a "Japanese playlet" which was about to be produced in London. "A little Japanese Girl," as it is called, has now been presented at the Duke of York's Theatre, and from the following account in the *Globe* our readers can gather what the latest theatrical absurdity masquerading as Japanese is like :—

There is not much story in the little piece, nor is there any apparent reason why the scene should be laid in Japan rather than in any other fairy-land, though, as it provides us with a really beautiful set of a Japanese garden, no one will be found to grumble at the locale. The scene is a triumph of painting, and well deserved the applause with which the rise of the curtain was greeted.

When the scene opens, the Princess, prettily acted by Miss Jane May, is seen kneeling before her mirror, employed in beautifying herself and tiring her hair. She claps her hands, and her servants bring her tea, and then the Prince, majestically impersonated by Mr. Edward Sass, stalks across the bridge, and the two, who are more or less affianced lovers, sip tea together with ceremonious gentility. When the Prince has gone, the Princess summons Gen, her servant, to bring a basket of good things to make some poor people happy. Off they toddle on their errand of mercy, and then in staggers the Little Japanese Girl, otherwise Miss Pauline Chase, in a black wig and a pale face, weighed down by what appears to a Japanese bed. This daughter of Eve sees the Princess's toilet apparatus, and at once proceeds to take what must be a very serious liberty in Japan, and to paint her face and adorn her hair. Then she puts on a magnificent gold brocade cloak which the Princess has left behind, and antics about the stage with little chirps of delight at her splendour. It so happens that the Prince, who is ignorant of the art of staying away at the right moment, comes back to renew his protestations to the Princess, and mistakes the Little Japanese Girl for his love. She, fearful of being found out, turns her back on him, and will not speak, and at last he goes off in a rage. Then Gen, to whom she is betrothed, comes back, and the Little Girl soon persuades him to agree to marry her. All would be well were it not for the Prince, who, with sad want of tact, comes back again, and again renews his protestations. This time he gets so enraged at the silence and the hidden face that he draws a knife and most ungallantly stabs the Princess, as he imagines, in the back. For one who has received a vigorous knife-thrust from the stalwart Prince of Mr. Sass, the Little Japanese Girl takes an unconscionable time in dying, but she does it very prettily and quite like a heroine, in the arms of Gen and the Princess, while the Prince stands by with bowed head till all is over.

Considering that he believes he is talking to a Princess the action of the Prince seems a trifle high-handed, even for Japan, though, no doubt, the Little Girl deserved her fate for her breach of manners in meddling with the toilet apparatus. And surely no Oriental would invoke the name of Buddha, as a Cockney appeals to the deity, on the slightest provocation, nor can it be necessary for the characters to speak pidgin English like a set of coolies. They are supposed to be Japanese speaking their native tongue, and sufficient local colour would be obtained by giving them Japanese phrases and lines of speech to utter instead of "makee" and "wantee," and the rest of the jargon. But these are blemishes which can easily be rectified, and for the rest "The Little Japanese Girl" is very pretty and very quaint, and Miss Pauline Chase's fascinating ways are as attractive as ever. Both piece and players were very heartily received by the audience, and the little drama provides an effective foil to the farce which it precedes.

DEATH OF LADY NAKAYAMA.

Lady Nakayama who returned from Shiobara on the 26th of September and is said to have caught a cold on the journey, died on Oct. 5th. On the 28th Sept. she visited the Emperor and Empress, and from that night fever set in, her condition steadily growing worse. She was in her 73rd year. On the 4th inst, she was visited by the Prince and Princess Imperial and by nearly all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood. She was then kept alive by artificial means only. Her remains are to be interred in the cemetery at Gokoku-ji in the Koishikawa suburb of Tokyo and the funeral is fixed for the 14th inst. The deceased lady was born in the year 1836 and was the second daughter of Marquis Nakayama Tadayoshi. She is spoken of in terms of great admiration by the Tokyo press, and it is suggested that in reverence to her memory all musical and theatrical performances should be voluntarily refrained from in the capital on the day of the funeral.

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THE CELEBRATION OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE."

The celebration organized by the Tokyo Municipality and the Business Men of the City in Uyeno Park on the evening of the 3rd instant, to commemorate the conccession of the Russo-Japanese *Entente* was, as may be supposed, a brilliant success. His Excellency the Russian Minister was the principal guest, and there were also present as *invités* nearly all the Ministers of State, headed by Count Hayashi, Princes Yamagata, Oyama, and Tokugawa, and Counts Togo, Nogi and Kuroki. Baron Shibusawa read the congratulatory address. It dwelt on the facts that the *Entente* consolidated the results of the Portsmouth Treaty, and, by assuring the tranquillity of the Far East, must contribute largely to the expansion of commerce, industry and the arts of peace. Therefore the citizens of Tokyo and every unit of the Japanese nation heartily welcomed the *Entente*, and were deeply grateful for the part taken by His Excellency the Russian Minister in promoting it.

His Excellency the Russian Minister replied as follows :—

We have just heard, in clear and eloquent words, the expression of the feelings that should animate every true Japanese and Russian patriot at the celebration of such a momentous event as the friendly agreement between the two great Powers.

Japan and Russia, though such near neighbours, till now did not know each other well and their commercial relations developed but slowly; but now a new era has dawned and a new light, the light of peace and confidence, will shine upon both countries, for the prosperity of their people, for the development of their peaceful activity on the bases of mutual interests, without envy, without jealousy, without rivalry but with an equal emulation in equal conditions.

We all must hope, must believe, that this happy era will be eternal and that the people of our countries will be more and more convinced of the necessity of living in friendship and concord with each other, for the good of the whole civilized world, whose tranquillity in regard to the Far East is now definitively guaranteed by this straightforward agreement between two accidental antagonists, who never were enemies in reality.

I tender my sincere thanks to you, Mr. President, and to all of you, gentlemen, for the brilliant reception given to the representative of Russia, and for my own part heartily congratulate you upon the felicitous termination of the negotiations, for the success of which we are in a considerable measure indebted to the endeavours and the wisdom of those to whom the study of these important questions was entrusted in Tokyo,—to Count Hayashi and the other high Councillors of the Throne.

Throughout the day Tokyo was beflagged in honour of the occasion.

On the evening of the 7th instant the Russo-Japanese Association gave a banquet at the Seiyo-ken to celebrate the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Entente. There was a crowded attendance. Viscount Enomoto presided and delivered a short address, the gist of which was that the Japanese nation felt profoundly satisfied by the conclusion of the new Treaties and the *Entente* between the two countries. The Russo-Japanese Association had always laboured to draw the two nations into close accord, and they rejoiced now to find that this purpose had been so signally achieved, since not only would the peace and prosperity of Russia and Japan be materially promoted by these new agreements but also the tranquillity of the world would be assured. The Russian Representative, in replying, said :—

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN.—In this friendly circle I feel quite at home and rejoice together with all of you, who have always held the same ideas, that the happy event at which the Japan-Russian Society has for so many years so earnestly aimed, has at last successfully taken place.

The more difficult the obstacles on the road, the more precious becomes the attainment of the wished-for goal.

We Russians all highly appreciate the services rendered to both countries by the patient and assiduous work of the precursors of the new bond—the old pioneers who so well understood Russia and appreciated the necessity of an intimate "rapprochement" with her.

We are deeply grateful to them for the preparation of this good work, which now, thanks to the wisdom of the Japanese Government, has succeeded in such a brilliant way, unprecedented in the history of nations.

The services of the Japanese-Russian Society and its honoured Presidents are inseparately bound up with the new agreement and will be registered together with it on the tablets of the annals of the world.

I thank you sincerely, Mr. President and all the members of our association, to which I wish a quick and wide development, for this hearty reception, and for your flattering words addressed to me, and the honoured guests for their sympathetic and amiable presence at this thoroughly friendly feast.

A banquet was given at the Imperial Russian Legation on the 6th instant to celebrate the conclusion of the *Entente*. The principal guests were Princes Yamagata and Oyama, Counts Hayashi, Ito and Togo, Baron Saito, Marquis Inouye, Viscounts Terauchi and Tanaka and Baron Shibusawa.

A banquet was held at 7 p.m. on Oct. 9th at the Social Club, in the Public Garden, Yokohama, to celebrate the conclusion of the Commercial and Navigation Treaty, the Fishery Convention, and the *Entente* between Japan and Russia. The entrance to the Club was spanned by an arch of evergreens and by the Japanese and Russian flags, and the dining rooms were also decorated. The guests were as follows:—Baron Chinda, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; Count Terajima, Confidential Secretary to the Minister; and Mr. Yoshida, Secretary in the Foreign Office; H. E. M. G. Bahkmetieff, Russian Minister; M. Kozakoff, First Secretary; and Colonel Samoyloff; M. V. Grosse, Consul-General, M. G. Wilenkin, Russian Financial Agent; Lieut. A. Voskressensky, Naval Agent; M. A. Bomtenieff, Second Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Semenoff, Assistant Military Agent; M. P. Zakrevsky; Court Osten Sacken, Lieutenant of Hussars; A. Troisky, student interpreter; E. Lebeheff, student interpreter; and M. Y. Yavdynsky. The hosts were Governor Sufu; Mr. Saka, Secretary of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government; Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor; Mr. K. Otani, President of the Chamber of Commerce; the city councillors members of the City Assembly; the leading bankers and traders, hosts and guests numbering together a hundred and two.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, said :

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen :—The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Russia, as well as the Conventions and other agreements appertaining thereto, which were recently published, have already received a hearty welcome throughout this country, and not only ensure, we are convinced, permanent peace and friendship between the two countries, but will also advance and draw closer together their commercial and industrial relations. And further, these compacts, taken together with the agreements of alliance and *ententes* existing between each of the High Contracting Parties and their nations cannot, in our opinion, fail to secure peace and the benefits of civilization, not only in the Far East, but throughout the World. Such blessings of general peace and the prospect of an increased trade between our Empires are especially gratifying to a commercial community like that of Yokohama. No praise from us, therefore, is too high for those statesmen and diplomatic officials who have, by their successful efforts, brought about such a happy result. Particularly to our esteemed guest of the evening, His Excellency the Minister for Russia, we beg to tender our sincere congratulations and thanks for his contribution to the negotiations. We also take this opportunity of thanking your Excellencies and Gentlemen for the honour and pleasure you have given us by your presence here this evening. Now, I beg to drink to the health of His Excellency, Monsieur Bakhmetieff and also to the best results from the new treaties for the prosperity and friendship of the two Nations.

Mr. G. Bahkmetieff, in reply said :—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN :—This brilliant entertainment closes the series of the friendly festivities by which our new bond has been celebrated. I am most happy to be in the midst of representatives of Yokohama, the great commercial centre of Japan ;—diplomacy has done its duty,—now comes the turn of commerce and industry to consolidate the work that has been done and to build up a solid and lasting edifice upon the foundations that have been laid by the statesmen of Japan and Russia.

A famous economist once said that "increased commercial intercourse between nations ought to make war impossible." War is out of the question now, and we must hope that the speady increase of commercial intercourse will not only guarantee eternal peace but will also create eternal friendship, —and advance the prosperity of the two nations under the propitious influence of mutual confidence,—each nation pursuing its legitimate interests not only without detriment to the other, but in loyal competition, for the purpose of expanding the commercial and industrial development of both.

I thank you heartily, Mr. President, and all you, Gentlemen, who have taken part in this most sympathetic entertainment for the flattering words addressed to me, as the Representative of Russia, and venture to rely upon you in the future, considering you as fellow-labourers in the peaceful and fertile fields of trade.

I beg to propose the health of the distinguished Mayor and of all our honourable hosts and to wish happiness and prosperity to the fine City of Yokohama.

Viscount Hayashi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was unavoidably absent and consequently he sent the following telegram to Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama :—

Mayor Mitsuhashi, Yokohama.—On the occasion of the dinner in celebration of the conclusion of the friendly agreements between Japan and Russia, I beg you to convey to His Excellency, the Russian Minister and all the gentlemen assembled my sincere congratulations on this happy and significant event which marks a new era in the relations between the two Empires and assures general repose and stability in the Far East.

The Municipality had arranged a fireworks display during the evening in the public gardens, and despite the rain the exhibition was not spoiled. The meeting passed off very pleasantly.

MR. TAFT.

Mr. N. F. Smith, President of the American Asiatic Association in Yokohama has received the following :—

As I sail from Kobe I beg to express to you the gratitude Mrs. Taft and I feel for your very great kindness and hospitality during our stay in Japan.

WM. H. TAFT.

Previous to his departure for the south, Mr. Taft, American Secretary for War, presented, through Mrs. Ozaki, wife of the Mayor of Tokyo, a hundred *yen* to the Tokyo City Office for distribution among the poor.

Mr. Secretary Taft also sent a telegram to Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, thanking him for the sincere welcome accorded him and party the citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft and party arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on Oct. 5th. The American Consul and the Japanese officials of the local government proceeded to the steamer *Minnesota*, and received them. Mr. and Mrs. Taft landed at 11.30 a.m. and at once proceeded to the American Consulate where they took tiffin. Between 2 and 3 p.m., they held a reception at the Consulate after which they visited the Seamen's Club. The same evening, the leading Japanese entertained the American visitors at the tea house Koyo-tei. At 10 p.m., they returned to the steamer. The ship left Nagasaki at midnight for Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft arrived at Shanghai on Oct. 7th. They were entertained by Chinese Christian converts the same evening.

Speaking in Shanghai at a banquet given in his honour, Mr. Taft repeated his declaration that the United States Government has no idea whatever of selling the Philippines to another Power or of changing the policy now pursued towards the islands. America,

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he said, has a tacitly acknowledged obligation to the people of the Philippines, and she would not think of giving up the islands until that obligation is duly discharged. One of two policies would be followed: either the islands would be permanently held by the United States, or they would be handed over to the inhabitants themselves so soon as the latter gave evidence of being qualified for the task of self-government. Speaking of the open door and equal opportunities in China, the Secretary of War said that the United States ranks next to England as to the volume of its commerce with China; and if any attempt were made to discriminate in favour of America's rivals by granting them special privileges, it would be the plain duty of the Washington Government to insist that this state of affairs be corrected. He also stated that his country was quite prepared to see China become a land of great industries, and that he fully expected to see the gold standard adopted there, as had been advised by Professor Jenks on the occasion of his visit to the East some years ago. Having premised that the United States sought no kind of territorial expansion at China's expense or grudged any degree of prosperity that might accrue to the Middle Kingdom, he observed that during the past ten years the Consuls sent by China to America had treated the demands of his government with an insufficient sense of their gravity, and he trusted that China would exercise greater discretion hereafter in choosing the personnel of her consulates. He concluded his speech by saying that, in spite of the great expense which would be involved, the United States must provide a suitable building for its Consular Court in Shanghai.

A Hongkong telegram says that Mr. and Mrs. Taft will arrive there to day, Oct. 11th, from Shanghai. They will be received by the Governor of Hongkong as his guests. At noon the same day, the American visitors will hold a reception at the American Consulate-General and subsequently they will give a tiffin there to leading Americans and Chinese. The same evening, Mr. and Mrs Taft will entertain, at the Hongkong Hotel, leading American and foreign officials and merchants. On Oct. 12th, they will leave by the transport *McLean* for Manila.

According to a Russian newspaper, says the *Asahi*, the American Secretary will conduct negotiations with the Russian Government with a view to the conclusion of an *entente* and to obtain a naval concession at Vladivostock.

EXPLOSION AT OSAKA.

There has been a terrible accident at Osaka. It occurred on the 4th inst. at 3 p.m. at the factory of Mr. Nohara Rinnosuke, where the work undertaken consists chiefly of dealing with ammunition rejected by the Army Department. A boat loaded with 28,000 cartridges exploded and the force of the explosion set fire to three warehouses stored with ammunition. These buildings were shattered to fragments, and a terrible scene of conflagration and destruction ensued. Accounts differ as to the casualties, but the lowest estimate puts the killed at over 60 and the seriously wounded at something less than that number. The cause is obscure. The factory stood on Nakanoshima in the Yodo River and we do not gather that any private houses suffered seriously.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Strong complaints are heard on all sides about the very defective and fitful character of the light supplied by the Electric Light Company, whose machinery seems to be greatly the worse for wear. Those who are not within the range of obtaining a supply from the Tokyo Railway Company are much to be pitied. We ourselves can speak from experience, for having replaced the service of the Light Company by that of the Railway Company, we find the latter not only much cheaper but also much more brilliant and much steadier.

Japan, according to the *Mainichi Dempo*, is hastening to follow England's example in the building of big sea-going torpedo destroyers. Orders have been given to the naval architects at Maidzuru for a vessel which shall be even more powerful than the *Afridi*. The Japanese ship will be of 1,050 or 1,060 tons; will have a speed of 34 knots, and will be armed with one 5 in gun, eight 4 in. and four torpedo tubes. She will be able to face the high seas, and it is expected that if this type of destroyer comes into vogue, the small vessels now in use will be discarded.

The new Chinese Representative in Tokyo, Mr. Li Chaku, took over the duties of his Excellency Mr. Yang on the 7th instant, and subsequently repaired to the Foreign Office to announce his assumption of the Ministerial functions.

Our readers remember that, owing to the great topographical difficulties in the central regions of Saghalien, it was stated, some two or three months ago, that the Russian and Japanese Boundary Commissioners could not possibly hope to achieve their task before the setting in of winter this year. The latest news, however, is that by extraordinary assiduity they have been enabled to carry the work so far as to ensure its completion before the cold weather begins.

Mr. Ernest Villers, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Villiers, who are visiting the chief places of interest in Japan, have arrived at the Oriental Hotel, Yokohama. Mr. Villiers is the senior Member of Parliament for Brighton and he is making a tour of the Far East. His visit to Manila, says the *Cable-news*, marked an epoch in the American occupation of the Philippines, as it is the first time in that nine years that the country has been visited by a member of the British Parliament. Mr. Villiers, who sits behind the Liberal Government, bears an honored name in British politics, being the grand nephew of the late Mr. Charles Villiers, who was so well known for many years as the "father" of the House of Commons He was elected an M.P. at a somewhat memorable by-election in 1905 when he defeated Mr. Gerald Loder, the Balfour nominee for the position of Junior Lord of the Treasury. Mrs. Villiers is the daughter of Lord Wimborne, and cousin of Mr. Winston Churchill, the present Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

A sailing vessel was wrecked on the morning of Oct. 6th off Atami owing to heavy weather. A bag of postal matter was lost. One passenger and one of the crew are missing.

A disaster was reported by the Captain of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Wakanoura Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama at 9 a.m. on October 9th from Kobe, which she left at 5 p.m. on Monday, her arrival being delayed by bad weather. About 11.40 a.m. on Tuesday when she was passing Toba promotory, Ise province, she observed a sailing vessel in distress, practically a wreck. The crew were drifting about on debris. The *Wakanoura* stopped and saved thirteen living persons and recovered fourteen dead. The remainder of those on the sailing vessel are lost.

A somewhat startling tale of the sea was given by the captain of the British steamer *Kilburn* which arrived at Yokohama at 8 a.m. on Oct. 4th. It appears that when the ship, laden with coal from Barry, was passing down the Red Sea, on her way to Japan, she went ashore on the Arabian coast where she was ransacked by about three hundred Arabian pirates. They made away with the personal belongings of the crew, the ship's furniture, even some of the port holes, rigging, tackles, etc., in fact everything that was movable, after which they took the crew captive, except the captain, of whom they demanded a heavy ransom. The Captain, to save his head, parted with about a hundred pounds sterling. Later a few of the British sailors escaped from the pirates and applied for protection to the Turkish Government who eventually conducted them to a place of safety. Subsequently, the Turkish Government despatched a warship to the scene of the wreck, but the pirates had long since deserted the place. A few of them, however, were later arrested, and the rest of the crew were rescued. The *Kilburn* was soon after refloated and left for her destination after being ashore about twenty days.

The whaling ship *Choho Maru* which has been reported missing since she left Shinagawa in March, this year, was observed safe on Sept. 20th, by another whaler, the *Toyo Maru*, in Behring Sea. The *Choho* is expected to arrive at Hakodate within a week.

At 3 p.m. on Oct. 4th, the steamer *Jingi Maru* collided with the sailing vessel *Awazi Maru* off the small island of Hiroshima near Moji. The latter sustained slight damage. On Oct. 1st, the sailing vessel *Kohihi Maru* went ashore off Otani in Noto Peninsula and subsequently sunk. The crew landed safely.

The steamer *Kasuga Maru*—not that belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—was wrecked at 6 p.m. on Oct. 8th off Takai in the district of Niikatsu, not far from Sapporo, owing to a storm. Eighty-one of the passengers and nineteen of the crew were saved by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Takatsu Maru*, which was passing at the time. The rescued people arrived at Hakodate at noon on the following day.

A steamer of about five thousand tons collided with the sailing vessel *Chosei Maru* at 11.30 p.m. on Oct. 7th in the neighbourhood of Uraga, the latter being on her way from Idzu to Tokyo with fire-wood and charcoal. The *Chosei* sustained damage on the starboard bow. The steamer kept on her course without making enquiry as to the state of the damaged vessel.

The *N. C. Daily News* thus describes the fire on the *Nagata Maru*, already reported by telegram:—

A serious fire occurred in Chefoo harbour on the night of September 30, resulting in the total destruction of the Japanese steamer *Nagata Maru* 13. The *Nagata Maru* had just arrived from Chinwangtao, with a full cargo of 1,390 tons of coal. The fire began at 8 p.m., apparently in the neighbourhood of the engine room, and rapidly spread aft. Boats with pumps, from the Russian, Austrian and Chinese warships in port were alongside in about twenty minutes, and the flames on the after deck were extinguished, but it was found impossible to overcome the fire below, which could be seen glowing through the portholes in the *Nagata's* side. A little after 9 p.m. a tremendous outburst of flames shot up from the doors and passages amidship and the chart house was soon enveloped also. The Customs launch, which had been standing by, managed to take up a hawser from the forepart of the vessel, and after the moorings had been slipped, towed the *Nagata* out of harbour. Messrs Butterfield and Swire's launch, the *Yentai*, which was on her way out with passengers for the *Shuntien*, went to assist, and although the ropes parted once, two launches succeeded in beaching the burning ship in front of the Chefoo Club. The *Nagata Maru* was then a mass of flame from stem to stern, and as she was a wooden vessel it was possible to see the fire raging in the hold through a portion of the burnt-out side. She was burnt down to the water's edge, and was still on fire when the *Shuntien* left at 4 a.m. next day.

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JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

IT is very interesting and reassuring to observe that two journals like the *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Nippon* agree in urging the vital importance of an extremely circumspect policy on Japan's part towards foreign nations at present. The mood of the West towards her during the past fifteen years may be synthesized into three phases. At first it was one of tolerance not unmixed with contempt. This was succeeded, after the war with China, by a slight abatement of the contempt and an increase of the tolerance, but it can not be said that there was any radical change of the general disposition. Such a change took place ten years later when Japan crossed swords with Russia. The world was then astounded, and agreed to regard this Far Eastern prodigy with respect and even with admiration. But after the entrancingly interesting pageant had passed, the nations paused to reckon up the situation and, arguing unconsciously from the temper they would probably themselves have displayed had they been in Japan's position, they began to look at her with eyes of misgiving and to suspect that she would not rest content with the achievements, however great, that stood already to her credit. Thus at present the feeling of Europe and America towards Japan is largely tinged with doubt and even resentment. People are watching her every movement with almost peevish vigilance, and are prepared to read into her smallest action a significance born of their own suspicions. In these circumstances, however large may be the element of injustice that they embody and however indignant Japan may feel at being arraigned before such a captious tribunal, it must be evident to her best statesmen that if she had successfully established her reputation for military prowess, her next and not less pressing duty to her own interests is to establish a reputation for national self-restraint. China is the immediate stage upon which she is required to make this essay, and it happens to be a particularly effective stage. For, in the first place, so far as outsiders can judge, right seems to be essentially on Japan's side in the various problems now pending between her and China; and in the second place, with all deference to China's undeveloped potentialities, it may safely be said that to roll up her huge neighbour would be for Japan as easy a task as the lifting of one hand. Thus forebearance is rendered doubly difficult by a sense of injustice, and of strength, and an ordeal is constituted from which Japan may emerge with a thoroughly vindicated character, whereas, on the other hand her exit may be such as to justify the Occident's suspicions. There is another consideration also in this particular case. It is that her "friendly" critics have openly and with agreeable candour attributed to her time and again the design of picking a quarrel with the Middle Kingdom, in order to recover from the latter the indemnity which could not be extracted from Russian coffers. Thus an additional reason exists for treating China with the utmost leniency and circumspection. Strength can always be peremptory; its difficulty is to be tolerant. Future historians will be obliged to admit that if there be a Power which interests itself in mundane affairs, it took Japan under its wing 50 years ago, and ever since that time has been supplying her with opportunities which, in every day speech, may be described as remarkably lucky. As to the ability she has shown in utilizing those opportunities, nothing need be said except that she has profited by them remarkably. Her good fortune continues at present, for we consider it essentially fortunate, paradoxical as the statement may seem, that her path towards an understanding with her neighbour is for the moment strewn with many embarrassments. It is fortunate because this situation represents another opportunity so timely as to be really remarkable. If Japan uses it by treating China with the utmost gentleness and by refraining from all hectoring or harshness, she will complete in her own best interests the drama that commenced in Manchuria three and a half years ago. It is with the greatest pleasure that we find the usually chauvinistic *Nippon* taking this moderate view of the situation, for we are thus led to hope that Japanese statesmen will have a free hand to exercise all the tact and circumspection which the occasion demands.

TRADE MARKS.

AN article published by the New York *Journal of Commerce* has attracted considerable attention in this part of the world, partly because it treats of matters which have a direct concern for the commercial communities in Japan and China, and partly because it is written with a semblance of assurance and of legal knowledge which tends to carry conviction. Nevertheless the article contains some statements which we find difficult to reconcile with facts. Thus the Japanese law of trade marks is said to be of the "attributive" character as distinguished from the "declaratory." In other and plainer terms, the Japanese law is represented as not taking any account of the question of priority, but as providing that the right to a trade-mark arises simply and solely from registration. How can that assertion be reconciled with the following provisions of the Japanese "Law Relating to Trade Marks:"—

> Words, devices or marks which come under any of the following cases can not be registered as trade marks:—
>
> One which is the same as or resembles the registered trade-mark of another person.

The right of priority is very distinctly recognised in the above. Another allegation made in the same article is as follows:—

> In a still more extensive way (than that prevailing in Cuba) the practice of registering American trade-marks by people destitute of the faintest title to them prevails in Japan. This has operated in several well known cases to procure the seizure at the Japanese Custom House of genuine foreign wares on the ground that they infringed a trade-mark already registered by a Japanese.

Side by side with the above read the following article of the "Law of Trade Marks" of Japan:—

> A person who, knowing that it is the registered trade-mark of another person, and without the latter's consent, manufactures a trade-mark which is the same as or which resembles such registered trade-mark, and transmits or sells it, or who uses for the same goods a trade-mark which is the same as or which resembles the registered trade-mark of another person * * * shall be punished by major imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than two years, or by a fine of not less than 20 and not more than 500 *yen*.

It may be objected that the marks here protected are "registered marks"; in other words, registered in Japan. But Japan belongs to the "Union for the Protection of Industrial Property," and the 9th article of the Regulations quoted above says:—

> If any person who has applied for the registration of a trade-mark in a country belonging to the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property applies within four months for its registration in Japan, such application shall have the same validity as if it had been made on the date of the first application.

It appears to us, and it will appear, we think, to our readers also, that the rights of foreign trade-marks are sufficiently protected by this legislation. After all, a man must take some trouble to secure his own property. If a foreign merchant or manufacturer desires to guarantee against fraudulent imitation goods for which a market exists in Japan, there is no special hardship in his being obliged to adopt the preliminary precaution of procuring registration in Japan as well as in his own country.

Another matter which elicits strong animadversion in the columns of the *Journal of Commerce* is the practice in China, where, we are told, "Japanese trade consists largely of frank imitations of foreign goods." But how is this to be prevented? China, not having jurisdiction over foreigners residing within her borders, is necessarily unable to deal effectually with such matters as the protection of foreign trade-marks. The foreigners must do that for themselves. Possibly they might contrive some general agreement that the Consular Authorities of all the Treaty Powers should combine to prevent the settlements from being used as avenues for the distribution or transport of goods bearing stolen marks. They have not yet so agreed, however, though many efforts have been made. The *Journal of Commerce* itself admits that "the Treaty Powers have failed to agree upon some rule for the registration of trade-marks in China." Is it not futile, then, to blame Japan because she does not devise and put into operation a system of prevention concerning which the other Treaty Powers are still perplexed? One may fairly hope that the problem will soon be satisfactorily solved, nor can we think that Japan will oppose any obstacle to its solution. Here, however, one point has to be noticed. It is that in the communications which have hitherto passed between the Powers with a view to the mutual protection of trade-marks, the proviso is usual

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that, in order to be qualified for such protection, a trade-mark must be registered in each of the contracting countries. The fact is that many difficulties and perplexities lie in the way of effecting any arrangement for the prevention of such abuses in a country where consular jurisdiction exists. No astonishment should be felt, therefore, because all the Treaty Powers have not yet come into accord about this business.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION IN JAPAN.

ON the whole there is probably no question so much talked of now in Japan as the singularly depressed state of the share market, and certainly there is no question which elicits such varied and unsatisfying expressions of opinion. A favourite comment is that speculators on 'Change labour under chronic perplexity, but one is inclined to think that, in so saying, the critics describe their own moral condition more accurately that that of the speculators. For the truth is that the former ring the changes on every fortuitous incident which appears to be in any degree out of the common. To-day, it is the weather that weighs down the market; to-morrow, it is the apparition of some unexpected seller, though the transaction essayed by him may be of quite insignificant dimensions; and the next day, it is either that holders have grown weary, or that small margins of profit have become tempting. One of the most circumstantial reasons assigned is that the domestic loans now in process of flotation by syndicates of banks pay such high interest as to tempt capitalists to turn their backs on the share-market. But plausible as that theory sounds, it will not bear scrutiny. For, speaking broadly, shares of an essentially gilt-edged character pay, at the ruling prices of to day something like 6½ per cent. interest and must unquestionably prove, by and bye, rapidly appreciating properties; whereas loan-bonds giving virtually the same return, have no margin of appreciation. As between the two there could be no hesitation in choosing. What then is the real cause of this long-continued depression; when may it be expected to give place to a more wholesome state of affairs, and is it of an unprecedentedly severe nature? To answer the last question it is necessary to refer to the records of the year when the country was in the throes of a war for life or death, the year 1904. During that year, the seasons of maximum depression were, first, December, when the capture of Port Arthur seemed still remote, when shockingly bloody struggles were taking place almost daily under the walls of that fortress, and when the Japanese armies had been lying apparently in hopeless inactivity for some months in the Mukden lines; and, secondly, January, when the outbreak of war was imminent and no one could venture to predict its issue. For purposes of comparison the most suggestive quotations to consider are those of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, because they may be taken as an unerring index of the state of the market in general. We obtain then the following figures:—

	Average price Jan., 1904.	Average price Dec., 1904.	Present price.
Tokyo Stock Exchange Shares ...	145	141	136

On the whole, therefore, it may be said that the market is in a more depressed condition to-day than it was on the eve of the war or at any period during the war. After the close of the war an improvement set in. It became pronounced in July, 1906, and it continued thereafter, with minor fluctuations, until the end of January, 1907, or perhaps we may say, the end of February, for although a fitful range of quotations was recorded in the latter month, there was no decided symptom of decline. Thus the period of 8 months—from July, 1906, to February, 1907, inclusive—may be regarded as having been exceptionally active. In March of the current year the depression set in and has continued ever since, reaching its apparent maximum in the middle of June, but having now become again accentuated to nearly an equal degree. Hence the depression has continued for eight months just as the previous expansion did. That would verify the old mathematical rule that action and reaction are equal, but we have to consider what factor is now chiefly responsible. It appears to us that there is one main factor and one contributory. The former is that many of the smaller speculators in shares, who have hitherto succeeded in keeping their ventures margined, are now at the end of their resources, and find themselves compelled to unload at any prices offering. Were it possible to make an arithmetical statement of these persons and their holdings, an estimate as to the continuance of the depression might be formed. But it is not possible. We can only say that there are still many holders in that unhappy predicament, and that until their weight is fully lifted there can be little hope of marked improvement. To their clearances, not to the weather, or to threats of a silk boycott or to such comparatively minor causes, is the trouble mainly due. This condition seems to be fully appreciated by capitalists, for they have hitherto resisted all temptation to step into the breach, being evidently convinced that the psychological moment has not yet come. As for the contributory factor referred to above, it makes probably for fluctuations rather than for continuous depression. Many speculators are keenly engaged in an operation technically called *saya-tori*, which may be described as "bleeding the market." They buy in at what they deem the hollow of a wave of depression and sell out as nearly as possible at the crest, thus helping to check all unbroken permanency of appreciation. It will be seen that these two factors may be regarded as normal to any period of great depression. But of course neither of them will be permanently effective. The time of better things must certainly come. It is essentially a case of *tout vient à celui qui sait attendre*. No one can imagine that there will be any return to the freak prices of last January, but neither can any one suppose that the present excessive depression will last very much longer.

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee:—Messrs. C. V. Sale (Chairman), Montague Beart (Vice-Chairman), D. H. Blake, J. Harmssen, V. R. Bowden, F. Strahler, E. C. Davis, and J. B. Gibbs.

We have received the following from the Board for publication:—

THE COMMERCIAL CODE.

Several references have lately been made in the columns of the local press to the forthcoming revision of the Commercial Code. Upon making enquiries at the Department of Justice, as to the progress of this revision, the Board were courteously requested to submit suggestions. Various points were therefore submitted. In accepting them for consideration, Mr. Saito Juichiro, Director of Civil and Criminal Affairs in the Ministry of Justice, expressed a wish to receive any further suggestions which the Board might offer, and stated his desire to examine fully into any difficulty which may have been experienced in the practical working of the present laws. Mr. Saito also said that some of the difficulties which had arisen seemed to be due to wrong procedure, and these might be removed by a clearer understanding on the part of those concerned. If a closer examination proved this to be the case, he would be pleased to indicate the manner in which the same difficulties might be avoided in the future.

Although one or two of the points submitted by the Board do not fall within the scope of the Commercial Code, Mr. Saito announced his intention of studying them very carefully.

The Secretary of the Board will be glad to receive not later than the 12th October any suggestions which members may consider of sufficient importance to place before the Revision Committee.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA AGAIN.

We are informed by the Yokohama Superintendent of Foreign Mails that with reference to mails for Europe to be forwarded by the Siberian route, it has been further arranged that they may be despatched viâ Tsuruga to Vladivostock by the steamer *Lyeemoon* of the Russian Volunteer Fleet to be connected at the latter port with the Sunday Russian State Train. In this sequel the mail closes at the local Post Office thrice a week, viz:—

Every Monday .....at 7.30 p.m. per the S.S. *Hosan Maru.*
Every Wednesday ..... " " S.S. *Lyeemoon.*
Every Friday ..... " " S.S. *Loongmoon.*

The corresponding arrivals are as follows:—

Every Tuesday .....about noon.
Every Thursday ..... " "
Every Saturday ..... " "

It may be mentioned in this connection that according to a report from Tsuruga, navigation between that port and Vladivostock will not be suspended during the winter this year, and that the route by the South Manchurian Railway through Moji and Dairen has been opened since the 1st inst. for the transmission of mail matter destined for the countries of Europe under the same conditions as viâ Vladivostock.

BASEBALL.

Waseda turned the tables on the Y. C. & A. C. with a vengeance on Saturday, beating the Yokohama baseball team by a score of 11 runs to 1. True the game was played in Tokyo on a ground unfamiliar to the foreigners, but this does not explain the crushing nature of their defeat. As one of the team sadly remarked on Saturday evening they were "dead off it."

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YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

There was a larger attendance than usual at the annual general business meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society, held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. The President, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, was in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN in opening remarked upon the coincidence of the meeting falling upon the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, one of the greatest literary influences the world had ever known and who still held the great Chinese nation enthralled. He then moved that the minutes of the previous business be taken as read and adopted.

The Rev. E. S. BOOTH seconded.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN in presenting the report and accounts said that the meeting would observe that the membership of the Society was still growing, while the Secretary reported that the meetings of last Session were fairly well attended. They would also notice from the Treasurer's report that although the Society had incurred some heavy expenses, they had a balance in hand of *yen* 195. Those figures spoke well for the careful way in which Mr. Squire had managed the financial affairs of the Society.—(Applause.) In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the speaker voiced the regret of the Committee that owing to lack of interest on the part of the members it was felt necessary to drop the Musical and Literary Competitions during the past year.

Mr. W. KARL VINCENT seconded the motion that the report and accounts be passed, and there being no remarks from members the proposition was carried *nem con.*

The CHAIRMAN then said:—As most of those present knew, for the past two years he had been more or less an invalid, and in fact, in the Spring of this year had come perilously near to a complete breakdown. Under those circumstances, and in accordance with the wishes of his medical adviser to give up all public work, he had placed his resignation in the hands of the Committee. He had also to report that the Vice-President (Mr. W. Karl Vincent), owing to pressure of work, had been obliged to resign office. Mr. Vincent had done excellent work as Vice-President —(applause)—and he (the President) did not know what he would have done last year if Mr. Vincent had not been at hand to take his place. (Renewed applause.) The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Squire, had also informed the Committee that he could not stand for re-election that night. He (the President) regretted this exceedingly, because the annual accounts showed Mr. Squire to be an ideal Treasurer.—(Applause.) Mr. Squire had, however, promised to give every assistance possible to his successor. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Gray), he was pleased to say, had consented to accept office for another year, if elected. (Applause.)

Mr A. W. Sherriff said that before proceeding further with the business of the meeting there was one duty to perform, namely, to place on record the thanks of the Society to the four Executive officers for their past services, and also the regret of the members at the announcement that three of these gentlemen felt themselves unable to continue in office during the coming year. (Applause.) As a member of the Committee during the past year he could bear testimony to the valuable services performed by the gentlemen referred to. Mr. Brown, he believed, had been identified with the work of the Literary Society for something like ten years, for two of which he was Vice-President, while during the last five years he had filled the post of President. Without wishing in any way to depreciate the services of the gentlemen who had preceded him in the office, he (the speaker) thought most of the members would agree with him when he said Mr. Brown had been an ideal President, and had made it almost impossible to find a better successor. (Applause.) Always regular in attendance at committee meetings, he was, with but rare exceptions, at his post to preside at the fortnightly meetings of the Society. Indeed, regular attendants at the meetings last Session must have been struck with the fact on several occasions when Mr. Brown was presiding at their meetings he ought to have been resting. At a recent meeting of the Committee, when Mr. Brown submitted his resignation, the members, while recognising that the post would be difficult to fill, felt that it was not right, in view of the state of his health, to expect him to resume the burdens of office for another year. The problem then confronted the Committee of finding a successor for nomination at the annual meeting, and Mr. Vincent was requested to accept the post. The Committee felt that Mr. Vincent would make an excellent successor to Mr. Brown, but he had declined to consider the proposal, owing to pressure of other work. The President was then requested to communicate with several gentlemen whose names were suggested, but all of these had pleaded inability to assume the responsibilities of office. The Committee and the members were now confronted with the problem of finding a President, although he had hinted to Mr. Brown that he should again accept nomination on the understanding that the members relieve him from all responsibility and worry. Early that evening he could not obtain a definite answer, although he hoped for the best. As to the retiring Vice-President he (the speaker) felt sure the members would agree with him when he said that his resignation was a very serious loss to the Literary Society. (Hear, hear.) Not only was Mr. Vincent always regular in attendance at the meetings, and always willing to act as accompanist to the vocalists, but he had spent many an evening in practising with members and in other ways preparing the musical programmes presented. (Applause.) As to the Treasurer, the President had already referred to his valuable services. The members had only to refer to the statement of accounts to see that not many members had escaped the payment of their just dues to the Society, and the outgoing committee especially regretted that Mr. Squire was unable to continue in office —a regret in which he thought the members would share. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Secretary was the only officer who remained. As most of the members knew, Mr. Gray had since the close of the last Session taken upon himself greater responsibilites in life, but instead of making this an excuse, as one of olden time, for shirking work—(laughter)—he had informed the Committee that he felt he would be able to give even closer attention to his duties in the future than in the past. (Hear, hear.) In asking the members to adopt the motion proposed, the speaker expressed the hope that the gentlemen who were retiring from office that evening would, after a brief respite from their arduous duties, see their way to return to active work in the Society in whose interests they had so successfully laboured in the past. (Applause.)

Dr. HOWE—I would second that.

The CHAIRMAN—I wish I could take but half of the flattering words which have fallen from Mr. Sherriff to myself, but no one knows better than myself how miserably I have fallen short of the ideal of what your President should be like. But in regard to Mr. Vincent and Mr. Squire I endorse every word that has been uttered. They have served the Society loyally and well—(applause) —and in their behalf and my own I thank you for your vote. With regard to the office of President: as you have heard, I have approached several gentlemen in the community on the subject but like the men in the old Biblical story as soon as I mentioned the matter they all with one accord began to make excuse.—(Laughter). It only remained therefore for some public-spirited member to come forward at the meeting and volunteer.

After an interval, Mr. Brown again rose and said that taking into consideration the promise made to him that the Committee would do all they could in the way of making arrangements for the meetings and relieving him from all work except presiding at the fortnightly reunions, he would consent to again act as President in the absence of any other nomination.—(Applause.) He would, however, have to ask the forbearance of the members if, on account of health, he was not able always to be present; but with the help of a hard working Committee he would do his best to carry through the session.—(Applause).

Mr. BROWN was subsequently unanimously elected President on the motion of Mr. Sherriff seconded by the Rev. W. T. Austen.

For the office of Vice-President, the name of Mr. A. W. Sherriff was submitted and unanimously approved, while Mr. Gordon Kenderdine was elected Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. J. E. Gray was unanimously re-elected to the office of Hon. Secretary.

For the Literary Committee the Chairman nominated the Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Mr. W. M. Squire, in addition to the Vice-President and Hon. Secretary.

Dr. DEARING said he thought it was quite time to import a little new blood into the Society, and he would respectfully suggest that someone else be elected in his place. It was an honour to see one's name figuring as a member of the Committee and have nothing to do, and that had practically been the case as far as he was concerned.

The CHAIRMAN reminded Dr. Dearing that the members regarded him as one of the "Elder Statesmen" of the Society, to whom they could look for advice at all times. (Loud applause.) This applause he took as signifying the desire of the members that Dr. Dearing should continue in office with the other gentlemen whose names he had submitted. As members of the Musical Committee, he had much pleasure in nominating the following:—Miss Blundell, Mrs. Jas. Macbeth, Miss McCallum, Mrs. J. Thom, Miss Booth, and Mr. S. H. Somerton.

Dr. HOWE seconded, and there being no other nominations the above were declared duly elected.

The PRESIDENT said that as the members were aware, for a very long time the question of inviting visitors to meetings of the Society had been frequently discussed. The Society was always willing to welcome visitors from afar, and always glad to see immediate friends who were not members at occasional meetings of the Society, but he was sorry to say the privilege had been greatly abused of late. Attempts had been made to remedy the evil, and after careful consideration of the question the Committee had drawn up the following amendment, which with the permission of the meeting he would read:—

"To amend the fourth paragraph of Rule VI. to read:—

"'(*d*) All resident Members shall receive from the Secretary due notice of each meeting by post-card.

"'(*e*) Any member may bring a friend or friends to the fortnightly meeting of the Society (provided that the number at any time shall not exceed two), without giving previous notice to the Executive Officers, but members so introducing visitors must enter the name of each friend in the Visitors' Book which shall lay open for that purpose on nights of meeting in the lower vestibule of Van Schaick Hall.

"'(*f*) This rule does not apply to the Christmas Entertainment, for which cards of invitation will be issued by the Secretary as formerly at the written request of members.

"'(*g*) No resident of Yokohama shall be admitted as a visitor more than twice in one season.

"'(*h*) The Committee shall have power to issue special invitations, and the names of friends so invited will be entered in the Visitors' Book by the Secretary.'"

The subject was then thrown open for discussion.

In reply to a question, the PRESIDENT said the idea of adopting the Visitors' Book was to do away with writing to the Secretary for cards of invitation as formerly. Each member would be at liberty to bring a friend, but the name must be entered in the book which would be placed in the vestibule for that purpose. At the Christmas meeting this procedure would be impossible, and so the Committee suggested that members should write to the Secretary for invitations as formerly. Personally he thought the proposal, if adopted, would do away with a lot of trouble and annoyance when invitations were shut out owing to the late hour of application, but he would like to hear the views of the members on the question.

Mr. CYRIL ALLEN asked how it would be possible to put the scheme into practice. Would members be expected to produce their tickets of membership at each meeting, and who would recognise the visitors from the members?

The PRESIDENT said the Secretary, who knew most of the members, had kindly volunteered to

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be in the vestibule on the occasion of the first two or three meetings, and on subsequent evenings the duty would be taken over by other officers.

At the request of a member the President read out the old rule applying to visitors.

Mr. UNITE pointed out that under the old rule a member was allowed to bring a friend twice during the session. It was well known to many members that the privilege had of late been greatly abused, but it seemed to him the Committee were opening the door wider than before.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee thought the fact that the register would be open to perusal by all the members would prevent the privilege being abused. They themselves, if they had any suspicions could look up the book and see whether any resident not a member had attended more than two meetings during one session.

The Rev. E. S. BOOTH suggested that the name of the member introducing a visitor be also entered.

The CHAIRMAN replied that this was the intention of the Committee: they would follow the plan of the Y. U. C. visitors book.

Mr. ALLEN asked whether it was intended to keep two books—one for local visitors and one for visitors from afar. Personally, he thought the subscription was so small that residents who would not become members of the Society ought not to be admitted at all.—("Hear, hear," and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that unfortunately we did not live in an ideal world. He then formally, on behalf of the Committee, proposed he amendment of the rule.

Mr. J. L. GRAHAM seconded.

Mr. ALLEN proposed as an amendment that "visitors" mean "non residents."

Mr. UNITE seconded, and the amendment was carried by a large majority.

The Committee's proposed alteration of paragraph 4 of Rule VI. was then adopted by a large majority, with the two sub-paragraphs reading as follows:—

"(g) No resident of Yokohama shall be admitted as a visitor.

"(h) The Committee shall have power to issue special invitations, and the names of those so invited will be entered in the Visitors' Book by the Secretary."

A number of ladies and gentlemen were then proposed for membership, and were duly elected.

The PRESIDENT, referring to the coming session, said at the next meeting of the society on the 18th they were to have a lecture by Captain Bainbridge, of the *Inaba Maru* on "Personal Reminiscences of Transport service during the late war," the lecture to be illustrated by a number of photographs. Other lectures promised included the following:—Professor Lloyd, who would speak on an incident in the Civil War at Wakamatsu forty years ago; he (the President) would give an illustrated lecture on the late Phil May, the well-known artist and humourist; Mr. Satchell would lecture on "Heinrich Heine," some of whose works had been set to music by Mr. Karl Vincent, which he hoped they would have the pleasure of listening to on that occasion—(applause); Miss McCallum had promised to speak on "A Poet of To-day"; Mr. Sherriff would give an illustrated lecture on Devonshire; Dr. Munro had offered a lecture on the Ainu, and would illustrate it with photographs taken by himself; while the Committee also hoped to secure the services of Miss McGregor of Tokyo and Baron Kikuchi some time during the session. He thought the members might therefore look forward to an interesting and enjoyable session. (Applause.)

This concluded the business of the meeting, and the musical programme was then presented.

Mr. Phillips sang *Pinsuti's* "The Pilgrim of Love" in excellent voice and received well-deserved recognition. Miss Emerson, who made her *debut* before the Literary Society, followed with a pianoforte solo, giving one of the late Edward Greig's pieces, "A Wedding Day in Norway." Mr. Somerton next rendered *Aylward's* "A Song of the South Land." Mrs. J. Thom delighted the audience with her sympathetic rendering of *Beau's* "The Flight of Ages," and in response to a persistent encore sang "There is a flower that bloometh." The last item on the programme was a duet by Messrs. Phillips and Somerton, who sang *Benedict's* "The Moon has raised her lamp aloft," the two voices blending admirably.

THE KAWAMATA SILK AFFAIR.

A meeting of the Yokohama Silk Piece Goods Association was held on Thursday at No 74. There were present representatives of the following firms: Messrs. G. Strauss and Co., Jardine Matheson and Co., Martin L. Coln Co, J Witkowski and Co., J. R. Simon and Co., Bethell Bros., M. N. Gobai and Co., Bowden Bros. and Co., American Trading Co., Simon Evers and Co., Cornes and Co., Nabholtz and Co., E. Plothon and Co., C. F. Heinlein, A. S. Rosenthal and Co., Na Kau Trading Co., Fabre and Voight, Mendelson Bros, Samuel Samuel and Co. The Committee of the Japanese Guild present were: Messrs. K. Okabe, Y. Endo, K. Kameyama, S. Kasahara, and U. Uye and G. Tsukuyamana.

Mr. E. MENDELSON who took the chair said that in the absence of Mr. C. J. Stronie, President of the Association, he had called this meeting to discuss certain questions with regard to Kawamata habutae, which had been brought before the Committee by members of the Association. The members of the Japanese Guild had also taken steps with regard to these matters and some of them were present at this meeting to give their views. He said members of the foreign and Japanese press were present and invited objections to their presence. None being made he said they would confine themselves as far as possible to generalities and mention the names of no particular persons or firms and no statements would be made to which exception could be taken later on. The question was that Kawamata habutae after having been bleached and inspected at the inspection bureau at Kawamata and sold in the open market there, had been handled and the entire official stamps had been cut off and fresh stamps substituted. The weight stamp and the bleacher's stamp had again been replaced but the official inspection stamp, had not been replaced so that these goods now on sale on the market had on them only the bleacher's mark for quality, for weight and for yardage. But they did not bear upon them the official mark. By law these goods should bear upon them the official mark, but the goods now being placed on the market did not carry the official stamp and there was no guarantee beyond that of the people who placed their stamps upon them.

Mr. OKABE said the Japanese Guild had taken exception to the removal of the original stamps and had made representations to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and they wished the foreign association also to take some action in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN said if one individual, a bleacher, could remove an official weight of his own under his bleachery stamp there was no reason why others should not do the same, and if so they would come back to the old conditions which had caused them constant trouble.

In reply to a question the Chairman said it seemed to have been done in Yokohama.

Mr. OKABE confirmed this.

Two pieces were produced showing the differences between those from which the official stamp had been cut off and those on which it was retained.

The CHAIRMAN said something might be said in extenuation. This particular bleacher was stamping his own quality marks and that was his excuse for cutting off the Kencho marks. The bleacher said that the Kencho system of stamping ¼ *momme* was not taken to kindly abroad.

In the course of some discussion,

The CHAIRMAN said the whole matter arose over the substitution of the ¼ *momme* grades. Unless they bought from him, none of the buyers would be able to sell at the same price. They had either to go to him or drop quietly out of the market. In reply to a member,

The CHAIRMAN said they could not say that the stamps were untrue or fraudulent. It was simply by virtue of being the proprietor of those stamps, which were extensively advertised, that he was able to substitute his range of weights.

Further discussion ensued, in the course of which,

Mr. KAUFMANN asked whether they could not bring sufficient influence on the Government to rescind the law or to impose a severe penalty on any one infringing it by removing the official stamps before export from Japan. (Hear, hear).

Mr. R. M. STIRLING called attention to the fact that it was not illegal to sell goods without the official stamp.

The CHAIRMAN held that if there was reason in law to have the official stamps affixed, there was reason to make their removal illegal.

Mr. KAUFMANN then proposed that the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce be requested to enact laws or regulations so as to prevent the removal of official stamps from Kawamata or other habutae in their natural state, prior to their export from Japan.

Mr. STERN seconded and the motion was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said there was another matter which referred to a proposal that the members of the Association should agree not to transact any business in habutae from which the official mark has been removed and replaced by others.

Mr. KAUFMANN thought that followed upon what had been already done.

The CHAIRMAN thought if the members would act together it would be more effective than any government action.

Mr. KUMMEL doubted the efficacy of such arrangements, as they always fell through.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed a resolution "that it is the sense of the members of this Association that no transactions in habutaes from which the official stamp of the inspecting bureau has been removed should be made" to be put on record.

Mr. J. ROSENTHAL seconded, and the motion was adopted.

It was agreed that a circular should be framed and circulated showing the facts of this affair, after which the meeting closed.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is still prevalent in Tokyo. On Oct. 6th, three cases were reported. Two of the patients are a man and his wife, both employees of the Tokyo Cotton Spinning Company. The disease is believed to have originated in cotton imported from South China. The third patient is a male attendant at the Shimbashi Railway Station.

A case was reported on Oct. 5th in the village of Kasai near Tokyo. The patient, who is the young daughter of a farmer, died the same day.

Seven cases of cholera were reported at Osaka on Oct. 3rd.

Seven cases of cholera were reported in Tokyo on Oct. 8th.

Five new cases of cholera were reported in Yokohama on Oct. 31d. One of the victims is Mrs. Sono Kobayashi (54) mother of Mr. S. Kobayashi, an official of the Yokohama Post Office.

Two new cases of cholera appeared in Yokohama on Oct. 6th.

A case of cholera was reported on Oct. 6th at Byobuga-ura, near Honmoku, the patient being a fisherman. Altogether there have been thirty cases since the first appearance of the disease on Sept. 10th.

A case of cholera was reported on Oct. 7th, the patient being a woman named Ine Mukunoki (40) residing in Nakamura. K. Enomoto, a merchant of Moto-machi, who died the same day from diarrhoea is suspected to have had cholera. The sanitary authorities are carrying out examination. A case appeared on Tuesday afternoon in Hagoromo-cho.

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THE LAW COURTS.

SHIPPING CASE.

Judgment was given on Oct. 4th in the Yokohama District Court in a case in which Messrs Langfeldt and Co Ltd., Yokohama, claim *yen* 6,353.92 from Capt. H. C. Killman, master of the sailing vessel *Agenor*, belonging to the West Coast Commercial Co., North Minneapolis, Minnesota, the United States. Judge Nakanishi dismissed plaintiff's claim and ordered them to bear costs.

CLAIM AGAINST THE IMPERIAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The examination of a witness in a case instituted by Mrs. Francis D. Carroll, an American lady living at No. 798, Kitagata, Yokohama, against the Imperial Railway Department for *yen* 10,168 40 took place on Oct. 3rd in the Yokohama Local Court under instruction of the Tokyo District Court.

Messrs. Yamada and Sakurai were present for plaintiff and Mr. Ogata for Mr. S. Hirai, Director of the defendant office.

It may be remembered that on August 15th last year, a passenger train on the Tokaido Railway collided with a freight train at Otaka Station. Some of the passengers were injured as the result of the accident. Mrs. Carroll, who was on the passenger train on her way to Hakone, was among those who sustained injuries; consequently she returned at once to Yokohama and underwent treatment at the General Hospital. Further she spent some days at a hot-spring at Hakone for the sake of her health. Her expenses amounted to *yen* 168.40 in all. Since the accident, her health has been very indifferent so that she could not attend to work for her own support. She therefore claimed a thousand *yen* per year for the forthcoming ten years. The Railway Department refused to pay these amounts. Finally she lodged a petition in the Tokyo District Court. Defendants' Counsel stated at the first hearing, which took place on July 2nd this year, that, when the accident occurred no foreigner was injured, and naturally the Department were not responsible for plaintiff's claim. At this stage Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge to examine Mr. S. Suyematsu, interpreter of the Yokohama Railway Station, who attempted under instructions of the station master, to settle the affair amicably. The Tokyo District Court gave instruction to the Yokohama Local Court to examine this witness.

In the Yokohama Local Court, plaintiff's Counsel produced an Exhibit A-2, a letter, and showed it to witness. The letter was as follows:—

"Jan. 8th, 07.

"Madam; I have just come here to convey a message from the manager of the Railway Office to the effect that the authorities can not agree with your claim of money although they strive hard to give you an ample sum as you are a foreign lady and great simpathy goes to you. But the other day I told you, there is some restriction of payment by the regulations. So if you satisfy with the sum of *yen* 100 including all expenses and relieve money (mimai kin) they shall be very happy to pay you. I shall call on you to-morrow between 9 and 10 o'clock. Will you be at home?

(Sig) SUYEMATSU SHOJIRO,
Yokohama Station,

In reply to plaintiff's Counsel, witness said that under instructions of the Master of the Yokohama Railway Station, he visited the house of Mrs. Carroll to settle the affair amicably. She was absent and consequently witness wrote the letter produced by plaintiff's Counsel. What was set out in the letter were the instructions given him by the station master. Witness further went on to say that he did not know what claim the American lady had lodged with the Imperial Railway Department. Hitherto the office had paid ten *yen* only to any person who sustained injury through collision or other accident. As plaintiff was a foreigner the office decided to pay her twenty-five *yen*. Witness saw Mrs. Carroll twice, namely, once before the occasion when he left the letter at her house and on a later occasion. At the time when he had an interview, she said that she would send a definite reply to the Railway Department. Witness did not see the injuries sustained by the lady. Apparently she was in good health, but he could not be sure whether she was healthy as it was not his business to ascertain that. The station master at that time was Mr. R. Morita.

The examination was concluded and the Court rose.

CLAIM AGAINST MAYOR OZAKI.

Messrs C. & J. Favre Brandt, No. 175, Yokohama, have lodged a case in the Tokyo District Court against Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo.

Some years ago, plaintiffs supplied to the Tokyo City Office cast steel water pipes. Some of them were rejected on account of alleged inferior quality, the value of the rejected pipes being *yen* 36,211.71. After rejection the City authorities declined to pay the sum, and further confiscated various public bonds amounting to *yen* 83,000 which the firm had deposited on the contract. Plaintiffs now claim for payment of the pipes supplied and for the return of the security.

The first hearing will take place on Oct. 9th, when Mr. T. Honda will represent plaintiff and Mr. S. Okazaki, defendant.

DAVIS v. BRINDLEY.

An action instituted by Mr. E. C. Davis, of Messrs Samuel Samuel and Co., against Mr. H. S. B. Brindley, petitioning for a decision enabling plaintiff to temporarily administrate the property of a partnership association, came up on Oct 7th in the Tokyo District Court.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs Akiyama and Ikeda, and defendant by Mr. S. Kishi

Plaintiff's Counsel said that in 1897, Messrs Davis and Brindley organised a *Goshi-kaisha*, or partnership association, each party putting up fifty thousand *yen*. They attended to the business of engineering as well as the supply of mechanical materials. It was agreed in the contract between them that in the case of any loss sustained in the business which aggregated four-fifths of the capital, namely, a hundred thousand *yen*, the association should be wound up. Mr. Brindley, however, did not put up his own capital—fifty thousand *yen*—though plaintiff repeatedly asked him to do so. In the course of business, a net profit of *yen* 10,875.26 was realized. One half of the sum was taken by plaintiff, and the remainder was appropriated as a portion of the capital to be paid up by Mr. Brindley. Later, a loss of *yen* 56,484.58 was sustained, one half of the loss namely *yen* 28,242.29 fell on Mr. Brindley. He however, did not bear this loss, and consequently, Mr. Davis paid up the whole sum. Under the foregoing circumstances Mr. Davis became very anxious about the affairs of the association and appointed Mr. Ch. E. Miller to investigate the accounts on July 31st this year. After investigation, Mr. Miller found that the actual loss aggregated *yen* 109,384.21, it being heavier than four-fifths, viz., *yen* 80,000, as stipulated in the contract. Mr. Davis therefore retired from the association and accordingly the organization was dissolved. The firm consequently should be liquidated in accordance with the commercial code.

Defendant's Counsel contended that (1) Mr. Brindley did not invest fifty thousand *yen*, one half of the capital, as there was no necessity to do so, he merely supplied his labour; (2) Mr. Davis retired from the association without the consent of the other partner. Such retirement could not be regarded as legal under the Code. (3) Even though taking the retirement of Mr. Davis to be legal, the association was not wound up, and the rights and obligations of Mr. Davis in the firm still remained. (4) The investigations made by Mr. Miller were incorrect; he exaggerated figures in the losses and left out of the calculation the value of stock. (6) According to the contract drawn up between the parties, any dispute arising between them should be settled by arbitrators, not in the law court. Referring to Exhibit B 6-2, Counsel said that the loss sustained in the business was not so heavy as stated by plaintiff's Counsel.

The parties produced evidence and discussed it briefly.

At this stage, on the motion of Mr. Akiyama, the Judge adjourned the proceedings till Oct. 21st.

EXHIBIT B-6-2.

DEBTS—31ST JULY, 1907.

	Yen.
Sales Ledger	365,586.42
H. S. B. Brindley	45,197.76
Penally	5,891.67
Osaka Office	226.34
S.S. and Co. Yokohama	1,121.48
do do Kobe	2,972.78
Fukuda	1,489.51
Telegram Deposit	136.35
Claims	18,472.54
Inward Invoices	158,700.40
Yokohama Specie Bank	1,645.59
Cash	102.74
Petty Cash	13.09
Suspense	22,163.68
Consignment Diesel Engine	485.70
Furniture	19,571.45
Stock	243,872.85
A. Lazenby	53.95
Takiguchi	1,067.00
Duty Deposit	1,270.00
Edgar Allen and Co.	76,701.52
Profit and Loss	74,198.11
Telegram Deposit, Marunouchi	50.00
M. Samuel and Co.	715.85
Willans and Robinson	2,956.23
Yoshioka	267.07
Dick Kerr and Co.	6,903.26
Sannomiya	2,768.00
Delay Penalty Deposit	2,800.00
Contract Deposit	69,504.50
	1,128,844.94

CREDITS.

S.S. and Co.	277,700.00
" Bonds	81,800.00
Penalty suspense	5,891.67
London acceptances	353,997.15
Gass "	234,555.62
S. S. and Co. Bakan	12,510.57
Claims suspense	18,472.54
S. S. and Co. Capital	21,757.71
H. S. B. Brindley capital	21,757.71
Arnold Karberg	491.97
	1,128,844.94

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The trial of A. Lewis and C. A. Hill which was fixed to take place to-day, Oct. 8th, in the Tokyo Appeal Court is postponed in consequence of the illness of the two accused. It is said that Lewis has been mentally affected since sentence was upon him passed in the lower court. At present, he is very weak. Recently he petitioned for release on bail of five thousand *yen*. His petition was granted, but he is still detained at the convenience of the Court. To pass away the time, he is reading the Bible and some novels which he obtained from Mr. C. Tanaka, a religious man belonging to the prison.

Hill, who is undergoing treatment at the General Hospital, is not yet well.

CLAIM ON HOUSE FIXTURES.

A case instituted by C. Tanaka, a merchant of Taipeh, Formosa, against Mr. E. C. Davis, the legal representative of the Rising Sun Kerosene Oil Co., No. 27, Yamashita-cho, claiming *yen* 925.50 came up on Oct. 10th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs Koide and Akiyama, and defendant by Messrs Akiyama and Ikeda.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that C. Tanaka leased a house situated in Taipeh from a third person, a native named Lin Chaoki. The lease was for four years from July 1st 1901 to June 30th 1905. The tenant furnished the house. In March 1903, the Formosan agent of Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co., informed the Japanese that the British firm had purchased the house from its owner, and at the same time asked the tenant to leave the dwelling at once. The occupant, however, refused to do so, as there existed a contract between him and Lin Chaoki. Messrs Samuel Samuel and Co. thereupon filed an action in the Taipeh District Court petitioning for an order that the Japanese lessee give up the house. Judgment was given in favour of the petitioner. The Japanese appealed in the Formosan Appeal Count against the decision. This time the judg-

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ment of the lower Court was quashed. After the due time stipulated in the contract between the Japanese and the Formosan, the house was handed over to the firm. Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Court to order the new owners to repay the expenses which plaintiff incurred in furnishing the house.

Defendant's Counsel contended that Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Co. own several houses in Taipeh, and the buildings were all leased by Japanese and natives. When the owners asked them to leave the houses, the tenants obeyed with the exception of plaintiff. Defendant's Counsel added that his clients were quite ignorant of any contract existing between plaintiff and Lin Chaoki or with the proceedings in the District and Appeal Courts in Taipeh. Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine T. Morinaga, a merchant, G. Shimura, a carpenter, and T. Tsunoda, a bailiff of Taipeh, as witnesses.

The Court granted the request and decided to instruct the Taipeh District Court to examine the witnesses. The Court then rose.

YOKOHAMA.

The 2,558th anniversary of the birth-day of Confucius was celebrated in Yokohama on Oct. 4th at the Chinese Club and Temple. Chinese town was decorated, as usual, with the Yellow Dragon flag, the Rising Sun and thousands of lanterns. Two green arches were erected at both corners of the street where the Club is located. Along the top of the arches, Chinese characters picked out with chrysanthemums conveyed the sentiment "Praise the virtues of the Learned Man." In the Club and Temple, many valuable pictures and writings of ancient and modern men of note were exhibited, including pictures painted by the well-known artists Yuen-lin, Yang Kei-Hsing, and Senchu, all of the Ming dynasty. At 10 a.m. a ceremony was held in the temple when Mr. Woo Chung-Yen, Chinese Consul-General, read a prayer before the altar whereon the portrait of Confucius was displayed. Subsequently Mr. Nan-chan, master of the Ta-tung School, accompanied by all the pupils paid the usual rites of worship. All the Chinese residents followed. In the evening, a dinner was given at the Chinese Club. Some Japanese officials of the Department of Education, and of the local government offices were present. During the day and evening, a band played selections.

Sode Yoshida (45) residing at Negishi Cherry Road, committed suicide on the night of Oct. 2nd, cutting her throat with a razor. Poverty was the cause.

The Kanagawa Prefectural Government authorities are compiling the budget for the forthcoming fiscal year. The expenditures are estimated at *yen* 1,400,000. This an increase of about *yen* 250,000 over the present year.

On Oct. 4th, the members of the Yokohama City Assembly held a meeting at the Kakubo-kan and deciden to re-elect Mr. M. Saito, first alderman; and Messrs. S. Hiranuma, I. Wakao, and F. Watanabe, councillors of the City.

A betto employed by Mr. C. T. Benney, No. 83, Yamashita-cho, has been punished by the Kaga-cho Police, with ten days' detention on a charge of having assaulted a French gentleman in front of No. 140, Yamashita-cho. It is said that the foreigner asked the betto to move his carriage as it was an obstacle to passers-by, but the betto refused to do so and whipped him.

The villagers of Uchigo, in the district of Tsukui, near the source of the Yokohama Water Works, have asked for *yen* 2,890 for alleged damage caused to their fields on account of the repairs to the water pipes after the recent inundation. The authorities of the Water Works are trying to settle the matter amicably.

T. Hirano (35) a jinrikisha coolie employed by Dr. T. Kano, of Onoi-cho, Yokohama, was found on the morning of Sept. 5th hanging by a cord in the Public Gardens. It is said that he stole *yen* 56 on Sept. 30th from his employer and has been missing since.

G. Murakami, a Buddhist priest, has been arrested by the Bluff Police and charged with begging at Suwa-cho, Kitagata, without a license for money to maintain a feligious society. He was punished with ten days' detention.

Two men and two women who were cleaning the interior of the steamer *Daihoku Maru*, now in the Yokohama Docks, were killed by gas on Oct. 5th.

On the afternoon of Oct. 8th, the Yokohama City Assembly held an extraordinary meeting. At the outset of the meeting, the Assembly re-elected Mr. Saito first alderman, and also elected a committee consisting of eleven members for investigation of affairs with regard to the proposed improvement of the City in connexion with the harbour. Bills providing expenditures necessary to complete the permanent repair of damage sustained at the source of the Yokohama Water Works from the storm of August, etc. were considered. Most of the bills were passed.

A charter was given by the Home Office on Oct. 7th to the Yokohama Electric Railway Co. for the proposed construction of branch lines. The new lines, starting at Onoye-cho, go chome will be extended to Byobuga-ura, near Hommoku, via Ise-cho, Hagoromo-cho, South Yoshida-machi, and also via Yoshida-machi, Choja-machi, Wakaba-cho, and Hisakata-cho. It is said that the company intends to extend the line from Byobuga-ura to Kamakura in future. The Company will hold a general meeting on Oct. 21st to consider the proposal with regard to the issue of new shares.

Mr. K. Takahachi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, will leave on Oct. 20th for Manchuria and Korea to investigate financial conditions there. Mr. Ikuta, Director of the National Loan Bureau, will join the party.

Mr. M. Takahashi, a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, has been arrested at Oiso on a charge of infringement of the Election Law. He was removed to the Yokohama District Court on Oct. 27th.

Recently *habutae* silks bearing false labels as to weight were found in the market of Yokohama. After investigation by the Yokohama Silk Guild, it was discovered that a prominent silk manufacturing company in Kawamata, Fukushima Prefecture, had substituted false labels for the certificates attached to the staple by the Prefectural Silk Conditioning Office. Mr. K. Okabe, President of the Yokohama Silk Guild, has presented a petition to Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, asking that strict administrative steps be taken as to such dishonesty. He added that such illegal business must at length spoil Japanese reputation in foreign countries. To avoid the appearance of such tricks, the Guild asked the Government on July 26th this year, jointly with the foreign habutae traders of Yokohama, to establish conditioning houses in the prefectures connected with silk manufacture. Governor Sufu endorsed the petition saying that the necessary steps must be taken at once for the punishment of such conduct.

The Councillors of the Yokohama City and some prominent Japanese traders will give a dinner to Mr. Thomas Bulk, formerly a Judge of the Seattle Court, and Mr. M. F. Baker, President of the Seattle Bank, now in Tokyo, at the Chitose-ro tea house on the evening of Oct. 11th. The American visitors will explain the industrial exhibition, which is to be held in 1909 at Seattle, and will invite Japanese to send exhibits.

Owing to the heavy rains on Oct. 9th, flooding was experienced in Chinese town, Kitagata, west Tobe, etc. The water of the River Rokugo considerably increased in volume but not so high as to impede traffic on the railway traversing Kawasaki. Some landslides occurred at Kanagawa causing damage to buildings. No report was received from the source of the Yokohama Water Works before this journal went to press.

OBERAMMERGAU.

The elements were in a perverse mood on Wednesday evening, deterring all but the pluckiest from venturing abroad after dark. Nevertheless some fifty persons braved the pouring rain to hear Mr. Vincent lecture on "Oberammergau, its Passion Play and People." He spoke for nearly an hour in a most interesting manner and illustrated his remarks with some unique lantern views. It was a pity that the lantern was not in good working order and that the supply of electric current was so intermittent, but for this the lecturer was not to blame. We also think that it was due to him that the Ladies Auxiliary, on whose behalf he lectured, should have provided a Chairman for the occasion and made some provision for the taking of tickets at the door.

The musical portion of the programme was in harmony with the subject of the lecture. Mr. Somerton was in capital voice, Mr. Poole played very sympathetically, Miss Booth sang her sacred song with with great feeling while, the concluding item, "Pilgrim's March" from "Tannhauser" was a *tour de force*. The accompaniments were played by Miss Walter, Miss Moulton and Mr. Vincent.

PROGRAMME.

Song ....."Shepherd of Souls".....E. V. Jones.
Mr. S. H. SOMERTON.
Violin....."Elegie".....Bazzini.
Mr. H. A. POOLE.
Song....."O Saviour hear me".....Dudley Buck.
Miss BOOTH.
Piano & Harmonium..."Pilgrims March"...Wagner.
Miss MOULTON and Mr. W. K. VINCENT.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama St. Andrew's Society was held in the Club Hotel on Tuesday, Oct. 18th, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. A. J. McClure, Vice-President, was in the chair in the absence of Mr. W. F. Mitchell, President, and there was a good attendance of members.

The report and accounts were submitted and approved of and the following were elected officers and Committee for the ensuing year:—Mr. F. O. Stuart, President; Mr. T. C. Anderson, Vice-President; Mr. A. H. Tait, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. J. A. Robertson, Hon. Secretary; Committee: Messrs. J. H. MacLaren, J. McClure, C. M. Duff, H. V. Summers and A. B. Lowson.

The election of a number of new members took place.

It was decided to give 80 *yen* to the Charity Organization and 20 *yen*, as usual, to the Salva-Army, this arrangement to be for one year only.

It was resolved to celebrate St. Andrew's Day on the 29th of November by a ball and to send round the usual circular.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Mitchell, the retiring President, and to other officials closed the proceedings.

THE "NAVY."

The illustrations in the current *Navy*, the Japanese monthly issued by the Mitsumura Goshi Kaisha, in Tokyo, have to a considerable extent, been anticipated—so far at least as readers of British and American journals are concerned-by pictures published abroad. But the photographs are admirably reproduced. They refer for the most part to the visits of Prince Fushimi and Admiral Count Yamamoto to Europe. One is a group, in which the Prince is seated between Lord Roberts and Admiral Seymour, with nearly a score of officers, chiefly Japanese, around them; another shows His Highness inspecting the guard of honour from the *Dreadnought* at Portsmouth; another is a group of the combined crews of the *Chitose* and the *Tsukuba* at Kiel. Then there is a double page group taken at Aldershot in which appear the King, Prince Fushimi, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, and Lord Roberts, and a smaller view of the Admiral and his suite at Kiel, where we note that the senior of the two German officers accompanying the party, was Capt. Trummler, Naval Attaché to the German Legation in Tokyo during the Russo-Japanese war.

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CHRIST CHURCH, YOKOHAMA.

The heavy rains which fell in Yokohama on Sunday morning undoubtedly affected the attendance at the Dedication Festival service at Christ Church, otherwise we feel sure a very large congregation would have assembled to express their appreciation of the labours of the Rev. H. B. Walton, who conducted the service for the last time ere taking up his work at St. Andrew's Mission, Hinode-cho. Mr. Walton's ministry in Christ Church during the temporary absence of the Incumbent, the Rev. W. P. G. Field, has been particularly successful and he has won the hearts of all by his fine and eloquent preaching. His career at St. Andrew's Mission will be followed with deep interest by the members of Christ Church and their prayers will accompany him.

Preaching from a text in the fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, Mr. Walton on Sunday referred to the affection which springs up between a clergyman and the people to whom he ministers and he regretted that out of the large congregations which gathered at Christ Church so few should take part in the service of the Lord's Table. He also pleaded for a warmer welcome being extended to strangers visiting the church and quoted a story told by the present Bishop of London of a conversation his Lordship once had with a working man. This man remarked to the Bishop that the Salvation Army was all fire, the Baptists were all water, but the Church of England was all starch. It had often struck the speaker when visiting the churches of other denominations than his own during his holidays, holidays which he spent in London for this special purpose, that the welcome accorded strangers entering a Nonconformist place of worship was much more hearty and friendly than the welcome one received at an Anglican Church. Yokohama's unique position rendered it necessary that the congregation of Christ Church should sink all minor differences which might exist in regard to the manner in which their services should be conducted, for after all the base of their religion was the same for all—the gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

CRICKET.

Though the Tokyo players are to be heartily congratulated on their victory over the Yokohama cricketers on Saturday it must be acknowledged that indifferent fielding and very poor bowling on the part of the Y. C. & A. C. team contributed largely to the result. When the first match between the two places came off this season Yokohama won by 53 runs; on Saturday Tokyo won with five wickets to spare. Play began punctually at 11 o'clock, Yokohama going in to bat under a lowering grey sky and Harry Kilby's was the first wicket to fall—44-1.25. Edward Kilby joined Strome and the partnership continued till the tiffin interval, by which time 91 runs had been knocked up, Edward Kilby being the faster scorer. Resuming play it was seen that Tokyo had improved both in fielding and bowling and the wickets were disposed of in much shorter order. Edward Kilby retired with the score at 92; Bousfield failed to break his duck; Strome was clean bowled by Lindley at 96, and Hearne at 103. Mollison and Foster then took the score to 112, when the former was dismissed, being caught at the wicket by Champain. Ross joined Foster and the partnership resulted in ten more runs, when Edwards disturbed the new comers' stumps. Von Fallot followed and was caught by Steele at 136. Then Kingdon partnered Foster and the rot was stayed, runs coming freely from both bats. But at 155 Kingdon succumbed to Edwards' bowling. The last wicket was also expensive to Tokyo, the score reaching 183 ere Foster was caught by Lindley off a ball trundled by Paske-Smith.

It was now three o'clock and the light was anything but good. Tokyo began carefully and the home team for awhile were fairly alert. But the spurt was only transient and Tokyo soon began to take advantage of the looseness generally prevailing. Lindley was the first to retire to the Pavilion, being run out when the score stood at 38. Mayor Cheyne quickly followed, no addition being made to the score, while Rice also went under at 38. The visitors were forcing the pace and risking too much. Edwards was their next bat to be dismissed, when 49 had been telegraphed: but when Champain and Hardman became partners a change came over the game. Runs were made quickly, and the higher the score mounted the more ragged grew the fielding. Major Champain was bowled at 138 by Edward Kilby, but Hardman carried on triumphantly and with the help of two more partners rushed the score successfully past the Yokohama total. Then the game was declared and Hardman was lifted shoulder high and escorted to the Pavilion amid the enthusiastic cheers of victors and vanquished. Score:—

Y. C. AND A. C.

K. W. Kilby, bowled Hardman	25
O. Strome, bowled Lindley	27
E. W. Kilby, c. Steele, b. Edwards	34
P. E. Bousfield, c. Simpson, b. Edwards	0
J. M. Mollison, c. Champain, b. Edwards	16
A. G. Hearne, bowled Edwards	8
B. C. Foster, c. Lindley, b. Paske Smith	37
W. Ross, bowled Edwards	8
C. von Fallot, c. Steele, b. Edwards	4
A. Kingdon, bowled Edwards	14
E. L. Squire, not out	8
Extras	10
	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	M.
H. Paske Smith	50	30	1	1
Capt. Simpson	24	18	1	—
K. Hardman	72	35	1	1
W. D. S. Edwards	102	46	2	7
Hon. F. O. Lindley	66	44	1	1

Hardman bowled a "no-ball" and Lindley a wide.

TOKYO.

Hon. F. O. Lindley, run out	16
Major Cheyne, bowled Foster	21
H. T. Rice, run out	0
W. D. S. Edwards, c. Squire, b. Foster	5
K. Hardman, not out	89
Major Champain, bowled E. Kilby	33
H. Paske Smith, c. and b. Foster	10
Capt. D. Hepenstal, not out	0
Capt. R. Steele, H. Clive, Capt. Simpson } Did not bat.	
Extras	10
	184

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	M.
J. M. Mollison	36	20	1	—
B. C. Foster	72	19	3	3
E. L. Squire	36	20	—	—
C. von Fallot	24	23	—	—
H. Kilby	12	13	—	—
P. E. Bousfield	24	21	—	—
E. W. Kilby	33	35	—	1
A. Kingdon	30	23	—	—

Foster, von Fallot and E. Kilby each bowled a wide.

YACHTING.

Something like record time must have been made on Saturday afternoon by both the classes of yachts that raced over the Lightship-Widow Buoy course, *Mary* doing the 9.7 miles in 1h. 24m. 31s., and starting 25s. after the gun, while *Aimee*, the scratch boat of the 22-raters, went round in 1.37.20. That was quite fast going and was rendered possible only by the fact that the fine N.-Easterly breeze shifted several points to the eastward after the big boats had got round the Lightship, and indeed before the *Maid* reached it, causing her to make a short tack. More credit even attaches to the small boats for, starting a quarter of an hour after the big craft, they caught by the shift and had to beat up to the Lightship, though for some time after passing out of the harbour they had been looking well up for it.

Only three big yachts started, *Kingfisher*, crossing first, but *Mary* soon shot past and assumed the lead. They beat out of the harbour along the breakwater, *Mary* passing out at 2.10.05, *Kingfisher* 1m. 25s. and *Maid* 1m. 45s. later. The leading boats were able to fetch the Lightship on one leg but the wind had been drawing ahead and *Maid Marion* had to make a short cast to port before she could weather the mark. *Mary* and *Kingfisher* set spinnakers to port but soon hauled them as they could not be carried with profit. *Maid* did not attempt to use hers. The wind served them well to the Widow Buoy, which *Mary* passed round at 2.44.10, 5m. ahead of *Kingfisher* and 7m. ahead of *Maid*. A slight shift back brought the breeze a little forward and it was a closed hauled leg to the Lightship at which *Mary's* time was 3.05.50, *Kingfisher's* 3.10.20 and *Maid's* 3.15 45. All three carried spinnakers to starboard on the run in to the white lighthouse which *Mary* passed at 3.18.45 and *Kingfisher*, 5m. 12s. later. They finished in this order the difference between the two having been increased to 5m. 36s. As the leading boat was able to travel between the Lightship and Widow Buoy and back without beating, *Maid's* allowance is reduced by a third—from 12m. to 8m.—and *Mary* wins the Commodore's Cup. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Mary	2.00 25	3 24.31	—	3.24.31
Kingfisher	2.00.15	3.30.07	—	3.30.07
Maid Marion	2.00 40	3.36.09	8	3.28.09

A crowd of 22-raters left their moorings and in their anxiety to get off well three of them got over too soon and had to return and recross, *Aimee* losing a minute and *Pele* one and a quarter in consequence, *Edna* took the lead at first but *Pele* displaced her, only in turn to be overhauled and passed by *Aimee* which rounded the Lightship first, *Sunbeam* third. In this order they finished. As they also did not have to tack between the Lightship and Widow Buoy the allowances were reduced by a third. *Winsome* did not finish, and *Valkyrien*, which raced subject to measurement, was protested against by *Aimee*, which, as will be seen, wins first prize. Times:—

	Start.	Finish.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Aimee	2.16.00	3.52.20	—	3.52 20
Pele	2.16.15	4.09.47	6	3.54.37
Winsome	2.15 20	—	6	—
Edna	2.15.49	4.08.35	6	4 02.35
Sunbeam	2 16.22	4.04.55	6	3.58.65
Valkyrien	2.15.45	4 05.00	6	4.59 00
Albatross	2.15.22	4.12.49	6	4.06.49
Chocho	2.15.15	4.16.50	12	4.04 50

Nine Larks started to sail over the Lightship-Mandarin Bluff Course and No. 11 won, No. 12 second and No. 3 third.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

His Highness the Crown Prince left the capital on Oct. 10th in beautiful autumnal weather. He drew out of Shimbashi by the 10.25 a.m. train, being seen off by a crowd of distinguished persons. All the streets between the Aoyama Palace and Shimbashi through which His Highness passed in company with the Crown Princess, were decorated with flags. Crowds of citizens also lined the streets.

His Highness's suite consists of Prince Arisugawa, Marquis Katsura, Admiral Count Togo; Prince Iwakura, councillor of the Privy Council; Baron Hanabusa, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household; Lieut-General Baron Muraki, chief aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince; Mr. Arima, equerry; Dr. Ikenobe; etc.

The Imperial train called at Hiranuma station at 11.03 a.m. and stayed for two minutes. A number of the citizens were present on the platform.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Colonel Gaedke, who was war correspondent of the *Tageblatt* of Berlin in the Far East during the war between Russia and Japan, has been acquitted of the charge of wrongfully using the title of "colonel," of which the state deprived him several years ago. The state bears the entire costs of this and two former actions. Colonel Gaedke has been for several years on the retired list of the German army, and joined the staff of the *Tageblatt*. At the time of the assassination

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of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia, Gaedke wrote certain things which displeased the military authorities at Berlin, and the latter summoned him before a court of honor, which decided that he had forfeited the right to bear the title of colonel and to wear an officer's uniform.

Messrs Longmans are bringing out a volume entitled "Mankind and the Church, being an attempt to estimate the Contribution of Great Races to the Fulness of the Church of God." The book is the work of seven Bishops, and Bishop Awdry, of South Tokyo, has written a chapter entitled "The contribution of the Church of Japan to the Body of Christ."

S. Watanabe, a workman employed at the Tokyo Military Arsenal, living at Nedzu, Hongo, Tokyo, was arrested on Oct. 8th and sent to the District Court on a charge of having set fire to his house. It is said that in May, this year, he insured his furniture and other property with the Nippon Fire Insurance Company for three hundred *yen*. Afterwards he removed the goods to the house of a friend living at Sendagi-machi. He was attempting to collect the money from the insurance company when he was apprehended.

The ocean going torpedo boat destroyer *Cossack* had her trial runs on the Mersey on Sept 8th and attained a speed of 33½ knots, which is the highest speed yet attained by this class of vessel. The *Cossack*, built of steel, has a displacement of 810 tons, has three screws driven by Parsons turbine engines and uses oil for fuel. She is armed with three 12 pounder quick firers. The contract under which she was built at Birkenhead called for a speed of 23 knots.

The promoters of the Tokyo Horse Improvement Company held a conference on Oct. 5th at the office of the Geological Society. Mr. S. Sonoda presided, and N. Seki read various reports with regard to the promotion of the association. Subsequently Messrs S. Sonoda, N. Seki, S. Mumeura, M. Saito, S. Takata, S. Iida and I. Yasuda were elected directors; Messrs T. Nakayama and T. Ito auditors. The allowance to the directors was fixed at not over ten thousand *yen* per year.

The annual race of the Kobe Sailing Club from Shrimp Cove home across a finishing line between the Quarantine Ship and Wada Point took place on Oct. 6th (Sunday) and was taken part in by six yachts, *Nereus*, *Daimyo*, *Abunai*, *Naruhodo*, *Petrel* and *F.O.B.* *Nereus* finished first at 12.49.05 (they had started at 6 a.m. sharp), *Daimyo* at 1.14.42, *Abunai* 1.18.00, *Naruhodo* 1.30.30, *Petrel* 2.09.30, *F. O. B.* 2.37.30. *Nereus* was scratch, and on her allowance of 4 hours *Petrel* won, *Daimyo* being second and *Abunai* third.

A remarkable politico-libel action is now before the courts in Vienna, arising out of the eternal Polish question. Sienkiewics and Bjornsen are the two principals. The Norwegian had written an article in defence of some riotous Ruthenian students, in which he denounced the Poles, and Sienkiewics replied in such terms of free criticism that Bjornsen brought an action for libel, to which some Ruthenian students have added a second on their own account owing to the plain terms in which the author of "Quo Vadis" accused Ruthenian student leaders of being paid agents of the Prussian Government to stir up broils with the Poles.

REFORM IN CHINA.

The following Imperial Decrees, promulgated in Peking on Sept. 30th, are translated by the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT COUNCILS.

By command of H. I. M. the Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu, etc., we issued an Edict sanctioning the principles of a constitutional government for the country, the date for actually putting into force the Decree to depend upon the speed or tardiness of our subjects who shall be able to show a proper appreciation and knowledge of the benefits of the self-government to be granted them. As a proof of the earnest wish of the Throne to give a constitution to the country, we have already commanded the establishment, as a first step to the desired end of Parliamentary representation, of an Imperial Assembly to Discuss Affairs of State (Tzechêuyuen). In this Imperial Assembly it will be possible to judge of the speeches and arguments that will be heard in the future Parliament, and their effectiveness or otherwise will entirely depend upon the nobility of thought and patriotic aims of the representations. It is evident, therefore, that the people must first be educated and taught that they must cultivate loyalty to Sovereign and love for Country as the groundwork of Knowledge, for without Education how can the people obtain Knowledge? And without being given the opportunity of local self-government how can they obtain the requisite experience to govern the whole country? They must, moreover, eschew all evil thoughts that may lead the country into trouble and unrest. To bring this about a careful selection of men of integrity and honesty must be made to fill the ranks of town councils and local representation—men who have the interest and welfare of the majority in their hearts and are willing to work diligently for the good of their fellowmen. We, therefore, hereby command the Ministry of Education to draw up a scheme of universal education throughout the Empire and of the books that are to be studied in the schools thereof. We also command the Ministry of the Interior to draw up the scheme of local self-government for the Empire, and having obtained our sanction, to have these two schemes promulgated by Imperial Rescript for the information of the whole country. The Viceroys and governors of provinces will then be commanded to select the places where self-government is to be first tentatively tried. The Ministries named above will also make frequent inspections to find out whether our commands have been carried out or not, so that as early a date as possible may be arrived at for the granting of the Constitution and Parliamentary Representation to the country. Let us have tangible results and not merely hollow appearances. This is our earnest hope.

TO PREPARE FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Decree of H. I. M., the Emperor, in compliance with the Command of the Empress Dowager stating that the Imperial Decree approving the principles of a constitutional government to the people was due to the initiative of the Sovereign who recognized the fact that the country is just fitted for such a form of Government. This must be impressed upon the minds of all, high and low, officials and commoners, and there must not be any misapprehensions on the subject. Officials have the right of government and direction of the affairs of the people, and they must work diligently and earnestly in explaining to those around them the right and proper path that should be taken by all. The Ministries and Government offices in Peking, and Viceroys and Governors and their subordinates throughout the provinces, are commanded to lose no time in carefully selecting men of ability to explain the doctrine that the Emperor desires to grant a Consitution to the country with the Sovereign at the head; and an earnest effort must be made to study the systems of government of the various countries of the West. Those who have shown the ability to understand all this and to explain them to those around them are to be specially recommended to the Throne for rewards and promotion. Those who have been found to have been relax in their duties are to be censured and warned, so that all may work earnestly and bring those about them to the proper way of thinking. Those who misapprehend our intentions and lead their hearers in the wrong direction will be sternly dealt with and made a warning to others. Let these our commands be made known to every one in the Empire.

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION IN CHINA.

The following is a translation of the Imperial Decree issued at Peking on Oct. 1st:—

Decree by the Emperor stating that since the dissemination of the Christian religion is permitted by treaty it is the manifest duty of all officials within the limits of the Empire to give protection to the lives and property of all foreign missionaries in the interior. Of late years, however, the burning of churches and the slaying of missionaries and converts have again been resumed, to the deep regret of the Throne. An examination into the causes of this reveals the fact that the hostility between the masses and converts is due to the incapability of the authorities concerned in not properly settling disputes between these two sections of the Emperor's subjects. From the very first one of the clauses of the treaties sets forth that, so long as a missionary is teaching the tenets of his faith, and the Chinese who accept his teachings are peaceable and law-abiding they must by no means be opposed or interfered with. Furthermore, that anything occurring within the proper jurisdiction of the local officials of a district and concerning a subject of the Throne, such matter or matter must be dealt with by the authorities immediately concerned, according to Chinese law. Indeed, the lines of duty incumbent upon Chinese officials could not have been more clearly laid down than as they have been set forth in the treaties. Under the circumstances, therefore, Viceroys and Governors of provinces are commanded to lose no time in selecting from the treaties made between China and foreign countries all the articles which have reference to the subject of missionaries and their work in the Empire, and then having compiled said articles to print them for distribution amongst all their subordinates holding office within the jurisdiction of said Viceroys and Governors. The recipients are to be told that they are expected to make a close and diligent study of these special abstracts from the treaties, so that when they have any business with foreign missionaries they (the officials) may be able to act in strict accordance with the treaties. With regard to non-converts and converts who are Chinese, they are all the children and proper subjects of the Emperor and they are all alike amenable to the laws of their native land. Those who break the laws of the country must suffer according to the laws of the country laid down for such cases. Those who enter upon litigation must go through the law courts in the usual manner, and all will be treated according to law without any distinctions being made as to who is a convert, or who is not a convert. Each man will be justly and impartially treated as the law commands. Let there be no attempt on the part of the authorities dealing with such cases to be improperly influenced towards one side or the other. Let the judgements given out in regard to them be so made that they will be joyfully recognized by all the litigants as impartial and accepted by us as just decisions. The provincial authorities are further expected to issue proclamations from time to time reminding their subordinates and the people of their obligations, so that Christians and non-Christians may live peaceably and law-abidingly together and refrain from oppressing one another or treating each other with contumely. In a word; if officials will only act with justice and impartiality towards all those under them without invidious distinctions non-converts and converts will naturally adjust themselves to the normal conditions before them, eradicate all feelings of envy and hostility and live at peace with each other. Proper care must be taken at ordinary times by the authorities to prevent the evil work and insidious rumours that desperadoes are ever seeking to spread about, in order to create trouble, and so give them the chance to pillage and plunder. Such attempts must be promptly and sternly dealt with and crushed. Should any district official be ignorant of the treaties, or deal unjustly with Christians, or, on the other hand, seek to curry favour with the Christians by dealing unjustly with non-Christians thereby creating a disturbance which may have most serious results, the guilty official or officials will be sternly dealt with, without mercy. Let this Decree be made known to all.

YOKOHAMA SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The First Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending September 30th, 1907, is as follows:—

One year ago the two long-established organizations, the Ladies' International Reading Room and the Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association were amalgamated under the name of the Yokohama Subscription Library. The new Organization now submits its first annual report.

The Year has been a most successful one. While some doubts and fears were entertained by a few at the first as to the wisdom of the new venture, the large number of ladies and gentlemen and young people who have made use of the reading rooms and Library, is practical proof that the action taken was wise. The location and the attractive and convenient rooms have proved most satisfactory. An average of some 400 visitors per month, apart from messengers, and the taking out of over 350 magazines and nearly the same number of books on an average per month is a very good record. There have been 25 English and 32 American Weekly and Monthly publications on the tables, which have been in circulation after a certain time. The Library is indebted to the *Japan Advertiser*, *Japan Gazette*, *Japan Herald*, *Japan Mail* and the *Box of Curios* which have been generously placed on file free during the year.

The Book Committee has given much time to entirely re-covering and re-numbering the books of the two former organizations and they are now arranged upon the shelves according to Authors, a system which makes it very easy to find books

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desired. A New Catalogue has also been prepared which will be printed as early as funds will permit. By a convenient arrangement with a London Bookseller, four of the latest novels are received each month by purchase, while several generous are due ■ Otis A. Poole, Esq., Mrs. Walter Austin, Mrs. H. Loomis, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Dearing, Rev. A. R. Morris and the Reviews Co.

The Library contains nearly 2,900 volumes. Some 100 volumes have been added to the Library during the year.

But one public debate has been held, and owing to an insufficient number of entries the Photographic Competition was given up. The place of the Association has been proved to be strictly that of a Reading Room and a Library, and the large use made of it in this way warrants a still more cordial support even by those who do not personally feel the need of the institution, since the advantages which it secures especially to the young people of the city could not easily be duplicated.

The removal of Mrs. Merriman from Yokohama takes away one who was long an active supporter of the former Ladies' International Reading Room, and has been our own most efficient Vice-President during the year past. The Executive Committee has held monthly meetings during the year. The Membership of the Association on Sept. 30th was 115.

The Officers for the year have been: Mr. Cyril Allen (President), Mrs. Merriman (Vice-President), Mrs. W. Austin, Mrs. Berrick, Mr. R. C. Bowden, Mr. E. I. Bunting, Dr. John L. Dearing (Hon. Secretary), Mrs. E. B. S. Edwards, Mr. James Macbeth (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. H. B. Miller, Mr. M. Russell, Miss Lloyd-Thomas.

JOHN L. DEARING.
Hon. Sec.

YOKOHAMA SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1907.

DR.

	Yen.
October 15th, 1906.	
Balance from Ladies' International Reading Room	243.65
November 1st, 1906.	
Balance from Men's Reading Room Association	16.19
To Members' Subscriptions	1,286.50
" Fines and Old Books Sold	25.45
" Donation	2.80
	1,574.59

CR.

	Yen.
By Rent	565.00
" Librarian's Salary	267.53
" Firing and Lighting	75.20
" Paid on Account Books and Magazines.	69.84
" Stationery, Printing, etc.	49.55
" Room Furnishing	36.85
" Mombari's Salary	23.5■
" Collector	15.00
" Water Rates	14.69
" Insurance	13.78
" Christmas present to Librarian	5.00
" Sundries	6.78
" Balance	431.63
	1,574.59

JAMES MACBETH,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited,
P. H. GREEN.

Against the above balance of *yen* 431.63 there is in Suspense on Books and Magazines ■ sum of *yen* 400.

TENNIS.

The following are the results to date of the Y. C. and A. C. Tennis Tournaments:—

SINGLES HANDICAP.
(2nd round.)

J. M. Mollision beat J. F. Drummond, 6-3, 6-4.
C. E. Benedict beat E. C. Jeffery, 6-0, 6-0.
T. I. Chapman beat J. S. Nicholl, 6-4, 7-5.
H. W. Kilby beat S. H. Gray, 6-1, 6-1.
L. C. Sharman beat H. S. Bell, 6-1, 6-1.
B. C. Foster beat A. S. A. Bishop, 6-0, 5-7, 6-1.
Johnson w.o. E. Levedag.
T. W. Mackie w.o. A. E. Cooper.

3rd Round.

J. M. Mollison beat C. E. Benedict, 6-1, 7-5.
T. I. Chapman beat H. W. Kilby, 7-5, 6-2
L. C. Sharman beat B. C. Foster, 4-6, 6-1, 6-3.
T. W. Mackie beat E. F Johnson, 6-2, 2-6, 6-1.

Semi-Final.

T. W. Mackie beat L. C. Sharman, 6-4, 6-2.

T. J. Chapman and J. M Mollison have still to play in order to qualify for the final round, where the winner will have to meet T. W. Mackie.

DOUBLES HANDICAP.—(2nd round.)

A. W. Read and H. W. Kilby beat J. E. Drummond and D. E. M. Drummond, 6-2, 6-2.
J. M. Mollison and F. E. Colchester w.o. H. P. Pratt and E. G. Babbitt.
T. I. Chapman and K. Van Smith beat T. W. Mackie and A. E. Peirson, 4-6, 6-3, 9-7.
L. C. Sharman and T. W. Kilby beat H. C. Gregory and A. S. A. Bishop, 6-0, 1-6, 6-3.

SEMI-FINAL.

T. I. Chapman and K. Van Smith w. o. L. C. Sharman and T. W. Kilby.

A. W. Read and H. W. Kilby have to play J. M. Mollison and F. E Colchester in order to qualify for the final round, where the winners have to meet T. J. Chapman and K. Van Smith.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

1st round.

T. I. Chapman beat J. S. Nicholl, 6-3, 6-2.
J. F. Drummond beat H. Y. Irwine, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.
J. M. Hollison beat H. W. Kilby, 8-6, 6-3.
F. E. Colchester w.o. K. Van Smith.

SEMI-FINAL.

T. I. Chapman beat J. F. Drummond, 6-1, 6-0.

J. M. Mollison has to play F. E. Colchester in order to qualify for the final round where the winner will meet T. I. Chapman.

Owing to the near approach of the Interport events, it is most desirable and important that the remaining games should all be played off before Thursday, the 17th inst., as after that date, it is very doubtful whether the ground will be open for any more tennis this season.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE AMERICAN NAVY.

London, October 3.

President Roosevelt, in ■ speech at St. Louis, appeared to support the building up of a great fighting Navy. So long as the American Navy was no larger than at present the bulk of the battleships must always be kept together. The Pacific voyage was essential to enable the officers and men to get acquainted with naval needs and practice. The waters whereunto they were going were as emphatically American home waters as those of New York, Louisiana and Texas.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin will visit Queen Wilhelmina at the close of their visit to England.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is suffering from hoarseness. All audiences have been suspended.

ASIATICS ON THE RAND.

Later.

From Johannesburg it is reported that out of 13,000 Asiatics less than 200 have registered under the new ordinance.

TO FIGHT SOCIALISM.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh in a letter to the press appeals to all parties to help the new British Constitutional Association to fight Socialism.

THE BOILERMAKERS BALLOT.

A ballot of the boilermakers has resulted in a majority supporting the agreement of the 19th of August, probably averting a lock-out.

NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMERS.

Later.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at a meeting held in Montreal authorised the transference of the Atlantic steamers to the Pacific, and the building of faster boats for the Atlantic.

RACING.

London, October 4.

The Jockey Club Stakes race has resulted as follows: Sancy 1, Larig 2, Kuroki 3.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Cairo, in Illinois, advocating an increase of the navy, declared that a policy of peace with insult was bad for a nation as for an individual. He hoped that the policy of keeping the battleship fleet alternately in the Pacific and the Atlantic would be steadily followed.

A VANDERBILT MARRIAGE.

London, October 3.

The engagement is announced of Gladys Vanderbilt, daughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, to a Hungarian noble, Count Laszlo Stezchanči.

THE BRITISH AIRSHIP.

The War Office airship covered 20 miles on a circular course in one hour, travelling easily in the teeth of a wind estimated to blow 15 miles an hour.

A SUBMARINE RECORD.

London, October 4.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* reports that the trials of the first German submarine were record breaking. The boat was driven 700 miles in bad weather without renewing the petrol.

MOROCCO ENVOYS TO KING EDWARD.

Two envoys of Muley Hafid to King Edward have arrived at Gibraltar from Saffi.

RACING.

London, October 5.

Betting on the Cesarewitch is as follows:—9 to 2 against Baltinglass; 100 to 12 against Royal Dream; 9 to 1 against Wuffy and Demine; 100 to 6 against Mondannin and Madame Soubise.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

The *Times* Sydney correspondent says that the resignation of Mr. Carruthers was largely due to the probability that the House of Assembly would have censured him for his action towards the federal government.

HONOURING AN AMBASSADOR.

Later.

Sir Arthur Nicholson, the British Ambassador, has received the Grand Cross of the Bath in recognition of his services in the matter of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

MORE HINDUS DRIVEN AWAY.

A small party of Hindus from Canada, sheltered at Danville, Washington territory, but ■ mob drove them over the Canadian frontier amid a shower of missiles. A few shots were fired, but it is believed that no one was injured.

NEW BRAZILIAN LOAN.

A loan of three million sterling, bearing 5 per cent. interest, has been issued by Brazil at 95.

GERMAN COTTON-GROWING.

Later.

A native of Berlin named Netto has acquired 200,000 hectares of land at Kilossa, German East Africa, which he has planted with cotton and rubber. Only Germans will be employed.

ASIATICS ON THE RAND.

The Transvaal Government has notified all Indians unregistered after the 30th of November will be liable to arrest and deportation.

AMERICAN TARIFF WALLS.

Reuter's Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Secretary Strauss, addressing the cotton manufacturers convention, referred to the growing importance of American trade with the so called Yellow races. He warned the country not to build up the tariff walls

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too high. Mr. North, Director of the Census Bureau, forecasted the general introduction of gin-pressed cotton.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

At a mass meeting held at Victoria, British Columbia, it was decided to form a branch of the Oriental Exclusion League.

MOROCCO.

Reuter's correspondent at Mazagan says that 2,500 fresh volunteer horsemen joined Muley Hafid at Marrakesh. His followers are now so numerous that he is unable to arm them.

DEATH OF A ONCE FAMOUS JUDGE.

London, October 6.

The death is announced of Lord Brampton, better known as Sir Henry Hawkins, at one time one of the most famous Judges on the English bench. He was 90 years of age.

BILLIARDS.

Weiss has defeated John Roberts on the new arcoval billiard table by 14,000 to 12,534.

THE SOCIALISTS OF PARIS.

A meeting of Socialists held in Paris yesterday protested in the strongest terms against the Moroccan expedition, which they declared was tempting Germany to provoke a European war,

KAID MACLEAN'S RANSOM.

London, October 7.

The *Morning Post's* Tangier correspondent says that Rai Suli has reduced his terms for Kaid Maclean's release to the British protection. For himself and family he demands a ransom of £30,000. The British Government is prepared to grant protection and advance the ranson on the Sultan's guarantee that it will be refunded.

COTTON STRIKE.

Owing to disputes as to the amount of a day's work, 8,000 members of the Cotton Handlers' Union in New Orleans have struck, stopping all shipments of cotton.

OBJECT OF MR. TAFT'S VISIT.

The *Post's* Washington's correspondent learns on good authority that the principal object of Mr. Taft's visit to Japan was to inform the latter that unless a check is put upon the flow of Japanese coolie emigration into America an exclusion bill will be introduced into Congress during the coming session.

THE BRITISH WAR BALLOON.

Later.

The War Office airship left Aldershot on Saturday forenoon and proceeded to London, where it settled above St. Paul's. It then visited the War Office where some of the Army councillors ran out to witness the extraordinary spectacle. The airship manœuvred over Buckingham palace and descended at the Crystal Palace. Thousands thronged roofs and the streets to gaze at the unique spectacle.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, October 7.

There are increases in British imports for the month of September to the amount of £281,441 and in exports of £4,631,167, of which one million is coal and three million manufactured goods, the latter including one million of textiles.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Arbitration Committee at The Hague on Saturday exhaustively debated and adopted, by 30 to 6, the principle of obligatory arbitration on certain specific subjects set forth in a general convention. The minority consisted of Germany, Austria, Rumania, Greece, Turkey and China. Four abstained including Japan.

Later.

After rejecting various sections the Arbitration Committee has adopted the obligatory arbitration scheme by 31 to 9 the minority including the same Powers as before. Japan and Italy abstained; Russia assented with wide reservations. The vote is regarded, as a victory for the advocates of the scheme.

COTTON MEN IN CONVENTION.

Later.

A convention of cotton growers and spinners has been opened at Atlanta, Georgia, at which representatives from Great Britain and the chief countries of Europe are present. The President said he wanted the foreign representatives to see for themselves that America could grow all the cotton the world needed, but he admitted the importance of growers, by personal contact with spinners, realizing that to maintain supremacy they must improve the methods of growing, handling and marketing and also must remove abuses. Mr. C. W. Macara, (Lancashire) Chairman of the Committee, International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations, urged that the time had arrived when a determined effort should be made to diminish the burden imposed by illegitimate speculation.

FAMINE FEARED IN INDIA.

London, October 9.

Reuter's Simla correspondent telegraphs that the crop prospects in India are gloomy and there will be widespread distress and necessity for extensive relief works.

THE MOROCCAN ENVOY.

Feali, the Envoy mentioned in the cables of the 4th inst., has proceeded to England to obtain Muley Hafid's recognition. He will also visit the German and Italian Ambassadors in London.

COTTON REFORMS.

Later.

The Growing and Handling Committee has recommended to the Atlanta Cotton Convention that all cotton be housed forty days before ginning, to meet European spinners complaints regarding dampness unacquired on shipboard. The planters individually or in communities should adopt gin-compressing and thus free themselves from the Compress Trust mentioned in the cables of the 23rd of September. This would permit the direct handling of cotton from the planter to the spinners. The Committee also recommended the adoption of the Egyptian form of bale as fast as possible and the use of burlap instead of jute.

CANADA AND JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

Later.

The Dominion Government sends Mr. Lemieux, Minister of Labour, to Japan to negotiate restriction of immigration.

TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

The Russian merchants in Ispahan have telegraphed to the *Novoye Vremya* that all the roads are in the hands of brigands. Trade is at a standstill and the authorities are supine. The Consuls are helpless and the priests are preaching a boycott of foreign goods. The merchants urgently ask for aid.

PERSIA.

London, October 10.

The Teheran correspondent of *The Times* states that a Parliamentary Committee has drafted an answer to the Anglo-Russian Agreement for transmission to England and to Russia, declaring that Persia is friendly to both of her neighbours but will not be subject to any control in granting concessions. Those concessions that already exist will be respected.

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA.

Hostile tribesmen attacked a French force which was protecting friendlies near Ugda. The French lost 4 killed and wounded and the tribesmen's losses were heavy.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, October 2.

Rear-Admiral Coghlan, of the American Navy (in reserve), is reported to have said that the Japanese are busily making all necessary preparations. At this critical time, the despatch of the fleet to the Pacific is regarded as a prudent step. It is necessary for America to maintain her influence on the Pacific on the same principle that the head of a family ought to have his life insured. The cost of re-organizing and expanding the American Navy will probably not exceed the expenditure which America would need in the event of war with Japan or any other Power. A hundred and fifty million dollars could build twenty warships of the *Dreadnought* type. With such an addition America will become a first class naval country and will secure her influence on the Pacific.

An Anti-Oriental petition signed by ten thousand citizens of Cumberland, Canada, will be presented to Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier. The petition declares that if effective steps are not taken by the Canadian Government, an appeal will be made to the King. Further if the appeal to the Throne be rejected they will take such steps as they may think to be necessary to prevent the landing of Orientals at Vancouver.

It is said (but not officially), that the American fleet under the command of Admiral Evans will visit Japan, the Philippines, and China after having arrived in the Pacific. The squadron will later proceed to Europe via Suez. Finally it will return to the Atlantic. The programme was arranged after consultation between President Roosevelt, and Mr. Metcalf, Secretary for the Navy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has ordered Mr. Monroe, an official of Immigration Affairs, in Vancouver, to cancel an order which the latter recently issued to control Japanese from Hawaii. The Premier said that no restriction must be placed on Japanese who carry passports for Canada as that is an infringement of the Canadian-Japanese Treaty.

DISTRESS IN TURKEY.

London, October 3.

It is reported from Constantinople that the inhabitants of the provinces are suffering severely owing to the high price of wheat. Thousands are unable to survive.

GERMAN TAXES.

The new Imperial taxes have almost completely failed as a source of revenue.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE LEADER IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The leader of the anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco is a Norwegian named Olaf Gueitome, a member of the Board of Supervisors. He is a typical labour union agitator. He was formerly a jailbird, having

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been convicted in Minnesota of forgery in 1893 and imprisoned. More than any other man he is responsible for the anti-Japanese feeling in San Francisco.

MOROCCO.

Paris sharply criticises the neglect of Spain to adhere to the French proposals for the suppression of contraband of war in Morocco.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

The New York *Times* declares that patience and goodwill ought to adjust the Japanese question satisfactorily.

AIRSHIP TRIAL.

October 4.

The British military airship was most successful at the trial a Aldershot. It travelled 20 miles an hour against a wind blowing 15 miles an hour.

RUSSIAN FISHERIES.

The Russian fishery contractor in Kamtchatka has telegraphed to the Minister of Agriculture that theJapanese are violating the treaty by not employing Russians. They are fraudulently fishing in reserved waters.

RUSSIAN FORTIFICATIONS.

The fortifications at Batum and Kertch will be dismantled and only the fortresses at Sevastopol, Kronstadt, and Vladivostock will be retained.

ROSEVELT ON THE AMERICAN NAVY.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Cairo, denied that the movement of the battleship squadron meant war. The Pacific coast was equally a part of America with the Atlantic coast. The best way to avert war was to have a navy trained practically in peace time.

DOING AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Loudon, October 4.

The First Committee have unanimously adopted the revised version of those parts of the Convention which regulate international disputes and which deal with Commissions of Enquiry. The new articles of the Convention which were successfully employed in the North Sea incident and the elaborate rules of procedure and all proposals that make recourse to the institution obligatory have been abandoned.

Ths third Committee has adopted the Convention for the regulation of the rights and duties of neutrals in maritime warfare.

Sir Ernest Satow absolutely declared his adhesion to what Mr. Tsuzuki called the application of the strict mathematical rule to the privilege of asylum for belligerent warships in neutral ports. They rejected all the proposals for converting neutral ports into strategical bases for belligerents. They declined to assent to the regulations imposing on neutrals difficult obligations in connection with the control of belligerents. They emphatically refused to acquiesce in the Russian amendments extending permission to belligerents to remain in neutral ports longer than 24 hours till their victualling and coaling were completed.

The amendment was carried by 27 votes against 5.

GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

In Berlin it is stated that all the new naval contracts for the year have been given to private yards, the Imperial yards being fully occupied. The amount is estimated at £7,320,000, which beats the record.

CANADA AND JAPANESE LABOUR.

Mr. Borden, the leader of the Canadian Opposition, favours the exclusion of Japanese labourers. He says that the supreme consideration in British Columbia and other provinces must be that they shall be dominated by whites.

INCREASING THE AMERICAN NAVY.

President Roosevelt is in favour of building more warships.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Metcalf, replying to a suggestion that Congress be asked to authorise the building of three new battleships, said four would be better. The estimates will include liberal sums for fast cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers of three types.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

New York, October 6.

Mr. Metcalf, Secretary for the Navy, informed *The Times* correspondent that the object of the battleship cruise to the Pacific is to determine their efficiency for a state of war. The main body would start in December. The delay is necessary in order to overhaul the ships and to place them on a war footing. There will be an improved fire-control system, consisting of telephone exchanges below deck, whereby the responsible officer will give orders to the gun-captains simultaneously. There will be food supplies for 12,000 or 15,000 men for several months, which will be concentrated at New York.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Hague.

The first Committee has adopted by a vote of30against6 the principle of obligatory arbitration, whereby as many Powers as possible would undertake to submit to arbitration on as many subjects as possible. The supporters of the scheme included Great Britain and America and the opposers were Germany, Austria and Turkey. Japan abstained, Mr. Tsuzuki declaring that he must reserve his vote as the proposal limited sovereign rights.

ATTACKING THE LORDS.

London, October 6.

The Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, has opened his political campaign against the House of Lords. Speaking at Edinburgh he denounced them as arrogant, high-handed and irresponsible to Government. He intended to refer to the Lords, all landowners, a land values bill, and if they rejected it he would appeal to the country.

DISTRESSED MOROCCO.

In spite of the recent loan the Sultan's Government is in serious financial straits. The troops demand pay at the Palace gates, and hundreds have deserted. The merchants refuse to lend money.

MR. TAFT'S EXPLANATIONS.

San Francisco, October 6.

It is rumoured in Washington official circles that while in Japan, Mr. Taft explained to the Japanese Government that America is in circumstances which make it necessary to enforce the expulsion of Japanese. Especially, as he explained to General Viscount Terauchi, the Minister for War, America intended to refuse the entry of Japanese in order to maintain peace between the two countries, and to avoid any dispute likely to arise in the future. These explanations were made under the instructions of President Roosevelt and Secretary Root. The decisive steps contemplated by the American Government were thus made explicit through Mr. Taft. It is said that Mr. Taft further explained to the Japanese Government that if the American Government was unable to carry out the expulsion of Japanese in accordance with the Treaties, the authorities will appeal to Congress by means of a bill to enable them to do so.

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN REGULATIONS.

The Regulations dealing with Japanese immigrants which the Canadian Government was drafting are completed. The special Canadian commissioners who are about to leave for Japan to conduct negotiations with the Japanese Government on immigration affairs, will take the regulations with them. It is said that when the present Canadian-Japanese Treaty was concluded, an understanding was arrived at between the contracting parties as to the limiting of the number of emigrants. In the Japanese Emigration Law, it is provided that persons who obtain passports by fraud shall be severely punished and their passports shall be confiscated. According to the Law, Japan ought to prevent Japanese from removing from Hawaii to Canada. It seems, however, Japan is not of that mind on the subject of the understanding between the two countries.

NEW AMERICAN BATTLESHIP.

The construction of a battleship of thirty thousand tons proposed by the American Admiralty will not be approved by Congress, but that of a battleship of twenty-five thousand tons will be passed in the forthcoming session. The speed of the last mentioned ship will be twenty-one knots, and the latest improvements will be employed.

A NATUR LIZATION CASE.

A Japanese doctor named Katsunuma who has been residing for ten years at Juniata in Pennsylvania, and who has been granted naturalization papers, has sent in a tender for the purchase of official land in Hawaii. His tender was accepted. The Governor of Pennsylvania, however, refused conveyance of the land to him insisting that he was not an American citizen. It is said that an action will be instituted to test the effect of the naturalization granted by the American Government to foreigners.

GERMAN FOREIGN SECRETARY RESIGNS.

London, October 7.

Telegrams from Berlin state that Herr Tschirschky, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has resigned and goes as Ambassador to Vienna. Though a courteous and conscientious official he showed last winter that he was unfitted to act as the Chancellor's deputy in Parliament. His successor, it is stated, will be Herr von Schoen, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, who stands high in the Kaiser's confidence.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

October 8.

At The Hague the First Committee has completed its debate on the subject of obligatory arbitration. The character of the voting and of the speeches makes the ultimate fate of the project uncertain, all proposals being persistently opposed by a substantial minority.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

From Paris it is reported that a brilliant speech made by the Premier, M. Clemenceau, in which he appealed to French patriots against anti militarism, has greatly strengthened the Government, which is now sure of the support of the Chambers and the country in putting down a movement that has been too long tolerated.

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BRITAIN AND JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The Times protests against the assumption in America that the positions of Great Britain and the United States regarding Japanese immigration are the same. It reminds Americans who regard Great Britain as a partner with America in the settlement of the immigration problem that the Japanese are Britain's allies, and that therefore the British are not and can not be in the same position as the Americans.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

London, October 9.

Paris reports that with reference to the new German Foreign Secretary it is stated that any substantial improvement of Franco-German relations requires a change of policy not of persons, of which there is at present no prospect.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

It is reported from Ottawa that the Cabinet is considering the advisability of sending an envoy to Japan to discuss the question of emigration.

PERSIA.

Telegrams from Teheran say that a Parliamentary Committee has drafted an answer to the Anglo-Russian Agreement, declaring that Persia will not be subject to any control in the granting of concessions.

IRELAND.

Agrarian outrages and acts of terrorism in Ireland show a marked increase. The Irish Parliamentary Party announce that unless a satisfactory new land bill be passed and given precedence in the coming session, government in Ireland will be made impossible.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Later.

The Hague Conference in a plenary sitting adopted the convention as to submarine mines, with the reservation of several Powers practically nullifying the important provisions. Sir Ernest Satow declared that Great Britain was unable to accept the arrangement as a final solution owing to the absence of sufficient restriction upon the indiscriminate employment of mines. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein protested that Germany was always humanitarian. He objected that it might be impossible to carry out the strict rules. A convention concerning the rights and duties of neutrals has been adopted. Great Britain, Japan, and America abstained from voting.

(PUBLISHED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

KWANCHENGTSZ.

(From the Kwanchengtsz Branch of the Consulate).

In accordance with the International Postal Regulations sealed foreign bags for transmission between the Far East and Kwanchengtsz have begun to be handled by the Japanese postal officials at the latter place from the 1st of October.

(This refers to mails for Europe travelling via Tairen. They will be attached at Harbin to the mails from Vladivostock and sent on by the Siberian Railway, or will be detached at Harbin from the European mails and sent to Japan and China via Tairen.—ED. *J.M.*)

Grand Secretary Chang Chih-tung advised the Empress Dowager on Sept. 30th to retire from public affairs and have a "good rest," for as the Government has its hands so full, "the Imperial health would certainly be affected by too persistent attention to the difficult problems before the Throne at the present moment." Is this, asks the *N.-C. Daily News*, a hint to her Majesty to resign the reins of Government? But in whose favour—as Chang and Yuan are both opposed to the Emperor.

FACE ERUPTIONS FROM INDIGESTION

Face and Nose in Very Bad State—Tried Many Kinds of Soap and Ointment Without Result—At Last Completely Cured After

DOCTOR HAD HER USE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My face and nose were in a very bad state through indigestion. After trying many kinds of soaps and ointments, my doctor recommended me to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I did so about three years ago, with the most satisfactory results, and since then I would not be without them. I could not get washed with any kind of soap until I tried the Cuticura Soap, but with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment my face soon got better. I only used one box of the Ointment. I recommended Mrs. K—, of the S— Hotel, to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for eczema of the hands. They cured her entirely in a very short time. I shall recommend Cuticura whenever I have a chance of doing so. Miss Grace Montgomerie, 1 Palmerston Drive, Litherland, Liverpool, February 16 and 26, 1906."

SKIN TORTURED

Babies and Tired Mothers Find Comfort in Cuticura.

Sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers is found in a hot bath with Cuticura Soap and a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. This treatment affords instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, and crusted humours, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings, of infancy and childhood, permits rest and sleep and points to a speedy cure when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; F. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su.	Oct. 13
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut 1	Tu.	Oct. 15
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 2	F.	Oct. 18
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 3	Sa.	Oct. 19
Europe	N. L. D.	Roon 4	Sa.	Oct. 19
Hongkong	O. & O.	Persia	Su.	Oct. 20
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons	W.	Oct. 23
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	M.	Oct. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th	Oct. 31
Hongkong	B. T.	Kumeric	Su.	Nov. 3

1 Left Tacoma on the 29th ult.
2 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
America	O. & O.	Asia	Sa.	Oct. 12
Europe	N. D. L.	Kleist	Sa.	Oct. 12
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kasuga Maru	Su	Oct. 13
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Su.	Oct. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su.	Oct. 13
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa.	Oct. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	W.	Oct. 16
Europe	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	W.	Oct. 16
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	W.	Oct. 16
Europe	M. M.	Yarra	Sa.	Oct. 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M	Oct. 21
Europe	P. & O.	Borneo	Tu.	Oct. 22
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W.	Oct. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th.	Oct. 31
Tacoma	B. T.	Kumeric	M.	Nov. 4

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,610, J. Nakai, 4th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 4th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 4th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, Adams, 4th Oct.,—Barry, Coal.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Franklyn, British steamer, 3,161, Spratt, 4th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Schuylkill, British steamer, 3,344, Anderson, 5th Oct.,—New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, R. Smith, 5th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, M. H. F. Jackson, 5th Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kleist, German steamer, 5,123, Rud Meyer, 6th Oct.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Suevia, German steamer, 2,663, Selmer, 7th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Chinhua, British steamer 1,349, J. B. Harris, 7th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,237, K. Iwanaga, 7th Oct.,—Osaka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 7th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 8th Oct.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Batoum, British tank steamer, 2,621, Luckham, 8th Oct.,—Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,944, G. W. Gordon, 8th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Batoum, British Tank steamer, 2,621, W. H. Luckham, 8th Oct.,—Awomori, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Sekimoto, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Shimizu, 9th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 10th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, R. Swain, 10th Oct.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 4th Oct.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tydeus, British steamer, 4,800, D. P. Campbell, 4th Oct.,—Australia, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nera, French steamer, 2,827, Schmitz, 5th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, A. Tough, 6th Oct.,—Saigon via Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, P. Cinglietto, 6th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 6th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 7th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tategami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 7th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,604, K. Seki, 7th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,610, J. Nagao, 7th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldmann, 7th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Iwamoto, 7th Oct.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Manila, British steamer, 2,771, F. E. Andrews, 8th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4,476, M. H. F. Jackson, 8th Oct.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

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Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, R. Smith, 8th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 8th Oct.,—Otaru via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bauten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 8th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yachigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 8th Oct.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ocean Monarch, British steamer, 2,945, Murray, 8th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Brilliant, British steamer, 3,609, Chas. Morrison, 9th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 9th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.

Tannenfels, German steamer, 3,466, Lubke, 9th Oct., Calcutta via Kuchinotsu, General.—Cornes & Co.

Chinkua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 10th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chattanooga, U.S. cruiser, 3,200, Com. R. C. Smith, 10th Oct.,—Nagasaki via Kobe.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 10th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, H. Iwamoto, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Suevia, German steamer, 2,663, Selmer, 10th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Kleist*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Jul. E. Kuhn, Mr. N. K. Sprungli, Capt. Findale and family, Mrs. Krebs, Mrs. W. Goetschel, Mr. Eissler, Mr. Rehoff, Mr. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. W. S. Race, Mr. and Mrs. Sakakuri, Miss Bany, Miss R. Mills, Miss V. Rappin, Miss Ch. Fleck, Mr. E. Fox, Mr. J. J. N. Carlee, Mr. M. Navelrai, Capt. W. Réher, Mr. M. Choolaran, Mr. L. S. Luo, Mr. C. K. Chin, Mr. Woo Yuen Way, Mr. M. Punny, and Mr. M. Fehlen, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Dr. Landsborough, Mr. W. S. Peake, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. N. Yatsu, and Mrs. Ed. Batty, in cabin. In Transit:—Mr. and Mrs. Woodmansel, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. J. Fischler, Mrs. W. J. Furness and baby, Mr. G. Yeto, Rev. MacLeod, Mrs. MacLeod and 3 children, Rev., Mrs. and Miss Miller, Miss Morgan, Miss Silley, Miss Pilson, Miss G. Sloan, Miss E. Sloan, Miss Morris, Mr. Waure, Mr. and Mrs. Veysey, Mr. and Mrs. Couvarel, Miss Couvarel, Miss Lewis, Mr. Smith, Mr. D. W. Yonge, Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, Miss Ada Wooden, Miss J. Rosbrook, Miss N. Huggins, Miss K. Jensen, Mrs. Hennage, Dr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Shaw, and Mrs. Graham and 2 children, in cabin; 3 Japanese, 25 Chinese, and 25 Indians, in steerage.

Per British steamer *Asia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. S. H. Comstock, Mrs. S. H. Comstock and servant, Mr. J. Reifsnider, and Mr. B. Ornstein, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. E. W. Blair, Mrs. E. W. Blair, Mr. J. A. McClure, and Mr. K. Hirano, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. John Forsey, British Admiralty, Col. Sir William T. Dupree, C.S.T., Mr. E. R. Sizer, Mrs. E. R. Sizer and child, Mr. W. Abel, Mr. M. Peterson, Mr. J. E. Norton, Mr. Philip P. Borne, Miss Alma Favors, Mr. Yun Teen Po and native servant, Mr. Pong Jow, and Mr. Quong Yue See and 2 children, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—Mr. E. B. Bond, Eng. Com. Carter, R.N., Mr. A. H. Cobb, Mr. R. S. Coxon, Miss J. E. Davidson, Mr. L. De Villegas, Mr. Delos Dolliver, Dr. Einhorn, Mrs. Einhorn, Mr. H. Fabig, Mr. Wm. Fry, Miss L. Fry, Miss E. Fry, Mr. D. Gibbs, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Mr. Ing Fook, Rev. Geo. Litchfield, Dr. H. R. Macauley, Rev. J. Gregory, Mr. F. S. Brerton Martin, Mr. Y. Matsumoto, Mrs. A. Miller, Miss L. Middleton, Miss E. Middleton, Mr. Godfrey Morgans, Mr. L. Muraour, Mr. N. W. Newsome, Dr. Preston, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Schmid and maid, Mrs. Reed and infant, Mr. H. A. Spencer, Mr. V. Stein, Mr. Tong You Nin, Mr. Justice Truax, Mrs. Truax, Surgeon H. S. Turner, R.N., Mr. H. J. Tyler, Paymr. A. F. Weston, R.N., Mr. Yu Wai Tong, and Mrs. Yu Wai Tong, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Nera*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. Holyoake Box, Mr. W. F. Schmidt, Mr. R. Martinie, Mr. M. Birn, Mr. C. S. Wade, Mrs. Cremazy, Mrs. Lena M. Chamar, Mr. S. M. Sorathia, Mr. Fossey, Rev. Pere Damner, and Mr. Takahira, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Manila*, for London via ports:—Mr. A. Lazenby, Mr. F. Kulka, Mr. A. O. Lash, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Buchanan, Miss Ellis, Miss McCombie, Mr. J. G. Taylor, and Mr. H. Plaun, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Hongkong via ports:—Misses. Merrimaa (2), Mr. H. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Buckland, Mrs. and Misses (2) Dubose, Miss J. Holland, Mrs. Gulland and amah, Masters Gulland (2), Miss Long, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. Flaum, Governor G. Arakawa, Mr. Forret, and Mr. Wetzel, in cabin; 2 Japanese in steerage.

CARGO.

For British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver:—

TEA.

From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong ...	1,111	—	—	698	—	1,809
Foochow	—	788	—	—	—	788
Shanghai	713	2,588	2,627	25	—	5,353
Yokohama ...	1,058	—	300	—	—	1,358
Total ...	2,882	3,376	2,327	723	—	9,308

SILK.

From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	South M'chester.	York, Pa.	Montreal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	202	—	—	—	—	202
Shanghai	329	—	—	—	—	329
Yokohama	1,852	—	92	—	—	2,029
Total	2,383	65	92	20	—	2,560

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Nera*:—

	Raw. Marseilles Option.	Raw. Lyon.	Raw. Russia.	Raw. Milan. St. Chamand	Waste. Marseilles	Waste. Hamburg.	Waste. Italy.	Waste. Zurich
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co....	125	215	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Gomei Kaisha	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	109	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co...	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	72	—	30	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co..	53	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	43	—	22	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co....	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montel & Co.	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	30	—	—		—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guillee & Co.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doshin Kaisha.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cl. Eymard	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	994	635	—	57	1	4	—	—

Per British steamer *Manila*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 297 bales.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 11.

No alteration since previous report.

RAW COTTON.

	Per picul.
American Middling...	38.00 to 39.00
Indian Broach...	30.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop) ..	—
Chinese (New crop) ..	25.50 to 28.50

COTTON YARN

	Per bale.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed ...	365.00 to 390.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed ...	450.00 to 500.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	570.00 to 600.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	Per piece.
White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	6.25 to 6.50
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	V.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 12.00
Prints— 24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	Per piece. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.48 to 0.60
Moussseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium...	6.50 to 9.00
Moussalines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	8.75 to 9.50
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wol, Tientsi — No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

The market is quiet. A fall has been experienced owing to the weak condition of foreign markets.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Per ton. V.5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	4.00 to 5.00
do Sheet..	5.20 to 5.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	12.00 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	8.00 to 10.00
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

A fair business is going on. Stocks are growing scarce.

Chester	V.3.23 to 3.79
Victory	3.51 to 3.39
Borneo and Sumatra	2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	2.85 to 3.52
Nippon	2.65 to 3.55
Ogura Hokuyetsu	2.90 to 3.35
Tozai	3.10 to 3.27

SUGAR.

A moderate business is going on.

	Per picul.
Brown Takao	V. 9.00 to 10.00
Brown Manila...	8.80 to 9.90
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	8.50 to 13.25
White Refined (German)...	15.50 to 17.00

INDIGO.

The market remains stationary.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second....	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

The market is still disturbed by fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Oct. 9th, the quotation was £61.15.0.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 60.00
Bessemer	64.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A fair business goes on.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb...	Yen 2.98
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.42
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb...	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.05
Iodoform lb.	8.00
Iode Kal lb.	3.38
Antelebrine oz.	5.20

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is very weak and there has been a fall of between *ven* 35 and 40 in filature No. 1 coarse. Some enquiries were made on Friday from Europe and America. Probably the dullness will disappear during the forthcoming week.

Telegrams from Washington and New York with regard to the proposed boycott of Japanese re-reels do not affect the local market.

On Oct. 9th stocks were: filatures 15,779 bales; Re-reels, 3,776 bales; Orikaishi 2,120 bales; and Sundry, 28 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1; Coarse	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,360 to 1,370
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,250 to 1,260
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,430 to 1,240
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,360 to 1,370
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,240 to 1,250
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,340 to 1,350
Re-reels—Extra	1,280 to 1,290
Re-reels—No. 1	1,250 to 1,260
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,235 to 1,245
Re-reels—No. 2	1,210 to 1,215

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Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	1,320 to 1,330
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	1,265 to 1,275
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½N.	1,245 to 1,255
Kakedas—No. 2	1,215 to 1,225
Kakedas—No. 2½...	1,180 to 1,190

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Oct.	Present delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
4th	1,247	—	—	1,249
5th	1,250	—	1,249	1,248
7th	1,235	—	—	1,234
8th	1,232	—	1,235	1,233
9th	1,236	—	1,238	1,235
10th	1,248	1,260	—	1,249

WASTE SILK.

Enquiries have been made from foreign countries, but the state of the market is such that there has been no special business done. Prices are stationary. During the week some small business was done in Kobe.

On Oct. 9th the stock was: Noshi, 11,756 bales; Kibiso, 13,705 bales; Dagava (pierced cocoons) 386 bales; and sundry 183 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—[illegible]	250 to 275
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	250 to 255
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best	85 to 90
Reeel—Good	80 to 85
Reeel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

Prices in the country are steady, but this has little effect on Yokohama as trade in this line is about coming to a close.

Up to the evening of Oct. 9th 10,089,700 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 136,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. —
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	34 to 39
Medium	31 to 32
Good Common	27 to 31
Common	25 to 26

HAKUTAE.

Prices in the country, particularly Kawamata, have gone up. Business on the Yokohama market has undergone no special change since the previous report.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	11.60	10.90	10.90
27	—	11.40	10.75	10.50
36	—	11.45	10.75	10.70

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me* Yen.
22½"	11.05	10.85	10.75	10.60	10.50
27"	10.80	10.60	10.30	10.25	10.25
36"	10.90	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.25

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	11.30	10.95	—
22½"	11.45	10.60	10.40	—
27"	11.20	10.65	10.40	—
36"	11.25	10.65	10.60	—

RICE.

The market has fallen and still shows a downward tendency.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	606,540
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	161,120

Delivery.	Closing Price.
October	Yen. 17.35
November	16.34
December	15.88

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.40
Medium	17.50
Common	16.60
Average	17.50

koku, 4.96 bushels.

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 4, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has ruled quiet during the past week, and the small business done has not altered rates to any extent. Grand Hotels are obtainable at *yen* 150. Helms are offering at *yen* 80. Club Hotels can be had at *yen* 75. Raub Mines have been dealt in at $9.50—shares are firmly held, and higher prices are looked for in the near future, for rumours are afloat that the success of the Mine is now practically assured, and that good result have been obtained at the deeper levels.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $650 sellers. North China Insurance Tls. 75 buyers. Union Insurance $760 buyers. China Sugars $98 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $9 buyers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $103 sellers. Shanghai Docks and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 78 nominal. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $67 buyers. Hongkong Lands $96 nominal. Humphrey's Estates, $10½ buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 101 sellers. Green Island Cements $11½ buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	" 1	75 Sa.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100	5,000	Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	" ½	150 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	80 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	48 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 N.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	35%	" 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	10,285.42	-	31.8.06	15%	" 1	50 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May, and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
October	16.23	October.....	—
November...	15.72	November...	—
December ...	15.55	December...	—

STOCK EXCHANGE.

A fall took place during the week. The market is very dull.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama October 12.

London silver a half penny lower and China sterling quotations not being yet in, local rates on China are quite nominal; other rates are unchanged excepting sterling private paper at long usance being 1/16 higher owing to firmer discounts from London. Rates for the mails via Siberia and per steamer *Asia* are as quoted below.

London—Bank T T	2/0 1/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 1/8
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/0 11/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261
— — 6 months' sight	262½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	104
— Private 10 days, sight do	102
Shanghai—Bank sight	70
— Private 10 days' sight.....	71
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight	1:4
America—Bank sight.....	49⅝ @ ⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	51⅜
Germany—Bank sight	2:8 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/16

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, October 11, noon.

	Paid up. Yen.	Div. per cent.	Last Q'tion, Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5	97.50
Exchequer Bonds 2nd and 3rd	100	5	*92.50
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	87.50
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.50
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	*85.00
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906)	100	5	87.50
Y'hama City Bonds	100	6	99.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds.	100	6	98.50
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	6	98.00
Osaka City Bonds.....	100	6	98.00
Kobe Water Works Bonds ...	100	6	98.00
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship...	50	14	95.30
" " " new.	12.50	14	28.70
Yokohama Railway	37.50	—	28.50
Tokyo Tramway	50	9	63.50
Keihin Electric Tramway.....	50	13	84.50
Yokohama Electric Tramway	50	3½	47.00
Hanshin Electric Tramway ...	50	8	145.00
Keihan Electric Tramway ...	12.50	—	25.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	66.00
Yokohama Electric Light.....	50	15	82.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	26.00
Osaka Electric Light.....	50	20	125.00
Kobe Electric Light	50	10	91.00
Tokyo Gas.....	50	15	91.70
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	15.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	83.50
Nippon Fire Insurance.....	12.50	15	20.50
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	49.00
Imperial Marine Insurance ...	50	[illegible]	85.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning.	50	16	117.00
Fuji Gasian Cotton Spinning..	50	25	117.50
Tokyo Cotton Spinning	50	20	87.00
" " new...	12.50	20	22.00
Nisshin Cotton Spinning	12.50	3	13.40
Imperial Hemp Weaving	50	—	63.00
Nippon Yusen	50	12	91.20
Toyo Kisen	37.50	12	41.50
Yokohama Dock	33	15	69.00
Kawasaki Shipyard	50	12.½	81.50
Uraga Dock	50	6.½	17.00
Hakodate Dock	50	—	11.00
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery.....	50	—	102.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	20	62.00
Hoden Kerosene Oil	50	30	145.00
Y'hama Chuo Godown.....	50	15	64.70
Yokohama Soko	12.50	—	22.00
Nippon Sugar	50	20	107.00
Artificial Manure	50	16	80.50
Imperial Manure	12.50	—	7.50
Tokyo Rope Manufacture ...	50	20	96.00
Fuji Paper Mill	50	10	50.00
Otaru Timber	50	15	49.70
Tokyo Horse Race	500	—	1,550.00
Kawasaki Horse Race	50	—	*65.00
Kawasaki Horse Race new ...	12.50	—	*17.00

* Ex dividend. † Ex new.

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VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Albenga	New York	Passed Canal	Sept. 16
America Maru	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 2
Anchises	Liverpool	Left N'saki	Oct. 6
Athol	New York	Passed Canal	Sept. 23
Benlomond	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 19
Breconshire	London	At S'hai	Sept. 26
Benalder	Middlesbro	Left H'kong	Oct. 2
Brighton	Barry	Passed Canal	Sept. 2
Candia	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 12
Cardiganshire	London	Leaves	Sept. 21
Denbighshire	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Empire	Sydney	Left	Sept. 23
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Left S'pore	Oct. 6
Flintshire	London	Left	Sept. 20
Galavale	London	Left	Sept. 18
Glaucus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Sept. 28
Glenearn	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Glenstrae	London	Left H'kong	Sept. 21
Glenlogan	London	Left	Aug. 30
Hakata Maru	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 5
Hitachi Maru	London	Left Colombo	Oct. 4
Idomeneus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Sept. 17
Indrapura	New York	At H'kong	Sept. 24
Indrasamha	New York	Left H'kong	Sept. 18
Japan	Liverpool	Left	Aug. 31
Jeseric	New York	Leaves	July 25
Kaga Maru	Hongkong	Left	Sept. 23
Korea	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 24
Kamakura Maru	London	Left H'kong	Oct. 5
Kanagawa M.	London	Left	Sept. 21
Keemun	Liverpool	Left	Sept. 17
Kumano Maru	Melbourne	At Sydney	Oct. 4
Meneleus	Liverpool	Left H'kong	Sept. 5
Merionethshire	London	Leaves	Sept. 6
Montrose	New York	Leaves	Aug. 10
Nore	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Roon	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 17
Pakling	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 5
Poona	London	Left Colombo	Sept. 28
Pingsuey	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 19
Prinz Ludwig	Hamburg	Left	Sept. 12
Prinzess Alice	Hamburg	Leaves	Sept. 26
Prometheus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 12
Segovia	Hamburg	Left	Sept. 15
Shawmut	Tacoma	Left	Sept. 29
Shinano Maru	Seattle	Leaves	Oct. 1
Senegambia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 16
Sibirien	Copenhagen	Passed Canal	Aug. 1
Sithonia	Hamburg	Left	Sept. 6
St. George	New York	Left S'pore	Sept. 23
Tonkin	Marseilles	Leaves	Sept. 29
Ulysses	Liverpool	Left	Aug. 3
UNDER SAIL.			
Arrow	San F'cisco	Loading	Y'hama

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For BREMEN and Hamburg, via ports, Oct. 12th, at 9 a.m., the "KLEIST."—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 12th, the "ASIA."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For AUSTRALIA, via ports, Oct. 12th, the "EMPIRE."—Cornes & Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Inland Sea, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 13th, the "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 13th, the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Oct. 13th, at 10 a.m., the "KASUGA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For HAVRE, Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Oct. 15th, the "HOHENSTAUFEN."—C. Illies & Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki, Oct. 15th, at 4 p.m., the "ANHUI."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, Moji and Manila, about Oct. 16th, the "SHAWMUT."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SEATTLE, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Oct. 16th, at 2 p.m., the "IYO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 16th, at Noon, the "TAMBA MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For GENOA, Marseilles and Liverpool, Oct. 16th, the "IDOMENEUS."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SYDNEY, and Melbourne, via Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane, Oct. 19th, at Noon, the "NIKKO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For AUSTRALIA and New Zealand via ports, Oct. 19th, the "CHINGTU."—Butterfield & Swire.

For MARSEILLES, via ports, and Shanghai, Oct. 19th, at 7 a.m., the "YARRA."—M. M. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 19th, the "KEEMUN."—Butterfield & Swire.

For HONGKONG, via Kobe, (Inland Sea), Nagasaki, and Shanghai, about Oct. 21st, the "AMERICA MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For MARSEILLES, London, and Antwerp, via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Straits, Colombo, and Port Said, Oct. 22nd at Daylight, the "BORNEO."—P. & O. S.N. Co.

For LONDON, Amsterdam and Antwerp, Oct. 22nd, at Daylight, the "PAKLING."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BATAVIA, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya, and Macassar, about Oct. 23rd, the "TJIMAHI."—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

For TRIESTE, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Fiume, about Oct. 29th, the "CHINA."—Heller Bros.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Oct. 30th, the "HONGKONG MARU."—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 31st, at Noon, the "EMPRESS OF INDIA."—C. P. R. S.S. Co.

For VICTORIA, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 4th, the "KUMERIC."—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, Nov. 12th, at 3 p.m., the "KOREA."—P. M. S.S. Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 16th, the "MONTEAGLE."—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

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"WHAT OF THE DAWN? ADVISING OUR READERS!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1907.

MARRIAGES.

COLBURN KEANE.—On Thursday, Oct. 10th, at the home of the bride, 1,293 Woodward Avenue, Detroit Michigan, U.S.A., MAY ELEANOR, daughter of Mrs. William Cullen Colburn, to WILLIAM LAWRENCE KEANE. (By cable).

At H.B.M.'s Consulate, on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, before A. E. Wileman, Esq., H.B.M.'s Acting Consul-General, and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. W. G. P. Field, M.A., Incumbent, FLORA MADELEINE, second daughter of the late John Black, Esq., of Yokohama, to REGINALD WORTH, third son of the late Horace Pearce, Esq., "The Times," Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE *Chiyoda* and *Tsukuba* arrived at Colombo on Oct. 15th on their way home.

THE opening of the Second Aquatic Products Exhibition promoted by the prefectures of Kyushu and the Kwansei, will take place at 10 a.m. on Oct. 21st.

ATSUTA, near Nagoya, will be opened on Nov. 1st for foreign trade. It will be called Nagoya port.

ACCORDING to a telegram from The Hague to the *Dempo*, the Peace Conference will conclude about Oct. 20th.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake was felt at 4 a.m. on Oct. 11th at Tsu, Ise province, the duration being two minutes.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, the annual chrysanthemum garden party at Akasaka Palace will be held on Nov. 20th.

MR. R. OKADA, of the Imperial Household Department, was appointed President of the Kyoto university on Oct. 19th.

FIVE cases of plague were reported in Osaka on Oct. 11th. Six new cases of cholera appeared in Tokyo on Oct. 11th and 12th.

ON the morning of Oct. 15th, fire broke out in Shiragane, Kanda, Tokyo, destroying five houses. An infant was killed.

THE Chinese Government has decided to appoint a Consul at Vladivostock and to close the office of the commercial agent.

THE annual festival in honour of Nichiren took place on Saturday at the Hommon-ji, Ikegami, and was attended by enormous crowds.

A CORPS of Russian surveyors were recently attacked by banditti at Ninguta. Eight Russians were killed and the remainder escaped to Nichelisk.

GENERAL VISCOUNT NISHI, who arrived in New York on Oct. 11th from Europe, will leave Seattle on Oct. 29th by the *Kaga Maru* for Yokohama.

Y. KODA (23), a trumpeter of the first regiment of infantry, Tokyo, committed suicide at 2.25 p.m. on Oct. 8th, by shooting himself in the throat with a rifle.

AT 5 p.m. on Oct. 10th, fire broke out at Okubo Station on the Sanyo Railway. All the warehouses of the station, with their contents, were destroyed.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Vladivostock, the fishing about Nicholaivsk and the neighbouring districts has been fairly successful, but that of Okhotsk is poor.

THE convocation of the 24th session of the Imperial Diet will be announced on Nov. 15th. The Diet will be opened on the 25th of the following month.

THE Empress, representing the Emperor, will be present at the ceremony of launching the armoured cruiser *Kurama*, which takes place on Oct. 21st at Yokohama.

A COOLIE named T. Yamazaki (54), on the night of Oct. 14th, broke into the house of S. Oishi, a tobacco merchant, Hama-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, and inflicted on the merchant and his wife severe injuries with a large knife, at the same time demanding money. The following morning he was arrested at Hakozaki cho.

Two freight trains on the Hokkaido Railway collided on the night of Oct. 11th between Horomukai and Ebetsu. Both sustained damage and a fireman named Takahashi was killed.

THE net profit of the Hoden Kerosene Oil Co., Niigata prefecture, for the first half of this year was *yen* 1,057,500. The dividend was declared on Oct. 11th at the rate of 36 per cent. per annum.

THE autumn meeting of the Hokkaido Horse Race Club was held on Oct. 12th at Sapporo. Owing to the defective state of the course, two horses fell and sustained severe injuries. A jockey was also injured.

THE British Ambassador returned to Tokyo on Oct. 17th from Tsuruga in company with Lady MacDonald. The same day, Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, returned from his visit to the Asama district.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Tokyo to the effect that the Tsar decorated General Kuropatkin with the Grand Cross Order of the Red Eagle with Swords, and General Mischenko with the First Cross of the Red Eagle with Swords.

DAMAGE sustained by the various railways from floods in August amounted to:—Chuo, *yen* 250,000; Shin-yetsu, *yen* 50,000; Tokaido, 291,500; Gan-yetsu, *yen* 130,000; Nippon, 45,000; and Bankaku and Maidzuru, *yen* 42,000.

KIKU MATSUMOTO (19), a female student who was one of the passengers on the *Matsuyama Maru* which arrived at Yokohama on Oct. 10th from Otaru via Oginohama, committed suicide by throwing herself overboard off Inuboye about 5 a.m. the same day.

ACCORDING to the crew of the Russian steamer *Mongolia*, which arrived at Nagasaki from Vladivostock on Oct. 13th, fishing off Kamchatka has been unsuccessful this year, but in the Maritime Province and North Saghalien it has been excellent, yielding about 30 per cent. over an average year.

ON the morning of Oct. 6th, a collapse occurred in the Katsutate working of the Miike Coal Mine, Fukuoka Prefecture. Three persons were killed. On Oct. 9th, an explosion of gas occurred in the Akashi Coal Mine in the same prefecture. Seven persons were killed and two injured.

THE Tokyo Woollen Factory at Senju held a general meeting on Oct. 15th and decided to issue debentures amounting to half a million *yen*. The bonds will bear interest at 8 per cent. be issued at face value; and for the first three years will remain unredeemed, being paid off during the next four years.

ACCORDING to a telegram under date Oct. 12th, from the Japanese Consul in San Francisco, plague is still prevalent there. There had been altogether sixty-four cases since the first appearance. Thirty-seven patients died, seven recovered, and twenty were undergoing treatment. Besides there were thirty-four suspicious cases. Two Japanese were among the patients. The American sanitary authorities were enforcing disinfecting measures, and purchasing rats to prevent further infection. The segregation of the houses where the disease appeared is not enforced on account of the forthcoming election and other circumstances.

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KOREA.

Friday, October 11.

A rather interesting piece of news comes from Seoul. It is that the Empress has announced her intention of holding on two consecutive days receptions at which the wives of all the high dignitaries of State will be presented to her Majesty. There is no precedent in Korean history for such a step, and it is considered to mark a distinct stage of progress towards the new civilization. This novel departure is ascribed to the influence of her Majesty's father, Yun, who is said to have come to the conclusion that the wisest course for the Court to pursue is to accept the Resident-General's views in their entirety and to co-operate with him in bringing about a complete reform in Korean institutions. It was by the advice of this same Mr. Yun that the Emperor recently took the initiative in announcing his resolve to move to a separate palace, and rumour says that in all these proceedings he acted independently of the Minister of the Household, Yi Yongyong, and that there have thus sprung up in the Court two parties, a progressive and a conservative, the former under the leadership of Yun and the latter under that of Yi.

News from Seoul shows that very active preparations are being made for the reception of the Crown Prince. All nationalities seem to be uniting for the purpose of showing their respect to the distinguished visitor, and we read of arches being erected and other decorative contrivances being prepared at various places.

Saturday, October 12.

Viscount Sone has not been long in Korea, but from a telegram in the *Mainichi Dempo* it would seem that he has been long enough to form a very favourable opinion on two points: one is the potential richness of the country; the other, the intelligence of the reigning Sovereign. The Vice-Resident-General says that he came to the peninsula expecting to find a comparatively unproductive land, but he has been agreeably surprised by the discovery that Korea is essentially a fertile region and that hills and plains alike are capable of being rendered profitably arable. As to the Emperor, with whom he has had one interview, he pronounces him a man of high intelligence. It would seem that his Majesty is not unlikely to furnish to the public a source of contradictory conjectures such as used to be inspired by his *rusé* predecessor. While the ex-Emperor sat on the Throne it was hard to find any two people who agreed as to his moral capacity. If one observer pronounced him able and astute, another used precisely opposite terms to describe him, and it must be confessed that, looking back now along the vista of his chequered career, his ability seems to have consisted chiefly in the craftiness of a plotter. He made a wreck of his own life and no success stands recorded to his credit. Such a result declines to be reconciled with any theory of ability, yet, as we have said, there were always, and there are still folks, who speak of him as able. So too in the case of his son. We have met men who professed to know and who ought to know, and their verdict has been uncompromisingly unfavourable, yet now we have Viscount Sone speaking of his Majesty's mental endowments in high terms, and explaining that if a different impression has hitherto been conveyed, it was primarily due to the young man's reluctance to display towards his father, so long as the latter reigned, all the qualities that he possessed to succeed to the purple. It will be very interesting to watch which of these two verdicts is confirmed by events.

It was stated in telegrams from Seoul on the 11th inst., with regard to the reception of the Japanese Prince Imperial in Korea, that the Korean Prince Imperial would go on board the *Katori* to welcome the illustrious visitor. That part of the programme, however, has now been abandoned in deference to a suggestion made by the Emperor of Japan. His Majesty is said to have expressed the opinion that as the Korean Crown Prince had never been on the sea, it might overtax his nerves not only to proceed by boat to a vessel lying at a considerable distance from the shore, but also, on reaching her, to find a battleship of the *Katori's* imposing dimensions, and to be deafened by a salute of 101 guns. The Prince's visit to the *Katori* will therefore be abandoned.

This morning the insurgents are reported to have been active at five different places. The first was about 2 miles from Ansong where they suffered a defeat and a loss of 14 men. The second was at Paikchong where they killed a Korean policeman. The third was at Nyongwol where 400 of them surrounded a small Japanese detachment and were driven back with a loss of 16 men. The fourth was at Heunghai where 19 of the insurgents, including their leader, were killed, the casualties on the Japanese side being three slightly wounded. The fifth was at Inkun where a Japanese policeman was surrounded and murdered.

Sunday, October 13.

The public are doubtless somewhat weary of that apparently perennial question, the separation of the reigning Emperor and his predecessor, but the subject continues to possess great interest for the Japanese, as is natural. Two days ago the theory was that the reigning Sovereign, of his own accord, had signified his intention of moving to another palace, and there was collateral talk of wholesome interference exercised by the father of the Empress. But the latest news gives a different complexion to the situation. It says that the complete elimination of the ex-Emperor from the realm of State affairs was an object earnestly desired by the Resident General, and that his Excellency at one time entertained the idea of inviting the ex-Emperor to proceed to Japan after his abdication. This plan, however, was abandoned since it would evidently have caused much excitement among the people. The alternative programme was to assign different dwellings to the two imperial personages and then to proceed vigorously with the task of cleansing the Court and expelling permanently the scheming courtiers who have so often proved themselves the worst elements of mischief in the peninsula. No sooner, however, had the Resident-General turned his back upon Korea than the Ex Emperor proceeded to defeat all plans of reform by taking practically into his own hands the whole direction of the administration, and restoring the Court to its old condition. That was the state of affairs found by Prince Ito on his return from Japan, and his Excellency is represented to have been much chagrined at finding that things had again drifted into their ancient groove. Pressure was at once brought to bear upon the Throne through the Cabinet, and it was finally arranged that the reigning Emperor should have a new abode. That is the story told by the *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent.

Monday, October 14.

It would seem that the visit of the Japanese Prince Imperial to Korea is producing a great collateral effect. The Court has been quite shaken out of its old conservative grooves. Not only has the Empress, for the first time in Korean history, held a species of drawing-room at which all the wives of the Cabinet Ministers and the Elder Statesmen were present, but also her Majesty has appeared at the Emperor's side on the occasion of audience being given to the Ministers. This latter step also is said to be without precedent during the past five centuries. On the occasion of the drawing-room her Majesty presented to each of the ladies present a gold ring, having for device the peach of longevity, and it is said that pointing to the colour of the gold, she expressed a hope that the intercourse between herself and the ladies of the Empire would be equally unchanging. The Emperor has also signified a desire to obtain foreign education for the young lady of eleven years of age who was recently married to the Crown Prince of Korea. His Majesty suggested that Prince Ito should be asked to procure a suitable lady teacher from Japan, as it is the Throne's wish that the little Princess should learn the Japanese language. All this is perhaps rightly regarded as a sign that the Court has become genuinely liberal in its views. It is impossible, however, to avoid thinking that Prince Ito's hand has not been idle since his return to Seoul.

Tuesday, October 15.

Our readers will remember that in the budget of Korean news received a few days ago mention was made of the father of the Empress, Mr. Yun Thaikyung, who was said to have inspired the liberal policy which the Court has now adopted. Telegrams reaching Tokyo yesterday relate that the Emperor has issued orders in the sense that Mr. Yun must hereafter be treated as a prince. This is regarded as an indication that the relatives of the Empress are about to become a powerful party at Court, as has been a frequent incident in the history of Korean politics hitherto.

Prince Ito has introduced Viscount Sone to the ex Emperor and is said to have taken the opportunity of explaining to his Majesty the thoroughly friendly intentions of the Imperial House of Japan towards Korea, and of contradicting some extravagant rumours hitherto current in Seoul.

Wednesday, October 16.

On the occasion of his audience with the Emperor on the 14th inst., when he introduced Viscount Sone, Prince Ito seems to have spoken in very unreserved terms to his Majesty. The ex-Emperor gave him an opportunity to be plain, for he alluded to the inexperience of the reigning Sovereign and expressed a hope that the Prince would do everything in his power to assist his Majesty. The ex-Emperor further said that he hoped to have the opportunity of meeting the Prince Imperial during the latter's stay in Seoul. Prince Ito is reported (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) to have replied that the reigning Emperor had his own responsibility to discharge, and that any meddling on the part of the ex-Emperor would be likely to evolve the evils of interference and restraint. The ex-Emperor's wisest plan would be to refrain altogether from mixing himself up with the Government affairs. As to his Majesty's desire to meet the Japanese Prince Imperial, his Excellency thought that the latter's programme was already fixed and that it

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would be scarcely possible for him to have an audience with the ex-Emperor. Another account alleges that Prince Ito spoke pretty clearly about anti-Japanese feeling in the Court, and that the ex-Emperor strenuously denied anything of the sort and, by way of proof, referred to the fact that the reigning Sovereign employed Japanese officers among his body-guard. The Prince then said that if the various incidents of the past few months were not inspired by anti-Japanese feeling, they must be attributable to anti-Ito feeling, in which case he begged to suggest that the new Vice-Resident-General, Viscount Sone, might be taken into the Court's confidence. The ex-Emperor of course avowed that he placed equal confidence in the Resident General and the Vice-Resident-General and that he trusted them both to assist his country. The conversation was carried on in a good humoured strain, but it must have furnished to the ex-Emperor much food for reflection.

The three ex-Ministers who fled from Seoul some years ago in company with Pak Yongho on the occasion of the *coup d'état* which resulted in the assassination of the Prime Minister Kin, have now been publicly pardoned and given official appointments at the Court.

Mr. Yi Chaisong, who was recently reported to have opened communications with the provincial insurgents at the instance of the ex-Emperor, has been deprived of his princely rank and arrested by the police.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a bitter note charging the Korean Court with distinct rudeness towards Japan. It appears that the Emperor originally announced his intention of going to the south gate of the city to meet his Imperial visitor and thereafter riding back in the same carriage with the Japanese Prince Imperial. This programme has now been changed. The Emperor will not ride in the same carriage with the Japanese Prince, but will leave that duty to the Korean Prince Imperial. Moreover, it is said that his Majesty will not return the visit of the Crown Prince. Should it turn out that these radical changes of programme have been made, the explanation will doubtless be that the conservative party at Court has obtained the control of affairs. But will Prince Ito consent to such doings? We suspect that the *Asahi's* information is not altogether correct, for it may be taken for granted that the Crown Prince will not perform any act of courtesy which does not receive due acknowledgement from the other side.

Thursday, October 17.

After all the rumours circulated by journalistic correspondents as to discourteous intentions on the part of the Imperial Court in Korea, no practical evidence whatsoever of such intentions was evinced at the last moment. The Emperor and the Crown Prince of Korea both proceeded to Chemulpo to meet the Prince Imperial. They did not go on board the *Katori* but it is understood that they refrained at the instance of the Emperor of Japan. Afterwards they accompanied the Prince Imperial to Seoul and there separated from him. It need hardly be said that there were strong demonstrations of welcome and no appearances whatever of any hostile feeling. Even the ex-Emperor sent a representative who met the Prince Imperial at Chemulpo and subsequently accompanied him to the Residency-General. The city of Seoul was beflagged and the foreign residents were not backward in their use of bunting and their preparations for illumination.

The British Consul has at last taken action in the case of the editor of the *Korea Daily News* and the *Daikan Mailu Sinpo*. Our readers are aware than an Order in Council was recently issued empowering British Consuls to exercise special control over newspapers published by British subjects in countries where consular jurisdiction exists. Such newspapers, being exempt from the operation of the laws of the land, enjoy a degree of liberty which for that very reason a sense of honour should restrain them from abusing. Korea's case is very pertinent, for the Koreans, being without experience of newspapers, naturally attach great importance to their contents. It is of course possible that the editor of the *Korea Daily News* may be sincere in his friendship for the Korean people and in his antipathy for the Japanese, but it is almost impossible to reconcile sincerity with such inveterate prejudice as he has persistently shown. Of course if his writings were confined to the English language, their sphere of mischief would be greatly narrowed. But they are published in a Korean edition of the *Korea Daily News*, and being thus scattered broadcast amongst the Koreans, they cannot have failed to produce most pernicious effects in creating discontent and instigating an insurrection. On the 14th inst. the editor was summoned to the British Consulate and required to give an explanation of ten articles from his newspaper which were all pronounced to be subversive of peace and good order and calculated to promote popular unrest. What explanation was given the correspondent (*Hochi Shimbun*) who sends this news does not say. But he tells us that the editor was required, according to the terms of the Order in Council, to put up a sum of money by way of surety for good behaviour, and was warned that in the event of any repetition of his offences, not only would this money be confiscated but he himself would also be expelled from Seoul. No one can deny that the British authorities have behaved in this matter with the utmost deliberation. They are not open to any charge of precipitancy, and doubtless they have been wise in holding their hand until its interposition became an absolute necessity.

THE "TONE" AND THE "SOYA."

The despatch boat *Tone* is to be launched at Saseho on the 24th inst. in the presence of the Prince Imperial, who will just then be *en route* home from Korea. The *Tone* displaces 4,150 tons and will have a speed of 23 knots. Her boilers are to be of the Miyabara type and, in accordance with the teaching of the war, she is without a ram. This is the largest vessel hitherto built at Saseho.

On the 12th inst. the public trials of the former *Variag*, now the *Soya*, took place at Yokosuka. Admiral Arai, who was present and who took such a prominent part in the operations for raising the ship from the bottom of the sea at Chemulpo, told a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* that, although the vessel had involved a good deal of expense Japan was from 3 to 4 millions to the good on the transaction. The *Variag* is a first-class cruiser of 6,800 tons. She was built in Philadelphia at a cost of 7 millions of *yen*, and the money expended in raising her at Chemulpo was about 1¼ million *yen*—of which something like one million went into the hands of Japanese workmen—while the outlay incurred in repairing her totalled 1½ millions, so that her aggregate cost to Japan is about 2¾ millions. Admiral Arai gave a vivid description of the difficulties that attended the raising of the *Variag*, but this is a story already familiar to our readers. It will suffice to recall the fact that by foreign onlookers the task of refloating and repairing the ship was unanimously pronounced hopeless.

It appears that a considerable naval increment will become an accomplished fact by the close of this year. This increment includes four battleships, four first-class cruisers and three second-class cruisers. Of these the first two battleships, namely, the *Katori* and the *Kashima*, were ordered in England but could not be delivered until after the war. The remaining two battleships, the *Satsuma* and the *Aki* are now receiving their armament, the former at Yokosuka and the latter at Kure. With regard to the four first-class cruisers, one, the *Tsukuba*, is already attached to the Fleet, having been built at Kure. The second, the *Ikoma*, also built at Kure, is now receiving her armament. The third, the *Ibuki*, is to be launched at Kure on the 23rd of November; and the fourth, the *Kurama*, will be launched at Yokosuka on the 21st inst. in the presence of the Empress. Of the three second-class cruisers, the *Tone* is to be be launched at Saseho on the 24th inst: the *Mogami* at the Kawasaki Yard in Kobe during November; and the *Yodo*, at the Mitsu Bishi Yard in Nagasaki during December.

NATIONAL FINANCE.

It has long been understood that according to the present programme of national expenditure, a difficulty in making ends meet would be experienced in the fiscal year commencing from the 1st of April 1909. Next year's needs are provided for by means of monies already in sight, but from the following year there will be a deficit of about 100 million *yen* if the post-bellum programme be carried out in its integrity. The question then is how to fill this vacuum. Experience shows that the public works planned for each year are never completed within the fixed period, and that from 20 to 30 million *yen* of operating funds have always to be carried over. Then again the Treasury estimates that there will be a natural increase of 5 per cent. in the ordinary revenue, and 5 per cent. of 400 million *yen* added to the above residue of public works makes a total of from 40 to 50 millions. This leaves a sum of from 50 to 60 millions to be provided. Further the Government is credited with a resolve to abolish the salt monopoly, the tax on communications, and the import duty on rice. These three imposts were created during the war, but their defective character has always been recognised. Their abolition would mean a further diminution of revenue, and the country's financiers have to determine what sources they will turn to for the necessary funds. A consumption tax on matches and vinegar is spoken of, as is also a tax on those that escape their full service as conscripts, but there have as yet been no clear indications of the recommendations that will be made by the committee now sitting to debate this question as well as the general subject of taxation.

The new story by the authoress of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" is to be called "Captain June." It is written for children, and is full of reminiscences of her recent visit to Japan.

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MANCHURIA.

Another Imperial decree issued at the same time directs that an examination should be made of all weights and measures throughout the Empire so as to re-establish uniformity.

A discovery has been made at Tairen One Doi Naotaro, a Japanese subject, attempted to smuggle in a quantity of arms packed in cake-boxes and beer-barrels. One account speaks of 117 pistols, and there is some uncertainty as to the purpose for which these arms were imported, but it would seem that their destination was Mukden and its northern regions where the arms were to have been sold to Chinese subjects nominally for defence against bandits. The fraud was detected by the vigilance of the Custom House and of the Japanese guard at the Hatoba, and it is thought that this incident will go far to remove the doubt entertained by many foreigners as to a system of special facilities granted to Japanese subjects for landing goods at Tairen.

An article in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* credits Viceroy Hsu with a strong desire to bring about a better feeling between Japanese and Chinese. The Viceroy observes that the spirit inspired among the Japanese by their recent victories and the rights-recovery mood prevalent among the Chinese really render intercourse difficult. His Excellency thinks that the best way to correct the situation is to begin with externals. He accordingly suggests that orders should be issued on each side requiring all military and civil officials to observe a certain ceremony of greeting whenever they meet. This procedure, if observed, will, in the Viceroy's opinion, gradually tend to educate a better disposition on the part of the two peoples towards each other. The matter has been conveyed to the Governor-General through the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, and it is thought that there will be no objection on the Japanese side. It appears to us that the suggestion is very sensible. That people who are living in almost daily contact should maintain towards each other an altogether indifferent mien is certainly not the way to promote the growth of friendship.

A news agency reports that General Oshima and Baron Goto are urging their plan for establishing in Manchuria a more efficient system of administration. Their main proposals are that the control of the police should be placed entirely in the hands of the Governor General, as should also be the conduct of foreign affairs so far as they relate to Manchurian questions. The two officials are said to have had an interview with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and to have learned from him that, while he has no objection to offer on the score of the police, he thinks it neither expedient nor possible to accede to the proposal about foreign affairs. It is difficult indeed to understand how this latter notion can have been seriously entertained, and we are strongly disposed to think that the intelligence circulated by this news agency more or less misrepresents the views entertained by the Governor-General and the President of the Railway Company.

It is now definitely stated that Viceroy Hsu will returns to his post in Manchuria. He was anxious to resign, but no suitable remplacant being available, Viceroy Yuan pursuaded him to remain in office.

Tokyo journals state that the South Manchuria Railway Company is about to engage in maritime enterprise between Tairen and South China ports, and that arrangements have been effected with the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for a supply of steamers.

Baron Goto, interviewed by a representative of the *Hochi Shimbun*, gives a very lucid explanation of the difficulties connected with the administration of the leased territory and the railway zone in Manchuria. It has been alleged in several quarters that a collision has occurred between the Governor-General and the President of the Railway. But that is not at all the case. There has been no unpleasant friction whatever. It has also been alleged that the Governor-General has approached the Cabinet in Tokyo with a proposal that certain independent powers should be entrusted to him for the conduct of the foreign affairs of the leased territory. In short rumour has it that the Governor-General seeks to be given discretion such as that which used to be enjoyed by Viceroy Alexieff in *ante-bellum* days and such as that which is now exercised by Marquis Ito in Korea. This too is a misstatement. The fifth article of the regulations for the establishment of the Totoku-fu in Manchuria confers upon the Governor-General ample discretionary powers in foreign affairs, and there is no idea whatever of extending that power. The whole trouble is to be sought in the fact that there is neither precedent nor regulation for fixing the limits within which the powers vested in the Governor-General and those vested in the Consul-General may be differentiated. Thus they inadvertently often overlap each other's spheres, a state of affairs which, of course, interferes with the efficient discharge of business. An analogous case is that of the enforcement of sanitary regulations in Tokyo where the Police, the Municipality and the Home Minister all have their special functions to perform. What has to be done now therefore is merely to enact rules which shall clearly define the spheres of the railway authorities, the Governor-General and the Consul-General.

The protocols of the new Russo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, which have been published in the Japanese *Official Gazette*, show that the question of the navigation of the Sungari was solved without much difficulty. The Japanese Plenipotentionary does not appear to have referred from the outset to the very obvious consideration that, inasmuch as the right of navigating all her inland waters had already been conventionally granted by China to foreign Powers, and inasmuch as the Sungari belongs to that system of waters, its reservation to Russia alone would be a violation of treaty. Instead of advancing this argument, Baron Motono appears to have taken his stand on the ground that when, in 1858, the Treaty of Aigun was concluded, limiting the navigation of the Sungari to Russian and Chinese ships, foreign Powers had not in Manchuria any interests which could be injured by such a restriction. Since that time, however, things had radically changed, and to insist to-day on the strict operation of that particular clause of the Aigun Treaty would be obviously contrary to the principle of the open door and equal opportunities. The Russian Plenipotentiary at once acknowledged the justice of this argument, and said that so far as Russia was concerned she was quite willing to withdraw the reservation. Subsequently the question of China's inland waters was placed upon record, but this appears to have been chiefly a matter of form. Of course China's consent remains to be obtained.

In the *Chuo Shimbun* we find some interesting details about the South Manchurian Railway. The total capital of the Railway is 200 million *yen*. One half of this sum was put up by the Government in the form of the line and its accessories; 20 millions were subscribed by the shareholders, and the remaining 80 millions are to be obtained by loans. Of these loans 40 millions were raised recently in England, but the bonds having been issued at a price below par, the sum actually received by the Company was only 36,800,000 *yen*. Assuming that the second half of the loan is obtained on the same terms, and adding the 20 millions subscribed by the shareholders, it results that the Company has altogether 93,600,000 *yen* to spend. This money will be allotted for the following purposes:—36 millions for the improvement of the main line; 33 millions for the building of the Mukden-Antung line; 10 millions for developing the Fushun mines and building a town there; 5 millions on harbour works and landing apparatus at Tairen; 6 millions to be lent for the construction of the Kilin-Changchun line; 450,000 *yen* to be lent for the improvement of the Mukden Hsinmintun Railway; 200,000 *yen* for building a hospital, and 2 millions for an electric railway, waterworks and a hotel. The various outlays make up a total of 92,650,000 *yen*, so that there will be a surplus of about one million *yen*. It will take six years to bring the Tanko mines into full working order, and thereafter the profit derived from them is expected to be 7 million *yen* annually. In the meanwhile, however, the Company fully expects to be able to earn 6 per cent. interest on the capital involved, without having recourse to any assistance from the Treasury.

It is understood that one of the chief complaints made by Viceroy Hsu with reference to the administration of affairs in Manchuria was that no funds were available, and that he was thus fatally handicapped in all attempts to develop the country in Chinese interests. Telegrams from Peking now say that he has applied to the Throne for permission to raise a foreign loan of 50 million *taels*, and that sanction has been granted to the extent of 10 millions, the remaining amount to become a subject of future discussion. There can be little doubt that the Viceroy intends to employ this money for the purpose of asserting his country's paramount influence in the Three Eastern Provinces, and thus indirectly to check developments which would otherwise be made by Japanese hands.

The Chinese Government seems to have at last taken a somewhat more reasonable view of the question of grain export from Manchuria into the leased territory or to Chinese ports. Instructions have reached the Japanese Commissioner of Customs at Tairen in the sense that the procedure laid down in the Anglo-Chinese regulations of 1885 shall be applied in this instance. This means that grain of all kinds can be imported from the surrounding districts into the Japanese leased territory of Kwantung, and can be exported from Tairen to any of the Chinese open ports, but in each case the exporters will have to pay surety money as a guarantee that the grain will not be sent to any foreign port. This modified procedure went into force from the 12th inst. It is a half-hearted measure which will certainly not satisfy the Japanese, since it precludes the direct export of grain from Tairen to Japanese ports.

We may mention here as a cognate subject that the Japanese Government has

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rescinded the regulations hitherto in operation with regard to the lease or sale of land at Tairen. These regulations date from the time of military occupation and they imposed restrictions which appear to have been found very irksome. Their abolition is therefore welcomed on all sides.

Very keen competition seems to be going on between the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Chinese proprietors of the Hsinmintun-Road. This might have been foreseen, and, had the thing been possible, the Japanese would certainly have consulted their own interests best by declining to sell the Mukden-Hsinmintun Railway to China. According to the latest phase of the competition, the South Manchuria Railway is carrying beans and bean cake from Mukden to Newchwang, a distance of 115 miles, for 4 *yen* a ton, while the Chinese line performs the same service over a distance of 167 miles for less than 3 *yen*. There is of course no advantage in the increased distance traversed by the Chinese road, but on the other hand nothing is gained by celerity in the carriage of such goods. The South Manchuria Railway will have to come down in its charges, though the 4 *yen* figure already represents a material reduction.

It is stated that the recently issued rescript providing for the disbandment of the eight Banner Corps of Manchus has created great dissatisfaction in the Amur region. Officers and men are said to be deserting to the ranks of the Hunghutsz or seeking nationalization in Russian territory. Provincial authorities are doing everything in their power to correct this state of affairs.

The South Manchuria Railway seems to be in a somewhat difficult situation, if we may credit the assertions of an informant of the *Asahi Shimbun*. Two strong competitors menace the Railway, one on the north the other on the west. The former is the Russian service. By cheapening the rates *via* Vladivostock and enhancing those from Kwanchengtsz, the Russians are endeavouring to monopolize the trans Asiatic traffic, and to prevent any part of it from flowing along the South Manchuria line. On the other hand, the Chinese are converting their Mukden-Hsinmintun Road into a strong competitor for all goods travelling to Newchwang from the Three Provinces. Japan may compete with the Chinese by lowering her rates, but the Russians and Chinese seem to have caught her in a forked stick.

It is reported this morning that the Chinese in Manchuria have again reduced their rate of freight on goods carried from Mukden to Newchwang *viâ* Hsinmintun. Apparently there is a difference now of 2 *yen* a ton between the South Manchuria Railway's rates and those on the Chinese line. This method of competition, drastic as it is, does not satisfy the Chinese. They are also about to dredge the Liao River so as to greatly facilitate water traffic. If this latter project be efficiently carried out it will greatly affect the prospects of the South Manchuria Railway. Rumour says that Mr. Drake, a foreign engineer, who until recently was engaged upon the Yellow River works, has been summoned to Peking with reference to the dredging of the Liao.

Twenty-five cases of cholera were reported on Oct. 14th in Urayasu, a village in Chiba prefecture. Six of the patients died the same day. Most of them were fishermen.

CHIENTAO.

We are evidently destined to hear a great deal about the Chientao question. The latest move in the complication is said to have been a formal protest entered by the Waiwupu at the Japanese Legation in Peking. This document sets forth the facts that the Japanese have erected a line of telegraphs in Chientao, that they have interfered with the payment of taxes to the Chinese Government, that they have appointed local officials, and that they have vetoed the supply of food to the Chinese troops. The protest claims that such acts are directly contradictory of the original assurance given by the Japanese Government, namely, that Colonel Saito and the detachment under his command had been despatched to Chientao solely for the purpose of protecting Korean subjects residing there.

It is strenuously denied that there is any truth in the allegations put forward by the Chinese Government's last protest about Chientao. The document charges Colonel Saito with appointing local officials, with forbidding the inhabitants to pay taxes to the Chinese, and with preventing any supplies of food from being furnished to the Chinese troops. Colonel Saito has no power to take such steps and most assuredly has not taken them. The fact is that the Peking Government, being evidently much perturbed about Chientao, or else welcoming the incident as a useful diplomatic weapon in the case of other problems, is disposed to accept any and every rumour which reflects upon the doings of the Japanese. This mood on China's part was evident from the outset, for she opened the ball by objecting to the alleged despatch of a large Japanese military force to the disputed territory. We remarked at the time that it was singular to find a government so ill-informed about events happening in its own territories, and the remark applies with increased force to the allegations contained in this last protest. If Peking really entertains a serious intention of asserting a title of ownership in the whole of the Chientao region, it would do well not to disfigure its plea by an embroidery of erroneous assertions.

As our readers have observed, the Chinese Government has shown a manifest disposition to exaggerate Japan's military doings in Chientao, but, on the other hand, Japanese reports about China's doings are equally grave and persistent. Thus it is now said that although the Peking Government openly agreed to Japan's representation as to the unwisdom of sending any large military force to the disputed territory, steps are now being taken to mass quite a little army in Kilin and the Amur region so as to be in readiness for an immediate advance to Chientao.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a leading article on the subject of Chientao. It urges the advisability of a speedy compromise between the two Governments, and recalls the fact that 35 years ago a similar question about the sovereignty of Formosa nearly plunged Japan and China into war. It is not in Chientao alone that these nebulous conditions of ownership exist. Along China's immense frontiers conterminous with Russia there are many places which may furnish cause for dispute, and Japan's management of the Chientao problem will therefore constitute an important precedent. Our contemporary evidently recognises, though it does not explicitly state, that from time immemorial these perplexing questions have arisen in connexion with the Chinese frontiers. From a remote antiquity China's policy has been to interpose between herself and foreign countries a fringe of buffer States, which she was nominally prepared to uphold but which she generally abandoned to their fate at the first symptom of any troublesome complication. Strategically speaking, Chientao is a region of much moment, and its possession would suit China geographically. No wonder that she is anxious to assert a claim to it.

There does not appear to be any official confirmation of the news recently circulated that China had sent troops from Kilin and Amur to Chientao, but, on the other hand, it seems to be generally admitted that she is hastening to mass forces in those districts so as to be ready to strike a blow at a moment's notice. Such procedure is entirely contrary to China's custom. We can not recall in history any instance where she put the mailed fist into the forefront of a negotiation with a foreign State. Japan has assured her more than once that this country entertains no intentions with regard to Chientao except to safeguard Korean interests and to protect Korean life and property. But Peking evidently places no reliance whatever on these assurances. Protest after protest is said to reach Tokyo, and the inference is plain that Chinese statesmen attach paramount importance to the question. They have thrust aside in its favour all the problems pending between their country and Japan and thus a distinctly irksome situation is created. As we understand the matter, Japan would be perfectly willing to discuss the question in a friendly spirit could China be induced to adopt any reasonable bases of discussion. But China's major premiss is that Chientao is an integral part of her dominions, and of course it is out of the question for Japan to approach a conference on that understanding. One side or the other will have to give in, for it is beyond all imagination that any appeal to force should be the outcome of such a complication. Meanwhile the Korean troops in Chientao, not receiving their pay from their own authorities, are said to be behaving with great violence towards the Korean residents. They have looted houses and among other escapades have seized the person of the Il Chinghoi leader.

FIRST EXCHEQUER BONDS.

Referring to Mr. Stanton's letter, we note the discrepancy of nomenclature, and we beg to observe that the obligations in question are designated *Kokko Saiken*, which we have always been in the habit of translating "national bonds" the term for "Treasury Bills" being *Okura Shōken*. As to the bonds in question, they were issued on February 13th, 1904, and were declared redeemable in 5 years—that is to say, at any time within 5 years counting from 21st March, 1904, when the issue was completed. Hence they must be redeemed not later than March 21st, 1909. The *Jiji Shimpo* seems to be mistaken, therefore, in saying that June of 1908 is the fixed period of redemption. The Government may contemplate redemption at that time but there is no obligation to redeem until March, 1909. In any circumstances the programme assigned to the Treasury seems quite legitimate, namely, to redeem one-half of the Bonds in June next, using for the purpose money taken from the Fund for the Adjustment of National Debts, and to renew the loan so far as the other moiety is concerned. We trust that this information will suffice for our correspondent's purpose.

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FORMOSA.

The Japanese appear to have suffered a somewhat serious disaster in Formosa. The place of the occurrence was Chinto-zan, which, as our readers will remember, was the main objective of the recent advance made by the Aiyu line. After driving back the aborigines, the Aiyu pushed their front to this region, and established themselves in what was supposed to be tolerable safety, especially as the aborigines had suffered such a heavy reverse. But news now comes that the savages have rallied and attacked the Aiyu line with great force, driving in the outposts, capturing several positions, severing communications through a distance of 17 miles and killing about 30 Japanese. This last number is more or less conjectural, but one fugitive says that he saw five of his comrades beheaded. Reinforcements have been sent hastily from Taipeh, but it is thought that an expedition on a somewhat large scale will be required to restore the situation.

There appears to be no doubt that the Aiyu have suffered a severe reverse in the eastern regions of Korea. Baron Goto, who is now in Tokyo, has been interviewed on the subject, and the gist of his remarks is that such incidents are almost inevitable. The Formosan aborigines are genuine savages, above all in utter disregard of truth or good faith. They make a compact with the express purpose of using it as an instrument of treachery, and they are at no time more dangerous than when they seem to be most pacific. Bitter experience can alone show the best means of dealing with them, short of absolute extermination. General Count Sakuma arrived in Kobe on the 14th inst. and he too has been interviewed (*Mainichi Dempo*) on the same subject. His observations turn principally upon the immense natural difficulties of campaigning in Formosa. The great central peak, Mount Morrison, rises to an altitude of 2,000 ft. above that of Fuji-yama, and its slopes abound in precipices and fastnesses which offer inimitable cover for men who, like the savages, have inhabited this region for generations. It was here that the celebrated Chinese General Liu, Chief of the Black Flags, was defeated by the aborigines in former years and left 500 men dead upon the field. Nothing can really solve the problem except the building of roads between the east and west coasts and that work is now being carried on with all possible vigour.

Tokyo newspapers write in a somewhat pessimistic strain about recent events in Formosa. They say in effect that all the work done a few months ago by the advance of the Aiyu lines has been rendered abortive. It seems that the savages planned a simultaneous attack along a front of some 40 miles. Their total strength was 600 men and they divided themselves into a number of detachments which apparently operated with great resolution and courage. They are said to have captured no less than 14 of the Aiyu's positions, including several machine guns which they are now utilizing on their own account. There is no accurate estimate of the casualties suffered by the Aiyu but they are said to have been very numerous. Rumour has it that the operations of the savages were directed by 20 Chinese, who had originally belonged to the forces which opposed Japan's conquests in the western section of the island. These Chinamen had fled to the territory of the savages and there obtained the control of affairs. Another rumour is that among the Aiyu themselves there were some men in secret communication with the savages. Reinforcements have been hastily sent out from Taipeh, but it is felt that they have a very arduous task before them and that they can hardly hope to effect the rescue of some of the Aiyu who are fighting for dear life against the savages.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* recommends deliberation in dealing with this problem. It notes that Japan has been holding Formosa for only 13 years, whereas from 50 to 70 years is considered by western nations a reasonable time for completely establishing order in a conquered territory. Germany's case is cited. She has been nearly four years endeavouring to quell an insurrection on the part of 30,000 Heroros, and the task is still incomplete, whereas Japan is confronted by 100,000 savages in Formosa. England, too, has had her full share of these difficulties It seems only yesterday since she was fighting a terrible war for supremacy in a country where her flag had been planted many decades previously. There is thus no occasion for Japan to hasten unduely. She may take her time, and protracted effort with fully consolidated results is much better than brilliant and rapid operations which afterwards invite disaster.

The renowned historian, Mr. Takenokoshi, some time ago propounded a theory that Japan's best plan in Formosa would be to trust the work of colonization and subjugation to a specially chartered company as has been done by several European nations in cognate cases. The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, of which Mr. Takenokoshi is editor and chief, now editorially advocates that plan. If the thing were adroitly managed and duly supported by the Government, the *Yomiuri* believes that a large number of the more or less unruly element of the Japanese population, the young men who now find it difficult to make a living, would enroll themselves in the ranks of the company and would soon accomplish the pacification of the island.

CHINA.

Friday, October 11.

There appears to be rather a formidable insurrection in the province of Kwangsi. The insurgents attacked Nanning and, being joined by two battalions of troops stationed there, captured the city without any difficulty. A force of several thousand men was sent against them subsequently by the Viceroy, but the provisions accompanying this force were seized by the rebels, and presumably the action of the Imperial troops was thus paralyzed. This news comes from Hongkong.

An Imperial decree has been issued in Peking ordering that steps shall be taken to remove all the distinctions hitherto existing between Chinese and Manchu in matters of ceremonial and punishment. The two races have hitherto not been equal in the sight of the law.

We read in Japanese papers that the question of the route to be taken by the permanent railway between Antung and the grand trunk line of Manchuria remains still unsettled. Our readers are aware that at present a temporary line joins Mukden with Antung and that it runs through thinly inhabited and very mountainous regions. The South Manchuria Railway Company, which finds this line a source of constant loss, wishes to replace it by a road joining Antung with Liaoyang, whereas the Japanese military authorities insist that for strategical (?) reasons the road should be carried in a northerly direction, namely, *viâ* Saimatsui and the valley by which Kawamura's army marched to the attack in the Battle of Mukden, and that the junction between it and the main line should be at a point as far north as possible. So long as this radical difference of opinion exists, no steps can be taken to relay the line, and the Manchurian Railway Company remains condemned to suffer heavy loss.

Saturday, October 12.

The Chinese Government seems to be quite determined to enforce the anti-opium edict. This edict, while forbidding the use of opium altogether by persons who had not yet contracted the habit, allowed a fixed period for the abandonment of the vice by men hitherto addicted to it. It is stated that three of the Imperial Princes have obeyed the latter part of the edict, but three Censors have ignored it. Another edict has therefore appeared cashiering these Censsors, but granting them a further period —the duration of which is not stated in the telegrams—for turning over the new leaf, in which event they will be re-instated in their office. This second edict also extends for three months the period of grace allowed to provincial officials.

It is alleged that the local authorities of the Amur have telegraphed to the Peking Government in the sense that although Aigun has been declared an open mart, the practican consummation of this declaration is rendered abortive by a claim which the Russians have preferred for a special settlement. The difficulty of the matter is said to have been represented to the Russians, but they show no disposition to yield.

Sunday, October 13.

There have of late been various rumours pointing to the probability of Chinese Princes being sent abroad to study, and this enlightened move on Peking's part was attributed to the influence of certain foreign representatives, who were rumoured to be vying with one another in seeking to have their own countries made the destination of these imperial travellers. But it now transpires that the programme is based on a memorial addressed to the Throne by Viceroy Yuan and confirmed at a meeting of the Imperial Princes themselves. Japan's example is the potent factor in this case. She is supposed to owe much of her national and international success to the policy of sending her influential men to travel and study abroad, and it is argued that China can not do better than follow the example. The prediction is that next spring will see the inauguration of this programme.

Wednesday, October 15.

It will be remembered that in the examinations held last year in Peking the students educated in Japan made a very poor showing, so poor indeed that the result was ragarded as more or less fatal to the prospects of Japan as a field for Chinese youths to study in. This year, however, the results of the examinations recently held were strikingly different. Twenty-eight students from Japan and fourteen from the United States presented themselves for examination. Of these two Japanese students and five from the United States were awarded the highest honours attainable so that in this particular class the education provided in the United States proved itself the more efficient. Coming to first-class honours, however, out of 17 recipients no less than 12 were students from Japan, and of middle class honours 11 students from Japan carried

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them off against 3 from America. Four lads failed to pass, namely, three Japanese and one American student. It will be seen that the total result was that 25 of the 28 Japanese students passed and 13 out of the 14 Americans. This result should do much to re-habilitate the reputation of the education furnished in Japan.

A person described as being exceptionally well versed in Chinese affairs has made to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* some remarks of a disquieting character with reference to the rights-recovery mania now prevailing throughout China. He says that the two great statesmen of the Middle Kingdom, Viceroys Chang and Yuan, fully appreciate the impossibility of giving practical effect to this sentiment in existing circumstances. But they are powerless to stem the tide of public opinion. So overwhelming has the nation's feeling become that no one can escape the imputation of want of loyalty and patriotism unless he ranges himself in line with the movement, and it is for this reason that the Chinese Government has been making untenable proposals for the re purchase of railways, or the evacuation of positions held by foreigners, and owing to the same reason the questions pending between Japan and China in Manchuria receive no serious consideration at the latter's hands. It is not unnatural that China should harbour this feeling, and if she waited to express it until her proposed system of constitutional government was established and until her great potential forces had been marshalled for purposes of effective demonstration, a situation of decided gravity would arise. But at present there is an almost comically wide gulf between her ambition and her strength, so that by giving untimely play to the former she will only effect a diminution of the latter.

Thursday, October 17.

It has hitherto been reported that the Prince sent by China to return Prince Fushimi's visit to Peking would be Pu-lun, great grandson of the Emperor Taokuang, but it now appears that the personage sent will be Tsai-feng, Prince Chun, grandson of the Emperor Taokuang and son of the well known Yi-huan, Prince Chun. Prince Pu-lun also will come but his visit will be not for ceremonial purposes but to investigate administrative systems. This embassy will not start until after the birthday of the Empress Dowager.

JAPAN AND THE U. S. A.

The following resolutions have been signed by 110 of the most prominent male missionaries, representing more than twenty American Christian organizations, and residing in all sections of this empire:—

While we, as missionaries, have nothing to do with questions of national economics or international politics, yet in matters affecting the mutual goodwill of nations, we, as messengers of God's universal Fatherhood and man's universal Brotherhood, are peculiarly interested, and, as Americans now residing in Japan, we feel bound to do all that is in our power to remove misunderstandings and suspicions which are tending to interrupt the long standing friendship between this nation and our own.

Hence, we the undersigned, wish to bear testimony to the sobriety, sense of international justice, and freedom from aggressive designs exhibited by the great majority of the Japanese people and to their faith in the traditional justice and equity of the United States. Moreover, we desire to place on record our profound appreciation of the kind treatment which we experience at the hands of both government and people; our belief that the alleged "belligerent attitude" of the Japanese does not represent the real sentiments of the nation; and our ardent hope that local and spasmodic misunderstandings may not be allowed to affect in the slightest degree the natural and historic friendship of the two neighbors on opposite sides of the Pacific.

With entire confidence in the wisdom and justice of the Japanese and American governments in dealing with the causes of irritation between citizens of the two countries, we earnestly pray that their efforts to maintain peace and goodwill may be supported by all patriotic citizens and may be crowned with success.

The latest theory prevailing in New York, according to telegrams in the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Kokumin Shimbun*, is that the hearty welcome given by the Chinese to Mr. Taft is inspired by the hope of obtaining American assistance in the event of complications with Japan. This idea hangs together better than some other hypotheses ventilated of late in the American capital. The Chinese, unless they see deeper into events than their record warrants us in believing, must have been taught by recent American newspaper utterances that the relations between Japan and the United States are decidedly strained, and in these circumstances it would be natural for Peking to seek Washington's sympathy in the settlement of the many questions now pending between the two Far Eastern Empires.

The silliest of silly rumours are beginning to emanate once more from American sources. It is stated, for example, that, according to a report made by General Linevitch and confirmed by a comrade of his in Tokyo, the Japanese are strenuously erecting forts in Manchuria and Korea, which action on their part is construed by the United States as an indication of warlike indications. There is, however, a saving clause, namely, that the American Government still relies upon Japan's friendship. The telegram does not take the trouble to explain what conceivable concern the erection of forts in Manchuria and Korea would have for the United States. It is poor art that leaves nothing to the imagination and American sensation-mongers are not by any means poor artists.

Another story said to be in busy circulation is that the Mitsui Firm has placed with the American Steel Trust an order so large as to be plainly of a national character, and that the mouths of the employees of the Trust have been carefully closed.

The new American Ambassador, who was waited on by a representative of the *Kokumin Shimbun* immediately on his Excellency's return from presenting his credentials at the Palace, is reported to have emphatically differentiated the foolish and exaggerated rumours circulated by some newspapers from the real mood of the two nations towards each other. Mr. O'Brien said that Mr. Taft, on the occasion of his recent visit had faithfully and fully depicted the sentiments of the American Government and nation towards Japan, and endorsing for his own part every word uttered by the Secretary of War, he saw no occasion to add anything now.

On Saturday evening a dinner was given in in the Chitose-ro, Yokohama, in honour of Judge Burke and Mrs. Burke and Mr. and Mrs. Backus, of Seattle. Some 37 guests were present and in the course of the proceedings the following speech was delivered by Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama.

On behalf of myself and the merchants, manufacturers, bankers and other leading citizens of Yokohama assembled here, I desire to say a few words to express our sense of the sincere pleasure with which we welcome you amongst us. We need scarcely assure you that we all attach great importance to, and entertain deep interest in, our commercial and industrial relations with the United States in general and the City of Seattle in particular and we are all aware of all the good work you are doing, not only for the nation, but also in advancing the prosperity of that region. We also know that you have been invariably kindly disposed and sympathetic towards Japan and the Japanese, numerous proofs of which you have already shown us, and further it is well known here that your kindness towards our countrymen is such that there has not been any Japanese of more or less distinction, either residing in, or travelling through Seattle, who has not received hospitality and other attention at your hands. All of these, we highly appreciate and feel deeply grateful for. When we look over the state of affairs concerning Japanese, which now exists in America, we observe such a striking difference between the conditions obtaining in Seattle and its neighborhood and that of certain other cities on the Pacific Coast, not to speak of other parts of the United States. I need not say more, I think, on the subject; but I may add that we have no hesitation in stating that such a happy condition in Seattle is due in a great measure, if not entirely, to the action taken or influence exercised, in favour of the Japanese, by men like yourselves. Therefore not only as prominent citizens of the great Nation most friendly to us, but also as our warm personal friends and strong supporters of our interests on the other side of the Ocean, I propose the health of Judge and Mrs. Burke and Mr. and Mrs. Backus.

Judge Burke made a suitable reply.

"THE JAPAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMICAL MONTHLY."

No. 2 of this periodical has appeared, namely, the issue for August, 1907. When reviewing the first number we expressed some incredulity as to whether the programme of monthly publication would be possible in the case of a magazine whose large range of contents involves such wide research and minute reference to statistics not easily available. We were also disposed to think that, considering the scope of the magazine and the arithmetical character of the main part of its contents, an interval of two months should be considered the minimum, since otherwise the periodical might prove of too fragmentary a nature. It would seem that inasmuch as the first number was brought out in June and the second in August, the editor has himself found the two-monthly interval more suitable. This second number is no longer type-written: it is printed in good clear style, and if the number of advertisers be any criterion of popularity—as it certainly should be—the editor may congratulate himself on the success thus far achieved. With regard to the contents, we can only repeat the comment elicited by a perusal of the first number, namely, that the magazine is crowded from beginning to end with valuable matter to which additional importance attaches in consequence of evident traces of access to official sources of information. Special note may be taken of an interesting article on the Tokyo Railway Company, of which Mr. Mochizuki justly observes that "either in point of enormous capital, or in comprehensiveness of scheme or in soundness of business, there are very few other companies in Japan which may favourably compare with it." Mr. Mochizuki promises that in his next number he will introduce three new topics, namely, character sketches (of men who have had connexion with Japan's financial and economic questions); matters relating to the Grand Exhibition of 1912, and a Question Box for receiving and furnishing answers to all inquiries on political, diplomatic, financial and economic topics. These will be valuable additions to the 18 subjects already exhaustively treated

Twelve men have been arrested at Mito, in Ibaraki prefecture, on a charge of having counterfeited a number of 50-*sen* silver and 10-*yen* notes and circulated them since Sept. 7th this year.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, October 11.

The *Jiji Shinpo* publishes an interesting note about national finances. With regard to next year the following assets are clearly visible to meet extraordinary expenditures, namely, 30 million *yen* carried over from the current year, 40 million *yen* representing surplus from the military expenditures, and 49 million *yen* on account of the maintenance of the Russian prisoners. These incomings, supplemented by a small sum raised for the prosecution of public works, will establish equilibrium. But the question then arises as to how the revenue is to be made to balance the expenditure in the year commencing April the 1st, 1909. In that year two of the above items will cease to be available, namely, the surplus from military expenditures and the compensation for maintaining prisoners. On the other hand, the extraordinary continuing expenses will be reduced by only 6 million *yen* according to the present programme. It would seem therefore that either the extraordinary expenditures must be reduced or the taxes increased. This is the problem now under consideration.

There is trouble in the ranks of the Tokyo Water Power Electricity Company which was established some months ago under excellent auspices with a capital of 10 million *yen*. Of that amount the usual surety money was duly paid up, but it was recently resolved to abandon the enterprise, and the projectors now propose to return to the shareholders 2 *yen* per share out of each 2.50 *yen* paid up and to the projectors 1.90 *yen*. It would seem from these figures that a very considerable amount has been spent upon establishing the Company, or rather upon preparing to establish it, and the shareholders are not disposed to be content with the arrangement proposed by the directors.

The *Nippon* says that the three Zaguri firms of Joshu are determined not to yield to the attempts now being made to force their hands. They say that they have distinctly pledged themselves to make an experimental shipment through the two firms of Mitsui Bussan and Gomei; that they have a perfect right to do this if they so please, and that they do not intend to have their hands tied by any foreign combination. This is the sort of attitude that we might expect to find reflected in the columns of some journals.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* there are two opinions in Japan at present with regard to economical affairs. One is pessimistic the other optimistic. The pessimists say that although the bank accounts show ample funds disposable and therefore an easy state of the money maket exists, as a matter of fact many of these banks have lent considerable sums on the security of shares in enterprises started during the boom, many of which enterprises will certainly prove abortive and the banks will therefore be unable to recover their debts. Hence these critics foretell further bank failures in the near future. The optimists, on the contrary, while not denying that some banks may be more or less in that plight, consider that such transactions have been on a comparatively small scale, and that the consequent losses will be trifling when placed side by side with other and more potent factors making for prosperity. We must say, for our own part, that we do not quite comprehend how any banks can be supposed to be in such a plight unless the bankers themselves have speculated in the shares of the new companies, as had certainly been the case with several of the banks which failed in rapid succession a few months ago. If a bank lends money on the security of shares, it takes care either that the shares shall be of the best character or that they shall be kept well covered.

Saturday, October 12.

The big shipping company, originally called the Senshu Domei Kai and afterwards the Nippon Kisen Kaisha, is at last to be dissolved. We described in a recent issue how this Company proposed to cut down its original capital of 20 million *yen* to 15 millions, and how a strong party among the shareholders advocated dissolution as preferable to waiting inactive until more favourable conditions arose in the domain of the maritime carrying trade. The views of these shareholders have prevailed. A committee will be appointed on the 14th inst. to make the necessary arrangements, and a general meeting will be summoned on the 20th to endorse them. It is stated that the whole of the money put up by the shareholders will be returned to them, the expenses hitherto incurred being borne by the promoters. A special provision is to be made, however, with regard to a sum of 22,000 *yen* which had been deposited with the Oguri Bank. This bank was the most important of those that succumbed to the debacle in the share market a few months ago. Its affairs are in process of arrangement, and the bank is expected to resume business soon, until which time the above sum will remain in its hands.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* publishes some figures said to have been obtained direct from the Tokyo Railway Company. These show that the total earnings of the Company during the first four months of the present half year, namely, June, July, August and September, were 1,804,706 *yen*, the returns for August being, as usual, the lowest (394,000 *yen*) and those for July the highest (520,000 *yen*.) This gives an average of 14,792 *yen* daily. Now October and November are always the best months in the year, but taking them at the above average, the total earnings for the half year will be 2,689,206 *yen*, being 45,000 *yen* less than the earnings for the previous half year. On the other hand there are two special sums of 12,500 *yen* monthly for power supplied to the Electric Light Company, and interest on capital not yet utilized. These make a total of 300,900 *yen*, so that the final result shows a gross earning of 180,000 *yen* more than the preceding term. Turning now to outlays, the total figures for the half year are put at 1,029,554 *yen* against 1,210,770 *yen* for the preceeding term, so that there is a nett revenue of 1,960,000 *yen*. Out of this the legal reserve would absorb 196,901 *yen*, and a 7 per cent dividend would absorb 538,361 *yen*. Out of the remainder the Municipality would be entitled to 179,450 *yen*, and the rewards to officials would be 50,000 *yen*. Hence finally there would remain 308,917 *yen*, to which must be added 15,400 *yen* brought over from the previous term. Finally, the payment of another 1 per cent. dividend would leave a sum of 54,686 *yen* to be carried forward. Hence, on the very lowest calculation, the dividend will be 8 per cent. for the half year, and if the takings in October and November be normally large, a better rate may be declared.

Japanese journals state that the alleged silk boycott turns out to be a virtually false alarm. Buying and selling are going on in the States as usual. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has an article which suggests that a bad impression has been produced by this incident, though our contemporary does not hold the three Joshu firms blameless in that they gave undue prominence to their transaction of direct export, and thus created the impression of a trust.

Sunday, October 13.

The budget for the current year includes a sum of 33,980,000 *yen* for railway improvement. This expenditure is spread over a period ending in 1918, and the appropriation for the current year is 8,235,000 *yen*. A project is now said to be seriously entertained which would involve the expenditure of a further total of 200 million *yen*, spread over a period of from 12 to 14 years. Part of this money would be spent on extensions and part upon doubling the tracks on existing roads and augmenting the rolling stock, practical experience having shown that the railways in their present condition are quite inadequate to discharge the transport duties devolving on them.

There is again talk of amalgamating the Agricultural and Industrial Banks throughout the Empire with the Hypothec Bank. The former would then become provincial branches of the latter, and the whole would form one large organisation for lending money on the security of landed estate. At every general meeting held by representatives of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks complaints are heard about scarcity of capital. These banks are of course entitled to float debentures, but they have not the right to issue premium-bearing debentures as the Hypothec Bank has, and consequently they find it difficult to draw money to their coffers. They have hitherto received some assistance from the Hypothec Bank, but the latter also has limitations which could be removed most effectually by amalgamation. The Managers of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks recently memorialized that assistance should be given to them by the Deposits Bureau of the Treasury. But this Bureau is not just now in a position to render much aid. Its treasury contains 90 million *yen* in the shape of post-office savings, but of that total it is said that some 60 millions have been devoted to redeeming public loan bonds given to military and naval men by way of rewards for services during the recent war. In these circumstances the scheme of amalgamation is again vigorously mooted. We are not aware what difficulties stand in the way.

The charter of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha granting State aid to its five principal lines in Far Eastern waters has been renewed from the beginning of this month for the period ending March 31st, 1912.

Mr. Iwanaga, the able Managing Director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has been speaking to a representative of the *Yomiuri Shimbun* with reference to the conditions now existing in the maritime carrying trade. He says in brief that the supply of ships is in excess of the demand, owing mainly to the fact that a number of vessels were suddenly added to the mercantile fleet of Japan after the war. There has been, it is true, a manifest increase in the volume of goods seeking transport, but this latter increase has not been in proportion to the former, and the result is that all shipping companies are more or less embarrassed at present. What is the remedy? As to this Mr. Iwanaga

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is evidently perplexed. He thinks that Japan has come to possess a number of old vessels, which can not be sold and which their owners are unwilling to break up. In the West there are two methods of preventing the excessive growth of ships. One is to limit the life of a vessel to 25 years, and to set aside a corresponding reserve fund every year so that she can be broken up when her time comes. The other method is to make a ship last as long as she possibly can. The former method is most widely in favour, and Mr. Iwanaga thinks that it ought to be resolutely adopted in Japan. He speaks also of combining the waifs and strays of the mercantile fleet into one association, as was contemplated by the Nihon Kisen Kaisha, which, however, is apparently about to break up without ever having come into practical existence.

Among the automobile enterprises started during the recent boom in Japan the principal was the Nippon Jidosha Kaisha, with a nominal capital of 10 million *yen*, and with Baron Shibusawa for President of the Committee of Projectors. Subsequently the capital was reduced to 2 million *yen*, with the understanding that only one-fourth of the face value (50 *yen*) of the shares would be called up. This Company is now threatened with dissolution. One of its troubles is that it had a part of its funds on deposit with the Oguri Bank, and as it seems probable that the committee now investigating the affairs of that Bank will recommend its creditors to allow a period of 7 years for the repayment of the Bank's debts without interest, the Automobile Company is not in a position to recover its money speedily. Several of the shareholders have applied for dissolution and repayment of subscriptions, and Baron Shibusawa is said to recommend the return of their money to all who are unwilling to remain in the Company. A general meeting will be held early next month to decide the fate of the concern.

The Manchuria Industrial Company is also likely to be dissolved without coming into practical existence. Mr. Taki Hiyoemon, who sits in the House of Peers as a representative of the highest tax-payers of Aichi Prefecture, and 119 other shareholders of the Company have made formal application to the Tokyo Local Court asking that the latter appoint a committee to investigate and report on the affairs of the Company.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* thinks that in view of the fine weather which has prevailed of late, the rice crop will be found ultimately to exceed the figures of the second official estimate, so that the year may be called one of plenty.

There are various opinions expressed about the depressed state of the share market but the most apposite appears to be that of a person whom the *Mainichi Dempo* describes as a prominent financier. What has happened, according to this authority, was referred to by ourselves in a recent issue, namely, that several minor banks which had been carrying shares for speculators during the last five or six months have for some weeks past been compelling their clients to unload and the market has thus been driven down steadily. Until these undigested shares are finally dealt with, the market can not find a firm foothold for an upward movement. Views differ as to whether the bottom has yet been reached or whether one further descent will take place before the real upward movement commences. The latter appears to be the prevalent notion, and it is confirmed by the fact that the big investors are still holding aloof. One of them was supposed to to have made a large purchase of Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares on the 11th inst., and this had the effect of at once giving a filip to the market. But subsequent enquiry showed that such was not the case.

Monday, October 14.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has information from Osaka to the effect that the raising of the rates of freight between Shanghai and Japan by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's liners is greatly resented by the exporters of cotton stuffs from Osaka. This measure has been taken by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in consequence of an agreement with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, whose competition on the Shanghai line has hitherto had the effect of greatly reducing prices. The new rate has been agreed upon by the two companies, and on the 9th inst. a notice was issued by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in the sense that the revised tariff would go into force on the 15th inst. The immediate result is that a bale of cotton or of cotton goods, hitherto carried for 60 *sen*, will now have to pay 80 *sen* The cotton merchants urge that as their contracts are made six months in advance, the suddenness of this change is extremely inconvenient, and they ask that things should remain in their old groove until the end of the year at all events.

With reference to the rapid decline which recently took place in the scrip of the Tokyo Railway Company, the *Asahi Shimbun* has a curious note which, on the strength of anonymous information, suggests that whereas the Company's earnings during the current half year will be considerably larger than they were during the past half-year while its expenses are appreciably reduced, the idea of paying only 8 per cent dividend next December is in reality part of a plan for once more raising the question of an increased rate of fare. We should think this most improbable, although we adhere to the opinion often expressed in these columns, namely, that a four *sen* uniform fare is too low for such a city as Tokyo.

Tuesday, October 15.

Keen competition threatens between the paper-manufacturers of China and those of Japan. The Japanese factories do not export largely to the West. The staples sent by them to European and American markets are paper napkins, gampishi (a particularly light thin Japanese paper), and wall-paper. Their principal customers are the Chinese, and as an evidence of the growth of this trade it may be mentioned that whereas the export of Japanese paper to China was only 790,000 in 1905 it grew to 1,420,000 in 1906. The shrewd Chinese have detected that a lucrative business offers here. They have built three factories in Shanghai, the largest of which was opened last August, and they are endeavouring to obtain Government patronage in the form of an order for the paper used in printing the *Official Gazette*. The Japanese on their side have formed a union of the three principal companies and have sent representatives to China to investigate the circumstances of the trade and to discover new outlets if possible. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is the principal agent of these companies abroad.

Tokyo newspapers report a keen dispute among the shareholders of the Manchuria Enterprises Company (Kogyo Kaisha). This Company was established last spring with a capital of 10 million *yen*, one quarter of which was paid up, as is usual. In May it sent investigators to Manchuria, and after full examination *in loco*, these investigators reported that four highly profitable enterprises awaited exploitation; namely, the manufacture of bean-cake, the felling of timber, the building of store-houses and the brewing of sake out of millet. A plot of land measuring 22,000 *tsubo* was also acquired. But there has now arisen among the shareholders a strong party which is agitating keenly for the dissolution of the Company. They have addressed to their fellow-shareholders a document stating that heavy losses have already been entailed and that more will follow, the longer the Company remains in existence. On the other side, the party opposed to dissolution assert that of the 12.50 *yen* paid up on each share 11.50 can be returned, that the Company's business prospects are excellent and that the men agitating for dissolution are not genuine members of the Company, but are chiefly persons who have purchased share-titles at low figures and who are anxious to pocket the difference between the prices paid by them and the money which would be returned in the event of breaking up the Company.

A member of the staff of the South Manchuria Railway, who has just returned to Japan, says that, since the Company took over the line, no less than 700 employees have been dismissed as superfluous. At present the working expenses amount to 70 per cent. of the gross earnings, a figure which places the line in the second or third rank of Japanese railways. Thirty per cent. thus represents clear profit, and this figure will increase steadily, especially after the Fushun coal mine is in working order, five years hence. It is said that when the road was operated by the Russians they had to receive from the St. Petersburg Government a subsidy of 15 million roubles yearly to make ends meet.

The programme of the Toyo Takushoku Kaisha (Far Eastern Colonization Company) is gradually assuming larger dimensions. Its capital is put at only 10 million *yen* thus far, but it is evidently to be an association run on much the same lines as those of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The Government, according to rumour, is to guarantee interest on paid up capital, and a bill in that sense will be introduced into the Diet in its next session. If the bill passes the two Houses, a certain number of the projectors and some leading business men will be appointed a committee to draw up the statutes of the company, and these having been approved, the shares will be placed upon the market. The President and the Vice-President will be Government nominees, but the Managing Directors will be chosen by the shareholders.

There was something like a panic on the share market on the afternoon of the 14th inst. It appears to have been caused by the receipt of a telegram to the effect that silver, which stood at 31 $^{3}/_{16}$d. on the 1st of this month, had fallen on the 14th to 28 $^{7}/_{8}$d. This of course meant a marked obstacle in the Chinese and Indian markets to the sale of goods coming from a gold monometalic country. Speculators immediately jumped to the conclusion that the cotton spinning industry of Japan had received a heavy blow, and the shares of the Fuji Gas Company fell in an hour by as much as 7.30 *yen*. All the cotton-spinning

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shares were similarly though less markedly affected, and they dragged down in their wake all other securities without discrimination. Want of discrimination is indeed a marked characteristic of the Japanese share market at present. Speculators distinguish scarcely at all between the nature of the stocks they handle.

Wednesday, October 16.

On the 14th inst. official sanction was given to the Tokyo Railway Company for the construction of 22 new urban lines and two suburban. At the same time eight applications made by other companies for permission to lay lines which would compete with those of the great Company were rejected. These rejected lines are named the Asakusa, the Johoku, the Jo-o, the Yoshiwara, the Tamagawa, the Asakusa-Soka, and two circular lines about the city.

A general meeting of the projectors of the Japan Steamship Company was held on the 15th inst., and it was finally decided that the Company should be dissolved. Our readers are familiar with the embryo of this Company, namely the Ship-Owners Union (Senshu Gomei-kai), and we have from time to time explained how the dimensions of the great company gradually dwindled until dissolution came in sight. The establishment expenses are said to have amounted to 34,000 *yen*, which will probably be borne by the projectors, and it is thought likely that while shareholders who put up only 5 *yen* a share as bargain money will receive that amount without interest, those that have subscribed 25 *yen* will be paid interest. There is always the puzzling item of 27,000 *yen* which was in the hands of the Oguri Bank at the time of the latter's failure.

The *Chuo Shimbun* and the *Shogyo Shimpo* agree in stating that the resolution taken by some of the American silk men in the matter of the Joshu re-reels can no longer be regarded as serious. The latter repeats the denial that there was any such thing as a combination on the part of the three Joshu companies. It alleges that they merely tried an experiment simultaneously, and further that if the experiment be successful, it well inure to the advantage of the American spinners themselves, so that these are more disposed to welcome the departure than to condemn it. According to the *Chuo* the very men in America who voted for the boycott are now buying the silk, and the export is brisker than ever.

The depreciation of silver continues and is attributed to the fact that the Indian Government is refraining from purchases, that the usual demand of the Indian people is greatly reduced by bad crops, and that the large quantity of the white metal employed for the purpose of the campaign in Manchuria has now been released. This phenomenon is of course a severe blow to the Japanese spinning companies which find their markets chiefly in silver-using countries. Hence the 15th inst. saw another heavy fall in the price of the companies' shares during the forenoon session of the Exchange, and although there was some recovery in the afternoon, the net result was a drop of from one to two *yen* per share as compared with the already violently reduced prices which ruled on the 14th inst. In other stocks there was steadiness with a slight inclination to improvement.

Thursday, October 17.

The total length of the new lines for which charters have just been granted to the Tokyo Railway Company is 33 miles, and it is stated that the work of construction will commence immediately. It is expected that a meeting of directors will be held to discuss the matter. They will probably decide to begin the work of construction in such parts of the city as have already been changed in accordance with the scheme of City Improvement, and in the second place will take up the suburban lines in districts to which the City Improvement scheme does not extend. It is stated that they will probably borrow foreign capital for the purchase of houses and land along the projected routes instead of making further calls upon the shareholders. The advantages of the former plan are evident, for the only obstacle that now presents itself to the payment of a fine dividend by the Company is that its unemployed funds have to be regarded as dividend-earning capital. Of course there will be no borrowing until these funds are exhausted, but, after that, foreign money obtained at 5 per cent. would be much more profitable than domestic money on which 8 or 9 per cent. has to be paid in the form of dividend. All these extended and new lines will be finished, it is said, by the end of 1911.

With regard to the very material diminution of rates which has now been announced on the State railways, Mr. Anegakoji, Vice-Minister of Communications, is quoted as saying that this is the first of the improvements contemplated by the Government in the sequel of railway nationalization. The benefit of the reduced rates will be enjoyed mainly by people who travel over a distance of more than 50 miles, but those who will ride a lesser distance will also have an advantage in the shape of discount tickets.

According to statistics collected by the Finance Department and published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the amount of gold that came into Japan's hands during 1906 was 187,775,720 *yen*. This result is obtained as follows:—

Money received	453,680,075
Money paid out	276,082,139
Difference	177,604,936
Excess of exports	4,970,784
Gold mined in Japan	5,200,000
Total received	187,775,720

The details of the above figures are given as follow:—

	Yen.
Freight earned by Japanese ships and premia of insurance offices	15,646,411
Money spent by foreign ships and shipping companies in Japan	21,705,844
Money spent by foreigners in Japan	37,638,246
Earnings on enterprises and capital in foreign countries	15,276,530
Capital invested by foreigners	59,030,000
Borrowings abroad	301,551,741
Earnings incidental to the trade in goods	1,900,000
Returns of capital invested abroad	143,000
Premia on policies with foreign insurance companies	795,303
Total incomings	453,687,075

The details of the outgoings are given as follow:—

	Yen.
Freight paid to foreign ships	741,491
Expenses of domestic ships and shipping companies	8,161,552
Expenses of Japanese abroad	7,654,309
Profits derived by foreigners from enterprises in Japan	10,934,134
Outlays connected with trade in goods	392,992
Payments made by the Japanese Government	244,877,661
Capital invested abroad	3,325,000
Net difference	276,082,139

The mining products of Japan have shown a great increase during recent years. They totalled 104,270,771 *yen* in the fiscal year ended March the 31st, 1907. In 1887 the corresponding figure was less than 10 millions and in 1897 it was 34. The products of the different minerals stood as follow:—

	Yen.
Gold	3,795,772
Silver	3,239,765
Copper	26,302,204
Lead	432,466
Iron	2,195,598
Coal	63,364,128
Sulphur	612,461
Kerosene	3,840,430
Others	487,950

The principal mines are those of Miike belonging to the Mitsui Company, which in the year under review produced 7,750,000 *yen*; the Kosaka, belonging to the Fujita Company, 7,100,000; the Ashio of the Furukawa Company, 4,800,000; the Besshi of the Sumitomo, 4,300,000; the Hokkaido Tanko Mine, 3,700,000, and the Onoura of Mr. Kajima, 2,400,000. Tabulating the mining products according to the names of the greatest owners the following result is obtained:—

	Yen.
Mitsui	11,000,000
Mitsu Bishi	10,000,000
Furukawa	9,000,000
Fujita	7,000,000
Tanko	7,000,000
Sumitomo	5,000,000
Kajima	4,000,000

Tokyo papers agree that the extraordinary decline in the prices of the stocks of spinning companies must be described as an unreasoning panic. In the case of these there has been a fall of no less than 13 *yen* in three days, and whatever partial effect may be produced upon the trade by cheap silver such a debacle is altogether extravagant. Other shares were more or less dragged down in company, the least affected scrip being that of the Tokyo Railway. But this was only apparent, for had not the influence upon the spinning shares been felt, the scrip of the Tokyo Railway must inevitably have risen by 3 or 4 points in response to the news that the Railway had received from the Government all the concessions sought by it.

DEATH OF MR. S. E. MOUTRIE

The *North China Daily News* reports the death, in circumstances which point to suicide, of Mr. Sidney E. Moutrie. Mr. Moutrie, who was only in his 25th year, was a young man of exceptional talent. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School, and afterwards went to a crammer to study for the Consular Service. Failing to pass the examination for entrance to the service, Mr. Moutrie turned his attention to what, apparently, was more congenial work. He wrote several short plays, and his dramatic genius so impressed Mr. Beerbohm Tree that he offered Mr. Moutrie a small part in "Nero." This, however, for family reasons, was not accepted and the deceased returned to China about two years ago. In 1906 he published a tragedy in one act, entitled "Judas," written when he was seventeen, which displayed remarkable poetic talent for one of his years. It was accepted by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, but rejected by the licenser of plays, on what score, it was difficult to see. While his poetic and artistic tastes were always to the fore, Mr. Moutrie was highly esteemed by the employers under whom he served in the East. For over a year he was in the firm of Reuter, Brockelman & Co. at Hongkong, and more recently he joined Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas. No motive for his action has transpired and it is probable that it will never be known what led him to take his life. Great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Moutrie, who lost her husband only this year.

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LOCAL POLITICS.

Marquis Saionji, in his capacity of leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, has addressed to that Party an instruction with direct reference to the results of the recent elections for city and prefectural assemblies. The exact figures showing these results have not yet been published, but rumour says that the *Seiyu-kai* have secured about seven seats out every ten. It is in consequence of this very signal victory that the great Party now receives from its distinguished leader urgent councils of moderation. The Marquis, referring to rumours that success has disposed his followers to behave with a certain amount of arrogance and indifference to the rights of minorities, insists upon the unwisdom of such procedure and exhorts them to remember that men forfeit nothing of their civic rights because of defeat at the polls. It is a very wise injunction.

Marquis Saionji's injunction to the *Seiyu-kai* was evidently needed, though it does not appear that the *Seiyu-kai* politicians have shown themselves more disposed to run counter to suggestions of moderation than have their rivals the Progressists. Tochigi Prefecture has been converted into something like a battlefield by the struggle between the two parties. Thirty-four members of the prefectural assembly had recently to be elected, and out of that number the Progressists succeeded in returning nineteen while the *Seiyu-kai* secured only fifteen seats. The latter party, however, did not by any means acknowledge this defeat. They adopted a very Irish way of reducing their adversaries' majority, for they forcibly abducted three of the Progressist members. Thereupon the Progressists employed 60 *soshi* to recover these three members, but the other side interposed a body of 40 *soshi*, and a fierce fight ensued, one incident of which was that some police constables were thrown into the river. This happened on the 11th inst. Sixty-seven persons are reported to have been wounded. The device now adopted by each party is to absent itself *en masse* from the Assembly House when the other party is in session, and thus the election of local officials is rendered impossible. In Gumma Prefecture also there have been some violent doings which have resulted in the arrest of 21 men, including four members of the Diet. Criminal proceedings have been instituted at the instance of the Progressists.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* observes that the result of the recent local elections throughout the Empire was to increase the *Seiyu-kai's* representatives by 130 and to decrease the representatives of the Progressists by over 80. Doubtless this very remarkable result was mainly due to the unanimity of opinion that prevails among the *Seiyu-kai* and to their complete concord in action, as compared with the discord that debilitates the Progressists. It is now quite beyond question that the *Seiyu-kai* will return a sweeping majority in the general elections next year, but it remains to be seen what use they will make of their victory, and whether they will display the moderation counselled by their wise leader, or fall into the suicidal blunder of arrogance and intolerance.

Returns have now been published officially showing the results of the recent elections for the city and prefectural assemblies. The figures are these:—*Seiyu-kai* 794; Progressists 392; Imperialists 47; Unattached 236, and others 102. It will thus be seen that out of a grand total of 1571, the *Seiyu-kai* carried 794 seats, and all the rest only 777. Of course it will be understood that the term "all the rest" does not signify so many *anti-Seiyu kai* members. As a matter of fact the Unattached and a considerable number of the "Others" are indirectly affiliated with the *Seiyu-kai*.

THE POET MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Selected Poems of Edward Robeson Taylor, the present Mayor of San Francisco, have won warm encomiums from the English papers, which note with surprise that a poet and a philosopher should now be filling the civic chair so foully besmirched by the ex-fiddler Schmidt. *The Times* quotes with evident approval part of a fine poem of some eighty stanzas in which Mr. Taylor turns the metre of FitzGerald's Omar to the service of a doctrine very different from that of the Persian or his translator. It is a poem which asks just the questions which FitzGerald asked; but the answer it gives them is no longer that of a pathetic pessimism which sees in life only a gathering of rosebuds which turn to vanity of vanities in the hand, but a manlier, more hopeful doctrine made up of many elements, stoical, Christian, and even scientific:—

Things, forces, change and change, but never die;
Infinitude is writ on earth and sky;
And if it be no atom lives in vain,
How can thy spirit ever clod-like lie?

This lily bloom we would not wish to stir
From where it gazes on the towering fir
Is rooted in the mountain's mighty past,
And is because long-vanished oceans were.

Let not Necessity's most cunning wit
Lead thee into Materialism's pit;
No wind-blown waif art thou, and in thy soul
Conscience and all her court unsleeping sit.

And should'st thou Right's most petty creature slay
Not all the worlds nor powers could put away
The sure commensurate penalty from thee:
It may be soon or late, but thou must pay.

Thou art thine own redeemer, thou alone:
Not even the greatest can for thee atone.
Nor can one bloom expand within thy soul
Except from seed thy careful hand has sown.

The Anglo-Saxon race, continues our contemporary, has all through its history shown a great capacity for putting ethical inspiration into its poetry, and it is curious to see this racial instinct for conduct asserting itself even on soil we should think so unfavourable as that of the home of Mr. Robeson Taylor. San Francisco is not even, one supposes, a very Anglo-Saxon city; but an Englishman may be pardoned for thinking that, if it is to work out its difficult salvation, it cannot do so more hopefully than under such Anglo-Saxon auspices as those of its poet-Mayor.

LADY NAKAYAMA

The funeral of Lady Nakayama took place on Monday at 3 p.m. It was attended by representatives of the Emperor, the Empress, the Prince and Princess Imperial, and the Princes of the Blood, but it was not a State funeral. The chief mourner was Marquis Nakayama, and it is stated that a sum of 60,000 *yen* was presented by the Imperial Household and the Princes of the Blood to meet the cost of the obsequies. The rites were according to the Shinto ritual and the interment took place at Gokoku-ji.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Our readers will have observed that from time to time more or less contradictory statements have been published with regard to the number of Chinese students in Japan, and it has been confidently alleged on several occasions that this number has undergone great diminution during the past year or year and a half. Figures are now published by the Department of Education. They show that the Chinese students attending the various schools where an accurate register is kept total 6,434, including 139 females. The Korean students aggregate 248, including six females, and thus the total of both nationalities is 7,073. This indicates that there has been since last year a diminution of 580 amongst the male students and an increase of 94 among the females. In addition to the above there are doubtless a considerable number of students attending private schools by which no accurate statistics are published. Whether these do not exceed a few hundreds or whether they amount to over a thousand there is no way of knowing.

It appears that arrangements have been effected with the Russian authorities for the carriage of parcels by post on the Siberian route. The maximum weight allowed is 5 kilograms; the maximum value of the contents, 3000 francs, and the charge for such a parcel will be 1.50 *yen*. Now that a parcels post is added to the tri-weekly service performed by the two railways from Tairen and Vladivostock, the East and the West have certainly been brought very close together in the matter of postal communications.

Among the attractions of Uyeno Park at this delightful season special reference may be made to the *Kokko-kai*, or "National Perfume Society," which is the euphonious title given to an association of female artists, specimens of whose paintings are now on view at the end of the outbuilding which stands beside the Hakubutsukan avenue. What immediately strikes a visitor to this gallery is that the ladies of the *Kokko-kai* are determined to adhere to the old canons of Japanese pictorial art, and that they have eschewed any novel departure owing to Occidental contact. We can not pretend to think that in thus adhering strictly to past forms and formula they have always succeeded in conceiving true or faithful sympathy with their ideals. On the contrary, many of their pictures suggest artificial obedience to canons incongruous with the aims and habits of the artist's present day life. A few, however, show really artistic sentiment and good technique, and the whole will well repay a visit from all interested in Japan and her art.

We are glad to be able to report that Baron Iwasaki returned to his residence on the afternoon of the 12th inst. He can not be said to have completely recovered as yet, of course, but he is believed to be out of danger, and the fact that he has been allowed to leave the hospital 12 days after the operation is most reassuring.

The Post Office having made a signal success by issuing little books containing a number of domestic postage stamps in sheets, so as to offer great facilities for use as well as for keeping, has now issued a corresponding book of foreign stamps. It contains 3 sheets of 10-*sen* stamps, 4 of 6-*sen* and 2 of 2-*sen*, and as each sheet consists of 6 stamps, the total value is 3.48 *yen*. The book also gives tables showing the rates of international postage for letters, articles of declared value, parcels and money-orders.

Mr. Angier, proprietor of the *London and China Express*, arrived in Yokohama on Sunday after an extended tour through

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northern Japan and Hokkaido. He is much impressed with the development proceeding in Hokkaido, but like all travellers in that region finds that progress is sadly hampered through lack of capital and a sufficiency of skilled labour.

There is to be a great celebration at Waseda on the 20th, inst. to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the College. The proceedings will open with the unveiling of the new bronze statue of Count Okuma, after which there will be a meeting at which Count Okuma and the Minister of State for Education will deliver addresses, and the Ambassadors of Germany, France and England are expected to read congratulatory messages. In the afternoon there will be a grand garden party. The whole affair seems to be planned on a scale of unusual grandeur.

The cost of living in Japan has gone up by leaps and bounds since the war, and with the almost inevitable increase in taxation a year from now, the process is likely to continue for some time to come. But the rise in the price of food stuffs is not confined to Japan. Italy is suffering badly from a similar state of things, and England also. Indeed, the decline in the purchasing power of the sovereign in the last twelve years is strikingly illustrated by a comparative table published in the London *Daily Mail*. Sixteen articles in everyday use—including bread, milk, tea, sugar, bacon, flour, candles, currants, raisins, and meats—have been selected from the price-list of a leading London store, and when compared with the prices current in 1895, show an appreciation of 20 per cent. With the exception of candles, the table deals almost exclusively with articles of food, and leaves out house-rent, coal, gas, hardware, &c., all of which show an upward tendency. According to the *Daily Mail*, there has also been a rise in the price of clothing. The increased production of gold is said by some publicists to be cause of the phenomenon; but others deny the truth of the proposition. At any rate the position of those receiving fixed salaries is growing harder every month in Japan as well as elsewhere.

It appears that the autumn manœuvres are to take place on the Ijima plains in Ibaraki prefecture, where there is a comparatively flat space, measuring 400,000 *tsubo*, or about twice the size of the Aoyama parade ground. Four divisions will be engaged, namely, the Guards, the First, the Third and the Fifteenth. Some of our Tokyo contemporaries allege that this will mean a force of over 100,000 men, but we fail to see how four divisions on a peace footing can be expanded into such an army. It is true that there are to be special corps also, but none the less it may be doubted whether the forces assembled will aggregate more than one-half of the above total. The Guards and the Third Division will represent the eastern army, having its headquarters at Utsunomiya, and the First and the Fifteenth Divisions will form the western army, having its headquarters at Ashikaga. It is estimated that the total cost of the three days' manœuvres will be 160,000 *yen*, including no less a sum than 23,000 *yen* which is set apart for the entertainment of foreign visitors.

YOKOHAMA.

Two Chinamen named Liu Pehmei and Ting Peicu, living at No. 151, Yamashita-cho, who were arrested on July 18th this year on a charge of having smoked opium were sentenced on Oct. 11th in the Yokohama District Court to one year's imprisonment with hard labour in accordance with Arts 89, 90 and 241 of the Penal Code. The utensils, etc., for opium smoking were confiscated.

On the evening of Oct. 10th, Japanese and foreign traders numbering about sixty altogether, gave a dinner at the Social Club, in the Public Gardens, to Mr. Thomas Burke, ex-Judge of the Seattle Court, and Mr. M. E. Baker, president of the Seattle Bank, now in Tokyo, as a Committee to invite Japanese merchants and manufacturers to exhibit their products at the industrial exhibition to be held in 1909 at Seattle. Mr. Baker delivered a speech.

On Friday evening, about forty Japanese traders entertained Mr. T. Burke and Mr. M. E. Baker at the Chitose-ro teahouse. Dances by *geisha* and performances by jugglers were given.

Transactions in raw silk, in Yokohama, during the nine months ended Sept. 30th were as follows:—

BROUGHT FROM THE COUNTRY.

	Filature. Bales.	Re-reels. Bales.	Orikaishi. Bales.	Sundry. Bales.
January	9.351	1,020	2	3
February	4.810	255	31	5
March	7.339	163	40	5
April	9.666	114	37	—
May	4.561	83	19	5
June	7,210	203	6	—
July	24,685	2.432	1.951	—
August.....	18.436	4.271	2.464	22
September ...	22 379	5,023	3,701	16

CHANGED HANDS.

	Sold to foreigners.	Exported by Japanese.	Returned to the country.
January ...	5,922	5,034	992
February...	5.665	5.374	1,144
March	3,958	2,871	742
April	9,818	1,386	5,357
May	4,668	4.921	2.780
June	7.429	2,004	3.509
July	18,468	11,967	7.852
August.....	25.194	16.329	9.778
September .	31,119	12,579	7,967

Fire broke out at 10 p.m. on Oct. 10th in Fujimi-cho. The flames were put out before causing severe damage. The cause is not yet known.

The Yokohama Water Works intends to construct a tunnel at Nojiri, in the village of Mikage, near the water source, as a bed for the mains with a view to avoiding damages by landslides. The tunnel is thirty *ken* in length, ten feet high, and twelve feet at the base. Some of the members of the Yokohama City Assembly will proceed to the place personally to investigate the plan. The expense is estimated at ten thousand *yen*.

The shooting season will commence to day, Oct. 15th. Some foreign and Japanese sportsmen of Yokohama left for the country on Oct. 14th. This year *shigi* (snipe) are very abundant in various districts in spite of the desolation caused by the inundations. It is reported from Yamanashi, Chiba, Ibaraki and Saitama prefectures that the number of pheasants and copper pheasants has considerably increased this year.

At 1.45 p.m. on Oct. 13th a rather severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being one minute and forty-one seconds.

The Yokohama municipality contemplates purchasing the dwelling of Mr. K. Shimoda, a well known contractor, which is situated at Tsukioka-cho, near the reservoir of the Yokohama Water Works, and which will shortly be sold by auction. The authorities intend to employ the building as an official residence for the Mayor. The cost is estimated at eight thousand *yen* and about the same amount will be needed to furnish the house.

A report has been received from Shidzuoka to the effect that a serious disease is prevalent among dogs in that prefecture. It was unknown three or four weeks ago. Four or five days after the appearance of the disease, dogs died in spite of medical treatment. Sportsmen who visit the prefecture for shooting are warned to pay attention to their dogs. It is said that the serum treatment is likely to prove successful.

Captain Kusakabe, commanding the gendarmes of Yokohama, has been appointed to Yokosuka. Capt. Ota, of the Tokyo gendarmery, was ordered to command the Yokohama detachment in addition to his present duty.

At 9.06 a.m on Oct. 15th, a gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being three minutes and twelve seconds.

It is reported by the Yokohama Observatory Office that on Oct. 15th, an area of high pressure appeared in the direction of Manchuria and Hokkaido, and a depression in the neighbourhood of the Bonin Islands. Fair weather was experienced throughout the Empire. In Yokohama, temperature fell considerably during the night and on the morning of Oct. 16th the cold further increased. The thermometer recorded 48.6 degrees Fahrenheit. This drop in the temperature is earlier by about five days than in average years.

A case of scarlet fever was reported in Yokohama on Oct. 14th, the patient being a girl of fourteen years old living in Tobe-machi.

With regard to the recent report that a well-known *habutae* manufacturer of Kawamata, Fukushima prefecture, has changed labels attached to the staple by the Prefectural Conditioning House, to private ones, Mr. C. J. Strome and six other foreign silk traders have presented a petition to Governor Sufu asking him to take the necessary steps to prevent dishonest behaviour by this manufacturer. The foreigners say that such behaviour injures confidence in business, and causes impediments to transactions.

N. Miyata and six others of Naka-gori, who were undergoing preliminary examination in the Yokohama District Court in a charge of having infringed the Election Law before the election of the Prefectural Assembly, were commited for trial on Oct 15th.

Between 3 and 4 a.m. on Oct. 17th, two men, who looked like coolies, armed with large cooking knives, broke into the house of J. Hara, No. 605, West Tobe-machi. They menaced a female servant and stole several articles. They are still at large.

According to the Yokohama Observatory Office, on the mornings of Oct 16th and 17th, frost was experienced in Gifu, Yamanashi and other central prefectures of the Empire.

H. Otaki, an employee of a Spanish firm, No. 246, Yamashita-cho, and his son, nine years old, were arrested on Oct. 16th by the Isezaki-cho police on a charge of incendiarism. On Thursday morning, they were removed to the Public Procurator's office of the Yokohama District Court. It appears, according to the police, that Otaki stored a lot of spirits, earthenware, and other merchandise, in a brick godown, No. 141, Yamashita-cho, which his employer leased from a Chinaman. Otaki insured the goods with L'Union Fire Insurance Co., No. 80, for ten thousand *yen*. Later, he removed most of the goods from the house to other places. On the night of Sept. 20th, he and his son set fire to the warehouse with a view to obtaining the insured money. The flames were put out by the Yamashita-cho Fire Brigade before causing severe damage. After the accident Otaki lodged a claim with the insurance company. The company, however, hesitate to pay the claim as there were suspicious circumstances. In connexion with the affair, N. Saito, a drug merchant, of Tokiwacho, and Suye Tabata, proprietor of the tea house Shihobu, and her elder brother, of Sumiyoshi-cho, were examined by the Isezaki-cho police.

It is said that the Horse Breeding Office will shortly give a charter to the Tsurumi Horse Race Club which has been promoted by Mr. J. Kimura and some other business men of Yokohama.

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THE COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

MR. NARUSE, manager of the Fifteenth Bank, makes through the columns of the *Yomiuri Shimbun* some interesting remarks on the depression now ruling in the Japanese share market. We do not find in his comments any reference to the theory frequently put forward by no less an authority than the *Shogyo Shimpo*—that Japan merely feels the reflex action of the depression existing in foreign countries. If that were the explanation, if Japan suffered only by sympathy, her malady would inevitably be less severe than that of Western lands But, as a matter of fact, it is much more acute. Lying before us as we write is the *Exchange Intelligence* of the 7th of February last. From it and from the same journal for the 14th instant, we take the following comparative figures :—

	Quotations on Feb. 7th.	Quotations on Oct 14th.
Tokyo Railway.....	112.50 *yen.*	61 35 *yen*
Nippon Yusen Kaisha....	127.00 „	88 30 „
Tokyo Stock Exchange..	623.00 „	132.05 „

Nothing even remotely approaching such a debacle has been witnessed during recent years in the markets of Occidental cities, and it is surely unreasonable to claim that the stupendous trouble in Japan's case is merely a reflexion of the West's comparatively petty embarrassment. Moreover, if London, for example, suffers when New York, Paris or Berlin is affected, it is because there exist between these cities close financial connexions. The capitalists in each place hold greater or less blocks of the others' securities, and thus when one becomes sick, the rest suffer, though in a less degree. No such connexion exists between Tokyo and the financial centres of the Occident. It is true that Europeans and Americans invest in the stock of Japan's State loans, but these bonds, being guaranteed by the Japanese Government, are virtually independent of the ordinary factors of fluctuation, and, as a matter of fact have scarcely been visibly affected by such factors during the past year. We are quite unable, therefore, to follow the *Shogyo Shimpo's* line of argument much as we appreciate the ability usually displayed by that journal in discussing economic or financial problems. It is also a very curious feature of Japan's malady that while she suffers intensely from small causes, great events find her comparatively insensible. Thus while a depreciation of less than threepence per ounce in the gold price of silver and its remote consequence upon her trade with Oriental countries, suffice to throw her into something like a panic, splendid crops of rice and silk in her own country and a large volume of over-sea commerce seem quite impotent to affect her in the opposite direction. We turn then with much interest to the explanations of an expert like Mr. NARUSE. His principal subject of criticism is the Government. The nationalization of the railways bulks very largely in his eyes as a cause of the depression. In the first place the service appears to have deteriorated instead of improving. One of the strongest arguments in favour of nationalization—an argument which went far to persuade us—was that, when the railways were placed under one control, they would all be linked up, and the requirements of traffic would be much better satisfied. Precisely the opposite is said to be the case. Something must be set down, of course, to the disturbing effects of the summer floods, but when all due allowance has been made on that score, there remains a state of affairs not redounding to the credit of official management. So, at least, rumour asserts—rumour too persistent to be ignored. Mr. NARUSE thinks that the course of commerce is hampered by this factor, and that it has much to do with the marked appreciation of commodities now taking place. But his chief charge against the nationalization system is that it has virtually shut the door against the import of foreign capital. The railways represented, speaking roughly, a sum of over 300 millions of *yen*. That capital had been fixed during the days when Occidental money-markets were practically closed to Japanese private borrowers. To liquify this large amount was a prime essential of the country's industrial progress, and had the railways remained in possession of the companies that built them, they would have been largely hypothecated as security for foreign loans. In fact, several negotiations in that sense had nearly matured when the State stepped in and constituted itself the proprietor of the lines. They remain, of course, a negotiable asset, and the Government may possibly utilize them as an avenue for bringing over foreign capital, but that must be a remote event, and in any case its direct effects would be very different from the consequences of a similar transaction by private companies. On the other hand, instead of obtaining money abroad and prosecuting their enterprises of development, the shareholders of the companies will now receive a vast volume of public bonds, carrying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. What will they do with these securities? Certainly they will not be content to hold them as investments, when 6 or 7 per cent. can easily be obtained in other directions. But to hypothecate them to the banks would not produce cheap money for their owners. The probability is, therefore, that a large quantity of them will be thrown on the market, and the proceeds will be invested in shares. Such a result should produce, on the one hand, an appreciation of shares, and, on the other, a depreciation of public securities. But the main point is that by nationalization of the railways the main avenue of foreign capital has been closed. That is Mr. NARUSE's view, and we see no reason to question it. He says nothing, however, of the moral influence produced upon speculation by the events of the past 8 months. Yet that is a weighty factor. Up to the close of February last an idea prevailed that if a man did but buy shares, he was assured of a profit. Thereafter the situation became diametrically reversed. Equally absolute credence was given to the notion that to sell was to gain. We have not yet emerged from the era of the latter creed. For every 3 buyers to day there are said to be fully 7 sellers. Of course this second mood must have its limit just as the first had. At any moment investors may be tempted to step in and then the tables would turn very quickly. Present prices seem very close to the point which investors should find seductive.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

WE reproduce elsewhere an article from *The Halifax Herald* on the subject of the Vancouver outrages. It is an article conceived in an admirable spirit and it will be read with pleasure by the Japanese. To one point, however, exception must be taken, we think. The Halifax journal, writing in the interests of "genuine friendliness," urges the advisability of an agreement beween England and Japan for the control of Japanese immigrants into the Pacific region of Canada. Well, it is our conviction that Japan will never make such an agreement. For what would be its significance? Would it not mean that the Japanese signatories had affixed their names to a document publicly proclaiming that their countrymen are unfit to associate on an equal footing with the citizens or subjects of a Western State? There could not be any other interpretation. Remember that reciprocity would be out of the question in such a matter. British subjects could not be correspondingly excluded from the Japanese empire, because British subjects of the labouring classes do not come to Japan, and therefore to veto their coming by way of equipoise to the anti-Japanese clause would be a farcical subterfuge. The differentiation would be altogether one-sided. For these reasons the Japanese are not at all likely to sign any agreement of the kind. They will not consent to make, *orbi et urbi*, a confession that they recognise on the part of their nationals such moral inferiority as unfits them for association with other nations on equal terms. What they will do, however, is what they are already doing, namely, restricting the volume of emigrants by their own choice and by their own selection. They are not the kind of people to force their company on any one. If they receive clear evidence that this Power or that is indisposed to associate with them, they will not attempt to thrust their society on it. There is always available the very simple device of refusing to grant passports to any emigrants who are thought likely to provoke antagonism in the country of their destination. That restraint is understood to have been freely exercised since the troubles began in San Francisco, and thus, without any humiliating pledge given to the United States or to any other Power, the desired end is attained. It is always possible, of course, that the Diet may step in, and, on the ground of non-inter-

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ference with the liberty of the subject, may seek to deprive the Government of power to limit by passport the emigration of Japanese men and women, but so long as that step is not taken, the Japanese Authorities have competence to apply a very simple and efficacious remedy to the evils arising out of racial prejudice and industrial competition in western countries.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Nationality and Naturalization and English Law on the High Seas and Beyond the Realm, in 2 Volumes; By Sir FRANCIS PIGGOTT, Chief Justice of Hongkong; London, Clowes and Sons; Hongkong and Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THESE two volumes form, we understand, the first instalment of a series of works which the Chief Justice of Hongkong is publishing on that most important branch of International Law, Jurisdiction over subjects when they are beyond the realm. We have used the term "International Law" advisedly, although in strictness we should perhaps have said that these volumes expound the English law on the subjects dealt with in them; for that law not only affects the relations of British subjects with foreigners, but must inevitably on occasions deal with foreigners themselves. So much of the subject as touches on the law of the high sea is also, properly speaking, international law, for that law at present can only be the aggregate of the laws administered by different States, in so far as there are principles common to them.

These volumes, therefore, have an interest for lawyers and students in Japan. They also derive a special interest from the fact that while the author was legal adviser to the Prime Minister in 1889, he prepared a memorandum for the Privy Council on the extra-territorial law of England, which contains the germs of much that is more elaborately treated in the present volumes.

The scheme of the work is to elucidate the complicated subject of British Nationality; how complicated that law is only the lawyers and diplomatic officers know. "We boast" says the author "that we are citizens of no mean country; yet to define nationality is no easy task: the effect of naturalization is an unsettled question: and the consequences of allegiance are difficult to state." The question of British nationality of itself is perhaps of interest only to students, and the Japanese students can hardly be expected to add this complicated subject to the already somewhat extended stock of subjects which they are compelled to study; but when we come to the cognate subject of English naturalization it begins to assume considerable importance, and the volumes deserve attentive study owing to the possibility of Japanese becoming naturalized British subjects. The English law is in this respect in striking contrast with that of almost every other country. Were it not that it is so stated by the author the anomalies of our law at home almost defy belief. To take colonial naturalization first in order as being likely to be a practical question to Japanese, owing to the proximity of Hongkong and the considerable number of Japanese who reside there. The effect of naturalization in the colonies is limited to the colony in which the certificate is obtained; because the colonies have power only to impart to an alien "the privileges or any of the privileges of naturalization, to be enjoyed by such person within the limits of the colony." So that he is a "British subject"—though even this seems doubtful—within the colony only: and he reverts to the condition of an alien when he leaves the colony, even though he goes to another colony; yet it by no means follows that his former country will receive him, if it has once let him free from his allegiance; for other countries are apt to take a more scientific view of the relation of their subjects to the State. But when we turn to the effect of naturalization in the United Kingdom it is incomprehensible that it should be allowed to remain in the uncertain state which the author dwells on at length.

The Second Part does not seem at first sight to have much connexion with the First Part for it deals in the main with the law of the high sea. But the relation of the two volumes one to the other is pointed out in the Preface. "In devoting the Second Part of a work on Nationality to an examination of the abstruse questions connected with extra-territorial law, I may at first sight appear to have blended two distinct subjects into one work. But, apart from the fact that they have several points of contact, it seemed to me that a volume treating of the consequences of nationality was in legitimate sequence to one treating of nationality itself." The scope of the work is thus revealed; it is to treat of nationality and its consequences, and there are many chapters which are full of interest to the Japanese.

The foundations of the Second Part are to be found in the early chapters of the First Part, of which Chapter II. deals with "The Realm and its Waters," and Chapter III. with "The Territorial Waters." The geological configuration of Japan so much resembles that of the United Kingdom that we do not hesitate to give a brief *résumé* of the author's conclusions, because we do not think that the questions with which they deal have been so exhaustively treated in any other work. They have moreover the *cachet*—so we learn from the Preface—of having formed part of the British argument in the Behring Sea Arbitration, which the learned author assisted Sir Charles Russell, then Attorney-General, in preparing.

It is obviously of great importance to determine the true limits of the "Realm;" how far they include the outlying islands, the rocks, the reefs and sandbanks: for this very simple reason, which was adopted by the American Courts in the case of the Mississippi mudbanks [p. 21], that if these fragments of land and rock do not belong to the country to which they are adjacent, in virtue of "presumed occupation," "they may be occupied by another nation, and thus they may become a standing menace to its safety and its peace." But far more important still is the doctrine of the "Waters of the Realm," as distinct from the "Territorial Waters," which the author dwells on at considerable length, and which we think he establishes with success. Here again authority is behind him, for the Privy Council have held that the upperhalf, and indicated that all, of the Bristol Channel, at least 50 miles wide, is within the realm of England. The importance of this doctrine can best be illustrated by the following case: a murder by a foreigner of a foreigner on board a foreign ship in the Bristol Channel could be tried at the Bristol Assizes as being committed within the realm of England. It needs no more to establish the distinction between the two classes of waters adjacent to a country, than to point out that under the "Territorial Waters Act" such a trial could not be held if the offence were committed in the territorial waters without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. There is yet another practical result of this distinction which the author dwells on: the waters of the realm are not, but the "territorial waters" are, high sea, with the apparently inevitable consequence that navigation can be forbidden in the former, but not in the latter. The position of the Inland Sea of Japan renders it of infinite importance that this doctrine should be thoroughly understood in this country, more especially in view of the lamentable decision, as we view it, of the late Sir Nicholas Haunen, in the case arising out of the collision between H.I.M.S. *Chishima* and the P. & O. S. S. *Ravenna*, that the Inland Sea is "high sea" (p. 29)—a decision which it is to be regretted the Privy Council did not reverse at the same time as it reversed the remainder of the judgment.

Space prevents us from following the author through all the interesting discussions which fill the Second Part, and we therefore can only refer to one other chapter, the subject of which is also at this time of deep importance to Japan. It is the last which deals with "Sea-Fishery Legislation." As in other chapters, the English legislation is referred to, not only in order to elucidate it, but also to indicate the rights which all countries have in the matter. In brief, the learned author establishes, satisfactorily we think, the following propositions in connection with the high sea.

First.—A country has in the first place the right to claim exclusive dominion over waters *intra fauces terræ* which, taking the example of the Bristol Channel, 50 miles wide at its opening, is obviously of larger meaning than "land-looked water."

Secondly.—A country has in the second place the right to claim a belt of protective waters round its coasts, in which it may exercise jurisdiction, but over which it cannot claim dominion, for they still remain high sea. As to these waters the following are the minor propositions established by authority. That they do not *exist* as of right, but may be *claimed* as of right: in other words, *they must be specifically claimed*: and the purposes for which they are claimed must also be specifically stated. These may include all general purposes, save only the right to prevent innocent passage by foreign ships. Further, the distance is not, as it is generally supposed, limited to 3 miles, but may be to such an extent as the country deems sufficient for the protection of the specified interests for which the waters are claimed: so long as the limit is reasonable other States are bound to respect the right claimed. A most learned American Judge has declared that what is sufficient for one country, as one with a much indented coastline, may be altogether insufficient for another country with an extended seaboard.

Thirdly.—The rights which a State has in regard to the high sea are by no means limited to these two cases. Rights may be exercised for defensive purposes, other than those exercised in time of war, to a great distance seaward, as for example for the protection of the revenue laws: chase on to the high sea, in hot pursuit, being justified for violation of the customs laws.

Fourthly, and most important.—A State may claim fishing rights in the high sea, which are in the first place not limited to the territorial waters, and on the other hand, do not exist in those waters unless they are expressly claimed.

The author alludes to the *mare piscatorium* of the Italian law which extends 5 miles to sea: to the Irish oyster fisheries which are claimed to the distance of 23 miles to sea;

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and to Scotch herring fisheries which are protected in the waters to the north-east of Scotland between Duncansby Head and Rattray Point, a distance of 85 miles, the waters between these headlands not being *intra fauces terræ*; and he draws this conclusion, where fisheries are appurtenant to the coast they may be protected; in certain circumstances they may be claimed to the exclusion of foreigners, and although these circumstances do not include free-swimming or migratory fish, protective legislation may be passed in the interests of its fishing industry, although a large area of the high sea comes within its application, and this legislation may extend to foreigners as well as to subjects.

The Early Bird. London, DAVID NUTT.

AN anonymous writer has compiled for Mr. David Nutt a small volume of 57 pages detailing the advantages of rising early. The booklet is brightly written and drives home its points in excellent style. Most people will agree with its conclusion that the early riser derives many advantages over the lie-abed in the matter of longer sustained health and physical activity. The volume closes with some simple directions for the moderate use of dumbells before breakfast.

YOKOHAMA PUBLIC HALL ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Public Hall Association was held at the Public Hall at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th October, for the purpose of considering the following special resolution :—

"To wind up the Public Hall Association and form a Company with a capital of *yen* 50,000 divided into 1,000 fully paid up shares of *yen* 50 each. The Company to be called the Public Hall Company, Limited, incorporated under the Companies Ordinances in Hongkong."

"Subject to the Articles of Association, each Shareholder of said Association to receive one fully paid up share in the new Company in exchange for each share at present held and to have the privilege of taking up three other new shares, on payment of *yen* 50 for each new share, provided the application be sent to the Directors on or before the 15th November, 1907, after which date all shares unapplied for will be offered to the Public."

"To appoint Directors for the new Company and a Liquidator to wind up the old Association."

In the circular notifying the intention to propose the above resolution, issued by Messrs. D. Marshall (Chairman of Directors), T. Thomas, E. C. Davis, E. W. Frazar, E Eddison, G. G. Brady, and Jas. Walter (Directors) the following explanation was given :—

As you are aware, the Yokohama Public Hall Association came into being at the instigation of several public spirited gentlemen in 1882, but unfortunately the capital that was at first thought sufficient was exhausted when little more than the foundations were built, in addition to which heavy debts were incurred in the shape of debentures and mortgage, to complete the building, to do which finally necessitated the circulation of a subscription list. The Hall has therefore only existed in a perfunctory manner and is inadequate for the present needs of this growing community.

It is no wish of your Directors to in any way affect the sentiment which has always surrounded Yokohama's Public Hall, but they are most strongly of the opinion that the time has come when the Association should be turned into a Commercial Company, if only to secure a perfect title to the property and a legal status under the laws of this country. With cash received for new shares it is proposed to consolidate the financial position by paying off all debts and to use the surplus for thoroughly renovating, furnishing and otherwise improving the Hall with a view to increasing the comforts and attractions in the future and it is anticipated, that once placed on a proper basis the Hall will show a return of at least 5 per cent. per annum.

Among those present were: Messrs. D. Marshall, T. Thomas, J. T. Griffin, Jas. Walter, C. J. Strome, N. F. Smith, G. O. Heath, E. Eddison (Hon. Secretary), E. C. Davis, J. P. Mollison and M. Mendelson.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting, and the resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Griffin seconded by Mr. Davis the minutes of the last meeting in 1899 were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN then read the extract from the circular as given above and went on to say :—In proposing the resolution, which has just been read, I should like to remark that the resident members of this Association have dwindled down to very few in number, and from the fact that there has not been a quorum at a general meeting since July, 1899, I think you will agree that it is time we placed ourselves on a new basis, and I think it is indisputable that if we get the shares well distributed throughout the community we shall insure a general and lasting interest in the Public Hall which has been lacking for a very long time past. The present Association has a capital fund of *yen* 12,500 and debts amounting to *yen* 11,600, making a total liability of *yen* 24,100. It is now proposed to increase the capital to *yen* 50,000 fully paid, divided into 1000 shares of *yen* 50 each, 250 new shares representing *yen* 12,500 would be exchanged for shares in the present Association and the remaining 750 sh res, *yen* 37,500, sold for cash. By paying off the present debt, the proceeds with the present cash balance and the estimated surplus at the end of the present fiscal year would leave an ample sum for all the improvements necessary, such as redecorating and equipping for assemblies of every description. The land, which is held under perpetual lease, comprises 8·3 tsubo. It is difficult to estimate the value of this and the present buildings, but with additions and alterations ample security is offered to investors and the property can be made a remunerative one, and easily able to earn a good and steady dividend. With these remarks I wish to propose from the Chair the resolution as you have heard it read.

Mr. GRIFFIN said he was in favour of making the Association a live proposition in future. Might he take it that the present directors who issued the circular were the promoters of the new company?

The CHAIRMAN said practically so.

Mr. GRIFFIN said the original shareholders, of which he was one, and he thought the only one resident in Japan and a representative as well of the Choral Society and the old Dramatic Association, were those who had a hand in starting this concern. It was now proposed to give them 50 *yen* for each of their shares, which sounded liberal. But they were much more out of pocket than 50 *yen*, for when they subscribed they paid $50 Mex. at 4 shillings and had received no interest for 25 years What was the approximate value of the land and buildings?

The CHAIRMAN said there were 813 *tsubo* of land on perpetual lease and the buildings were as they saw them. It was difficult to estimate the value.

Mr. GRIFFIN asked if this was the best that could be done for the old shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN said the Directors had considered the matter very carefully. In the first place the Public Hall had not got by any means a good name in the community and they found it rather difficult to get a guarantee that the shares would be taken up on the proposed basis, and really he thought what was proposed was as much as could be expected. He had already pointed out that a great deal of sentiment attached to the Hall and he could not help thinking that if the old shareholders were with them it might be possible to give this concern to the community, though he did not now recommend that. If the shares were well distributed more lasting interest would be taken.

Mr. GRIFFIN was quite with him but thought 50 *yen* was small in comparison with what the old shareholders had laid out. Did the new Company take over all the debts of the Association?

The CHAIRMAN said the intention was to pay off the total debts, which amounted to 11,600 *yen* consisting of a mortgage and of a few outstanding debentures.

Mr. GRIFFIN thought it a fair proposition and had pleasure in seconding the resolution.

In reply to Mr. Griffin,

The CHAIRMAN said the idea was to form the old Association into a company whereby the old shareholders could derive some benefit from their shares. There was no Company at present, simply an Association. Their title was a very insecure one, for it was simply held in the name of trustees who were, he thought, Mr. Jas. Walter and Mr. J. D. Hutchison. It was intended to register as a Company at Hongkong, and the title to the property would be registered in the name of the Company, not in the name of trustees as at present.

In reply to Mr. MOLLISON, who aked if it was necessary to registear at Hongkong,

The CHAIRMAN said he had discussed the matter with a lawyer and they had the option of registering in Japan. But if they did so they would lose their perpetual lease. It was not a big cost to register in Hongkong, and if they registered here their perpetual lease would be cancelled and they would be subject to any kind of taxes. In reply to Mr. Smith he said they were not selling out to a new company; they were forming themselves into a Company to make this Hall cheery and for the benefit of the old shareholders. The question of appointing a liquidator was a mere formality as some one had to write out the scrip.

Mr. WALTER remarked that in most cases it was never expected to get anything back on the old shares.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the meeting with the substitution of "Promoters" for "Directors" and "Liquidators" for "Liquidator" in the last sentence.

It was carried.

Mr. GRIFFIN proposed that the present Board of Directors should liquidate the old Association, act as Promoters of the new Company and register it in Hongkong.

Mr. SMITH seconded and the proposal was adopted.

This was all the business.

CUSTOMS PROTESTS.

Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, has given a decision on a protest instituted by the China and Japan Trading Company, No. 89, Yamashita-cho. On some gum imported by the firm the appraisers imposed 20 per cent. *ad val* duty in accordance with No. 157 of the tariff. The importers held that the material is gum shellac and the duty should be at the rate of *yen* 17.90 per 100 *kin* under No. 105 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the material is white-lac.

The Direction of the Yokohama Customs gave a decision on Oct. 16th on a protest lodged by the Tokyo Electric Light Co. The association imported "socket parts" on which the appraisers imposed 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 508·3 of the tariff. The importers contended that the goods were semi-manufactured materials and should be treated under No. 537 of the tariff, which provides 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the articles were manufactured of metal and other materials and were parts of electric light apparatus though other parts were needed ere they could be employed for that purpose.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

A Matsuyama telegram says that early on the morning of Oct. 13th, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Mansai Maru* (1,240 tons) struck a rock off the district of Onsen in Iyo province and sustained severe damage to her bottom. To avoid sinking, she went ashore at Oura near by. The vessel is in a serious condition. A steamer has been sent to the scene.

The steamer *Yamato Maru* went ashore on Oct. 14th off Tanabe, Wakayama prefecture.

The steamer 5th *Heian Maru* was wrecked on Oct. 7th, owing to a gale, off Ikaterinoslav on her way to Nicholaivsk. Twenty of the crew were saved by the *Ikutama Maru*. The wrecked ship was insured with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. for sixty thousand *yen*.

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YACHTING.

When the crews of the interport yacht races assembled at the Boathouse on Saturday morning the weather hardly looked promising. Till nearly half past eleven the wind was any which way, and there was scarcely enough of it to give steerage way to any sort of craft. At 10 a.m. two schooners half a mile outside the harbour, pointing in opposite directions, stuck as if glued to the surface of the bay. Later the wind freshened a bit and by 11.30 it was a fairly decent breeze. When the Yokohama Yacht Club races started in the afternoon it was still very light but after the big boats had passed the Lightship it became quite a nice moderate breeze, falling light again about 5 p.m.

Yokohama Yacht Club Races.

Five big boats appeared to start to race round the Lightship—Widow Buoy—Nagahama course—distance 13 9 miles. That is to say, four of them crossed the line slowly in the light southerly air that prevailed, *Kingfisher* last, and *Riever* which was far to leeward of the line when the gun went, beat up and then spent ten to twelve minutes dodging and gybing round the bathing barge as if waiting for orders. Finally she too went off, but whether in the race or not no one seemed to know. *Mary* went out of the harbour with a lead, *Maid Marion* second. At the Lightship *Mary* was still first, the *Maid* 3m. 15s. ahead of *Kingfisher*. It was a solid beat against the flood down to the Widow Buoy, all the yachts working inshore as far as they could with safety, and during this stage of the race, the wind freshening a little *Kingfisher* passed *Maid Marion* to windward. At the Widow Buoy the former was only 1m. 40s. astern of *Mary* but at the Nagahama Buoy she was four minutes out, the wind dropping just as she was approaching the mark. At this point the leaders had drawn away considerably from *Maid Marion*. All set spinnakers to starboard for the run back, *Kingfisher* and the *Maid* shifting their booms as they reached the Widow Buoy but *Mary* standing on for some time before doing so *Mary* got up to the Lightship again at 4.25.00, *Kingfisher* at 4.30.30, *Maid Marion* at 4.43.15 and *Naniwa* at 4.57.50. *Mary's* time at the harbour entrance was 4.30.45, *Kingfisher's* 4 47.15, and *Maid Marion's* 4.58.30. They finished in this order, the time being:

	Start.	Finish.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Mary	2.00 15	5. 5 25	—	5. 5.25
Kingfisher	2 00.55	5.15.40	—	5.15.40
Maid Marion	2.00 35	5.24.07	18	5 06.07
Riever	2.10.15	5 54 20	33	5 21.20
Naniwa	2 00.55	5.46.55	21	5 21.55

The above are official times from the record book, which was unavailable when the foregoing notes were written. From the book we learn that the gun (presumably both 5m. and starting guns) was fired about 10m. too soon and that *Riever* protests on that ground, which would explain her singular behaviour. The present writer can venture on no statement as to whether the race was started too soon, but a slight calculation, using the record of a common watch set to 5 seconds slow of hall time, shows that *Mary* finished at 4.52.43; the official time of 5.05.25 showing a difference of 12m. 42s.; and that *Kingfisher's* finish as recorded by the common watch was 5.02.55 which as compared with her official time—5.15.40—shows a difference of 12m. 35s. It would almost seem as if the guns were fired "about 10 minutes" (as the book says) too soon. It will be seen that *Mary* takes first prize and *Maid Marion* second.

A large bunch of Larks (that is to say, a dozen) went out and a good race took place between No. 5 and 11. The latter was about a minute ahead coming in the harbour entrance, but No. 5 finished 50 seconds ahead and won first prize. Both were scratch. The third boat in was No. 4 which could not touch the leaders on time allowance. No. 12 had the misfortune to leave her moorings after the first gun and in addition to that capsized after crossing the finishing line.

Interport Races.

The weather on Saturday morning was certainly not tempting, for it presented threatening prospects of a stark calm. The crews were: Yokohama, J. J M. Carst and A. E. Cooper, and Kobe, H. E. Reynell, Jr, and W. M. Curtis. The toss for boats resulted in favour of Yokohama which chose *Winsome*, Kobe taking *Pele*. They should have started at 10.10 a.m. but for various reasons it was nearly half past ten before the officer of the day, Mr. R. L. Alkin, in the launch *Horai Maru* picked them up and towed them outside the breakwater where, some 200 yards from the Creek end, *Aborigine* the flagship of the Mosquito Yacht Club (which was to race the Kobe Sailing Club for a challenge cup) was stationed, forming with a flagboat a starting and finishing line. At 10.34 the launch cast them off and after the usual preliminaries *Winsome* got over at 10.43.29.2 and *Pele* at 10.45 37 2. After crossing both stood out on the starboard tack, *Winsome* holding a strong windward position. The wind was quite fluky and after allowing them to point fairly well for the next mark drew ahead, what there was of it, and they fell off. About 11h. 6m. *Winsome* tacked and *Pele* followed about 11. 11m. During the beat to the Mandarin mark the wind stiffened somewhat and shifted in favour of *Pele*, which came up fast and at the first mark the times were:—*Pele* 11.40.30, *Winsome* 11.41.08. *Pele* increased her lead thence to the Lightship which she rounded at 11.52 42, *Winsome* at 11.53.03, the latter having had to luff to go round a tow. The wind had now dropped a little. They ran up to the Tachibana mark with spinnakers set to starboard, *Winsome* gaining on the other at first but *Pele* drawing away as they approached the buoy. Here the times were: *Pele* 12.45.15, *Winsome* 12.43.48. On the windward work back to the Mandarin Bluff mark *Pele* increased her advantage and rounded this mark at 1h. 28m. 15s. *Winsome* at 1.33.10. Spinnakers were set for the run in, *Pele* being very handy in getting hers out. Times of the finish: *Pele* 1.43.26, *Winsome* 1.45 35.

After tiffin the second race was started at 3h. 58m. *Pele* (now sailed by Yokohama) getting across 5s. after the gun and *Winsome* 19s. after her rival. The wind was now quite satisfactory; they went at a good pace, heeling over to the sharpish squalls that came out from the Bluff and *Pele* gradually increasing her lead The wind inshore was at times even from the west of south. At the Mandarin Bluff mark *Pele* eased away at 4.09.21, and *Winsome* at 4 10.32. *Pele* gybed round the Lightship at 4.17.05 and *Winsome* at 4.18.15; at Tachibana the times were: *Pele* 4.37 15, *Winsome* 4.40.21, at Mandarin Bluff mark: *Pele* 5.12.04, and *Winsome* 5.20.39, and they finished thus: *Pele* 5 26.42, *Winsome* 5 34.13.

There was thus a race to the credit of each port. After the return of the yachts Mrs. Eddison, who would have presented the Challenge Cup to the winning crew had Kobe won twice, received a very handsome bouquet from the competing crews.

The third race took place on the afternoon of Sunday, Mr. Alkin being again officer of the day. The five minute gun was fired at 2.18.10 (unofficial time). They dodged about at the weather end of the line (the wind was about north with a little easting) and *Pele*, with the Yokohama crew on board, got over very quickly after the gun went, *Winsome* some 15 seconds later. Both set spinnakers as balloon jibs and went very fast out to the Mandarin Bluff mark, which *Pele* luffed round at 2.32.50, and *Winsome* at 2.33.05. There was a decent sort of sea between this mark and the Lightship, and the boats made fairly heavy weather of it even under their single reefed mainsails. They stood out for some distance on port tack and then went about to make a long leg towards the harbour entrance. In this work *Pele* steadily increased her advantage. A little before 3 o'clock both went about and stood out on port tack. At 3.0 05 *Winsome* tacked again and two minutes later *Pele* followed her example. One more tack brought them up to the mark where the times were, approximately, *Pele* 3 10.15, *Winsome* 3.12.45. Spinnakers were set on bowsprit ends for the reach to the Lightship and on this leg of the course *Winsome* closed so that half way she was only 2m. 5s. astern. They gybed round the Lightship, *Pele* at 3.30.05, 1m. 37½ seconds ahead of *Winsome*. Spinnakers were rigged out to starboard and they ran at top speed to the Mandarin Bluff mark, which *Pele* hauled round at 3.37.30, 1m. 46½s. ahead of her opponent. From the buoy back to the lee mark of the finishing line the wind was well ahead of them and sheets were pulled a little on this leg, though both fetched up easily. *Pele* tacked round at 3.48.20 and *Winsome* at 3.49.20. The Lightship was the last mark before coming home, a special course having been prepared consisting of this loop. *Pele* lay a much higher course than the other and got round at 4.02.25. *Winsome* had to pinch close up to the Lightship but at 4.05.00 exactly she was clear and 10 seconds later she passed the mark. Then they raced home and finished thus:—*Pele* 4.15 45, *Winsome* 4.18.50. Yokohama thus won the rubber. We owe the times in the Saturday races to the courtesy of Mr. Alkin, Hon. Secretary of the Mosquito Yacht Club; the times in the third race are unofficial.

YOKOHAMA SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The annual meeting of the Yokohama Subscription Library was held on Monday evening at the Library rooms, No. 179, Bluff. Mr. Cyril Allen (President), occupied the chair, there being also present, the Rev. Dr. Dearing (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Jas. Macbeth (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. Berrick and Messrs. M. Russell and V. R. Bowden (members of the Committee), Mrs. Dearing and Messrs. C. Griffin Haskell, S. R. Ford and A W. Sherriff.

The meetings of the annual meeting having been adopted

The President addressing the meeting, said:—

A year ago, amid the warm hopes of many, but with some trepidation on the part of a few, a union was effected between the Ladies' International Reading Room and the Yokohama Men's Reading Room Association. Now after a twelve month's work we are offered the result of those labours. Whilst failing to satisfy the hopes of the extremely optimistic we are equally able to say that the fears of the less trustful have not been realised. It was felt that there was a great waste of funds and energy in having two associations in the same town with the same objects and to obviate the cost of separate establishments the idea of union was promulgated. It met with the approval of both associations and now the combined society has completed the first year of its existence. The report of the Committee now before you will show that the year has not been totally fruitless; far otherwise. We have passed through the trying times of incorporation not only without loss but with gain, the new Subscription Library has shown that it had a niche to fill and that it has filled it with credit. There seems every indication that the Library has gained a firm hold on the community and I trust it will live long and prosper.

The report and accounts, already published in our columns, were adopted on the motion of Mr. Sherriff seconded by Mr. Haskell.

The Hon. Secretary mentioned that the reason why the Suspense Account was so large was due to the fact that the bills for certain magazines which had been received had not arrived from the agency through which the papers were ordered.

The President mentioned that this year they had a balance of *yen* 51, but next year there would be fewer expenses, and they hoped to have a larger balance.

The next business was the election of officers. The President announced his desire to retire from office, and proposed the name of Dr. Dearing as a successor but the latter gentleman declined, remarking that they could have no better President than Mr. Allen.—(Applause).

The ballot was cast, and Mr. Allen was elected President, and the following ladies and gentlemen were elected to the Committee:—Mesdames Berrick, Edwards, Miller and McChesney, and Misses Lloyd Thomas and Lloyd, and Messrs. Macbeth, Russell, Dearing, Bowden and S. R. Ford.

A vote of thanks to the Book Committee for their work in re-covering and re-numbering the volumes and to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

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Y. A. R. C. AUTUMN REGATTA.

Fine weather attended the Autumn Regatta of the Yokohama Yacht Club on Saturday afternoon and in consequence the proceedings were highly successful. There was a good attendance of spectators, mostly ladies, and the Town Band played at intervals. Tea was served during the afternoon by a number of young ladies under the direction of Mrs. Poole. The Committee for the day were as follows:—Judge, Mr. A. L. Robinson (Captain of the Club); Starter, Mr. F. J. Hall; Time-keepers, Messrs. Cyril Allen and E. J. Moss, junr.; Pontoon officials, Messrs. B. J. Jackson and C. L. Timm; Verandah officials, Messrs. P. E. Nicolle, H. A. Poole, F. Pollard and J. E. Moss.

Following is the programme!

JUNIOR PAIRS.—(Three-quarters of a mile).

"Mallard."		lbs.	
Bow.	G. Neville	140	1
Str.	C. Gunn	134	
Cox.	J. Abbey	123	
"Widgeon."		**lbs.**	
Bow.	C. Correa	130	2
Str.	G. W. Gregory	150	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	116	

The two boats had a very level start, but Gregory had a slight lead at the half mile. This he held to the Creek where Gunn put it on and after a game race in won by about a couple of feet. Time 6m. 59s.

SENIOR FOURS.—(One Mile.)

"Swan."			
Bro.	A. G. Kellog	125	1
2.	A. B. Pollock	154	
3.	L. Duran	178	
Str.	G. von Fallot	180	
Cox.	G. Kenderdine	149	
"Seamew."			
Bow.	W. Graham	126	2
2.	E. W. Kilby	142	
3.	R. C. Bowden	148	
Str.	G. B. Spain	150	
Cox.	J. Abbey	123	

Swan got away the quicker and soon had a good lead. At the entrance Spain spurted and closed up but could not get up in time, Von Fallot winning by a length and a half. Time 8.9½

JUNIOR FOURS (Three-quarters of a Mile.)

SWAN.			
Bow.	W. H. Scott	122	1
2.	J. E. Laffin	143	
3.	A. Gorman	129	
Str.	C. Gunn	134	
Cox.	C. Charlesworth	130	
SEAMEW.			
Bow.	S. Hornstein	140	2
2.	F. R. de Silva	128	
3.	S. A. Vincent	140	
Str.	G. W. Gregory	150	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	116	
PELICAN.			
Bow.	T. W. Kilby	123	3
2.	J. de Bosschere	144	
3.	F. Love	133	
Str.	E. L. Squire	144	
Cox.	J. L. Graham	150	
FLAMINGO.		**lbs.**	
Bow.	B. Deveson	122	4
2.	L. Parlane	133	
3.	J. Figueredo	125	
Str.	W. G. Nicolle	136	
Cov.	C. L. Timm	162	
DARTER.			
Bow.	C. Correa	130	5
2.	E. Engling	130	
3.	D. E. M. Drummond	154	
Str.	G. Neville	140	
Cox.	F. Stone	132	

The five boats made a good start. Gunn, Gregory and Squire at once began to leave the others. At the P. M. Wharf Gunn had a good lead and he maintained it to the end, winning by about a couple of lengths, three lengths between second and third. Time, 6.32.

SENIOR PAIRS—(One Mile).

"Widgeon."			
Bow.	J. L. Graham	150	1
Str.	C. L. Timm	162	
Cox.	D. L. Abbey	116	
"Mallard."		**lbs.**	
Bow.	G. B. Spain	150	2
Str.	C. von Fallot	180	
Cox.	J. Abbey	123	

A good start and the boats remained well together for some distance, but at the ¾ Timm led by about a length. At the P. M. Wharf, he had increased his advantage. In the smooth water von Fallot spurted but without avail and Timm won by over three lengths. Time 9.20.

JUNIOR DOUBLE SCULLS.—(Three-quarters of a Mile.)

"Tern."		lbs.	
Bow.	C. Gunn	134	1
Str.	G. Neville	140	
"Pearl."		**lbs.**	
Bow.	E. Eagling	130	2
Str.	F. Stone	132	

Another excellent start and Neville appeared to be ahead at the half mile, and had two lengths at the P. M. Wharf. At this point Stone's boat was disabled by an accident to a rowlock and the other crew rowed home in 6.57.

HONG FOURS.—(One Mile.)

Standard Oil Co.			
Bow.	W. G. Nicolle		1
2.	C. V. Campbell		
3.	R. C. Bowden		
Str.	P. E. Nicolle		
Cox	L. Stanton		
Cornes and Co.			
Bow.	W. Graham		2
2.	Leo. Duran		
3.	A. L. Manley		
Str.	W. M. Squire		
Cox.	G. Kenderdine		

They got away well together, and Squire soon assumed a short lead. The Standard Oil crew however held them and the two boats at the P.M. Wharf were practically level. Both crews spurted in the smooth water and a hard race resulted, Nicolle getting the gun by about ¼ length. Time: 8.58.

SCRATCH FOURS (P. M. Wharf).

The Scratch Fours, in which five crews competed, was won by *Swan*, stroked by Da Silva, the second boat being *Flamingo*, stroked by Correa.

After the races the prizes were gracefully distributed by Miss Blundell.

Mr. Robinson, in the name of the Club, presented a bouquet to Miss Blundell and another to Mrs. Poole thanking Miss Blundell for presenting the prizes and Mrs Poole for the kindly interest she has for so long evinced in the welfare of the Club.

BASEBALL.

The baseball game between the Y.C. & A.C. and Waseda University played on the Yokohama ground on Saturday was perhaps one of the best seen here this season. The home team played practically an error-less game and had they been a little stronger in the batting would doubtless have won out. As it was the result was uncertain until the eighth inning when the visitors taking advantage of a little hesitation in the fielding got two men safely across the home plate. There was again a very large attendance of Japanese spectators but taught by experience the Club imposed an entrance fee to the ground and this kept the spectators within reasonable limits inside the fence, while Inspector Ikariyama's arrangements outside were admirable. As a result the game could be followed with interest by every body. Scores:—

WASEDA.

	P.O.	A.	E.	A.B.	P.H.	R.
Yamawaki, Capt., c.	8	2	0	4	0	0
Kono, p.	0	3	1	4	2	1
Shishiuchi, 3b.	1	2	0	4	0	0
Oshikawa, c.f.	0	0	1	4	1	0
Iseda, r.f.	0	1	0	4	2	1
Tobeta, 2b.	4	5	0	4	1	0
Morimoto, 1b.	11	0	0	4	1	0
Kume, l.f.	1	0	2	4	0	0
Tanabe, s.s.	2	2	1	4	1	1

Y.C. & A.C.

	P.O.	A.	E.	A.B.	P.H.	R.
Walker, 3b.	3	2	0	4	0	0
McChesney, Capt., 1b.	0	0	0	4	0	0
Becker, s.s.	1	1	1	4	2	0
Gray, *Kellogg, l.f.	1	0	0	4	0	0
Gibbs, c.f.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Atkinson, 1b.	9	0	0	4	0	0
Benedict, 2b.	3	1	0	3	0	0
Frey, p.	0	4	0	3	0	1
Miller, c.	8	2	0	3	1	1

* Replaced Gray at beginning of sixth innings.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Y. C. and A. C.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waseda	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0

Struck out.—By Frey, 7; By Kono, 7; Bases on Balls—Of Kono, 1, Passed Balls, Yamawakita, 1, Stolen Bases—By Waseda. 3; Y. C. & A.. 3.. Left on Base—Waseda, 6; Y. C. & A. C., 4. Umpire. Blake, Y. C. & Y. C., Jenks, Y. C. & A. C.; Scorer, Jenks, Y. C. & A. C.; Pratt, Y. C. & A. C.

Tea was served in the Pavilion after the game, presided over by Mrs. L. D. McChesney.

WEDDING.

A pretty wedding took place in Christ Church, Yokohama, on Saturday when Miss Flora Madeleine Diack, second daughter of the late Mr. Diack, of Yokohama and Aberdeen, was married to Mr. R. W. Pearce, export manager of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, Ltd. The Rev. W. P. G. Field officiated and the bride was given away by Dr. Wheeler. Her bridesmaids were the Misses Cameron, the best man was Mr. E. J. Harrison, and the ushers were Messrs. H. Goddard, H. Levy, G. K. Totton and W. D. Cameron. The service was choral, Mrs. Field presiding at the organ. The bride was attired in a white Liberty satin gown in semi-Empire style, trimmed with silk lace chiffon and knots of orange blossom, the dress having a slight train. She carried a bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom, and wore a tulle veil, with wreath of orange blossom. The bridesmaids wore dresses of thick white silk, trimmed with silk and plumes to match the dress; and they carried bouquets of pink and white roses.

After the ceremony a largely attended reception was held at the residence of Mrs. W. G. Cameron and the happy pair subsequently left Nikko where the honeymoon will be spent.

TOKYO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Business Meeting of the above society was held in the Assembly Hall of the Methodist Publishing House, on Monday evening, the 7th inst., at 8.30, with the President, Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, in the chair, when the following officers and committees were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. H. St. G. Tucker; Vice-President, D. J. N. Seymour; Treasurer, T. F. Nonweiler; Secretary, J. M. McGregor; Literary committee; Rev. C. F. Sweet, Misses Green, Thompson and Kirby; Musical Committee, Rev. T. M. MacNair, C. F. Davison, Mrs. Purvis, Miss McGregor. The business meeting was followed by a musical and literary programme, comprising piano solos by Mrs. Iglehart (A la bien-aimee—*Schütt*) and Miss McGregor (Impromptu in A flat—*Schubert*), and a clever and amusing presentation of two scenes from "Alice in Wonderland," in which the players were:—Miss Grace Thompson as Alice; Miss Margaret Von Fallot as *The Duchess*; Rev. M. Sweet, *The Hatter*; Mr. Nonweiler *The March Hare*, and Miss Sweet *The Dormouse*.

BILLIARDS.

The games of billiards played at the Yokohama United Club on Friday evening proved decidedly interesting, Mr. H. W. Stevenson, the professional Champion, now on a tour through the East, being in good form. His opponent in billiards was Mr. E. J. Cowan to whom he conceded 675 points in 1,000 up. The champion ran out when Mr. Cowan's score stood at 761. His largest breaks were 151, 87, 50, 62, 127, 76, 44, 78, and 84. A game of pyramids with Mr. W. Y. Showler followed. The game consisted of three frames, Mr. Stevenson conceding 6 balls in each frame or 18 in all. In the first frame the game stood Mr. Stevenson, 12; Mr. Showler, 9. Third frame Mr. Stevenson 25; Mr. Showler 20. So that Mr. Stevenson potted 45 balls to Mr. Showler's 20. Mr. Stevenson went down once in the game. He afterwards gave an exhibition of fancy shots, including the anchor cannon.

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THE LAW COURTS.

PETITION AGAINST THE LIQUIDATOR OF THE JAPAN BREWERY CO.

An interlocutory judgment has been delivered in the Tokyo Appeal Court in the case lodged by Mr. J. H. Rosenthal, No. 168, Yamashitacho, Yokohama, against Mr. F. S. James, liquidator of the Japan Brewery Co. Ld., petitioning for cancellation of a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders held on Feb. 13th this year.

The first hearing took place on April 18th in the Yokohama District Court. In the course of the examination defendant's Counsel raised an objection insisting that the Japan Brewery Company was a legal person under British laws and consequently could not be proceeded against in a Japanese Court but only in a British Court. After discussing this contention of defendant's counsel, the Judge dismissed the objection. Defendant's Counsel thereupon appealed in the Tokyo Appeal Court. The Tokyo Appeal Court has given the following judgment:

PRINCIPAL POINT.—The appeal is dismissed. The main action is sent back to the Yokohama District Court where the hearing is to be resumed.

FACTS.—The appellant asked the Court to quash the judgment given in the lower Court and to order the respondent to bear costs incurred in the first and second Courts. Respondent asked the Court to dismiss the appeal of the liquidator of the Japan Brewery Co. The statements made by the parties in the Court were similar to those given in the lower Court. Consequently these will be employed here as evidence. Respondent produced Exhibits A-1, 2, 7, 8, 10 and 11, and he admitted the existence of Exhibit B, and availed himself of B-2. Appellant produced Exhibits B-1 to 4, and he admitted the existence of Exhibit A and availed himself of A-2-2.

REASONS.—Appellant contended that the firm is a foreign asociation and had no chief office in Japan and that consequently the case should not be treated in the Yokohama District Court. Yet the firm since 1899 has been brewing beer in Yokohama. All the directors of the association were living in the city or in Tokyo. Any information to be given to the whole or a part of the shareholders in accordance with the bye-laws of the association was arranged to be published three times in the advertisement columns of the daily newspapers of Yokohama. An arrangement was also made that information to shareholders who were not living in Japan was deemed to have been given twenty-four hours after it was displayed on the bulletin in the Yokohama Office. The foregoing facts may be explicitly inferred from Exhibits A-2 and 10. The general meeting of the shareholders was always held in Yokohama, which fact neither party disputed. Collating the facts referred to, the directors of the firm continuously carried on business at the office in Yokohama, and practically the Yokohama office was the centre of the business done by the firm. The Exhibit B. produced by appellant and A-2-2 availed of by him have no effect in subverting the foregoing inference. Yokohama is the principal place of the Japan Brewery Company, where the firm was doing business. Therefore the legal action belongs to the jurisdiction of the Yokohama District Court in accordance with the second clause of Art. 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the appeal is dismissed under Art. 424, and 3rd clause of Art. 422 of the same Code.

CLAIM BY A DRESS-MAKER.

A case filed by Ung-ki, a Chinese dress-maker, No. 80, Yamashita-cho, against Miss Margot Lando, Omarudani, Ishikawa-machi, claiming *yen* 240.15 came up on Oct. 15th in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Takase.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Z. Watanabe, and defendant was present personally in company with her Japanese servant.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that from July 28th last year to Sept. 4th this year the Chinese dress maker made several dresses and supplied defendant with various pieces of silk. The cost amounted to the sum claimed. The lady did not pay the bill though the Chinaman often asked her.

Defendant admitted the correctness of plaintiff's statement and asked the Judge to order stay of two months for payment.

Plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge to give judgment at once.

The Judge gave judgment in favour of plaintiff and ordered defendant to bear the costs.

A SHIPPING CASE.

The hearing of a case instituted by the Vacuum Oil Co., against the Dampfschifferhederei Union Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. C. Illies and Co.) claiming *yen* 301 and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from July 29th, 1905, to the execution of judgment, began on Oct. 15th in Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Messrs Akiyama and Ikeda, and defendants by Mr. K. Hirasawa.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that defendants' steamer *Verona* arrived at Yokohama on July 18th, 1905, bringing a lot of mineral oil consigned to the Vacuum Oil Co. The consignees took delivery of the goods from July 12th to August 8th. Meanwhile they found five casks of the oil damaged. They at once informed the Yokohama agents of the damage. On July 17th, the damaged casks were inspected in the grounds of the Customs in the presence of a representative of the agents. The damage was estimated at the amount claimed. On July 28th, the consignees sent a claim note to Messrs. Illies & Co. The agents replied that they would give decisive information after consultation with the ship's owners. On June 15th this year, Messrs Illies and Co. informed the plaintiffs that the ship's owners had given instructions not to entertain the claim.

Defendant's Counsel held that the petition of plaintiffs should not be treated in a Japanese Court as defendants have neither office nor legal representative in Japan. Counsel refused to reply to the statement of plaintiff's Counsel.

Plaintiff's Counsel contended that defendants had appointed Messrs. Illies and Co. their agents in Yokohama and that the destination specified in the bill of lading was Yokohama, that is the execution of the shipping contract was fixed to be made at Yokohama. Consequently the present case could be dealt with in a Japanese Court.

The Judge said that discussion must be limited at the present stage to the dispute as to the jurisdiction of the Japanese law Courts.

The parties briefly discussed this question, after which the Judge decided to give an interlocutory judgment on Oct. 19th.

PETITION FOR THE RETURN OF GUARANTEE MONEY.

The hearing of a case instituted by a Chinaman named Tang Sui-Ching, No. 185, Yamashita-cho, against Mr. J. A. M. Johnson, manager of the Nippon Kokoku Koyeki Kabushiki Kaisha, No. 70, petitioning for the return of guarantee money of two thousand *yen* and claiming wages amounting to three hundred and fifty *yen*, began on Oct. 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Hiraoka and Morofuji, and defendant by Mr. Sawada.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that the Chinaman was employed by defendant as salesman of cash-registers and other machines. The conditions of the contract were that the term should run for one year; no wages to be paid for two months after entering employment; wages after that period to be one hundred *yen* per month; and the employee to deposit with his employer two thousand *yen*. Plaintiff commenced work on Sept. 10th last year and deposited two thousand *yen* as guarantee. After Nov. 10th he received a salary of a hundred *yen* per month and devoted himself earnestly and faithfully to the business. Defendant, however, discharged plaintiff on Aug. 31st, without notice, and did not return the guarantee money. Plaintiff, therefore, petitioned for the return of the guarantee, and for the payment of salary for the remaining period of the contract.

Defendant's Counsel held that the Chinaman agreed to learn the mechanism of cash-registers and other machines during the time he was not receiving salary, and would thereafter proceed to China to extend the business. He also agreed to teach the management of the machines to the Chinese employed there. Yet plaintiff was unable to learn the management of the machines within that time though some Japanese employees managed to do so in a much shorter time. At length, defendant discharged plaintiff. Plaintiff had no right to claim salary for the remaining term of the contract, only the return of his guarantee.

Plaintiff's counsel produced evidence, and gave a brief explanation, after which defendant's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine C. Ishikawa, K. Nakamura, and I. Yamamoto as witnesses.

The Judge decided to summon witnesses for Nov. 2nd.

CLAIM FOR RIGGING.

A case in which Mr. J. A. Shirley, representative of the H. and W. Green Japan, Ltd, Akashi-cho, Kobe, claims *yen* 1,192.60 from I. Sudzuki, Sakai cho, Yokohama, came up on Oct. 16th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs Hiraoka, and Morofuji. Defendant was not present.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that since June last year, plaintiff supplied several lots of rigging and tackle to defendant. Defendant paid a portion of the bill but returned part of the goods supplied. The balance claimed was left unpaid.

Judgement in favour of plaintiff.

The appeal of Takebayashi Osaburo, who was sentenced in the Tokyo District and Appeal Courts to death on a charge of having murdered Mr. N. Noguchi, the poet; T. Tsutsuki, a drug merchant; and a youth named S. Kawai, was dismissed in the Court of Cassation on Oct. 10th. The sentence is now confirmed.

I. Kamisaki (60) and S. Kobayashi (50) from Suwa-machi, Nagano prefecture, have been arrested at a hotel in Shitaya, Tokyo, on a charge of having counterfeited 10 *yen* notes and circulated a number of them. Subsequently their houses in Nagano prefecture were searched. At the house of Kamisaki, 2,098 counterfeited notes, machines and colours used in counterfeiting were discovered. It is said that the notes were very skilfully made and bear the mark, number, etc., *To-ga*, 547449, made in the 38th year of Meiji.

According to the *Asahi*, a British subject named John Hartley has instituted a case in the Tokyo District Court against the Japanese Government claiming two million *yen*. In the petition he states that the hygienic laboratory made a mistake in analyzing a drug which plaintiff wanted to import. As a result, he sustained heavy losses in business and was eventually ruined.

CHOLERA.

Two cases of cholera were reported in Chiba Prefecture on Oct. 10th.

Two cases of cholera appeared Yokohama on Oct. 12th the patients being *sendoes* on a lighter.

Two cases of cholera were reported in Yokohama on Oct. 11th, the patients being coolies living at Takashima-cho.

Two cases of cholera appeared at Byobuga ura, near Hommoku, on Oct. 14th, the patients being a fisherman named Yamamuro and his child. The victims died the same day.

Two new cases of cholera appeared on Oct. 14th in the village of Kinugasa. The patients died the same day. The victims are Yasu Iida (72) and K. Iida (16) members of the family of a workman employed at the Yokosuka Dock Yard.

Five new cases of cholera appeared on Oct. 15th. The patients are: a fowl merchant and his wife living in Kitagata, and Rui Ishikawa (47) and her two children, living in West Tobe. The victims number altogether fifty-two since the first appearance.

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MINERAL PRODUCTS OF JAPAN.

According to investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the mineral products of Japan, excepting Formosa, in 1906, were as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.
		yen.
Gold	794,583 *mme.*	3,795,772
Silver	20,161,481 "	3,239,765
Copper	58,746,257 *kin.*	26,302,204
Lead	4,570,708 "	432,466
Iron	42,718 tons.	2,195,595
Coal	12,974,274 "	63,364,128
Sulphur	45,722,221 *kin.*	612,461
Kerosene Oil	1,378,211 *koku.*	3,840,430
Sundry	—	417,950

(*Momme*, about 3.75 grams; *kin*, about 1.32 lbs.; and *koku*, about 40 gallons.)

The total amounts to a hundred and four million *yen* in round figures. In 1887, the yield amounted to ten million *yen*; and in 1897 aggregated thirty-four million *yen*. Among the mines, the following are the most prominent:

	yen.
Mitsui's Miike Coal	7,700,000
Fujita-gumi's Kosaka Coal	7,100,000
Furukawa's Ashio Copper	4,800,000
Sumitomo's Besshi Copper	4,300,000
Hokkaido Tanko's Coal	3,700,000
Kaijima's Onoura Coal	2,400,000

TENNIS.

The final in the Doubles Handicap of the Y.C and A.C. was played off on Saturday, Messrs. J. M. Mollison and F. E. Colchester beating T. I. Chapman and K. von R. Smith by a score of 6-2, 1-6, 6-2, 6-3. After opening well, Mollison and Colchester fell off on the second set but their combination improved in the next and final sets, Mollison's play being especially good. Van Smith was weak and Chapman did not seem quite up to his usual form, serving double faults two or three times.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Kobe Tobacco Monopoly case against Mr. G. L. James was dismissed on the 11th.

Efforts were made to organize a cricket match in Yokohama on the 16th (bank Holiday) but even a half day match could not be got up and those who turned up devoted themselves to practice.

The baseball team of the St. Louis College, Hawaii, having challenged the Keio Gijiku to a match in Tokyo, the latter accepted and the Hawaiian team will come over at no distant date.

It is reported that the Viceroy of Manchuria is to leave Peking for Mukden in the third week of this month. Should he remain in the Capital longer than that he will have to stay until after the celebration of the Empress Dowager's birthday, which falls this year on the 15th of November next (10th day 10th month).

Owing to the failure of the Portuguese of Macao to do their part of the Chinese Portuguese Railway between Canton and Macao, and the lapse of time allowed to take place by the Macao people, the Viceroy of the Liangkuang province, H. E. Chang Jên-chun, has cancelled the agreement and notified the Waiwupu on the point.

Miss Rosa Nouchette Carey's new novel is entitled "The Angel of Forgiveness." It is the story of a daughter's brave endeavour to obtain a wife's forgiveness for a wrong done to her by her husband because of which she lived apart from him for years. Miss Carey maintains her reputation as one of the most popular and wholesome writers of the day.

Several thousands of bandits have, according to a Nanch'ang, Kiangsi, telegram, made another attack upon the prefectural city of Kanchoufu. Fortunately the bandits were totally defeated by the troops, several hundreds of the former being killed and wounded. It is stated that two leaders of the mob were captured and subsequently decapitated.

Under advice of Marquis Saionji, the Premier, say Tokyo journals, Misses Jitsu and Fuki, daughters of the late Danjuro, the well-known actor, have decided to join the Imperial Theatre as actresses. They have no experience on the stage but are reported to be eminent dancers and singers. The elder is the wife of an actor named Fukusaburo.

The Philadelphia Telephone Company has issued a circular to its operators and its subscribers asking them to omit the word "please" in all messages over the telephone. The company has calculated that the unnecessary word is used over the telephone in Philadelphia some 900,000 times every day. Reckoning each repetition to take up half a second of valuable time, 125 hours daily are wasted by people who say "please."

Lord Li, the new Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, arrived at Hongkong by the German mail late on Oct. 9th. The Customs launch *Kowloontsa* conveyed him from the steamer to Blake Pier, where a guard of honour from the Middlesex Regiment was drawn up. Here he was met by a number of leading Chinese and Government officials, and entering a vice regal chair, was conveyed to Government House, where he was entertained at dinner by H.E. the Governor and Lady Lugard.

Ecclesiastical humour takes queer forms in England. For instance the Rev. C. L. Thornton-Dusebery, Vicar of St Peter's, Islington, writing in his magazine, says:—"God has been very good to us at the vicarage. We feel very rich in the possession of our new little daughter, and all the wealth of love and kind inquiry which has come to our door. I leave the parish for a month in the able hands of my three colleagues in the ministry, and our devoted deaconesses, with our most experienced and willing verger and man of-all-work to keep them straight!"

A decree in the name of the Empress Dowager was issued at Peking on Oct. 9th commmanding the Ministry of Rites and the Ministry of Justice, which is engaged in drawing up a modified code of criminal laws, to confer with each other so as to draw a set of regulations in regard to ceremonies and rites and criminal and civil laws under which all subjects of the Throne shall hereafter be amenable, irrespective of race. (Manchu or Chinese.) The custom of having one jurisdiction for Manchus and another for Chinese is to be abolished for ever, always excepting the case of members of the Imperial clan, who have special laws and customs to govern them.

The marriage was celebrated at Nagasaki on October 12th of Miss Winifred Edna Stone, daughter of the late Mr. F. G Stone and Mrs. Stone of Nagasaki, and Mr. Stewart Graham Clark, son of Mr. Jas. Stewart Clark, Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland. At the ceremony, which took place in the English Church, Rev. A. R. Fuller, officiating, the bride's mother, Mrs. F. G. Stone, and the parents of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Clark, were present and the bride was given away by Mr. S. D. Hepburn; the bridegroom was attended by his brother, as best man. Two little girls, Miss Betty Shaw and Miss Doreen Buckland, were bridesmaids. Messrs. G. C. Terkelsen, P. R. Rossman, R. Jenkin, and W. E. Harston acted as ushers.

The Director of Military Affairs in Vladivostock has issued a notification that the landing of Japanese who have no passports as certificates from the Russian Minister or Consuls in Japan will not be permitted. This notice seems to have been occasioned by the proposed strict enforcement of the Passport Regulations. The Japanese Consul and traders of Vladivostock recently presented a protest to the governor of the city against the notification. They say that the landing of Japanese without passports has hitherto been overlooked and that the prohibition will cause much inconvenience to commercial business between the two countries, which has lately been growing more prosperous. The governor sympathized with the Japanese statement and sent his views to the military authorities asking them to note the request of the petitioners.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University will receive a gift of $150,000 from Mrs. James B. Oliver of Pittsburg, for the erection of a new lecture hall as a memorial to her son, a student in the Sheffield Scientific School, who died last June. It will be called the "Oliver Memorial Hall."

Charles G. Burton, of Nevada, Mo., has been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Other officers elected were Lewis E. Griffith of Troy, senior vice commander-in-chief; Wiliam M. Scott, of Atlanta, Ga., junior vice-commander-in-chief; T. Lane Tannyhill, Baltimore, surgeon-general; Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago, chaplain-in-chief. Toledo was selected for the 1908 encampment. Nine thousand members of the G. A. R. died during last year.

Dr. Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University, sailed on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* on Oct. 8 and will go directly to Berlin, remaining in that city until early in March, when he will return to America. While in Berlin he will deliver a course of public lectures on "The Industrial Organizations in the United States," and will conduct special classes in the Berlin University. His lectures are a part of a system of interchange between American and German universities.

Booth Tarkington, the author-dramatist, who has just returned from Europe, during an interview in New York discussed the snares set for Americans by Europeans. "I am ashamed of my fellow-Americans," said Tarkington. "I speak of that class who have more money than good sense, who plan to marry their daughters to the impoverished foreigner. The sight of pure-minded girls intrusted to the keeping of some of the male harpies one finds in the capitals of Europe is enough to shock the hardened senses of even an American king of finance."

The total population of the proposed state of Oklahoma is 1,408,732 persons, according to the census which has just been completed. The population is distributed as follows: Indian Territory, 718,765; Oklahoma Territory, 689,967. The population of Oklahoma is an increase of 75 per cent over the population as recorded in the census of 1900. Oklahoma will have the unique distinction of having a larger population at the time of its admission into the Union than any of the other admitted states.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has awarded contracts for the construction of five torpedo boat destroyers as follows: Two boats to be built by Cramp & Son of Philadelphia, at $585,000 each; two to be built by the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., at $624,000 each; one to be built by the New York Shipbuilding Co., of Camden, N. J., at $645,000. All the destroyers are to be built according to the department's design of hull and the bidders' plans for machinery, and are to be equipped with turbine engines. The required speed is 23 knots for four hours. They are to be completed in 24 months.

The authorship of "As The Hague Ordains," that interesting diary of the wife of a Russian prisoner in Japan, continues to be a secret. Mr. Putnam Weale, Mr. and Mrs. George Kennan, and the Countess Blenkendorff, who did join her husband in Japan and remain there through the war, have been suggested as the possible authors, but have denied the flattering accusation. Even the publishers are not in the secret, for when the Messrs. Holt were recently asked for the German rights, they wrote that they would have to refer the matter to the author's agent, who was abroad.

In his forthcoming annual report Secretary of War Taft will ask that Congress authorize an increase of 500 or 600 officers in the army. The present situation in many of the commands, owing to a lack of officers, is not only a serious embarrassment, but a handicap to the efficient work of the War Department. There is scarcely a regiment that has a full complement

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of officers, and there are scores of companies that are one and two officers short, and in several instances there is only one officer to two companies. The cause of the shortage of officers in different commands is due to the fact that several hundred officers are detailed on special duty.

The Mary Kingsley medal, instituted by the Liverpool School for the Study of Tropical Diseases to commemorate Miss Mary Kingsley, the African traveler, has been awarded, among others, to Dr. Charles Finlay, chief sanitary officer of Cuba, who originated the theory that yellow fever is carried by mosquitoes; and to Colonel W. C. Gorgas, United States Army, who as chief sanitary inspector at Havana, gave practical effect in 1902 to the discovery of Dr. Finlay and the American commission in connection with the investigation of the cause of yellow fever, and succeeded in banishing the disease from Havana.

The first Quaker Church erected in the State of Washington was dedicated at Seattle on Sept. 15th. It was built by three millionaires, Samuel Hill, son-in-law of the Great Northern magnate and the only trustee of Harvard University living West of the Alleghanies; Harvey Lindley, former railroad man and former resident of Los Angeles; and Elbridge A. Stuart, who made a fortune in condensed milk. The three men built the church in memory of their fathers, each of whom was prominent in the Society of Friends during the ante-bellum days. Over 300 Quakers, headed by Superior Court Judge R. B. Albertson, took part in the dedicatory exercises.

An investigation conducted by a committee of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, a report of which has just been published, shows that educators throughout the United States favour a system of promotion by subjects instead of grades in the secondary schools, and believe that a liberal education course should be devised to take fifteen years in its completion, instead of sixteen as at present. It is likely that an effort will be made to lay the matter before the National Educational Association at an early meeting and have that body take official action. The reforms suggested would mean a revolution of the school systems throughout the country.

The Panama canal cost America $84,449,000 up to December 31st, 1906, according to a statement of the audit expenditures made as of that date and just published. The bulk of this expenditure was the $50,000,000 to the French company and the Panama Government for canal property, right of way and franchises, and $3,449,033 went for material and supplies. For general administration there was expended $1,124,200, government and sanitation $4,381,089 and construction and engineering $9,729,554. Other expenses include $1,385,582 for rolling stock, machinery, second main track, buildings, water works, etc. From the total force of canal employes on the roll in July, 1906, the deaths were 64 per 1000, as against 35 per 1000 in July, 1907.

"Hips must go" is the edict of the Dressmakers' Protective Association, composed of judges of feminine fashions from many cities of the United States, which is holding its sixty-first annual session at Masonic Temple in New York to pass on and adopt styles. The decree of this convention is that curves must be done away with as much as possible, and straight lines be encouraged. Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, president of the association, who goes abroad annually to study fashions and who generally is very frank in her comments, said the reason for abolishing curves was to stop the temptation presented to men by the sensuous figures which women make of themselves. "Do you really think curves have a demoralizing effect on men"? "she was asked. "Do I? of course I do," Miss White replied. "I am a woman of experience. I have been all over the world, and I know. Young men are led to fall from grace by the figures women have been affecting for the last few years. It is only human nature, and the women are to blame." "Do you think the new style of straight gowns will be as beautiful as those with graceful curves?" "Oh, yes. They may seem funny at first, but they will be modest and decent, and a thing can't be beautiful, in my opinion, if it is indecent. The great trouble will be to get all women to adopt the new style. But when they see the moral reason for it, they will look at it as I do. Pads will be a thing of the past. The busts will be as straight and compressed as the hips. We are going back to the years of the past when people had some modesty and respect for themselves. The new dresses will much resemble the Colonial costumes."

"At Washington a movement is on foot," says *Commercial America* (Philadelphia), "to instal at the Congressional Library a department of phonographic records containing the utterances of statesmen and other distinguished men from all parts of the world. The idea, it is said by *The Electrical World*, started with the gift of a phonographic record of an address delivered by Kaiser Wilhelm. An attempt will be made to have the leading men of the country talk into the phonograph, and records thus made will be sent to the library. The Smithsonian Institution has some most interesting records of Indian dialects, and the authorities propose to follow the example of the French and Austrian Governments to preserve famous voices of the stage as well as of the forum. The New York Electrical Society can contribute the record made by the late Vice-President Hobart in opening the electrical exposition given under its auspices."

Dr. Henry Coit, of Newark, N. J., president of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, is strongly opposed to the compulsory pasteurization of milk as a means of effectively improving the supply of milk. Dr. Coit says that to employ pasteurization as anything more than a temporary expedient would be undesirable because it would remove the incentive to the public to compel the producer to accomplish an improvement. Pasteurized milk in bulk is not only intrinsically less desirable than clean raw milk, declares Dr. Coit, but is actually unsafe unless it is consumed within twenty-four hours, and is kept at or below 10 degrees centigrade (50 degrees fahrenheit.) Dr. Coit also said: "To resort to the compulsory pasteurization of the milk supply in large cities as a protection against tuberculosis, instead of taking more radical measures for its eradication from milk herds, would be protecting only those who live in those cities and expose all who live in the rural districts. The only real safeguard lies in the complete eradication of bovine tuberculosis."

"The arrival in New Bedford of the whaling brig *Sullivan* with 3,300 barrels of oil on board and the departure recently of three vessels in search of the whale do not signify, as has been intimated, a revival in the industry which made New Bedford famous as well as affluent in other days," says the New York *Sun*. "It is thirty years since the last whaling vessel sailed into Nantucket harbor with a cargo of oil and by-products aboard, but while the industry has languished in New Bedford it has always had some vitality. In 1906 there were thirty-six vessels, with a tonnage of 8,475, engaged in whaling with the name New Bedford painted above the stern post, and they brought home 16,000 barrels of sperm oil, 4,500 barrels of whale oil and 100,000 pounds of whalebone. For the sperm oil they got about 55 cents a gallon, for the whale oil 35 cents and for the now rare whalebone $5 a pound. Contrast these figures with those of the boom period in whaling sixty years ago. The New Bedford fleet then (1845) consisted of 736 vessels of all kinds, with a tonnage of 233,262. In that year 158,000 barrels of sperm oil, 272,000 barrels of whale oil and 3,000,000 pounds of whalebone were received, while prices were about 90 cents a gallon for sperm oil, 6 cents for whale oil, and for whalebone 40 cents a pound. It has been estimated that in the thirty-seven years between 1835 and 1872 the American whalers destroyed 292,714 whales, but it was not this enormous slaughter that caused so many ships to be laid up or abandoned in the ports of Stonington, Edgartown, Nantucket, Fairhaven, New London and Sag Harbor, as well as in flourishing New Bedford. It was the discovery of petroleum oil as an illuminant that made whaling unprofitable for so many owners. The industry began to decay when the Pennsylvania fields were opened. It was also affected adversely by the invention of substitutes for whalebone, but the abundant supply of a better and cheaper light than the sperm candle and whale oil was the main cause of disaster."

CHRIST CHURCH AND ITS SERVICES.

We have pleasure in reproducing, at the request of a member of the congregation, a portion of the sermon preached in Christ Church, Yokohama, on Sunday last by the Rev. W. P. G. Field from the text of Psalm LXVIII., ver. 28-29. After introducing his subject the Incumbent proceeded:—

Brethren, I am speaking to you this morning on the Octave of our Dedication Festival, at a time when we re-dedicate ourselves, as a spiritual temple, and this church which you have erected, a material offering, to the same Jehovah. And perhaps you may have felt, as I have, that our Festival this year has awakened within you a livelier sense than usual of thanksgiving for troubles over-come in the past, and of hopefulness for the brighter future, which have worthy expression in this psalm which we have been singing this morning. It is not necessary to go very deeply into the justification of this feeling. It is now five years, one quinquennium, since we held our first Dedication festival in this church. They have been years of somewhat severe, but, thank God, of steadily diminishing stress and strain; of trouble fully anticipated, and in the opinion of those most competent to judge, all but inevitable. An old order of things *had* to be changed,—I do not suppose any single person here would now wish to return to the former order, any more than you would find anyone now in England who would wish to return to the state of things of fifty years ago,—it *had* to be changed and before I came amongst you it had already been changed. This new and beautiful church had been opened but a few months before, and a type of service had been introduced, which, without being too ornate, was at all events decent, dignified and reverent;—the same service which I have maintained without any notable change, as I received it from my predecessor, and which, still without change, I propose to hand on to my successor whenever the time may come;—a thoroughly English type of service, representing, as the preacher last Sunday remarked, about the average in point of ritual, of what one finds throughout the home country.

And here, brethren, let me say that during my recent visit to England, I have made it my business to verify that description. During that period I have worshipped in many churches of widely different standards of doctrine and ritual; and I have tested the conclusions I formed by very frequent visits to that great Church especially which one may almost call the national church of our country, the Church in which our nation invariably offers up through its representative men its national thanksgivings in moments of triumph and prosperity, its penitential prayers and litanies in dark days of disaster and woe; and which in consequence of this its national character, inevitably sets a standard by which smaller churches will regulate their ceremonial. I refer to S. Paul's Cathedral, London. And what have I found there? I have found that our services here are, in their humble way and on their diminutive scale, an almost exact reproduction of the services in that great Cathedral. I say "almost," for in one particular we fall short of the practice there. The Altar candles which we light at the early morning Celebration only, are lighted there at the midday Celebration as well, a practice which, knowing how strongly many of you feel on this subject, in this Church I should not feel justified in adopting.

And in this state of things I believe that we all of us now, as a united congregation, most gladly and happily acquiesce. It has not always been so. We had our little differences and controversies in the past; and I have no doubt that, at the present moment, a great many of us feel that our services are not exactly what we should like them to be. But we have learnt to sink our individual differences for the sake of a general unity. The holy Spirit has been at work in our hearts. Under His guidance, in this respect at all events, we have won through our troubles at last; and with thankful hearts we are able to pray with one accord on this our festival:—Stablish the thing, O God, that Thou hast wrought amongst us for Thy Temple's sake at Jerusalem, for the sake of Thy whole Church Catholic, and especially of our English branch of it, that every member thereof who comes here from however distant a home beyond

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the seas, may find a true spiritual home without any very poignant sense of strangeness or separation.

And this is no party victory, my brethren, that we celebrate to-day. I would fain belive that there are no distinct parties now amongst us. For a party victory could only mean, in the circumstances of our Church at all events, a real failure; it would really mean defeat. Or again, my dear brethren, I do trust that no one here imagines that I regard this happier state of things as a personal victory for myself, as if *my* views simply had in the end prevailed. That would have been the dismallest failure of all. But that, if true at all, is only true in so far as I have endeavoured to find that average type of service which would in the end commend itself to all alike, and to cling to that. The victory, in so far as it deserves that name, has been won by self suppression not by self assertion, on the part of everyone here, myself included, who holds decided opinions as to the way in which the public worship of Almighty God should be conducted.

No, my brethreu, when I say that "we," as I hope and believe to be the case, have, after all our trouble won through to peace at last, I mean that we as a congregation have achieved this result,—a congregation, some members of which have striven perhaps in the past for something very different from what we now have, and almost all of whom, myself included, would, I suppose, wish for some little changes in detail from our present order if such could be made with due regard to other peoples' scruples; but every single member of which, I would fain believe, has so far submitted himself to the influence of the Holy Spirit, that without any feeling of soreness yet remaining, he has gladly subordinated his own wish for this or that non-essential detail to the supreme need of Christian unity.

Or *is* there, perchance, some little soreness here and there still remaining, as a result of our past struggles? At least, I trust that there are no *open* sores, none that the soothing influence of time will not naturally heal. But if there be any such, well then, my dear brethren, let us not cover up the evil. If there be anyone in this congregation who still labours under the sense of some grievance unredressed or even perhaps unrecognised, then I do, in all sincerity and earnestness, to remedy the evil, invite such an one to come to me and lay bare his grievance, in the hope at least, that good may come of it. *I* certainly cannot claim, during five years of more or less strenuous controversy, to have made *no* mistakes. And now when we are in some respects making a fresh start, most gladly wou'd I do whatever in me lies, to bind up each wound, however inflicted in the turmoil of the past.

So may we look forward to an era of peaceful development, of quiet spiritual growth in the future; in which, with the voice of controversy silenced, our Church, through the quiet regularity of her services, the orderly ministration of her sacraments, and patient study of the Word of Life, may daily increase in strength; ever putting forth new energies, in the steadily growing realisation of that ideal which a Church, situated as ours is in the midst of a heathen country, ought ever to keep in view. For of course, my brethren, although we have indeed set our house in order, so far, we must not be content with that, but this should only be the preliminary to more energetic action in the future.

Let me mention one direction, before concluding, in which this renewed energy may well develope. It is the suggestion of our text; "Stablish the thing, O, God, that Thou has wrought in us; *so shall kings bring presents unto Thee.*" The heathen nations around, i. e, were to be irresistibly attracted to the God who had thus put down all Israel's enemies, and bestowed upon His people the great blessing of peace.

Brethren, when I left you six months ago for that prolonged rest which only your great kindness had made possible for me, I went away with the confident expectation and hope that this parish would receive some exceptional blessings from the ministrations of the Missionary Priest whom I was able to leave in charge. I think you will agree with me that that hope has been fully realised. You have indeed shown your appreciation of the benefits you have received, by the generous contribution which you made last Sunday to the cause which is dearest to his heart, a contribution for which he wishes me to express to you his deep gratitude. As for me, only those, perhaps, who have themselves experienced the responsibility of being placed in spiritual charge of a parish, can ever fully realise the joy one feels when the assistant ministrations of some brother Priest are accompanied by such manifest signs of the divine blessing resting upon them. Well, one result which I pray may ensue from the temporary incumbency of the Priest in charge of S. Andrew's Hinodecho, is this,—that there may be an evergrowing cordiality of cooperation between our two churches in the future; that it will be more fully recognised that he and I are colleagues, doing essentially the same work, only in different parts of this large city; and that you members of Christ Church and the members of S. Andrew's are brethren in Christ, all alike pledged by the common name of "Christian" that we both of us bear, to unite our forces for the further extension of Christ's Kingdom by mutual strength and support. You can and you do support these brethren by your offerings; you can and you will, I trust, support them even more generously by your prayers as well as your alms in the future. But if that is so, believe me, the advantage will not all be on one side. Those Churches whose energies go out in missionary work, are always, and always have been, the most living branches of the Church at large. Nothing, in fact, is more fatal to any Church than that its life should so to speak stagnate at the centre. So will it be with us. The more our spiritual life goes out to strengthen our brethren, the more abundant will our own spiritual life become. "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the Gospel's the same shall save it." Let us be more bold to test this great principle in all its bearings. It was our Lord Who spoke the words, in Whom if we absolutely trust, we shall never be confounded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPANESE FIRST EXCHEQUER BONDS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the *Jiji Shimpo* of 10th inst. appears an announcement to the effect that the *yen* 100,000,000 of 1st Exchequer Bonds, understood by foreign investors to be wholly redeemable in December, 1908, are only to be redeemed to the extent of one-half the amount, owing to the difficulties of the present financial condition of affairs, and that such redemption is to take place in June next, some 6 months earlier than anticipated. How the unpaid moiety is to be arranged for is not at all clear.

There is no indication as to whether such a pronouncement is official, or merely conjectural on the part of the paper, but as two days have elapsed without any contradiction appearing, the impression naturally gains ground that there must be some reason or hidden meaning in it, and I am sure the thanks of the investing public will be due to you if you can enlighten them as to the real meaning of the statements referred to, as if true, a serious blow will be given to Japan's credit both locally and abroad. In fact, any such proposal on the part of the Government will, I feel sure, meet with the strongest opposition from those who have been investing their savings in Bonds relying on the obligations under which they were originally issued being faithfully carried out. It is perhaps significant that the *Jiji* states that out of the *yen* 100,000,000 only *yen* 5,000,000 are understood to be in foreign hands.

To anyone having knowledge of the world's finances the first impression is to scout the idea of the Japanese Government even contemplating any such action as intimated by the *Jiji*, but, coming from such a source, and remaining uncontradicted, it necessarily has a disquieting effect, especially when it is known that similar statements were circulated on the Tokyo Stock Exchange some days prior to the paper's announcement, but were then attributed to "bearing" tactics on the part of those interested in attempting to accentuate the depression now existing in all classes of Japanese stocks, which stricture, whoever, could certainly not be passed upon a newspaper held in the estimation the *Jiji Shimpo* is.

I am, Sir, yours &c., CYPRIAN STANTON.

Yokohama, October 12th, 1907.

[Is there not some error of date? We can not find anything of the kind in the *Jiji Shimpo* of the 10th instant. Moreover, the Government has never issued such an amount of Exchequer Bonds as 100 millions, nor do these securities remain unredeemed for such a long time. If our correspondent will be a little more explicit we shall be glad to seek information.—Ed. *J.M.*]

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I made an error in the date of the *Jiji Shimpo* in giving the information imparted in my letter to you of Saturday. The date should have been the 9th not the 10th inst.

What are known to the community at large as "1st Exchequer Bonds" were issued by the Government in 1904, redeemable within 5 years counting from the year of issue.

These Bonds, issued to a value of 96,977,350 *yen* (referred to in general terms by the *Jiji* as a 100 million loan) are still wholly unredeemed. They are described on their face, as per the official translation thereon, as "Exchequer Bonds of the Empire of Japan, Mark A," the distinguishing mark being designated by the public as "First Exchequer Bonds" in contra-distinction to subsequent later issues of Exchequer Bonds marked B and C, respectively, known as "2nd and 3rd Exchequer Bonds."

The issues of 2nd and 3rd Exchequer Bonds aggregate a total of *yen* 176,357,350 (wholly unredeemed), therefore the grand total of Exchequer Bonds now current amounts to *yen* 273,334,700.

When you stated in your foot note that "the "Government has never issued such an amount" of Exchequer Bonds as 100 millions, nor do these securities remain unredeemable for such a long time" you probably were thinking of Exchequer "Bills," often utilised for Government temporary purposes in many parts of the world, but which are, I think, in this country generally referred to as "Treasury Bills."

With the above explanations I hope you will be able to supply the information sought in my preceding letter.

I am, Sir, yours, etc., CYPRIAN STANTON.

Yokohama, October 15th, 1907.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Your paragraph in this morning's paper on the above subject certainly does not suffice for my purpose.

My calling your attention to the *Jiji's* announcement was in the firm belief that investigations made by you would place you in the position to at once refute the statement that the Government purposed redeeming only one half of their 1st Exchequer Bonds (either at or before maturity), such refutation being in my opinion most desirable in the best interests of Japan. But now, instead of my expectation being realised I am faced with your opinion that to redeem one half of the Bonds in June next and to renew the loan so far as the other moiety is concerned seems quite legitimate. Doubtless, perfectly legitimate, if both debtor and creditor can agree, but how is such a thing possible in the case in point? Even a Government canot enforce renewal on an unwilling creditor.

I and others I know, have bought this class of Bonds quite recently in the belief that they would be retired at maturity, such investment returning at the rate of over 8 per cent. per annum and it certainly cannot be expected that the Government can afford to adequately recompense such investors by any scheme of renewal.

I shall still hope that the *Jiji* report will receive a denial from the authorities, as it is quite possible that some correspondent of a London paper may despatch some sensational cable adversely affecting the credit of this country, as was done last year regarding Japan's alleged budget deficiency, which at once had a marked depreciatory effect on Japanese Securities abroad.

I am, Sir, Yours etc. CYPRIAN STANTON.

Yokohama, 16th Oct., 1907.

A CORRECTION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Will you allow me space to correct a few errors in third column of page 6 of the issue of the *Mail* of the 6th inst.

1. The word *Nichiyo Soshi* is not an organ of the sect as you so persistently print.

2. The Right Reverend Channing Moore Williams told me himself that he baptised a single convert during the first seven years in Nagasaki. If I am wrong please correct the statement that this was before any outsider was allowed to live elsewhere. He was the First Bishop of *Yedo*.

3. *Shutchôsho* are out-stations.

I carefully refrain from making any statement of my personal opinion about the Japanese Episcopate.

Your Servant,

HENRY SCOTT JEFFERYS.

Tokyo, October 7th, 1907.

[Note.—This letter reached us Late on Sunday, Oct. 13th, taking a week to journey from Tokyo.—Ed. *J. M.*]

"AS THE HAGUE ORDAINS."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—It is pretty well known in some circles that Miss Seidmore wrote "As the Hague Ordains."

Yours, ...

Tokyo, October 16th, 1907.

OUR PACIFIC ALLIES AND VANCOUVER MOBS.

Canadian public opinion, says the *Halifax Herald*, can have but one voice against the mob attacks upon Japanese in Vancouver, and that is a voice of stern and unqualified condemnation. It matters not who come into this country peacefully, they must be peacefully met and hospitably treated; and this is especially true of the Japanese who are the valued

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allies of the Empire of which Canada has the happiness ■ form a considerable part.

Outside of the few hundreds of the baser sort who have constituted the mobs in Vancouver during the past two or three days, there is no evidence of any lack of a proper public opinion on this matter, nor any lack of proper vigilance and energy on the part of the authorities charged with the duty of preserving the peace in that city. The mayor and council of Vancouver, and the police authorities, appear to have been prompt and energetic in the discharge of their duties, in dispersing the mobs and jailing the ringleaders, and affording all the protection they could to the Japanese visitors or immigrants who had been so brutally attacked. It is very gratifying to note that no fault can be found with the Vancouver authorities, that their conduct looks well by contrast with that of the authorities of some United States cities, and that they did not suffer any anti-Asiatic notions to interfere for ■ moment with their zealous determination ■ protect the innocent foreigners and preserve the peace of the country.

The origin of these anti-Japanese riots is a matter that will not need to be fully investigated. Of course everybody knows, and has known for years, that the coming of Japanese or other Asiatics in large numbers to British Columbia, has been looked upon with determined, and even spirited, disfavor by the native and European citizens of that province. But it is not the habit of such citizens to form themselves into mobs, to express their views or carry out their purpose, by illegal means. It is the habit of such citizens, especially those of British blood, to proceed only by legal and constitutional courses; and this outbreak of mobocracy in Vancouver must be regarded with some surprise. It was this feeling, perhaps, which set on foot enquiries which are said to have discovered the instigators of these mobs, not among the citizens of Vancouver, but in so-called labor emissaries from certain cities of the United States west. A London dispatch states that the *Times* regards the evidence as conclusive that these mobs were stirred up by such foreign emissaries; and a dispatch from the west reports Sir Hibbert Tupper as confidently expressing the same view. Canadians will be sorry that our neighbors to the south should have sent us such visitors, or even have such movers of sedition to send, for they are far worse than any Asiatics, but Canadians will be gratified if the facts prove that the citizens of no Canadian city could have been guilty of such a murderous attack upon our Japanese allies, if such citizens had been left to themselves and their own law-abiding and peaceful instincts and habits.

While the local authorities appear to have done all that they could to control this regrettable and shameful outbreak yet their powers are limited, and the duty lies upon the Dominion Government to supply promptly whatever force may be necessary to restore peace, and punish the authors of these outrages, which are a disgrace to all Canada. Happily, the Constitution of Canada unlike that of the United States, leaves no doubt of the power of the Federal authorities to intervene for the discharge of national duties at any and every part of the federal territory.

While there can be but one voice of condemnation for the mobs and all their works, and but one voice as to the imperative necessity for prompt and efficient action to protect all innocent people in the country and to punish those who break the peace and molest them, and that is the prime duty nearest the hand to be dealt with completeness, yet it is perhaps not wrong to bear in mind that, back of all this, there is a problem, partly racial and partly economic, which needs to be dealt with by the governments of the two great allied nations—Japan and the British Empire—and which can be dealt with most amicably and effectively simply because they are allies, holding each in the highest esteem and bearing to each other, and the citizens of each other, the best of good will. It must be apparent to our Japanese allies, as well as to the British Government, that some reasonable control of the volume of Japanese immigration would be gratifying to the present people of the Pacific region of Canada, and that an agreement between the Governments of the allied nations for such control of immigration by the Japanese Government, would be conducive ■ that genuine friendliness which should be carefully cultivated among allies.

We will not suppose for a moment that such a satisfactory agreement cannot soon be arrived at; but the first duty is for Canada to stop and punish those lawless attacks upon the Japanese in the Pacific Province.

While ■ motorist was trying to repair a punctured tire on a country road a farmer came along in a trap.

Said the former: "Is your horse afraid of motor cars?"

"No," answered the farmer; "he's hauled too many of 'em home for that."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

London, October 9.

Torrential rains in France have caused floods in the basins of the Rhone and Loire. Houses have been washed away. Five persons have been killed by the collapse of a hotel at Lepouzin, Ardeche, and nine have lost their lives at other places. Trains between Paris and Marseilles are twelve hours late, travelling circuitously. The Rhone is full of wreckage.

THE VANCOUVER RIOTS.

The trials of the Vancouver rioters have began. The first has resulted in a sentence of six months imprisonment.

THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

Later.

It is reported from Atlanta that by a majority of four to one the bodies composing the International Association of Cotton Growers and Cotton Spinners have referred to several bodies for individual action a resolution asking the Washington Congress and the British Parliament to investigate the system of cotton exchanges. This is regarded as virtually destroying the resolution which aimed at speculation.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

London, October 10.

The Emperor Francis Joseph's cough was too bad to allow of his Majesty receiving the Austro-Hungarian Premiers yesterday as arranged. The latter returned to Buda-Pest. Uneasiness is felt at the protracted nature of the cold which the Emperor contracted at the military manœuvres, and it is aggravated by the strain of recent prolonged audiences. Everything points, however, to hopes of recovery.

PUNISHMENT OF MOROCCO TRIBESMEN.

London, Oct. 10.

It is reported from Tangier that a French punitive force attacked with melinite and destroyed several village west of Udja. The tribesmen lost heavily.

THE WELSH CHURCH QUESTION.

Later.

The Welsh Nonconformist Convention met at Cardiff. Over 2,000 delegates, representing all Nonconformist bodies in Wales, were present. An emphatic series of resolutions impressing upon the Government the intensity of Welsh feeling were unanimously adopted accompanied by some strong speeches.

Mr. Lloyd-George (President of the Board of Trade) rising, as he said to face the music, denied that the Government ignored the wishes of the Welsh. They were not to blame for not pressing the claims for disestablishment, but real progress was impossible till the Government had dealt with the problem of the House of Lords. He appealed to the Welsh to trust the Government and recognise its difficulties. In the event of dissolution disestablishment would be placed in the forefront of the Government's programme.

Prolonged cheering followed the speech and there was a remarkable demonstration.

CESAREWITCH BETTING

London, October 12.

The betting on the Cesarewitch is as follows:—3 to 1 against Baltinglass, 6 to 1 against Demure, 100 to 14 against Royal Dream, 9 to 1 against Wuffy, 100 to 6 against Mondamin, Outbreak and Madame Desoulis.

NEW NAVAL AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Sir George Warrender has been gazetted Aide-de-Camp to the King.

THE BLUE RIBBAND OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Cunard steamer *Lusitania* has arrived off Sandy Hook after a passage of one hundred and sixteen hours, at an average speed of 24 knots an hour against the *Deutschland's* 23½. This is the world's record.

NEXT MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Later.

The *Tribune* states that owing to the heavy programme Parliament will meet on the 18th of January.

ITALIAN NAVAL INCREASES.

The Italian Minister of Marine, in the course of an interview, said that he intends to propose an extensive naval programme totalling ten millions sterling, and which will include four large battleships.

FLOODS IN ITALY.

Serious floods have occurred in the districts around Turin. Three persons were drowned.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Later.

It is announced in Ottawa that the Hon. Mr. King, Deputy Minister for Labour, proceeds immediately to Vancouver to settle the riot claims. All will be dealt with generously. Mr. Pope, Under Secretary of State, accompanies Mr. Lemieux to Japan.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Their Spanish Majesties have postponed their impending visit to Vienna indefinitely. This is regarded as an indication that the Emperor Francis Joseph's condition is more serious than has been admitted.

RACING.

London, October 12.

The racing for the Duke of York Stakes results as follows:—

Kirara	1
All Black	2
Dinneford	3

There were twelve starters and the race was won by four lengths, three lengths between second and third. The betting was: 20 to 1 against Kirara, 100 to 7 All Black, 11 to 4 Dinneford.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

London, October 13.

It is announced officially that Emperor Francis Joseph passed a very good night and that his general condition is not unfavourable.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

Severe floods continue in the south of France and in Spain. Many have been drowned and the railways are interrupted.

GENERAL FRENCH IN RUSSIA.

General French yesterday lunched at the mess of the officers of the Horse Guards and visited high military officials. He afterwards proceeded to Kieff.

THE BATTLESHIP CRUISE.

London, October 14.

The American battleships *Tennessee* and *Washington* have left Hampton-roads for the Pacific, thus inaugurating the battleship cruise to that ocean. They will sail round the coast of South America to Magdalena Bay, where they will manœuvre with the cruisers *California* and *South Dakota*.

CROSBY HALL.

Later.

Lord Curzon has given ten guineas to the fund to save Crosby Hall. He declares that

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its destruction will be a national loss, almost a national disgrace. The King has written to the County Council hoping that the ancient Hall may be saved.

DISASTER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

The steamer *Cypress* has foundered during a terrific storm on Lake Superior. There was one survivor. Twenty-two were drowned.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

Later.

The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph is most encouraging. Baron von Aehrenthal, Foreign Minister, had an audience of His Majesty lasting 45 minutes yesterday.

WHEAT RISING IN ENGLAND.

The price of wheat in England is now 33/3 per quarter, having risen 4d. since Oct. 1st and 14d. since Sept. 1st. It is still rising, which portends exceptionally dear bread in the coming winter. The rise is attributed to the smallness of the English yield, the poorness of foreign crops, and failures of areas of supply, and extends commensurately to the world's demands.

BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

London, October 15.

The Channel and Home Fleets, together with the Cruiser Squadrons mustered yesterday and began a fortnight's secret manœuvres in the North Sea. Lord Charles Beresford directs the manœuvres.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Vienna is agitated by the conflicting reports concerning the Emperor's health, despite the semi-official announcement made last evening that there was a distinct turn for the better.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Later.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the Crown Prince last evening was admitted to the Ministry of the Interior for a year's study of the administration.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

The papers continue to dwell on the prospective rights of Socialism and publish prominently a letter from Lord Rosebery to a correspondent in which he declares that the most melancholy feature of the recent Kirkdale election was the complete effacement of Liberalism, leaving it a straight issue between Socialism and Protection.

THE CESAREWITCH.

Later.

The betting for the Cesarewitch is as follows: 3 to 1 against Baltinglass, 6 to 1 against Demure, 8 to 1 Royal Dream, 9 to 1 Madame Besondise, 10 to 1 Wusfy, 100 to 7 Outbreak, 100 to 6 Newwhait Knight.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND.

The Crewe to Bristol express, with Glasgow, Liverpool, York, and Hull coaches, left the rails at a curve entering Shrewsbury on the night of the 14th. Nineteen were killed and 40 injured.

A workmen's tramway car was wrecked at Halifax yesterday morning by rushing down a steep hill because of the brakes failing to act. There were 6 killed and 31 seriously injured.

TO SUPPORT AMERICAN STOCKS.

A syndicate of powerful Wall Street bankers has been formed to support American stocks against the persistent slump, which has been exceptionally acute during the last few days.

RAILWAY DISASTERS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

London, October 16.

It is stated that the train wrecked near Shrewsbury, England, was travelling at the rate of fifty miles per hour instead of slowing as it should have done. It is stated that the signalman at the station received a message that the train was running away, but the driver and the fireman were killed.

At Middleton, in New York State, a bridge collapsed and a train was precipitated into a ravine.

AN APPALLING DISASTER.

Twenty-five are dead, forty are injured, and 1200 rendered homeless by an explosion which occurred at the Powder Works at Fontanet, Indiana. The explosion wrecked every building within a radius of half a mile.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DISTURBANCE.

Ten Japanese were injured in an attack made by drunken whites on a laundry in San Francisco on Monday evening. The police dispersed the rioters.

THE CESAREWITCH.

Later.

The racing for the Cesarewitch resulted as follows: Denure 1, White Knight 2, Wuffy 3. The betting was 4 to 1, 10 to 8 and 10 to 1 respectively. There were 13 starters, and the race was won by three quarters of a length, three lengths between the second and third horses.

FLOODS IN SCOTLAND.

Torrential rainstorms in the south of Scotland have caused much destruction, and there has been much loss of grain and sheep. The railways are interrupted by washouts. Some of the Glasgow suburban lines have been flooded to a depth of seven feet.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

There is a distinct improvement in the state of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

Cardinal Steinhuber is dead.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, October 10.

The acting Foreign Minister emphatically controverts the alleged Japanese violations of the Fishery Treaty. He declares that the Tokyo government are doing their utmost to prevent abuses.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris.

Legal proceedings have been started against the anti-military agitators and the papers who have been instigating the French troops to mutiny. Several publications have ceased to appear.

RISING COST OF FOOD.

London, October 11.

In consequence of the high prices of food now prevailing in Rome, the Royal Commission administering the city, has appointed experts to fix a fair limit of prices for bread, meat, vegetables and oil.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The real significance of the latest proceedings in regard to both obligatory arbitration and the proposed court of arbitral justice being deposed as a mere court of arbitration is that the proposals were wrecked by Germany, who insisted on the principle of absolute unanimity. She and her supporter determined to prevent the majority of thirty-one states incorporating their decisions in a seperate convention.

SOCIALISM IN HUNGARY.

It is reported from Vienna that over 70,000 Hungarian socialists have demonstrated at Buda-Pest in favour of universal suffrage. Their petition stating the miserable condition of the workers will be presented to Parliament. There were no disturbances.

HINDUS IN CANADA.

London, October 12.

It is stated in Ottawa that despite the warnings of the Indian Government the influx of Hindus into Vancouver continues. Many are begging in the streets.

DOINGS AT THE HAGUE.

The first committee at the Hague has passed an extraordinary resolution recognizing the principle of obligatory arbitration, and declaring that despite divergencies of opinion the States have evolved a lofty sense of the common welfare of humanity. America, Japan and Turkey abstained.

THE PRICE OF COPPER.

The fall in the price of copper is the natural reaction from the abnormally high level where it was forced by wild speculation in 1906. From eighty pounds per ton, it rose in price to £109 in March last. Since then it has been falling steadily. The price on Friday showing a rise to £60⅛ was largely due to speculation beyond actual needs or else was based on very terribly mistaken calculations.

MR. ISHII.

New York, October 10.

Mr. K. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, arrived here at 10 a.m. on October 10th and at once put up at the Majestic Hotel. Mr. Koike, Japanese Consul-General, will give a luncheon in his honour at noon the following day.

VISCOUNT NISHI.

New York. October 12.

General Viscount Nishi and party arrived here at 5 p.m. on October 11th from Europe on their way home.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

London, October 13.

The visit of Mr. Taft to the Philippines marks the completion of the administrative machinery by which the Government hope to teach the Filipinos the responsibilities of autonomy. Despite the conviction that the Philippines are unprofitable, America is averse to selling them on the ground of national honour and policy.

TO CHECK SEDITION IN INDIA.

There is excellent reason to believe that the Secretary for India is convinced of the immediate necessity of a new bill for checking seditious meetings. He is not inclined to give the agitators any further license.

THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Washington reports that the cruisers *Tennessee* and *Washington*, forming the advance guard of the Pacific fleet, have left Hampton Roads. They are not expected to arrive in San Francisco before February.

MOROCCO.

Paris telegraphs that the French and Spanish Governments have shortly informed the Powers who are signatory to the Algeciras Treaty that the Sultan of Morocco has conceded to them the right of policing the Moorish coasts against contraband of war.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

San Francisco, October 14.

The American Naval Department has decided to introduce, in the forthcoming session of Congress, a bill providing for the construction of two battleships of twenty-thousand tons each. President Roosevelt supports the scheme.

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CANADA AND ASIATICS.

According to an Ottawa telegram, a bill providing for the abolition of a tax of five hundred dollars each imposed on Chinamen entering Canada will be submitted to Parliament, which will be opened next month. The reason is that the best means to resolve questions with reference to Asiatics is to permit their entry without imposing any restriction. Before having prohibited the entry of the Chinese by imposing a heavy tax, there was no agitation against Japanese nor Indians. Consequently the tax on Chinese is regarded as having excited the Anti-Oriental feeling generally. The bill also explains that numerous Asiatic labourers are needed in Columbia, the wealth of which is inexhaustible.

SWEDEN PREPARING.

London, October 15.

It is reported from Stockholm that in view of a possible descent upon the country the Army and Naval Staff recommend the addition of 24 battalions of infantry, telegraph, searchlight and balloon corps, 2 new battleships, 2 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats and 8 submarines.

SILVER.

The silver market is flat, at 27⅞-$\frac{7}{16}$ per ounce. There is continued Chinese offering but an absence of buyers.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

October 16.

Copper is falling on the Stock Exchange and is now at 59¼. Japanese issues sold rather prominently, attributed to demand from New York.

MOROCCO.

The Sultan of Morocco has seized the property and the wives and children of the envoys sent to Europe by his rival, Muley Hafid. The women and children are being barbarously treated.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

New York reports that another anti-Japanese riot has occurred in San Francisco, due to a mob attacking a Japanese laundry because a drunken white man broke the windows. Twelve Japanese and 20 whites were injured, most of the white men being clubbed by the police, who acted energetically. The mob was dispersed with great difficulty.

NEW TROUBLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, October 16.

New trouble occurred in San Francisco at 7 p.m. on Oct. 15th. It appears that one or two intoxicated white men broke a window of a Japanese laundry. The action seems to have been merely mischievous, but the occupants of the house thought it another anti-Japanese attack. They took one of the intoxicated men into the house with a view to making him a witness, on which some two hundred whites appeared on the scene and tried to take back the prisoner. They broke the entrance door by throwing stones and pieces of wood. Twelve of the Japanese made a counter attack on the assailants; and the latter retired but continued throwing tiles and stones from a distance. Meanwhile, a number of police appeared mounted and in automobiles. The officers dispersed the mob. In the disturbance two persons were injured. The man in custody of the Japanese was handed over to the police. The part of the laundry facing the street was much damaged. It is said that the police were energetic in settling the tumult.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

The proposed visit of Mr. Taft, American Secretary for War, to Russia via Siberia, is generally deemed an important matter. It is reported in St. Petersburg that an agreement will be concluded between Russia and America.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, October 16.

The Hague plenary sitting carried the British proposal recommending two signatories for each Power for the adoption of projects for the establishment of Courts of Arbitration, minor states abstained. The sitting adopted unanimously every reservation of the amended version of the convention for the peaceful regulation of international disputes. A declaration recognising the principle of obligatory arbitration was also adopted, America and Japan abstained.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE)

FLOATING MINES.

With regard to the question of floating mines under discussion by the Hague Tribunal, the German Government has shown a spirit of mutual concessions, and thus the reservations made in the matter of the first clause of Art. II. have been abandoned. Siam, Montenegro and Mexico have made reservations with regard to the first clause of Art. I., and Germany, France and the other Powers with regard to Articles III. and IV. The remainder of the articles have been passed unanimously.

NEW CHINESE RAILWAY.

The section of the Shanghai-Chinkiang Railway between Shanghai and Changchow has already been opened to traffic, and the section from Changchow to Chinkiang, having now been finished will be opened on the 15th instant.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The plague is spreading in San Francisco. From its outbreak up to the 11th of October there were 64 cases, 37 of which proved fatal, 7 recovered, and 22 are under treatment. In addition there were 34 doubtful cases. The disease has been particularly active of late. Thus, on the 7th of October there were 17 cases, and thereafter the daily average was 7 to 8. It is spreading through the whole town and is attacking all nationalities. Two Japanese subjects were affected and both died. The authorities have taken steps for buying up rats as a preventive measure, but as electioneering is in progress no steps to sever communications have yet been taken.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

Intelligence has been received that the Canadian Government will send as its representative to Japan during the course of the current year either the Minister of Labour or the Vice-Minister.

(Probably this step has reference to the question of limiting emigration from Japan.—ED. *J. M.*)

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for September, 1907, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO:

A. IN A NATURAL STATE.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Rice	258,791	141,422
Sea-weeds and cut sea-weeds	142,653	374,157
Cuttle-fish	161,396	326,275
Others	713,257	735,208
Total	1,276,097	1,577,062

B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.

Tea	1,732,312	1,466,413
Sugar, refined	151,805	1,573,021
Sake	350,958	279,874
Beer	117,489	77,695
Cigarettes	200,680	125,004
Others	475,371	358,357
Total	3,028,615	3,880,364
Total Class I.	4,304,712	5,457,426

II. RAW MATERIALS.

Coal	1,408,505	1,139,889
Wood	1,452,904	1,009,756
Waste silk	20,274	94,938
Others	719,998	619,677
Total	3,601,681	2,864,260

III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.

Camphor	235,842	388,353
Fish oil	431,501	178,106
Raw silk	13,450,859	10,432,666
Cotton yarns	2,018,733	2,484,197
Copper, pigs, & slab	1,901,843	2,391,092
Straw-plaits & chip-braids	490,900	326,125
Others	923,034	1,099,347
Total Class III	19,452,712	17,299,886

IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.

Silk tissues, habutae	1,920,944	2,350,949
Silk handkerchiefs	331,527	570,621
Cotton tissues	1,812,374	1,876,752
Cotton towels	184,428	196,724
Cotton under-shirts-drawers	583,535	357,185
Porcelain and earthenware	555,426	794,050
Lacquered ware	108,529	133,670
Looking glass	38,599	87,670
Umbrellas, European	24,746	42,419
Mats and matting, hanagoza	227,413	276,231
Matches	735,311	694,338
Others	4,421,629	4,906,339
Total	10,945,461	12,286,948
V. Miscellaneous	163,267	388,472
Total export	38,467,833	38,296,992

IMPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO:

A. IN A NATURAL STATE.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Rice	2,507,977	562,030
Wheat	173,080	14,905
Beans, peas and pulse	616,591	494,858
Others	194,272	493,967
Total A	3,491,920	1,565,760

B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.

Flour, wheat	337,075	983,840
Sugar	1,506,482	4,609,057
Liquors	127,907	197,252
Others	250,433	302,720
Total B	2,221,897	6,092,869
Total A. B.	5,713,817	7,658,629

II. RAW MATERIALS.

Cotton, raw	2,342,173	3,057,115
Wool	534,417	733,452
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	213,302	230,731
Phosphorites	481,220	119,700
Oil-cake	933,734	1,249,984
Others	1,977,976	973,791
Total Class II	6,482,822	6,364,773

III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.

Leathers	347,992	212,471
Indigo, dried	428,746	497,995
Cotton yarns	220,220	372,206
Iron, pig & ingot	228,298	240,102
Iron, bar, rod, plate & sheet	2,216,657	1,927,652
Iron rail	337,277	115,142
Iron pipes and tubes	356,639	193,033
Others	3,502,008	4,520,238
Total	7,637,835	7,988,789

IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.

Shirtings and cotton prints	1,451,820	1,337,614
Cotton satins and umbrella cloths	340,746	391,357
Woollen cloths & serges	1,677,872	2,139,782
Mousseline	85,676	136,316
Papers	780,880	409,491
Oil, petroleum	1,159,329	183,488
Iron nails	198,274	160,402
Locomotives, railway cars & wagons	276,074	284,356
Steam vessels	586,340	—
Machineries	1,984,467	2,225,234
Others	4,530,288	5,952,999
Total Class IV.	13,071,766	13,219,039

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	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
V. Miscellaneous	142,638	314,394
Total imports	33,048,878	35,545,624
Total of exports & imports	71,516,711	73,842,616
Excess of exports	5,418,955	2,751,368
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of total value of Specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.		
Gold	1,882,500	2,930,800
Silver	766	335
Total	1,883,266	2,931,135
IMPORTS.		
Gold	491,212	369,571
Silver	72,735	196,898
Total	563,947	566,469
Excess of exports	1,319,319	2,364,666
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the Shipping (foreign trade) for the same period

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	702,906	701,539
Foreign	857,217	918,230
Total	1,560,123	1,619,769

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Exports	1,046,523	1,225,254
Imports	810,950	746,921
Total	1,857,473	1,972,175
Excess of exports	235,573	478,333
Excess of imports	—	—
Exports, specie & bullion	5,076	192,949
Imports, specie & bullion	151	399
Excess of exports	4,925	192,550
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Taiwan for the same period.

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	17,687	16,080
Foreign	32,158	23,964
Total	49,845	40,044

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru 1	F.	Oct. 18
America	T. K. K.	America Maru 2	Sa.	Oct. 19
Europe	N. L. D.	Roon 3	Sa.	Oct. 19
Hongkong	O. & O.	Persia 4	Su.	Oct. 20
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons 5	W.	Oct. 23
America	P. M.	Siberia 6	Su.	Oct. 27
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	H'kong Maru	M.	Oct. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th.	Oct. 31
Hongkong	B. T.	Kumeric	Su.	Nov. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su.	Nov. 10
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	F.	Nov. 15

1 Left Seattle on the 1st inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 2nd inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.
5 Left Shanghai on the 18th inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Oct. 19
Europe	M. M.	Yarra	Sa. Oct. 19
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Kosai Maru	Su. Oct. 20
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	M. Oct. 21
Europe	P. & O.	Borneo	Tu. Oct. 22
America	O. & O.	Persia	Tu. Oct. 22
Europe	N. D. L.	Roon	Sa. Oct. 26
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Tu. Oct. 92
Europe	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	Tu. Oct. 29
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	W. Oct. 30
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	W. Oct. 30
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Oct. 31
Tacoma	B. T.	Kumeric	M. Nov. 4
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Su. Nov. 10
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Sa. Nov. 16

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LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Supply (2), U.S. supply ship, 4,460, Lt. Com. Reuben O. Bitler, 11th Oct.,—Guam.

Hohenstaufen, German steamer, 4,070, Jaeger, 11th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,115, Seller, 13th Oct.,——Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, T. Sato, 10th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, S. Ishikawa, 11th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 12th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Coquet, British steamer, 2,895, Walker, 12th Oct.,—Ocean Island, Phosphate Rocks.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 12th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Arraton Apcar, British steamer, 2,931, A. Stewart, 12th Oct.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kamoshisa, 12th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, H. Abe, 12th Oct,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 12th Oct.,—Vancouver via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 12th 13th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tategami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 13th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, Y. Nomura, 13th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, I. Ichiji, 13th Oct.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Amiral Exelmans, French steamer, 3,013, Gens, 14th Oct.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—G. Thouroude.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 14th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Machida, 14th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mira, Norwegian steamer, 1,097, E. Ericksen, 15th Oct.,—Hankow, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanse steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 15th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, R. W. Thomson, 15th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, T. Irisawa, 16th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pakling, British steamer, 2,875, G. A. Rodway, 16th Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. Butterfield & Swire.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Ide, 16th Oct.,— Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Breconshire, British steamer, 3,696, J. M. Tomlinson, 17th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Finna, British tank steamer, 4,100, Fairfield, 17th Oct.,—Port Harford via Gavisto, Crude Oil.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 17th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 17th Oct.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, M. Sakimoto, 11th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Shimidzu, 11th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pera, British steamer, 4,916, W. W. Cooke, 11th Oct.,—Brisbane via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Sato, 11th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, Wm. Bainbridge, 12th Oct.,—Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kleist, German steamer, 5,123, Rud Meyer, 12th Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 12th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Indien, Danish steamer, 3,612, Berg, 12th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, S. Ishikawa, 12th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 13th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 13th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 13th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Zoroaster, British steamer, 2,384, John Ewan, 13th Oct.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 15th Oct.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hohenstaufen, German steamer, 4,070, Jaeger, 15th Oct.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Arratoon Apcar, British steamer, 2,931, A. Stewart, 16th Oct.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 16th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, and Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

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Tamba Maru, Japanese, 3,803, C. H. Butler, 16th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, W. Thompson, 16th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nomura, 16th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Machida, 16th Oct.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 16th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,284, Ohta, 16th Oct.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 17th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, H. Abe, 17th Oct.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Amiral Exelmans, French steamer, 3,013, Gens, 17th Oct.,—Kobe, ports, General.—G. Thouroude.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Kamoshita, 17th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koshun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, Ichiji, 17th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via ports:—Mr. Andrew Adams, Mr. J. H. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Adams, Mr. P. R. Andrews, Miss Jessie J. Ashbury, Mrs. Caroline W. Baker, Mr. Albert Charlier, Mrs. P. E. Currie, Miss E. Currie, Mr. J. E. Carter, Miss Deborah Charter, Mr. W. F. Barnes, Mr. Wm. G. Cheney, Miss Charlotte C. Cole, Mr. Chas. B. Day, Mr. W. H. Day, Mrs. W. H. Day, Mr. W. F. Drennan, Mrs. W. F. Drennan, Mrs. J. W. Edwards, Mr. Carl Eckman, Mr. C. A. Fay, Mrs. C. A. Fay, Mr. Philip Findley, Mr. J. M. Fowler, Mrs. G. R. Fowler, Miss M. P. Fowler, Mr. G. A. Goebel, Mr. Chas. H. Houen, Miss Julia C. Hocking, Miss C. S. Hoerber, Major J. O. Hutchinson, Mr. Wm. B. Jones, Mr. S. Kumada, Mr. W. E. Laiub, Mr. R. F. Learned, Mrs. R. F. Learned, Mr. J. A. Lemieux, Miss Agnes Lowry, Miss N. M. Lowry, Mr. F. Meyer, Mrs. J. K. McCauley, Miss Annie M. Miller, Miss Mary L. Miller, Mr. T. K. Mitsui, Miss Catherine A. Reynolds, Mr. C. E. Robinson, Mrs. C. E. Robinson, Mr. R. Forest Russell, Mrs. R. Forest Russell, Mr. N. B. Rairden, Mrs. N. B. Rairden, Mr. Thos. Reath, Jr., Mr. Carl A. Schneider, Mr. Jno. J. Schneider, Mrs. Joseph Sticknev and 2 servants, Mrs. J. H. Spitzmiller, Mr. Frank B. Stone, Mrs. Frank B. Stone, Miss Inez M. Stone, Professor Dr. H. Schauinsland, Rev. H. W. Tilden, Mrs. H. W. Tilden, Mr. Elbert Thomas, Mrs. Elbert Thomas, Mrs. H. L. Veazie, Mr. E. Wiebel, Mr. A. Wagner, Mrs. A. Wagner, Mr. D. Warford-Mein, Mr. F. M. Warren, Mrs. F. S. Warren, Miss Frances E. Warren, Miss Chace Warren, Mrs. F. K. Whittell, Miss Whitell, Mr. F. B. White, Miss F. K. Woodman, Mr. Jack Hare, Miss Jack Hare, and Mr. J. C. Davison, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss M. M. Albertson, Miss Florence J. Bigelow, Mr. E. M. Cable, Mrs. E. M. Cable, Rev. J. W. Hitch, Miss Jean McKean, Rev. W. C. Rufus, Mrs. W. C. Rufus and 2 children, Rev. C. C. Sawtell, Mrs. C. C. Sawtell, Mr. Corwin Taylor, and Mrs. Corwin Taylor, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. W. H. Boyd, and Rev. J. C. Davison, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mrs. H. E. Arnhold, Miss E. N. Brighthill, Mr. F. C. Buck, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss Lucy A. Corker, Miss Mable A. Ellis, Miss Emma Greenslade, Mr. C. J. Johnston, Mrs. C. F. Johnston, Miss Edna E. Kure, Dr. E. I. Osgood, Mrs. E. I. Osgood, Master Russell Osgood, Master Wallace Osgood, Miss Eleanor Osgood, Rev. Watts O. Pye, and Mr. Ernest Siemsson, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. H. Bardy, Mr. S. H. Barlow, Mrs. Alice Blount, Miss V. Evelyn B. Bauch, Mrs. J. F. Case, Mr. Archibald Case, Mrs. S. Davenport, Mrs. M. H. Huntington, Miss Marian Huntington, Miss Mary W. Lawrence, Miss Anna G. Major, Mrs. M. E. McClintock, Mr. Frank P. McMahon, Mrs. Margaret R. Melrose, Mr. Saml. J. Miller, Miss Mae. E. H. Peabody, Mr. T. O. Rinker, Mrs. T. O. Rinker, Mrs. Lida C. Rogers, Miss Florence Rogers, Mr. Carl W. Smith, Mr. Wm. M. Smith, Mr. A. H. Williams, Rev. Leslie Wolfe, Mrs. Leslie Wolfe and child, Mr. A. Hocking, Mrs. A. Hocking and child, Miss Hocking, Miss H. M. Hoffman, Master E. Hoffman, Mr. Geo. N. Wilcox, Miss Mabel Wilcox, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Rev. H. Griese, Miss Inez Logan and Mr. H. N. Whitford, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss E. Allen, Mr. H. Bausher, Mrs. Bausher, Mrs. T. M. Banks, Mr. H. Fitz G. Beale, Mrs. Beale, Mr. C. A. Bell, Mr. C. Blundell, Mrs. Blundell, Mr. C. Blundell, Jr., Miss Blundell, Mr. W. S. Bolton, Miss M. Borden, Mr. F. J. Burrett, Mr. Cape, Mr. H. J. Clark, Miss Coates, Sir Samuel Chisholm, Lady Chisholm, Mr. A. Devy, Mr. J. Duthie, Mr E. V. Duffy, Mr. W. Egerton, Mr. Field, Mr. Gadenwitz, Mr. A. E. Geuritz, Mrs. Geuritz, Mr. Geo. Gilham, Mrs. Glass and maid, Master Gilham, Mr. H. H. Gompertz, Miss L. Good, Miss K. M. Good, Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, Miss A. Hay, Mr. T. B. Heape, Mr. T. Hedworth, Mr. C. S. Henry, Mrs. Henry, Mr. H. H. Horsey, Mrs. Horsey, Mr. R. E. Humphreys, Mr. J. Holland, Mr. M. Ikuto, Mr. W. V. Jack, Miss J. Jack, Miss L. Jack, Master D. Jack, Mr. W. C. James, Mr. H. Kasamej, Mr. T. T. H. Kershaw, Mr. R. Laidlaw, Mrs. Laidlaw, Miss E. Laidlaw, Miss M. Laidlaw, Mrs. Landale, Miss Peggy Landale, Master D. Landale, Miss M. A. Little, Miss H. A. Little, Mr. W. Lowe, Mrs. Lowe, Mr. Mackay, Miss Mackay, Miss Mackintyre, Hon. H. Marsham, Mr. A. C. Matheson, Miss L. Merritt, Miss M. Merritt, Dr. A. Moore, Mrs. Moorhead and child, Mr. A. M. Morice, Mr. James Ormiston, Mrs. Ormiston, Mr. J. R. S. Payne, Mr. G. B. Pearl, Mr. J. W. Pette, Mr. J. H. Phelps, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. W. A. C. Platt, Mrs. Platt, Master E. Platt and nurse, Mr. H. E. Pollock, Mrs. Pollock, Mr. A. Powlett, Mr. A. H. Preece, Mr. N. W. Quinn, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Rayner, Mr. J. Richard, Mrs. W. Samson and maid, Mr. Tipping, Dr. A. W. Saleeby, Miss Samson, Lady de Sausmarez, Mr. J. Seigel, Mrs. Seigel, Mr. W. J. Shannon, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. W. Smith, Miss D. Sterger, Mrs. Stokes and maid, Mr. T. C. Taylor, M.P., Mr. E. S. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. E. Trueman, Mr. S. Tsubonouchi, Mrs. Turner, Mr. F. Urham, Mr. F. Venewitz, Rev. H. W. Valkenburgh, Mrs. Valkenburgh, Mr. F. A. Vick, Lieut. Whyte, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Mr. E. E. Wing, Mr. J. Ysmall, and Mr. M. A. Hashim, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Kleist*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. C. E. Miller, Miss Miller, Master Miller, Mr. Mais Moise, Miss H. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Ingold, Count de Osten Sacken, Mrs. M. Lawrence, Mr. Goldman, Mr. Hillel, Mrs. J. Green, Mr. B. H. Green, Mr. A. K. Springli, Mrs. Lloyd, inspector Krebs, 3 children and 2 amahs, Mr. Rob. Landmeters, Mr Juan Hens, Mr. W. Melchers, Mr. A. C. Halborow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Thwing, Mr. H. Ahmand, Mr. C. A. McKenzie, Mr. A. C. Phillips, Mr. Barton Tate, Mr. H. T. Wallace, Prof. and Mrs. D. E. Smith, Miss A. Brown, Miss H. Robinson, Mr. Adl. Bahe, Mr. G. C. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Loucher and maid, Miss Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. Coutts 2 children and amah, Messrs. W. and W. L. Helbrugh, Mrs. H. C. Litchfield and boy, Mr. J. Gadsby, Mr. H. Bessler, Mr. L. C. Balz, Capt. W. Reher, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wheeler and baby, Miss Irene P. Mann, Mr. Sing Chack, Mr. Loo Hong Chew, Mr. J. Yiek Sang, and Mr. T. Ramesaki, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Asia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. R. Abel, Mr. F. W. Blair, Mrs. E. W. Blair, Mr. P. P. Borne, Mr. J. J. A. Carlee, Miss Cornelia Cowen, Col. Sir Wm. T. Dupree, Miss Alma Favors, Mr. Wm. Ferns and valet, Mr. K. Hirano, Mr. Fong Jow, Mr. John Forsey, Mr. Lin Shen Yu, Mr. C. N. Lovstad, Mrs. C. N. Lovstad, Mr. J. A. McClure, Lord Newry, Mr. J. E. Norton, Mr. Hector Parboni, Mr. E. H. Parish, Mr. M. Peterson, Mr. Stowe Phelps, Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Mrs. Quong Yue See and 2 children, Miss Victoria Rappin, Mrs. R. Y. Rhea, Mr. E. R. Sizer, Mrs. E. R. Sizer and child, Mrs. Paul Soffietti, Mr. N. Hamilton Stubber, Miss L. MacWard, Mr. Yun Teon Po and servant, and Mr. B. Zellensky, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for Hongkong via ports:—Miss M. M. Albertson, Mrs. E. M. Cole, Rev. W. C. Rufus, Mrs. C. C. Sawtell, Mr. W. H. Boyd, Mrs. H. E. Arnhold, Miss Alice Clayton, Miss Emma Greenslade, Miss Edna E. Kurz, Master Russell Osgood, Rev. Watts O. Pye, Mr. A. H. Bardy, Miss V. Evelyn B. Baugh, Mrs. S. Davenport, Miss Mary W. Lawrence, Mr. Frank P. McMahon, Miss Mae E. H. Peabody, Mrs. Lida C. Rogers, Mr. Wm. M. Smith, Mrs. Leslie Wolfe and child, Miss W. Hocking, Mr. Geo. N. Wilcox, Rev. H. Griese, Miss Florence J. Bigelow, Rev. J. W. Hitch, Mrs. W. C. Rufus and 2 children, Mr. Corwin Taylor, Miss E. M. Brightbill, Miss Lucy A. Corker, Mr. C. F. Johnson, Dr. E. I. Osgood, Master Wallace Osgood, Mr. Ernest Simsen, Mr. S. H. Barlow, Mrs. J. F. Case, Mrs. M. A. Huntington, Miss Anna G. Major, Mrs. Margaret R. Melrose, Mr. T. O. Rinker, Miss Florence Rogers, Mr. A. H. Williams, Mr. A. Hocking, Miss H. M. Horrman, Miss Mable Wilcox, Miss Ines Logan, Mr. E. N. Cable, Miss Jean McKean, Rev. C. C. Sawtell, Miss Corwin Taylor, Mr. F. C. Buck, Miss A. Ellis, Rev. J. C. Davison, Mrs. C. F. Johnston, Mrs. E. I. Osgood, Miss Eleanor Osgood, Mrs. Alice S. Blount, Mr. Archibald Case, Miss Marian Huntington, Mrs. M. E. McClintock, Mr. Saml. J. Miller, Mrs. T. O. Rinker, Mr. Carl W. Smith, Rev. Leslie Wolf, Mrs. A. Hocking and child, Master E. Hoffman, Miss Elsie Wilcox, Mr. W. W. Whatford, Mrs. M. McPherson, Mr. J. K. Ohl, Mr. G. H. Rust, Mrs. G. H. Rust, Mr. A. K. Watson, Miss L. E. V. Carlton, Capt. J. L. Griffes and servant, Mrs. J. L. Griffes, Mrs. F. H. Butler, child and amah, Mrs. A. N. Clothier, Miss M. Brown, Mr. B. C. Howard, Mrs. John Cooper, Mr. B. Ornstein, Mr. J. Reifsnider, and Mr. W. S. Race, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Com. M. W. Consett, Mr. J. West, Mr. H. W. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, Masters (2) Stevenson, Mr. H. W. Jeffries, Mr. N. W. Kelson, Sir H. de Sausmarez, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, 3 children and nurse, Mr. G. McGlew, Mr. Ballack, Mr. J. R. White, Miss Warn, Mr. D. Landale, Mr. Geo. Bulkeley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vopsey, Mr. van Gadock, and Mr. H. E. Reytell, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tamba Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. H. W. Lea, Mr. K. Yasuhara, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Tang Sun and 2 children, Mrs. Bisney, Mr. S. Aoshima, Mr. T. Shito, Mr. S. H. Stork, Mr. and Mrs. Takano, Miss M. Brownlow, Mr. Y. Ozaki, Miss E. M. Walter, Dr. D. H. Conning, Mr. [illegible] Akada, Mr. Evelegh, Mr. E. Sekimoto, Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Lee, in cabin; Mr. Broomfield, Mr. H. Hison, Mr. H. Iwamoto, Mr. M. Tsuda, Mr. O. Kuno, Mr. S. Hara and 2 Chinese, in second class; Mr. Miyoshi, Mrs. Miyoshi, Mr. K. Yomo, Mrs. T. Kanazawa, Mr. K. Ogawa, and 2 Chinese, in intermediate.

Per Japanese steamer *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. H. A. Garedner, Mr. and Mrs. O. Mochizuki, Miss A. Nishimura, Mr. S. Nishimura, Mrs. S. Nakahata, Mr. T. Saji, Mr. N. Himi, Mr. T. Hayasaka, Mr. N. Bessho, Mr. M. J. McCoy, Mr. S. Molivatto, Mr. Y. Yokota, Inspector Y. Nakajima, Mr. H. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Leslie and 3 children, Mr. W. Stanffer, Mr. P. W. Irvine, Mr. K. Sajino, Mr. and Master P. Mckenney, Mr. H. W. Meyer, and Mrs. Grigor, in cabin; Mr. S. Matsumoto, Mr. Z. Yahagi, Mrs. N. Nakamura, Mr. S. Yamaguchi, Mr. H. Kinda, Mr. M. Iida, Mrs. Chin She and 2 children, Mr. K. Ono, Mr. T. Ono, Mrs. Leong Shee and 2 children, in intermediate.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Kleist*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa, Option.	Lyons.	Milan.	Marseilles	France	Italy	[illegible]	Trieste.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	168	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guillee & Co.	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	20	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha		24	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Douville	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Total	500	154	20	—	32	4	—	—

Silk shippers by *Asia*, for San Francisco, 12th October:—

	Bales.
F. Strahler & Co.	138
Vivanti Bros.	74
Bavier & Co.	68
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	[illegible]
Siber Wolff & Co.	[illegible]
Ulysse Pila & Co.	37
L. Mottet	30
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	20
Jewett and Bent	20
Cornes & Co.	12
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	335
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	400
Hara Yushutsuten	[illegible]
Doshin Kaisha	11
Total	1,551

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 18.

Business in American Cotton has been at a standstill. Moderate business is going on in Cotton Yarn. Cotton Piece Goods are generally quiet. Woollens and Woollen Mixtures are naturally active in accordance with the season. Imports of Combed Wool continue.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	38.00 to 40.00
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese (Old crop)	
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

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COTTON YARN

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2[illegible], Gassed	385.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2[illegible], Gassed	440.00 to 480.00
Nos. 2[illegible]00, Gassed...	570.00 to 610.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—{ 40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in. } ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... }	Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best }	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—[illegible] yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in .	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch	PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 55 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in...	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

The market remains inactive.

Iron of Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y.5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	5.30 to 5.60
" " Sheet...	5.20 to 7.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	12.00 to 12.60
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business is fairly brisk.

Chester	Y.3.67 to 3.79
Vacuum	3.47 to 3.59
Batavia and Sumatra	2.86 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu	3.00 to 3.75
Nippon	3.05 to 3.65
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3.05 to 3.53
Tomi	3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

No alteration since previous report.

	PER PICUL
Brown Takao	Y. 9.00 to 10.00
Brown Manila...	9.70 to 10.10
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Formosa...	12.10 to 13.20
White Refined (German)	14.30 to 16.90

INDIGO.

The market remains stationary.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second...	150
Artificial "Brown and Red" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

The market is still disturbed by fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Oct. 15th, the quotation was £58 5.0.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 69.00
Bessemer	61.00
Electric refined	72.00

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Nothing to be noted.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	Yen 2.98
Carbolic acid crystal "	0.42
Glycerine "	0.25
Caustic Soda 100 kin	7.20
Nitrate Soda	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb...	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.42 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.05
Iodoform lb.	5.90
Iode Kalium	3.38
Antehelmintic	5.80

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 11, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market has ruled quiet during the past week, and the small business done has not altered rates to any extent. Grand Hotels are obtainable at *yen* 150. Langfeldts changed hands at *yen* 45, and are enquired for. Club Hotels can be had at *yen* 75. Bretts, sellers at *yen* 10. Engine and Iron Works can be had at *yen* 90, offers for shares are wanted.

RAUB MINES.—By private telegraphic advices from Singapore I am informed that the crushing for the past four weeks yielded 1113 ounces smelted gold from 5314 tons of ore treated.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $645 sellers. North China Insurance Tls. 73 buyers. Union Insurance $760 buyers. China Sugars $98 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $9 buyers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $100 buyers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 78 nominal. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $67 buyers. Hongkong Lands $55 sales. Humphrey's Estates, $10½ buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 101 sellers. Green Island Cements $11 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'ct or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	" 1	75 Sa.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100	5,000	Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	" ½	150 Sa.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	180,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	80 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 N.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	35%	" 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord. }	250,000	5000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	90 N.
" " pref. }		2000	50	50				8%		50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. ‡ 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet. According to a telegram from New York, the silk market there is also stationary.

On Oct. 15th stocks were: filatures 17,106 bales; Re-reels, 2,702 bales; Orikaishi 2,223 bales; and Sundry, 28 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,360 to 1,370
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,240 to 1,245
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,230 to 1,240
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,330 to 1,360
Filature—No. 1½, Coarse...	1,220 to 1,230
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,330 to 1,340
Re-reels—Extra	1,270 to 1,275
Re-reels—No. 1	1,250 to 1,255
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,235 to 1,240
Re-reels—No. 2	1,215 to 1,220
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	1,310 to 1,320
Kakedas—Veiled Women Chop No. 1...	1,260 to 1,265
Kakedas—One Horseheard Chop No. 1½ N.	1,235 to 1,240
Kakedas—No. 2	1,205 to 1,215
Kakedas—No. 2½...	1,270 to 1,280

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Oct.	Present delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
11th	1,248	1,263	1,252	1,246
12th	1,251	—	1,257	1,254
14th	1,256	—	1,262	1,256
15th	1,233	1,246	—	1,238
16th	1,227	1,245	1,237	1,229
17th	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

Samples are being called for by foreign merchants in Yokohama, but there has been little or no business during the week.

On Oct. 15th the stock was: Noshi, 12,599 bales; Kibiso, 13,292 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 548 bales; and sundry 2,095 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 135
Kereel—Fair...	90 to 100
Kereel—Best...	85 to 90
Kereel—Good	80 to 85
Kereel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

No change since last report.

Up to the evening of Oct. 15th 10,135,400 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 150,500 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. —
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	34 to 39
Medium	31 to 32
Good Common	27 to 31
Common...	25 to 28

HABUTAE.

Business still remains inactive.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	11.60	10.90	10.90
27	—	11.40	10.75	10.50
36	—	11.45	10.75	10.70

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	11.05	10.85	10.65	10.55	10.40
27"	10.75	10.50	10.20	10.20	10.20
36"	10.80	10.40	10.25	10.15	10.20

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	11.45	10.95	10.60	—
27"	11.30	10.60	10.45	—
36"	11.35	10.70	10.60	—

RICE.

Owing to the favourable weather, prices have fallen.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	586,209
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	166,066

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Delivery.	Closing Price.
October	Yen. 17.41
November	16.33
December	15.93

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*.
Superior	Yen 18.10
Medium	17.20
Common	16.30
Average	17.20

koku, 49620 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
October	16.18	October	16.29
November	15.78	November	15.84
December	15.57	December	15.74

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market is almost lifeless. The prices of various prominent shares and bonds have fallen. According to a telegram received on Oct. 16th by the Yokohama Specie Bank, the prices of the various Japanese bonds have gone down alike in London, Paris, and Berlin.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama October 18.

London silver ⅛ lower, but no change in sterling quotations from China yesterday and no news yet received to-day, but the tendency is towards higher local rates on China and no change in other rates, which close for the mail via Siberia as under.

London—Bank T T	s/0 7/16
— — Bills on demand	s/0 9/16
— — 4 months' sight	s/0 13/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1
— — 6 months' sight	s/1 1/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261
— — 6 months' sight	262½
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	101½*
— Private 10 days, sight do	99*
Shanghai—Bank sight	73*
— Private 10 days' sight	75*
India—Bank sight	152½
— Private 30 days' sight	154½
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50½
— Private 4 months' sight	51½
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 4 months' sight	214
Bar Silver (London)	28⅛

* Nominal.

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June 1st, 1907. e.o.d. to 31/3/8

IMPERIAL POST OFFICE NOTICES.

KOBE MAIL CLOSES.
ORDINARY AND REGISTERED
7.20, 10.34 a.m., 2.55, 5.57, 8.20, 10.36 p.m.
KOBE MAIL ARRIVES.
5.42, 7.37, 8.58 a.m., 0.45, 2.30, 9.08 p.m.

MAIL CLOSES IN YOKOHAMA.
FOR SHINAGAWA.—3.35 a.m.
FOR TOKYO.—4.22, 6.47, 8.07, 9.37, 11.12 a.m., 12.25, 1.35, 3.07, 4.17, 5.51, 9.31 p.m.
FOR YOKOSUKA.—5.06, 9.07 a.m., 12.56, 5.18, 7.51 p.m.
FOR NAGOYA.—3.42 p.m.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一圓刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

On Oct. 18th, at No. 238, Bluff, Yokohama, a Daughter, to GLADYS HOWARD and CHARLES WHITTLES T ATKINSON.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A FLOATING mine was washed ashore at Washisaki in Sado on Oct. 20th.

THE death was announced on Oct. 21st of Mr. K. Matsumoto, a member of the Upper House.

THE repairs of the battleship *Mikasa* having about concluded, she was tried on Nov. 15th in the neighbourhood of Saseho.

S. MIDZUTA, a non-commissioned officer of the Maidzuru Naval Station, committed suicide on Oct. 20th by shooting himself with a rifle.

BARON MOTONO, Japanese Minister in St. Petersburg, who was travelling in various countries of Europe, returned to his post on Oct. 20th.

A HONGKONG telegram says that leading Chinese merchants of Fuchow have asked the Peking Government to prohibit the entry of Japanese Buddhist priests into the province. The telegraphic message does not give a reason for this petition.

MR. LI KIA-CHU, new Chinese Minister, proceeded to the Palace at 10.30 a.m. on Oct. 22nd and presented his credentials to the Emperor.

THE Directors of the Club Hotel, Yokohama, have decided to declare a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

COUNT HAYASHI, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been decorated by the President of France with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

ON the night of Oct. 20th, an outbreak of fire occurred in Tsukitsu, a village near Kanazawa, burning down fifty houses. One person was killed.

THE Emperor has sent a telegram to the Korean Court expressing his thanks for the excellent treatment accorded the Prince Imperial at Seoul.

MR. K. ISHII, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, left New York on Oct. 16th for London. He will return home by the Siberian Railway.

THE Japanese Government has decided to purchase from the Great Northern Cable Co. the cable between Fusan and Nagasaki, for *yen* 150,000.

LEADING tea manufacturers of Shidzoka have agreed to establish an association with a capital of one million *yen*, to export their product direct to foreign countries.

THE repairs of the cable between Japan and America, in the neighbourhood of Guam, having been completed, communication was restored at 1 p.m. on Oct. 22nd.

THE construction of a sister-ship of the *Sakura Maru*, of the Imperial Volunteer Association, will be commenced on Oct. 28th at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki.

ON the morning of Oct. 20th, fire broke out in a theatre at Sone near Hyogo, destroying the building. C. Yamashiro, manager of the dressing room, and his wife, were killed.

A SHANGHAI telegram says that Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron in Asiatic waters, was promoted on Oct. 10th to the rank of full Admiral.

FIRE broke out at 1 a.m. on Oct. 20th in Okidate, a village near Aomori, destroying thirty-two houses. The timber factory of the Aomori Forestry Office escaped destruction.

AN explosion occurred on Oct 20th in a fireworks factory at Uwoya cho, Toyohashi, on the Tokaido. Two persons were killed and three injured. The building was damaged.

IT is reported by telegram that three bluejackets of a French warship at Nagasaki attacked a barber on the evening of Oct. 19th. They destroyed the furniture of the shop. They were arrested by the police.

THE Second Aquatic Products Exhibition of Kyushu and Kwansei provinces was opened on Oct. 21st at Nagasaki, the opening ceremony being conducted by Mr. Arakawa, Governor of Nagasaki prefecture.

AT 10.40 p.m. on Oct. 22nd, fire broke out in a disused beer brewery, at Honmoku, Yokohama, which belongs to T. Shibutome, a well-known provision merchant of No. 97, Yamashita-cho. Three buildings, one of 45 *tsubo*, another of 14 *tsubo*, and a third of 12 *tsubo*, were destroyed. The cause is not known, but incendiarism is feared.

ACCORDING to a telegram which has been received by the Nippon Agricultural Society, Tokyo, the silk crop in France is very successful. The yield of cocoons was estimated at 5,150,594 kilos. This shows an increase of 13.6 per cent. over that of last year.

TOKYO papers report that Mr. Takahira, Ambassador to Italy; Mr. Uchida, Ambassador to Austria; Mr. Yamaza, Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs; and Mr. Hirai, Director of the Imperial Railway Department, will shortly be promoted to the peerage.

THE proprietors of the weaving factories and the merchants of Kyoto held a meeting on Oct. 17th and decided to present a petition to the Government asking for the abolition of taxes on woven goods. They further decided not to vote at the general election for politicians who do not support their proposal.

ON Oct. 17th fire broke out in the factory of the Sapporo Timber Co. destroying it. The damage is estimated at six thousand *yen*. An outbreak of fire occurred in Ejiri near Shidzuoka early on the morning of Oct. 18th. Forty-five houses were burned down. Incendiarism is reported to have been the cause.

THE bronze statue of the late Count Mutsu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was erected in the grounds of the Foreign Office, will be unveiled on Oct 24th. To celebrate the occasion, Viscount Hayashi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will give a garden party at his official residence.

A CASE of cholera is reported on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's European liner *Tamba Maru*, which arrived at Moji on Oct 20th on her way from Yokohama to London. The ship was removed to the Quarantine Station on Tuesday, where she will be detained till Oct. 26th. The passengers number a hundred and eight, including fifteen foreigners.

MR. HUNTER SHARP, U.S. Consul at Kobe, who is going home on leave, has been presented by his nationals with a handsome silver bowl, bearing the figures of two dragons in relief, standing on a carved black wood stand. Mr. Hunter Sharp has passed 21 years in Kobe, rising from the office of Marshal of the Consular Court to Consul for Hiogo and Osaka.

COUNTESS NATSU SAKAI (25), who was suffering from throat complaint, died on Oct. 18th in Tokyo. She was the sixth daughter of the late Prince Sanjo and was well known as a poet and musician. During the war she was secretary of the Ladies' Patriotic Society and acted as a volunteer nurse of the Nippon Red Cross Society. Princess Kan-in, Princess Mori, Viscountess Hiramatsu, Countess Otani, and Viscountess Yamao are her sisters.

THE following Naval appointments were announced on Oct. 22nd. Vice-Admiral Tomioka, to the Takeshiki Fortress, replacing Vice-Admiral Baron Y. Ito, commander-in-chief on the Naval Council; Rear Admiral Yoshimatsu commanding the First Squadron, to the Training Squadron; Rear-Admiral K. Fujii, chief staff of the Yokosuka Naval Station, as commander-in-chief of the First Squadron; and Rear-Admiral Miyaoka, an *attache* of the Residency-General Seoul, as the commander-in-chief of the Chinhai Bag Defences.

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KOREA.

Friday, October 18.

The Prince Imperial of Japan and the Emperor of Korea are reported to have had a a very long meeting at the Korean Palace an the 17th inst. The only point of special importance which was discussed is said to have been a proposal that the Korean Crown Prince should visit Japan for the purpose of completing his education. The Emperor promised that this should be done, and that for the purpose advantage would be taken of Prince Ito's return to Japan whenever that might be. There was as may be supposed, an interchange of very high Orders. On the 18th inst. the Prince Imperial was to pay another visit to the Emperor, and his Majesty together with the Crown Prince of Korea were to return the visit and to lunch at the Residency-General where the Prince Imperial was staying. That afternoon the Prince Imperial was to proceed to Chemulpo accompanied by the Crown Prince of Korea and was to embark aboard the *Katori* starting the same day for Japan. Some accounts, however, say that the return to Chemulpo is not to take place until the 20th inst.

The agitators had busily spread rumours that the purpose of the Prince Imperial's visit to Korea was to carry away the Emperor and the Crown Prince to Japan. These stories seem to have obtained some credence, and currency, and thus the termination of the visit without any such arrangement is said to have proved very reassuring. A noteworthy though minor feature of the incident was that the Emperor and the Crown Prince rode for the first time in a railway train and for the first time in their lives saw the sea.

There is absolutely no news about any further disturbances in the provinces, but whether this means that the insurrection has been completely quelled we are unable to say. The star of the Il Chinghoi appears to be in the ascendant. We read of a grand entertainment given by them on the evening of the 17th inst. to the journalists in Seoul and to the leading Japanese residents.

Saturday, October 19.

The Prince Imperial paid his farewell visits in Seoul on the 19th and proceeded on the 20th to Chemulpo where he embarked for Japan. On the 19th inst. the Emperor of Korea, contrary to the rumours recently circulated, proceeded to the Residency-General to visit the Prince Imperial and the latter subsequently returned the call at the Palace. It is to be noted also that the Korean Crown Prince accompanied Prince Yoshihito to Chemulpo and there bade him farewell. It would seem that the circumstances of this visit have had a great effect in dispelling the apprehensions entertained by the Korean Court as to Japan's intention in sending the Prince Imperial. The Conservatives had predicted all sorts of misfortunes as the projected result of the visit, and it is said that when the Emperor returned to the Palace after separating from Prince Yoshihito, his Majesty charged the courtiers with having entirely misrepresented the situation. The ex-Emperor also is said to have been much gratified by the course that events took, and from a mood of distrust and anxiety the Court fell into one of assurance and rejoicing.

It is now alleged that the Korean Crown Prince will come to pursue his studies in Japan without waiting until he can have Prince Ito's escort, and further that the Cabinet has advised either the Emperor himself or the ex-Emperor to proceed to Japan for the purpose of returning the visit of the Prince Imperial, the Korean Crown Prince being too young to undertake such a mission.

Sunday, October 20.

There apppears to have been an interchange of very cordial speeches at the luncheon given by the Japanese Prince Imperial to the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Korea on the occasion of the ceremonial visit paid by the two latter to the former. The Japanese Prince acknowledged in warm terms the honour paid to him by the Emperor and Crown Prince of Korea in going to meet him at Chemulpo and in now coming to visit him at the Residency-General. He said that the Emperor of Japan would be much gratified when he learned of these events. The Prince proposed the health of the Emperor of Korea and the Imperial House in cordial language. The Emperor of Korea made in reply the first speech ever delivered by him at a banquet. His Majesty did not speak at any length. He confined himself to a brief expression of his gratitude and satisfaction at the visit of the Prince Imperial, and to declaring that the Korean nation felt not less grateful for this high honour. His Majesty concluded by drinking to the health of the Emperor of Japan and the Prince Imperial.

On the afternoon of the same day at half past four the Prince Imperial paid his farewell visit to the Emperor of Korea, and on the following morning he proceeded to Chemulpo, accompanied by the Korean Crown Prince, who on this occasion went on board the *Katori* and had luncheon there. The Prince Imperial and the Japanese Squadron were to leave Chemulpo on the afternoon of the 20th.

This visit of the Japanese Prince Imperial to Korea was certainly a wise plan on Japan's part. When one thinks of it quietly one appreciates what a profound shock it must have given to the Conservative party in Seoul. The Emperor and the Crown Prince were thus drawn out of a seclusion which might otherwise have lasted for another ten years. It has hitherto been in this seclusion that the plotters and agitators found their opportunity, for the Emperor having never had any object lessons in the material facts of western civilization, could not form any conception of the forces against which he was shattering his throne. He had never so much as seen the sea or looked upon a foreign man-of-war, nor had he even ridden in a railway train. But now he has done all these things; has seen a magnificent specimen of a foreign fleet; has made his debut in modern society and has pledged himself to send his son to Japan for education. Not least perhaps is the fact that he has learned how baseless were all the stories constantly dinned into his ears about Japan's intention of treating him and his son as the Chinese treated the Taiwon Kun twenty years ago, and has received ample proof that it is no part of Japan's programme to disturb his throne. All this can scarcely fail to have a wholesome effect.

The Prince Imperial is to visit Chinghai Bay and Takeshiki on his way back to Saseho. Chinghai Bay was the basis of the Japanese fleet in the early days of the war with Russia and it is now in process of conversion into a great naval station.

There was of course a large interchange of handsome presents on the occasion of the Prince's visit, but it is scarcely necessary to catalogue the articles.

The Japanese papers unite in thinking that the complexion of political conditions in Korea has been radically changed by this visit of the Prince Imperial. They think that the influence of the ex-Emperor and of Lady Om has waned and that these personages will never again be able to exercise any influence upon State affairs. Perhaps these ideas are somewhat too optimistic. It is difficult to think that the ex-Emperor's defeat is quite so signal, though we do not doubt that the visit will find a place in history as one of the most far-seeing and useful measures that Japan could have taken in the circumstances.

Monday, October 21.

It appears that by the orders of the Emperor of Korea four Princes of the Blood and all the Cabinet Ministers accompanied the Prince Imperial of Japan to Chemulpo when he was about to leave Korea. Japanese correspondents state that the Japanese Prince Imperial raised the Crown Prince of Korea in his arms when the latter was passing from the State barge to the deck of the *Katori*, and that nothing could exceed the friendliness of the terms on which the two Princes stood to each other. It really does seem that the visit of the Prince Imperial has produced an excellent effect on the Korean people, or at least upon the inhabitants of Seoul. These latter, of their own accord, organised on the night of the 19th inst. in honour of the Prince Imperial a torchlight procession in which 10,000 of the citizens are said to have taken part. The Prince Imperial made many munificent gifts of money on his departure from the Korean capital. The principal of these were 10,000 *yen* to the sanitary authorities of Seoul; 5,000 *yen* to the sanitary committee of the Japanese community; 1,500 *yen* to the Seoul Hospital; 1,000 *yen* each to the Seoul branches of the Red Cross Society and the Ladies' Patriotic Society; 3,000 *yen* to the Japanese community of Chemulpo; 1,500 *yen* to the Chemulpo Hospital and 10,000 *yen* to the educational fund of Japanese in Korea. All the above gifts were in the name of the Prince Imperial himself, but in conjunction with Prince Arisugawa he made other donations, namely, 4,000 *yen* to the Japanese community of Fusan; 1,500 *yen* each to the Japanese communities of Kunsan and Pyongyang, and 1,000 *yen* each to five other Japanese communities throughout Korea.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Hongkong says that the English papers of that colony fully recognise the political wisdom which dictated the sending of the Prince Imperial to Korea, and recognise also the great effect it must produce upon the situation by showing the Koreans not only that their Imperial House is held in high respect by Japan but also that any attempt to oppose the latter's progressive plans must only lead to disaster for Korea herself.

The other side of the picture shows two somewhat notable acts of aggression on the part of the insurgents. On the 17th inst. 100 of them attacked and killed two Japanese subjects in the neighbourhood of Gensan, and on apparently the same day a more serious incident took place in the province of Kwangwondo. As thirteen boat loads of provisions were ascending the River Han escorted by 15 Japanese soldiers, they were attacked by a large force of insurgents and the whole of the provisions were seized while the fate of the escort is not known.

The *Nippon* has a telegram from Seoul saying that in addition to requiring Mr. Bethell, editor of the *Korea Daily News*, to

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put up a sum of 3,000 *yen* as security for his good behaviour in the future, his Britanic Majesty's Consul in Seoul has instituted further proceedings in the Hongkong Law Court. We do not understand this telegram. It would be more comprehensible did it state that the incriminated editor had appealed to Hongkong from the decision of the Seoul Consul.

Tuesday, October 22.

The little Crown Prince of Korea is said to have come back delighted with his visit to the *Katori*. The salute of 101 guns was rather a terrible ordeal for a child who had never previously encountered such a deafening din, and it was scarcely less of an ordeal for the Princes that accompanied him, but, after the third or fourth gun, the visitors became reconciled to the racket. Subsequently they were conducted over every part of the ship, and the little Prince is said to have given to his father and grandfather on his return a most detailed account of everything he had seen. It is stated by correspondents of Tokyo journals that when the Emperor of Korea parted from the Japanese Prince Imperial at the south gate of the city, the Prince spoke of Prince Ito as enjoying the absolute confidence of the Emperor of Japan, and urged the Korean Sovereign to place entire confidence in the advice of this veteran statesman. It is also alleged that when the ex Emperor had his parting interview with the Prince Imperial, the former declared that his doubts were now completely dispelled, and that he even felt a desire to proceed to Japan and submit his views direct to the Emperor of that country. The Prince Imperial in reply said that he hoped soon to see the Crown Prince of Korea in Japan, and the ex-Emperor is said to have received the suggestion with every evidence of approval.

Prince Ito is quoted by the *Kokumin Shimbun* as saying that the results of this visit of the Prince Imperial have been fortunate beyond all expectation. The Prince himself was delighted with what he saw and often expressed a wish that he could show it to his father and mother in Tokyo, and from every side evidences were forthcoming that the Korean nation's feelings towards Japan had been greatly modified. Prince Ito justly observed that a great effort of resolution had been needed on the part of the Korean Sovereign to allow his son to go on board the *Katori*, and with regard to the little Prince himself the experience must form an epoch in his life.

Meanwhile there are evidences that the provincial troubles are not yet settled by any means. We read that at Cholwon a Japanese company attacked 300 Korean insurgents on the 19th inst. and killed 40 of them. Again, about the same date, at a place called Chungsan, a Japanese detachment which had marched from Honju killed 16, including the leader, out of a body of insurgents whose number is not stated. Finally news has been received that a force of some 400 insurgents is assembled at Tsak-nyong and that a Japanese company has been sent to disperse them.

The *Asahi Shimbun* explains the point that was obscure about Consular proceedings in the Bethell case. What has taken place, according to this authority, is that the Consular Tribunal in Seoul, having passed judgment on the defendant, is now awaiting the approval of the Supreme Court at Shanghai before enforcing that judgment. The judgment is that Mr. Bethell must put up a sum of 3000 *yen* as security, and that he will then be allowed a period of six months' grace, but if during that time he again publishes anything of a mischievous nature in the sense contemplated by the Order in Council, his 3000 *yen* will be forfeited and he himself will be obliged to leave Korea.

Wednesday, October 23.

Japanese newspapers continue to speak enthusiastically of the good effects produced by the visit of the Prince Imperial to Seoul. Marquis Katsura is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun* as saying that the greatest credit is due to Prince Ito for thinking of this measure and that the consummation of the plan must be attributed to the unbounded confidence reposed by the Throne in the Prince.

Marquis Katsura, speaking at a meeting of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Seoul, said that the gist of the new Convention recently concluded between Japan and Korea is to identify the interests of the two Powers in the Peninsula, and that such a principle must be kept in mind in all future material developments.

It will probably never be known exactly to the public what predictions of disaster or what attribution of sinister designs were poured by the conservatives into the ears of the Emperor and ex-Emperor in order to prevent them from placing themselves in Japanese power in connexion with the welcome given to Prince Haru. But from the fragments of information that leak out there can be no doubt that every possible effort was made to alarm their Majesties, and the resulting complete refutation of these forecasts seems to have proportionately weakened the conservatives and opened the eyes of the two Emperors to the fact that their own doings are still potential in unravelling or complicating the situation.

Advantage is evidently being taken of the opportunity to commence on a really practical scale the administrative reforms contemplated when the new Convention was signed. As a first step there has been a general meeting of the Residents throughout the Peninsula, and they decided that steps should be taken immediately for handing over to Japanese inspectors and constables the duty of preserving peace and order. The commencement of this system will be made in the province of Kyongkwi-do, namely, the metropolitan province. It is in the south of this province that the bulk of the insurgents have their headquarters. By way of preliminary to the programme of administrative reform the Minister of the Household will probably be changed. This official is brother to the Prime Minister, and when he was named Minister of the Household, the expectation was that he would heartily co-operate in the much-talked-of operation of purifying the Palace (*Kiuchu Shukusei*), but he completely disappointed expectations by throwing himself into the conservative camp where he has remained ever since. His removal is therefore inevitable if there is to be any uniformity of action on the part of the reformers.

Thursday, October 24.

From a place called Keupkok in Kwangwon-do comes news that the Korean insurgents have assassinated with great brutality the Japanese principal of a language school and a Japanese postman.

One of the insurgent leaders, named Kin Ponkwi, has been arrested in Seoul, whither he had repaired for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition. It appears that this man is a scholar of some eminence, and that he is the author of several threatening letters sent to Prince Ito, General Hasegawa and other prominent Japanese officials in Korea.

THE PRESS AFFAIR IN SEOUL.

Naturally the editor of the *Korea Daily News* and of the *Dai-han Ma-il-Sinpo* finds sympathisers. That is a danger invariably incurred whenever the law steps in to interfere with the much-belauded principle of free speech. He finds sympathisers too among members of his own profession, who are swayed by a strange notion that every journalist, whatever his views, must be more or less supported by the men of his cloth. Yet the error of such a theory is palpable. One might as well allege that because a man is a physician he should be shielded by the members of the medical faculty whatever his abuses of the healing art. There is no manner of reason why one who makes journalism his profession should find in it a sheltering ægis such as no other profession furnishes. He ought to be judged by his acts and by his acts alone. It will not be denied by any thinking person that the mischief wrought by the press in these modern days outweighs many of the benefits it confers, and if, as we believe, the benefits preponderate, that is assuredly no argument for not endeavouring to correct the mischief. We have often written in this strain previously, and one consequence is that we are charged by some of our contemporaries with "striving to limit the freedom of the press." That is not a just accusation. What we have advocated is not that freedom should be limited but that licence should be restrained. Many journals, in deference to the commercial necessity of creating a sensation, write in such a manner as to impair international amity and to create a mood highly conducive to quarrelling. We advocate the enactment of laws creating some kind of power which can be exercised in restraint of that evil, and had we been invited to furnish a striking illustration of the justice of our views, we should not have hesitated to point to the very editor with whom the Consular tribunal in Seoul has just dealt. During a journalistic career extending over more than a quarter of a century, we unhesitatingly say that we have never seen a newspaper which devoted itself with such malicious tenacity to blackening the reputation of one nation and inciting another to abhor and assail it, as the *Korea Daily News* has done in the case of Japan and Korea. There is no occasion to adduce specific instances: every reader of the Seoul journal is familiar with a thousand of them: they have appeared in the columns of nearly every number. As to the amount of mischief they have actually wrought, as to the number of misguided unfortunates they have impelled to commit murder or involved in a sanguinary fate—that must always remain uncertain. We can only say that the incentive has been palpably strong and the opportunity exceptionally favourable. It has, in short, been a flagrant instance of an unwearying provocative agent addressing himself to an ignorant and easily deluded audience. To sympathise with the worker of evil is to pervert the just order of things. Sympathy belongs entirely to his victims. That the Order in Council under which legal proceedings were instituted against the offending journalist confers a certain measure of arbitrary authority on the British Consul is inevitable, since something must of necessity be left to that official's discretion. But such an objection fades into complete insignificance compared with the dimensions of the abuse to be remedied.

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CHIENTAO.

This weary problem continues to furnish food for discussion and comment. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* gives what it alleges to be the five pleas advanced by China in support of her claim. The first is that the Tumen River is the natural boundary. The second, that from ancient times Chinese officials have administered the affairs of the district. The third, that along the course of the Tumen there are eleven pillars, constituting clear boundary marks. The fourth, that although there is a pillar on the mountain called Champehshan, it bears no inscription; and the fifth, that in the first year of Kangsu the Korean Government formally intimated to China its intention of withdrawing its subjects from Chientao. To these five counts the Japanese are said to have replied as follows:—First, the assertion that the Tumen River is the natural boundary is a mere *ipse dixit*, and the present ruling dynasty in Korea actually had its cradle in Chientao. Secondly, as to China's claim that she has administered the region from ancient times, the answer is that she certainly did establish local offices there, but that the step was altogether arbitrary, having been taken without any intimation given to Korea and while the question of boundaries was actually under discussion between the two Powers. Thirdly, although there are in fact eleven pillars along the course of the Tumen, there is nothing to indicate that they are boundary marks, whereas, fourthly, the pillar standing on Champeh-shan mountain carries an inscription which shows that not the Tumen but Domon is the eastern boundary, and the records are perfectly clear that the erection of this pillar was the outcome of a delimitation commission appointed by the two Governments in the 51st year of Kanghsi. Fifthly and finally, that although an intimation was given by the Korean Government of an intention to withdraw its subjects in the first year of the present Chinese Emperor, the occasion was an attempt on the part of Chinese local officials to compel the Korean subjects in Chientao to wear the Chinese pigtail. Moreover there is evidence that several of the Korean subjects now settled in Chientao hold their land-titles from the Korean Government. The Japanese statement of the case concludes with an assurance that the question of boundaries is alone in dispute so far as Korea and Japan are concerned. It is not denied that China's title to a part of Chientao may be valid, but the same is asserted on behalf of Korea's title to another part, and nothing is required except an amicable discussion of bases, and thereafter the despatch of commissioners to fix the boundaries. China is very plainly reminded that the problem does not show any acute phases and that it can be settled in a perfectly placid and friendly manner. The Japanese Government sees no reason to convey all the details by telegraph and has embodied them in written despatches.

The news is confirmed that the Chinese soldiers stationed in the Chientao region have taken to raiding the property of the Korean inhabitants in order to recoup themselves for the loss of their pay, which is being withheld, and that Mr. Hagiwara, Consul-General in Mukden, has presented to Governor Tang a strong protest.

The course of events in Chientao since the 19th of August when Colonel Saito arrived at Hairyong with his party of gendarmes, is minutely described by correspondents of the *Asahi* and the *Hochi* writing from Lungcheng. They say that the first step taken by Colonel Saito on his arrival was to post placards everywhere announcing that the purpose of his coming was solely to protect Korean life and property. *En route* for the same place, Lungcheng, Colonel Saito took the opportunity of calling on the officer in charge of the Chinese detachment, who received him with some hesitation and explained that, not having yet been instructed by his Government, he was at a loss what attitude to assume towards his visitor. Colonel Saito replied that his visit was not in any sense official, but that he had merely taken advantage of vicinity to call and make the friendly acquaintance of his Chinese colleague. This assurance somewhat removed the doubts of the Chinese officer but he did not abandon his reserved and suspicious demeanour. On the other hand, the Korean inhabitants welcomed the attitude of the Japanese with every evidence of gratitude and thankfulness. Reading closely, we gather that Colonel Saito and the detachment left Hoiryong on the 19th of August and that it took them until the 22nd to traverse the distance of 30 miles between that place and Lungcheng. The first few miles of this journey was over a precipitious and rocky road, but ultimately the party emerged upon a fine open plateau which constitutes the tableland of Chientao. It was in the course of this march that Colonel Saito visited the Chinese officer at a place which we can not identify. What is evident, however, is that the Chinese have pushed their outposts as near as possible to the Tumen River, whereas the Japanese marched past westward the Chinese position and established themselves near the Hailang River. On the 31st of August, Colonel Saito opened his office at Lungcheng and took steps to appoint local officials for the better administration of the region. On the 27th of the same month, being the fête day of the Emperor of Korea, Colonel Saito gave an entertainment to the leading residents and informed them that he came at the instance of the Korean Government to secure the lives and properties of Korean subjects, and that he desired this fact to be made as widely known as possible One of the first steps taken by the Japanese was to open a dispensary, where medical advice and medicines were given gratis. There appears to have been hitherto an absolute want of these essentials, and crowds of Koreans and Chinese soon began to avail themselves of the new system. The Japanese found a French missionary station at Lungcheng. The missionary himself did not make his headquarters there: he resided habitually in the Chinese station near the Tumen River. His habit, however, was to pay occasional visits to Lungcheng, where he has a number of converts, and these are said to have afforded every possible facility to Colonel Saito and his men. Meanwhile the Chinese officials, represented by a Governor, a Taotai and a Head-man, never lost any opportunity of urging the Japanese to return and to abandon all attempts to organize a local administration. The Japanese, however, replied that, having come for the sole purpose of protecting Korean life and property, it was impossible for them to withdraw without explicit instructions from their Government. These correspondents state that since the arrival of Colonel Saito and his detachment several hundreds of Japanese settlers have come to Chientao and many are still arriving. It must be confessed that the Japanese show no want of enterprise.

It is now stated that Viceroy Hsu's return to his post at Mukden will be postponed until a grand council of statesmen has determined what course is to be pursued with regard to the Chientao problem.

It is stated that Viceroy Hsu endeavoured to transfer the Chientao question to the management of his country's diplomats, but that the Central Government would not agree to this step, their view being that the Viceroy of Manchuria must accept the responsibility. Meanwhile Mr. Kawashima, Japanese Consul at Kilin, telegraphs that 500 Chinese soldiers were recently despatched from that place for Chientao, but that they were stopped *en route* in accordance with a telegraphic message from Viceroy Hsu, which is believed to have been the result of the representations made by the Japanese Government as to the danger of massing any military force in the disputed territory at present. These 500 men are now at Omuso, which places them within easy striking distance of Chientao. A further evidence that China has begun to regard this question in a more judicious spirit is furnished by the fact that the Head-man of Lungchen, Mr. Hu, has been removed from his post in consequence of his markedly hostile attitude towards Colonel Saito and his gendarmes. Nevertheless there are no signs that the Peking Government is at all disposed to recognise the justice of Korea's claims over Chientao, and it is quite possible that unpleasant complications may crop up in that region from time to time. Much will depend upon the attitude of the new boundary commissioner, Mr. Chen, who is on his way to Chientao to replace Hu. It is alleged that the number of Korean subjects settled in Chientao is about 120,000.

Continued reports are received to the effect that the conduct of the Chinese soldiers stationed in Chientao is exceedingly disorderly. Whether because their pay is not duly handed to them, or merely because of lack of discipline, they appear to be freely raiding the Korean inhabitants, either seizing by force everything they want or making a mere pretence of compensating the owner. According to the *Asahi Shimbun*, which publishes this statement, the Japanese Government approached Peking with a request that some effective measure might be taken to restrain these excesses, but the reply of the Chinese Government was that after due investigation, no evidence of such misconduct could be discovered, and therefore no occasion existed for issuing any special instructions. This attitude on Peking's part places the Japanese in a difficult position, for Colonel Saito and his gendarmes, having been sent to Chientao expressly to protect the lives and properties of Korean subjects settled in that region, can not possibly stand by idly while the Chinese soldiers lay rough hands upon Korean belongings and otherwise outrage the people. It is said that orders enjoining the utmost circumspection have been issued to and by Colonel Saito, but to observe caution is not the first duty that Colonel Saito and his men have to perform. Their hands may at any time be forced, and an exceedingly unpleasant situation would then be created. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* discusses this subject in a grave and almost alarmist tone. It attributes the difficulty mainly if not altogether to the rights recovery spirit, which has become a veritable mania in China, even those whose reason disapproves the sentiment being constrained to travel with the times or to see themselves objects of public obloquy. The *Nichi Nichi* is uniformly such a moderate

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and sober paper that these very emphatic views appearing in its columns cause some disquiet. We gather that, according to its opinion, Chinese officials are now almost recklessly anxious to essay anything and everything which seems to them at all likely to amount to an assertion of their country's sovereignty, and it is hard to see how this dangerous mood can be modified without a signal object lesson. On the other hand, there are evidences that the Chinese Government itself earnestly desires a pacific settlement of the Chinese question, and there is the fact that neither of the parties to the discussion is at all likely to precipitate a quarrel. It seems to us that the danger, if danger there be, is localized in Chientao. If the Chinese soldiers stationed there can be kept within the limits of civilized discipline, the problem should be solved without much trouble. Meanwhile, according to the *Mainichi Dempo's* intelligence, the Korean Government has despatched 20 constables who will be attached to Colonel Saito's gendarmes. This step is said to have been taken at the instance of Prince Ito, who doubtless intends it to serve as a practical demonstration that the presence of the Japanese in Chientao has the approval of the Korean Government.

We have hitherto spoken of the place where Colonel Saito and his gendarmes are posted as Lungcheng, but from the writings of a correspondent of the *Jiji Shumpo* we are inclined to think that the proper name is Lutaokau. At all events the descriptions as to distance and locality given by the *Jiji's* correspondent, apply accurately to what has hitherto been written about Lungcheng. Lutaokau lies about 30 miles northwest of Hoiryong, and is also a considerable distance west of the place where the Chinese troops are quartered, namely, Chintszchieh. This correspondent describes the people of the district as very industrious and progressive. They dress their hair in modern style, having discarded the top-knot, and in all respects they are a very promising community. Colonel Saito seems to have won all hearts by his affable demeanour and his just treatment of the people. The village has become quite a prosperous place since the arrival of the Japanese, and is evidently destined to grow in importance. Colonel Saito's party comprises no less than four scientific men, namely, Mr. Shinoda, a doctor of law, Mr. Suzuki, a doctor of literature, Mr. Hatta, a doctor of agriculture, and Mr. Ogawa, a doctor of natural philosophy. There are 15 or 16 Korean policemen in addition to Colonel Saito's 50 gendarmes.

COUNT OKUMA AND WASEDA UNIVERSITY.

On the morning of the 20th at half past nine the ceremony of unveiling a bronze statue of Count Okuma, and of commemorating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Waseda College took place in beautiful weather and in the presence of a great crowd of enthusiastic spectators. Tokyo journals unite in expressing profound admiration for Count Okuma's career as an educator. In this field they place him in the same rank as the late Mr. Fukuzawa, and they note that under his auspices the Waseda Institution has grown to a state of extraordinary perfection in all branches of education. It has turned out no less than 5,122 graduates during the 25 years of its existence, the majority of whom are now holding good positions in the country and are bearing practical testimony to the patriotism and energy of the great statesman who founded the Waseda College. If Count Okuma has not succeeded in holding in the world of politics the leading position to which his abilities certainly entitle him, his fame and successes as an organiser of education will secure to him not less applause at the hands of historians. We may mention here that the Count was received in audience a short time ago by the Emperor, when he gave his Majesty an account of the career of the Waseda College and presented to the Throne all the books that had been compiled there.

The unveiling of Count Okuma's statue at Waseda, took place in the presence of some 8000 spectators and the curtain was drawn by the Count's grandson. The statue is placed on a high pedestal and the Count is represented in a standing position wearing full uniform. In an address delivered by him to his guests he explained that he himself, being what he called a rustic soldier, would have been pleased to dispense with this ceremonial costume, but it was rendered necessary so that he might appear wearing the distinctions conferred on him by his Sovereign. Somewhat singularly the Count seized this occasion to make what may be described as a public declaration against socialism. He called himself a sincere disciple of liberty and progress but he had nothing in common with socialism.

On the afternoon of the same day the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Waseda College was celebrated with great *éclat*. Mr. Takata Sanai, one of the Progressist leaders, read an address giving the main points in the history of the institution and elucidating its remarkable growth. He added that while Waseda might congratulate itself on the perfection of its political, legal, and literary sections, it had still to equip itself thoroughly in the sections of philosophy, mechanics and medicine, and the faculty and friends of the place were determined to complete the programme at whatever cost of labour.

Count Okuma in his speech confirmed what Mr. Takata had said and added that Waseda was still deficient in not possessing a proper debating hall. For the building of this as well as the equipping of other sections that were wanting, it would be necessary to appeal to public benevolence, but they were resolved to leave no stone unturned for the complete accomplishment of their purpose and the perfecting of an institution which already represented the fruit of so much effort and industry. Count Okuma himself announced his intention of contributing to this purpose property of his own which was valued at from 100,000 to 150,000 *yen*.

Addresses of congratulation were made by Baron Shibusawa, by the Ambassadors of England, France and Germany. The British Ambassador said:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES AND GENTLEMEN,—My friend Count Okuma has honoured me with an invitation to the 25th Anniversary of the opening of the Waseda University, and had further greatly honoured me by asking me to say a few words as representative of those who speak the English language, a language which I understand is one to which special attention is devoted in this University of which he is the founder.

It is with the greatest gratification that I have accepted both invitations, for it is a real pleasure to me to be here to assist in doing honour to the University, and above all to its venerable and most distinguished founder. It is also a very high honour to me to address you as representative of those who speak the English language, especially in the presence of any Americans who may happen to be present here to-day, whose love for England's ancient and glorious literature, and those who have produced it is not surpassed by Englishmen themselves.

I am very pleased that a study of the English language should take a high place in the curriculum of this University, and I venture to think that this is as it should be, for its richness and beauty are unsurpassed, and its utility in the Far East undeniable; of all foreign languages, and this will perhaps appeal to the younger students, it is, I venture to think, with the exception perhaps of the pronunciation, the easiest to acquire. I have mentioned students—may I say one word to them. The founder of one of England's greatest and most ancient public schools took as the motto of the school when he founded it nearly 500 years ago "Manners maketh the man," and another distinguished Englishman writing some 500 years later, said, "Manners must adorn knowledge and smooth its way through the world;" but in using the word manners, they did not mean a superficial politeness, but the outward and visible form of the true spirit of Bushido, the qualities of which as my friend the War Minister once said in a public speech, are not confined to Japan, but are to be found, and when not found should be inculcated, in all members of the great human family—namely, uprightness, patience, gentleness, especially to the weak, loyalty, and courage. As a bright and shining example for you to follow on these lines, and in the exhibition of these qualities, I cannot do better than put before you the noble and honourable career of your most distinguished founder, Count Okuma.

Mr. Takata then read a long telegram from Prince Ito, heartily congratulating the Institution upon attaining its 25th birthday and upon the excellent work that it had accomplished hitherto. The Prince said that he had always appreciated the incompetence of State education to fully meet the requirements of the nation, and had therefore welcomed private enterprise in this field. But it was apparent that private enterprise did not yet satisfy the situation in the matter of technical instruction, and he therefore rejoiced to hear that the Waseda Institution was about to equip itself with sections for natural philosophy, engineering and medicine. He wished it every success and he enclosed a 500 *yen* cheque as a small contribution towards the expenses of this project.

These proceedings were followed by a garden party with ample provision of refreshments, and the entertainment came to an end at half-past four in the evening. That night there was a torchlight procession in which 6,000 students took part.

FORMOSA.

It is impossible to doubt that the recent disaster in Formosa was of very considerable dimensions. The whole of the 14 outposts established by the Aiyu in the sequel of their advance seem to have been recovered by the savages with heavy loss of life on the side of the Aiyu, and the capture of several quick-firers and machine guns. Steps will of course be taken immediately to recover these positions, but it is said that nothing really drastic can be accomplished in the way of subduing the savages until good communications are established between the east and west coast, which work will be undertaken immediately on a large scale.

The re-inforcements sent from Taikakan to restore the situation in the northeast of Formosa are daily engaging the savages and have recovered eight of the positions which recently fell into the latter's hands. Thus far the Japanese casualties have been six killed and wounded.

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CHINA.

There is a curious and somewhat inexplicable telegram from Peking to the *Jiji Shimpo*. It embodies a Chinese version of the negotiations that have been recently taking place with regard to the carriage of mail matter from China to Europe *viâ* the South Manchuria Railway. The telegram alleges that as arrangements had been completed for the carriage of all Japanese mails *viâ* Mukden, Harbin and the Trans-Asian line, similar facilities ought to be afforded for the carriage of Chinese mail matter. But the Japanese Authorities, according to this Chinese account, do not take a similar view and are reluctant to make the necessary arrangements, so that the negotiations are hampered. No explanation is offered as to the reason of this alleged reluctance on Japan's part, and we find it very difficult to believe. It ought to be Japan's natural desire to pass the Chinese mails over her Manchurian line, and we can only conclude that the conditions proposed by China embody some objectionable feature.

Rumour says that insuperable difficulties are presenting themselves to the disbandment of the Eight Banner Corps. It is not stated exactly what the nature of the difficulty is, but the telegrams speak as though this important reform would have to be abandoned.

Reports from Peking speak of further dissensions among leading politicians there. Prince Su and Grand Secretary Yuan are now depicted as at daggers drawn, but it is hard to follow the details of the story, which for the rest assigns to the two high personages no worthier motive than personal ambition.

Another Imperial decree has been promulgated on the subject of administrative reform. The contents of the document are not very clear from its telegraphed form but the gist is that the Viceroys, Governors and other high provincial authorities are invited to select from each province not less than one and not more than five men of distinguished competence and ability, whose names and records are to be submitted to the Throne with a view to their ultimate appointment to high offices. A similar task is assigned to the statesmen the scholars and the Censors of Peking who are to select a certain number of similarly qualified men to represent the Central Government. The same rescript provides for the formation of elective local assemblies whose members are to be chosen by the leading men of the various districts and who will be invested with power to manage local affairs. By the members of these bodies representatives to form the national deliberative body will be elected.

The very decided attempt made by the people of Chekiang to oppose the raising of money in England for the purpose of building the Suchow-Ningpo Railroad has proved abortive, the Central Government having already pledged itself to make the loan, which amounts to 15 million *yen*.

It is stated that two of these questions have now been settled in the sequel of conferences between Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara and Mr. Tang Shaoi, Acting-Viceroy of Manchuria. The two questions are the Kaiping fishery affair and the Penhsihu mines. With regard to the former, the Chinese have agreed that the policemen concerned in the outrage shall be permanently removed from office, and that compensation to the extent of 2,000 *yen* shall be paid to the family of the murdered man, Kao. As to the Penhsihu mines, a settlement has been effected on the original basis. It will be remembered that before Viceroy Hsu left Mukden a contract had been drawn up on the basis of joint operation of the mines by the Chinese and the Japanese, but that at the moment of appending their signatures the Chinese plenipotentiaries held their hand. They are now said to have consented to revert to that arrangement.

There appears to be some complication between China and Japan about the carriage of mails *via* Mukden to and from Europe. Statements on the subject are made by Tokyo journals, but as it is impossible to unravel the complication completely without fuller information, we confine ourselves to stating that the Chinese Government has announced its intention of not carrying any mails to Mukden unless they have passed through Chinese post offices.

It is generally thought that China's action with regard to the carriage of mail matter is dictated by her rights-recovery mood. She wants to have her own post offices recognised as fully competent to undertake all the postal duties, and in pursuance of that plan her device is to withhold railway facilities from all mail matter manipulated by foreign post offices within her territories. Great Britain and Japan are the two Powers conspicuously interested in this matter since their's are the most numerous post offices operating throughout China. Of course the main route taken by foreign letters is Shanghai and the Yangtsz valley, but in that region there are foreign steamboats plying by which mail matter can be transported independently of Chinese assistance. Such is not the case, however, between Peking and Tientsien. There the railway has to be altogether relied on unless things are to revert to the era of ponies and carriers. Such is the explanation widely given of China's new attitude, but it is a little difficult to reconcile with the fact that, so far as we know, her refusal to transport mail matter over her railways is limited to the Mukden route. This would suggest that the new departure is intended as a slap in the face for Japan alone.

It is said that the new Chinese Representative called at the Foreign Office in Tokyo on the 22nd inst., and, in an interview with Count Hayashi expressed China's desire to solve the Chientao problem in a conciliatory manner. The Japanese Minister of State replied that his country was animated by a similar wish. Mr. Li is then said to have stated that the notification published at the time of the arrival of Colonel Saito and his gendarmes at Lungcheng, had created an exaggerated idea of Japan's intentions, and China had thus been prompted to order the despatch of troops thither, which step, however, had been abandoned in deference to the representations made by the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking. His Excellency further expressed a hope that Japan would appoint boundary commissioners to confer with those already sent by China. But it is not thought that Japan will abandon her original attitude in this respect. She is understood to hold that the work of boundary commissioners can not commence rationally until the general problem of the districts to be delimited has been first settled, and such a settlement must be made by diplomatic discussion between the two Governments and must be based on historical evidence.

In the columns of the Tokyo *Asahi* we find an explanation which clears up the obscurity of the postal complication with China. It appears that in 1903, when Japan concluded a postal convention with China, by the terms of which Japanese mail matter in the Middle Kingdom was to be handled by Japanese officials, an agreement was entered into with the railway authorities that a Japanese official carrying the mails should travel by the railway between Peking and Tientsin. This worked satisfactorily for several years, the carrier of the mails riding in a second class carriage and taking his leather bags with him as hand baggage on which no freight was paid. Recently, however, as our readers are aware, the Chinese authorities took objection to this procedure, and demanded that the mail carrier should pay first-class fare. This demand was attributed by some publicists to the prevailing rights recovery sentiment, but a more reasonable and credible explanation is that the cause was a great increase in the quantity of mail matter and a perfectly just feeling on the side of the Chinese that the railway was entitled to something more than a single second class ticket in return for the accommodation given. The Japanese on their side objected, and presently the Chinese took a still more decided step, for they declared that if mail matter was to be transported over Chinese railways it must be placed in charge of Chinese officials, and failing to obtain Japan's ready assent, they went so far as to veto the further transport of the mail matter in this way, by either the Peking-Tientsin road or the Yangkow-Mukden. A fortnight's grace, however, has been allowed, and there can be little doubt that the question will be settled in accordance with China's wishes, for undoubtedly she has much justice on her side.

New mining regulations have been published in China. They consist of 140 articles and are said to have been compiled under the direction of Viceroy Chang. According to telegraphic summaries the leading features of their provisions are that all cognate regulations hitherto in force are to be annulled, that henceforth no foreign subject or citizen may own mining property within Chinese dominions, that if foreigners desire to engage in mining enterprise in China they must hire the property from the Chinese owner who will have nothing to do with the losses or profits of the operation, and that if an owner wishes to sell his mine the Chinese Government will have the option of purchase with power to lease the property to foreigners.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Peking saying that the Russian and the Chinese Governments have at last concluded an agreement with reference to mining operations and other matters in the Kilin and Amur regions. Particulars are not given, but it is broadly stated that the agreement is an example of Russia's proverbial diplomatic skill. She appears to have surrendered a good deal, but in reality she retains all the essentials of her domains, so that in a word she keeps the substance and parts with the shadow. It will be remembered that this agreement was discussed in the first instance between the Russian military authorities and Mr. Chu Taotai of Kilin, but the form it then took failed to obtain the approval of the Chinese Government.

The Waiwupu has decided to appoint Chinese Consuls to New Zealand, Saigon and Canada.

H. E. Chang Yin-lin, Chinese Treaty Commissioner and assistant Imperial Resident in Lhassa, at present in India, has obtained the sanction of the Central Government to extend the Im-

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perial Post Office and Telegraphs into Tibet, so that the dependency may be in direct communication with Peking.

A gentleman named Chên Homien is stated to have collected a sum of two million taels with which to start a joint Chinese-Japanese Bank in Tientsin.

The Peking Government is reported to have wired to Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese delegate to the Hague, to return to China when the peace conference closes, when he will be appointed to an important position.

Metropolitan officials who are natives of Chekiang met in Peking on the 11th October and decided to jointly petition the Waiwupu through other officials who are natives of Kiangsu, asking the Board to firmly decline the proposed loan of the British and Chinese Corporation for the railways in Kiangsu and Chekiang.

Acting Viceroy Chao Erh-fen of Szechuan has wired to the Board of Communications from Chengtu to the effect that it has been decided to commence the construction of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway from Ichang and that he wishes to engage Jeim Tien-yu to proceed to Szechuan to carry on the surveying of the route.

A Peking dispatch states that the Throne has sanctioned the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance that there shall only be one tax on salt throughout the country, in other words when duty upon a cargo of salt has been levied at the place of production or port of export, no more taxes or other imposts are to be levied upon said cargo of salt.

Mr. Edward Bowdler died at his residence "Fungshui," the Peak, Hongkong, on Oct. 4th. Deceased, who was in his 76th year, spent the greater portion of his life in the service of the Colonial Government, and is best remembered as the special engineer in charge of the Praya Reclamation Works. He retired on a pension of $3,840 on 1st June, 1898.

After much argument H. E. Hsü Shihch'ang has at last obtained permission from the Council of Ministers to raise a ten million tael loan for his Viceroyalty. His Excellency tried at first to be allowed to raise no less a sum than fifty million taels, but this was most strongly opposed by Duke Tsai Tsêh, who is president of the Ministry of Finance. H. E. Hsü was to have his farewell audience of the Throne on Oct. 21st and to leave for Mukden on Oct. 26th.

A great sensation has been caused in the Imperial Palace, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, by the sudden disappearance of the Empress Dowager's favourite dog, which went by the name of "Tsiang Erh" or "Saucy Son." It is said to have run out of the I Ho Park, and search made in all directions for the missing animal has proved of no avil. Notices of the loss are now posted in Peking and a reward is being offered. It is to be feared the dog has been stolen, as being the personal pet of the Empress Dowager it would fetch a good price.

After all the British Post Office at Tientsin is to remain open. Owing to pecuniary losses incurred by maintaining a branch Post Office at Tientsin the Hongkong Government decided to close it down next month. Representations from the Tientsin community and from elsewhere, however, have resulted in an undertaking on the part of the Hongkong authorities to keep the Post Office open for another year, and by the end of that time it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at between the three parties concerned, the Hongkong Government, the Imperial Government, and the British community at Tientsin.

The death took place on Oct. 12th at the General Hospital, Shanghai, of Mr. Leslie J. Dellow, Sub-Editor of the *China Gazette*. Mr. Dellow was a member of the Journalists' Institute, and came from a well-known newspaper family in the north of England, his father at the present time being the London Editor of the *Newcastle Chronicle*. Deceased had been brought up on the staff of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, whence he went to the London *Morning Leader*, where he held the position of sub-editor for two years. During the Russo-Chinese war he came out to the East and spent three years on the staff of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. He was but 29 years of age and leaves a widow (who is now at home) to mourn his loss.

The following Imperial Decrees have been promulgated in Peking:—

(1) Shih Tu, Prince of Li, 1st order, is appointed Acting Captain-General of the Border White Manchu Banner Corps Organization, vice Kuei Pin, Prince of Jui, 1st order, (resigned on account of the opium habit).

(2) Chang Yin-lin is appointed Acting President of the Censorate, vice Lu Pao chung (resigned for the same reason as above).

(3) Kuan Ting-ngo is appointed Acting Vice President of the Censorate, vice Chên Min-k'an (resigned for the same reason as above).

(4) P'u Wei Prince of Kung, 1st Order, is appointed Acting Junior Vice President of the Imperial Clan Court, vice Tsai Kung, Prince of Chuang, 1st Order (ordered to resign so that he may have time to get rid of the opium habit).

Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the *Times*, left Tientsin on the 3rd instant for Europe *via* Manchuria and Siberia. Dr. Morrison, on his return from his hurried visit home, will probably make an extensive tour in Southern China.

A most influentially signed memorial from Foochow has been sent to the Central Government in Peking strongly protesting against the influx of Japanese alleged bonzes into that province. The memorial is signed by the gentry, notables and merchants of almost every large city of Fukien province, and there is a threat that if the Government does not act firmly in the matter the people of Fukien will take matters into their own hands.

The fiftieth anniversary of the first meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was celebrated in Shanghai on October 16th by a Jubilee Meeting in the Society's hall. There was a very large attendance of members and their friends Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., President of the Society, was in the chair, and supporting him on the platform were the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moule, D.D., Mr. H. B. Morse, and Mr. Thomas W. Kingsmill, Vice-Presidents of the Society. There were also present the Shanghai Taotai, Taotai Wang, representing the Nanking Viceroy.

The Annual report of the Canton Insurance Office, Ld., to be presented to the shareholders on October 25, 1907, shows that the amount standing to credit of the 1906 account is $486,959.27, out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of $20 a share, absorbing $200,000. The balance of $286,959.27 it is recommended be employed in the formation of an account to be called "Underwriting Suspense Account" and to augment this further by the transfer of $115,000.00 from the Reserve Fund. The Reserve Fund will then stand at $1,560,000.00 and the Underwriting Suspense Account at $401,959.27.

The representives of the native Press of Peking have presented a joint petition to the Ministry of the Interior making the following demands:—(1) distinction to be made between official newspapers or gazettes (*Kuanpao*) and those run by private enterprise. (2) To reduce the telegraph and postal rates for Press telegrams and newspapers. (3) To allow Press representatives to enter the Yamêns concerned to take down the Imperial decrees and rescripts that are daily issued and posted there. (4) To allow Press representatives to be present at trials and to take down reports of them for publication in the papers, and (5) if it be decided to close or suspend a newspaper that the yamên concerned shall be required to publish first the reasons for such steps, and further that the newspaper concerned be allowed to draw up a defence, or explanation, before the officials proceed to extremities with it.

MANCHURIA.

On the night of the 14th inst. a party of six bandits attacked a number of Chinese fellow travellers on the South Manchuria Railway between Liaoyang and Anshantien. The bandits got away with a sum of 900 *yen* which they extorted by threats from 22 Chinese passengers, leaving two of the latter wounded. This particular train happened to be without guards.

It is again stated that an important coal deposit has been discovered to the north of Hsinmintun by the Chinese, and that in quality and quantity it is superior to the Japanese mine at Fushun.

The survey of this line is to commence immediately and will be conducted by Chinese and Japanese engineers. The present expectation is that the work of construction will begin next spring and that the line will be open to traffic by the time that the gage of the South Manchuria Railway is completely restored. This Kilin-Changchun road was one of the problems which attracted a good deal of public attention after the signature of the Portsmouth Treaty, but it seems to have lost much of its interest now, a not unnatural sequel of the Russo-Japanese *entente*.

Some particulars are given in the *Jiji Shimpo* about the new town which is to be built at Fushun under the auspices of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The area of the land already acquired for the purpose is about 334 acres, and the town is to be laid out after the pattern of ancient Kyoto, which, as our readers probably know, was on the lines of the capital of the Tang dynasty. In other words the streets will be arranged so as to cross each other at right angles, seven running east and west and named from 1 to 7, and several others running north and south under the names of Japanese battleships. There will be a public park and water works and the sum allowed for construction expenses is 300,000 *yen*. The drawing of the plans and their execution are under the supervision of Dr. Matsuda, an eminent civil engineer.

NAVAL NOTES.

It is stated that the battleship *Mikasa* will have received her entire armament by the 23rd inst. with the exception of her 12-in. guns. Tokyo papers publish photographs of the ship as she now lies at Saseho and there is evidently great satisfaction at her restoration to the fighting line. The Prince Imperial on his way back from Korea is to visit Saseho and inspect the *Mikasa*.

The cruiser *Soya* (*Varyag*) is expected to undergo her full-speed trial trip at Yokosuka in a day or so. Her machinery developed some slight imperfection on the occasion of her last trial.

The despatch-boat *Yodo* is expected to be launched on the 15th of November.

The Volunteer Fleet Association has ordered from the Mitsu Bishi building yard at Nagasaki a sister-ship to the *Sakura Maru* (3,000 tons).

The *Tone*, which was launched at Saseho on Thursday, appears to be a very interesting vessel. She displaces 4,000 tons and has a speed of 23 knots. From the descriptions of her we learn that she is a sort of improved *Yoshino*, being in fact a combination of a protected cruiser, a scout and a torpedo destroyer. She will evidently have the heels of any vessel more powerful than herself and will be capable of performing very wide functions.

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CHINESE STUDENTS.

Saturday, October 19.

A strange incident is reported to have taken place in Tokyo on the 18th inst. Among the Chinese students receiving education in the capital there is an association calling itself the *Seibunsha*, a word which signifies political inquiry party. Members of this society, to the number of about 100, met in the Kinkikan at Kanda on the 17th inst., Mr. Liang Keichu being in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Inukai Ki, Mr. Minoura Katsundo and Mr. Takata Sanai, all prominent men of the Progressist Party. During the meeting 30 youths whose views about progress differ from those entertained by the *Seibunsha*, forced their way into the meeting and attempted to break it up. For a brief period things pointed to a very serious disturbance, but owing to prompt interference on the part of the police the riot was quelled and the intruders were removed. All this is simple enough, but how are we to account for the presence of Messrs. Inukai, Takata and Minoura at a political meeting under the presidency of Mr. Liang Keichu? This last named Chinese subject is known as an intimate follower of the celebrated Kang Yu-wei, whose head the Chinese reigning dynasty has long wanted to see on a charger. It is perfectly plain that if prominent Japanese politicians associate themselves with meetings held under the auspices of men like Liang, the fears entertained by the Chinese as to the influence exercised by Japan upon students seeking their education at her colleges must be strongly confirmed, and she will ultimately cease to be an eligible field for Chinese learners. It may very well be that Mr. Liang's political views are not what rumour describes them to be, but as to that we are not in a position to speak with any confidence, and in such matters rumour must always be a powerful factor.

Monday, October 21.

Later accounts show that the views suggested at first with reference to the meeting of Chinese held at the Kinkikan in Tokyo on the 17th inst. have to be materially modified. The meeting was not of a revolutionary nature, as we inferred from the fact that it was presided over by Mr. Liang Keichu. The latter has hitherto been known to the public as a strong opponent of the present dynasty, but it would seem that of late he has changed his views and has become a supporter of what he once condemned. The meeting was therefore revolutionary only in the sense that it advocated a constitutional monarchy. Some 1,500 Chinese are said to have been present, and the real cause of the disturbance which ultimately took place was that the anti-dynastic section made a violent demonstration against Mr. Liang's *volte-face*. From the very outset the proceedings were turbulent, interruptions and contradictions coming frequently from the body of the hall. A man named Chang ascended the platform and would have assaulted Liang had not the latter beat a judicious retreat. It is said that Liang, anticipating something of the kind, had brought a party of 60 *soshi* from Yokohama to protect him, but if that be so, he did not invoke their aid at the critical moment. Mr. Chang, having thus gained possession of the rostrum, delivered a vehement address denouncing Liang as a traitor and a turncoat, which accusations were vehemently endorsed by a part of the audience. The meeting finally became so uproarious that the police had to interfere, but they failed to comprehend what was passing and no arrests seem to have been made. Evidently if the meeting was convened to listen to speeches about a constitutional monarchy, the presence of Progressist leaders like Mr. Inukai, Mr. Minoura and Mr. Takata loses any objectionable feature.

JAPANESE BORROWING FROM CHINESE ART.

A certains Mr. Everard Cotes has written what seems to be a book of some interest about Japan. If we may judge from the reviews, it is a book which owes much of the success it has achieved to the confidence of the author's tone. Mr. Cotes appears to be quite sure that the Japanese have dispensed with foreign aid too soon, and that their imitations of Western civilization and its methods will soon develop very unsatisfactory features. That is an opinion entertained by not a few persons, and it has frequently been expressed with not less assurance than Mr. Cotes displays. Yet, after all, it is only an opinion. Practical proofs are very difficult to adduce. We too think, and have more than once published our thought, that the Japanese would have been wiser had they retained foreign assistance for a longer time. But we have long since ceased to think that the principal motive for dispensing with it was a vain-glorious craving for the name of independence. That factor can not but have exercised some influence, but a more potent incentive was the question of economy: the foreign employee had to be paid a salary which dwarfed the emoluments of his Japanese colleagues and engendered among them a sentiment of discontent. Perhaps, even in these circumstances, the more economical plan would have been to retain his services, but at all events we must remember that, in Japanese eyes, it was a choice of two evils. Another thing to be remembered is that wherever there has been time for development sufficient to form the bases of mature judgment, the Japanese do not appear to have acted with precipitancy. The cotton-spinning industry is a very pertinent example. They began it some 25 years ago amid many expressions of opinion just such as Mr. Cotes now formulates. It was freely declared by foreign onlookers that a signal failure would result, the Japanese people having no talent for organization and being without any knowledge of machinery or any competence to keep it in order. Nevertheless the cotton industry has grown steadily and successfully until it is now one of the country's greatest sources of wealth, and it has grown almost entirely without the aid of foreign experts. Consider ship-building again and the manufacture of arms. Ten years ago no one would have ventured to predict Japan's speedy competence to turn out battle-ships and armoured cruisers as fine as any produced in any country. In this branch also, as in that of the manufacture of arms and explosives, she works entirely without foreign aid. Finally, take her military system. It is mainly imported, and for many years foreign assistance has been entirely absent. Yet the world has been furnished with altogether convincing proofs that Japan can work this system with the fullest dexterity. Again, does she not build and operate her own railways, and not only build her own merchantmen but also navigate them. All these things bear witness to talent which can not be cursorily dismissed as that of a crude imitator. The balance of practical testimony is distinctly against Mr. Cotes and his fellow-thinkers. In one respect his statements are distinctly opposed to the truth. He writes that "in the past the Japanese copied Chinese art and, in doing so, debased it." Diametrically the opposite is the fact. Chinese art, in passing through Japanese hands, underwent refining modifications. The World's verdict on this point is unequivocal: it copies Japanese art copiously and leaves Chinese art severely alone. In some features of technical excellence the Chinaman has never been surpassed by any national, but in the realm of art he is far behind his Japanese rival. The time has passed when rash predictions could be safely uttered about Japan's shallow genius for imitation: events have contradicted them emphatically, and any Occidentals who attach credit to Mr. Cotes' views will, we think, be greatly misled.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Canada, in the name of the Governor-General and the Government, has addressed to the Government of Japan through the British Embassy in Tokyo a frank expression of regret for the outrages to which Japanese subjects were subjected recently in Vancouver, and a declaration that every possible step will be taken to avert the recurrence of such events. This message has been submitted to the Emperor of Japan by Count Hayashi and has elicited a warm expression of his Majesty's satisfaction.

The telegrams with reference to the coming of the Canadian Minister of Labour, Mr. Lemieux, are not easy to comprehend. If there is to be any discussion for the purpose of drafting an emigration convention such as the cablegrams describe to be the object of Mr. Lemieux's coming, the conference must be between the Governments of Great Britain and Japan and not directly between Canada and Tokyo. It is alleged in the Japanese capital that Mr. Lemieux's visit has no reference to a convention, but is intended solely for the purpose of examining into conditions and discussing some means of solving the problem quietly and satisfactorily. But as a matter of fact Japan may be said to have already solved the problem by refusing to grant passports to emigrant labourers. It is now confidently stated that the number of such passports will be strictly limited to 3000 annually, and that they will be given for one destination only, namely, Hawaii. If this policy be adhered to, it will effectually settle the difficulty. We believe that Japan's ideas may be very easily interpreted. She will not sign any international document which discriminates publicly against her own subjects, but, on the other hand, she will not encourage or assist her subjects to go to places where they are the victims of outrage. Incidentally it may be noticed that this policy is a death blow to the emigration companies. Not more than two are likely to survive out of the whole number.

THE QUESTION OF EXCHEQUER BONDS.

With reference to the letter of Mr. Cyprian Stanton, published in our issue of the 17th instant and the letter signed "Foreign Investor," published on the 22nd, we regret that our explanations seem to have left an obscurity. The facts are plain and we did not suppose that any demonstration was needed further than that given by us on the 16th inst. The case is very simple. On or before March 21st, 1909, the Japanese Government is pledged to redeem Exchequer Bonds to the

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amount of 100 million *yen*. According to the *Jiji Shimpo* it is the Government's present intention to redeem one half of these bonds in June next, using for the purpose funds which will then be available, and to float another loan for the purpose of covering the remaining portion of the debt. Of course no holder of the original Exchequer Bonds would be required to exchange them against the scrip of the new loan. It would be entirely at his option to do so or not to do so. In the latter event, the bonds held by him would be redeemed out of the proceeds of the loan, and thus redemption would be completed in the case of all who desired to have their bonds exchanged for ready money. We do not say that this is the Government's plan. It is merely a statement made by the *Jiji Shimpo* and we are dealing solely with that statement inasmuch as our first correspondent limited himself to it. As to the apprehension conveyed in our correspondent's second letter, namely, "even a Government can not enforce renewal on an unwilling creditor" we did not think it necessary to reply, because no civilized government takes such liberties, and nothing in all the financial record of the Japanese Government warrants anyone in suspecting it of any conduct of the kind. Whether the *Jiji Shimpo's* forecast of the Treasury's procedure be correct or not we can not pretend to say, as the Government does not proclaim its financial intentions nearly a year in advance, but we do undertake to say that no unwilling creditor will have anything unwelcome forced upon him, and that Japan's obligations will be fulfilled to the letter. Indeed with the record of the past before us we can not but express astonishment that our correspondents should have been troubled by such an apprehension.

LAUNCH OF THE "KURAMA."

The first class armoured cruiser *Kurama* was launched at Yokosuka on October 21st in the presence of H.I.M. the Empress. We read that the first two armoured cruisers constructed by Japan, namely, the *Tsukuba* and the *Ikoma*, although they were then believed to be in accordance with the experiences garnered in the war, were not considered altogether satisfactory and were improved upon by the builders of the *Ibuki* and the *Kurama*. In fact the *Kurama* might more justly be called a line of battle ship than a cruiser or she is faster and more powerful than either the *Mikasa* or the *Katori*. In the case of the *Tsukuba* and the *Ikoma* the principal guns of the secondary armament were 8-in. pieces, whereas the corresponding guns in the *Ibuki* and the *Kurama* are 10 in. Comparing the armaments of the *Mikasa* and the *Katori* with that of the *Kurama*, we obtain the following figures:—*Mikasa*, four 12 in. and fourteen 6-in. guns; *Katori* four 12 in. and four 10-in. guns; and *Kurama* four 12-in. and eight 10-in guns. The *Kurama* has not turbine engines. In fact the Japanese Admiralty have not taken kindly to this new invention, the battleship *Aki* being the only one of their new vessels which is thus furnished. The *Kurama* has been compared by some critics to the British cruiser *Minotaur*, which has hitherto been considered the most powerful first-class cruiser in the world. In displacement the two ships are practictically identical, the *Kurama* being only 20 tons heavier than the *Minotaur*, but the Japanese ship has 7 in. of armour against the British vessel's 6, which superiority, however, is somewhat balanced by the *Minotaur's* 23 knots against the *Kurama's* 22. In weight of armament the advantage is largely on the side of the *Kurama*. There has been no display of celerity in building the *Kurama*. She was laid down on the 23rd of August 1905, and thus an interval of 26 months intervened before her launch. This is accounted for by the fact that the number of Japanese ship-wrights is still limited, and that many of them were drawn off for the building of the *Aki* and the *Satsuma*. There has certainly been a wonderful development in ship-building since the days when the *Rossia* and the *Rurik* were supposed to hold the palm as monster cruisers.

It is stated that the total cost of the first-class cruiser *Kurama*, which was launched on the 21st inst., is estimated at 14,140,000 *yen*. The items are as follow:—Building expenses 4,148,000; armour 1,719,000; machinery, etc., 5,427,000 *yen*, the rest being made up of sundries. Apparently this does not include the cost of armament but such an omission is not probable.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

If the constant dropping of water wears away a stone, it is to be feared that the persistent writings of Mr. Hearst and his fellow-thinkers will have a more or less disintegrating effect on the good relations between Japan and America. It is hard to tell whether these men do not include among their ranks dishonest agitators as well as loyal patriots. We should have no right to deny their title to the latter epithet if they confined themselves to a plain statement of facts, but when they insist on attributing to Japan a deliberate desire for a conflict with the United States, they depart so grossly from the truth that our faith in their sincerity is greatly shaken. It is evident that they estimate at an infinitesimally small quantity the reasoning powers of the Japanese, for they attribute to them a notion that some very great material advantage would accrue to Japan from such a conflict. We have never met a Japanese so thoroughly silly as to entertain such a view. Even assuming the great improbability of a victory for Japan in a contest with America, the victor would be still less competent to collect an indemnity than he was in the case of the war with Russia. Two things would be essential as preliminary to levying a heavy fine on America: one would be the annihilation of her fleet; the other, the invasion of her territories by an army at least a million strong. Neither of these events is conceivable. On the other hand, Japan would not only have to support an expense of crippling magnitude, but would also see her trade with America completely interrupted, which, result even if it stood alone, would be ruinous. These considerations are so very plain that although Mr. Hearst and his friends may be so curiously blind as not to see them, we may be quite sure that the vision of the Japanese is not equally obscured. The crowning pity of it all is that the irresponsible and giddy publicists, by their reckless writing and speaking, can not fail to impair more or less one of the strongest friendships that ever existed between two nations. We have entire confidence, however, that the Japanese will preserve their moral equilibrium and will remember what the American people have always been to them, not what Mr. Hearst and his followers are now.

Three more cases of cholera were reported on Oct 23rd in Osaka.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, October 18.

A welcome entertainment was given to Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, President of the Tanko Steamship Company, on the 17th inst. at the Seiyoken in Ueno. Mr. Amenomiya presided, and, in proposing Mr. Inouye's health, remarked that Japan was notably behindhand in the matter of coal and iron, and that Mr. Inouye was endeavouring to correct this backwardness. Mr. Inouye in replying gave one very interesting piece of intelligence. Having described briefly the conditions under which a combination had been effected between the Company represented by him and the great firms of Armstrong and Vickers, he went on to explain that, on the occasion of his recent visit to England, the original scheme of co-operation had been largely extended. It now embraced the building of ships of war as well as the construction of arms. In view of this important extension, 10 million *yen* was not considered sufficient capital, and it had been decided to borrow 10 millions more, the firms of Armstrong and Vickers promising to negotiate the loan. These firms had further decided to remove the special agents now kept by them in China and Japan, and to entrust their agency work entirely to the Hokkaido Corporation, which would receive a commission of 3½ per cent.

Before the conclusion of this month the Tokyo Railway Company will open its new line from Shinano-machi to the Yotsuya main street. The distance is small but the conveniencs afforded to the public will be very great, for, hitherto, in order to reach Yotsuya from Azabu, two changes of car were necessary, whereas when this new line is opened the journey may be made without a break.

Tokyo papers speak of the richness of the State's forest lands. It appears that the gross revenue obtained from them during the current fiscal year is estimated at 7,640,000 *yen* and the expenses are put at 3,520,000 *yen*, so that the net income to the Treasury is 4,120,000 *yen*. Next year the net income is expected to reach at least 11 millions, and by 1917 this figure will increase to 30 millions. Taking the present market price of timber as a basis, these forests should yield a revenue of 120 million *yen* a year. It may be added that the area of the State forests is 12½ million acres and that they are valued at 300,000,000 *yen*.

The question of a site for the great Exhibition of 1912 is becoming more and more acute. In the official estimate a sum of 3 million *yen* only is alloted for the purposes of a site, and this includes the purchase of 500,000 *tsubo* at 2.10 *yen* a *tsubo*, the remainder of the money being allotted to filling and levelling. It was thought that the farm-lands beyond Ueno could be purchased for about that figure, but their owners are asking 5 or 6 *yen* a *tsubo*, and in the Aoyama district still higher prices prevail. The advocates of the three different sites, namely, Ueno, Aoyama and Tsukijima, are moving heaven and earth in their own special interests, but as their main object is to sell their land at a high price, their competition does not facilitate matters for the Authorities.

It will be remembered that San Francisco agitators recently spread an alarmist rumour to the effect that an order of national dimensions had been given by the Mitsui Firm to

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the American Steel Trust. Inquiries addressed by the *Mainichi Dempo* to the chief officers of the Japanese firm show that this order is nothing more or less than the purchase of locomotives and rolling stock concluded some time ago on behalf of the South Manchuria Railway Company but kept private until now.

Saturday, October 19.

Figures showing the depreciation that took place in the market prices of the most important shares dealt in at the Tokyo Exchange between the 12th and the 16th of the current month are given as follow:—

Name of Shares.	Price on 12th.	Price on 16th.	Fall.	Dividend.	Rate of interest.
Tanko	96 50	94.05	2.43	2.40	0.74
New shares	28.90	26 70	2.20	—	—
Tokyo Railway ..	62.50	61 20	1.30	0.80	0.65
New shares	19.70	19.00	0.70	—	—
Yusen Kaisha ...	89.20	87 70	1.56	1 20	0.70
Tokyo Gas Boseki	93.00	91.50	1.50	1.50	0.82
Fuji Gas	116 70	102.00	14 70	2.50	1.22
New Shares ...	89.95	78.50	11.45	—	—
To-Boseki.....	78.70	74.30	4.40	2.00	1.00
New Shares	21.50	19 50	2.00	—	—
Kanegafuchi	113.50	105 00	8.50	1.20	1.05
New Shares	40.00	36.40	3.60	—	—
Nisshin Boseki...	13.50	12.55	95	—	—
Sugar	100.00	94.30	3.70	2.00	1.33
New Shares	40 20	37.00	3.20	—	—
Exchange.....	134.45	128.50	5.95	1.00	0.37
New Shares	85.95	77.95	8.00	—	—

There are two points to be noted with regard to this table. One is that the dividend of the Tokyo Stock Exchange is estimated as only 10 per cent., whereas its declaration for the last half-yearly term was 40 per cent.; the other that the Tokyo Railway is set down as paying only 8 per cent. If it pays 9 per cent., as it did last term the shares, at ruling rates, give a return of 7.35 per cent.

It is stated that the Government has finally decided that the site of the great Exhibition of 1912 shall be Ueno Park, the required space being obtained by extending in the Yanaka direction. This decision will be announced, it is said, on the 25th inst., but in the meanwhile vehement opposition has been developed among the inhabitants of Nezu, Dangozaka and Tabata. These people say that if their land be taken up for such a purpose, they will lose not only the land itself but also the various businesses which in the course of years they have developed there. Whether this protest is merely a device to obtain a higher price for the land or whether it embodies a *bonâ fide* objection one can not tell. The Government, however, is said to be resolved, and in the face of unreasonable objections the Authorities will exercise the powers entrusted to them by law. They allege that the statements hitherto published about the area of land required have been exaggerated. Not more than from 250,000 to 260,000 *tsubo* are needed, and it is in contemplation to rent a good deal of this space, not to purchase it.

With reference to this Exhibition, Viscount Kaneko, speaking at a recent meeting of the Tokyo Municipality, explained that the reason why the term "international" has not been employed is that Japan does not yet consider herself qualified to offer hospitality in such a matter to all the nations of the world. The Exhibition is to be devoted to five principal sections; namely, those of education, manufactures, electricity, machinery and agriculture. Within the limits of these five, accommodation will be furnished to foreign exhibitors, but if anyone desires to show articles not included in the above category, he must bear the expense of building a hall for himself, the site alone being furnished by Japan. The Powers which have hitherto signified their intention of participating heartily in the Exhibition are as follow, in the order of their announcements:—Germany, Mexico, Canada, England and New Zealand. The Viscount added that, according to calculations made in the case of the Osaka Exhibition of 1903, the profits obtained from foreign visitors alone aggregated 2½ million *yen*, and it was expected that the corresponding figure for the Exhibition of 1912 would be 10 millions, so that the city would get back 2 *yen* for every *yen* spent by it on the affair.

The *Nippon* says that there are as yet no signs of a reconciliation between the Yokohama silk exporters and the three Zanguri firms of Joshu. Each side thinks that the other must give way. The Joshu firms believe that the Yokohama exporters can not long reconcile themselves to the loss of the 15 per cent. levied by them on 18,000 bales of re-reels, and the Yokohama men are equally confident that the reduced prices resulting from the absence of competition will force the hands of the Joshu manufactures. Attempts have been made to bring about an arrangement but thus far they have been unsuccessful.

No further progress had been made towards floating the 20 million *yen* loan of the Kyoto Municipality. It is said that the Mitsui Bank and the First Bank have been approached, but they are asking 7 per cent. interest and the city wants to get its money at six. The Mitsui Bank is reported to have lying idle in its vaults 10 million *yen* for which it would gladly find a profitable investment, but it wants more than Kyoto is prepared to pay. According to the *Nippon*, several other banks are in the same predicament on a smaller scale, but the terms demanded by them are such that the borrowers have decided in most cases to bide their time.

The Tokyo Electric Light Company announces its intention of reducing its rates from the time when its water-power becomes available, which time is now stated to be the beginning of January at the latest. Looking at the new scale of rates we find that they are apparently the same as the charges scheduled by the Tokyo Railway Company. Thus a ten-candle whole-night light for which the charge has hitherto been 2 *yen* a month, will now be reduced to 1.20 *yen*, the half-night charges being abandoned; and the meter rates will become ⅓ less than they have hitherto been. It remains to be seen whether the Electric Light Company can continue to pay a high dividend with this scale of charges, especially after the sinking of a large sum of additional capital in the construction of water-power machinery.

The *Nichi Nichi Shumbun* says that out of the 1,700 million *yen* pledged on account of new undertakings since the war, 240 or 250 millions are on the point of being returned and another 300 millions will probably soon be released. Our contemporary condemns projectors in very strong terms for promoting many of these companies, and would impose upon them all the penalties and responsibilities provided by the Commercial Code.

Sunday, October 20.

The Tokyo Railway Company's Shinano-Yotsuya branch is to be opened to traffic on the 22nd inst., not on the 1st of November as was originally stated.

News from Calcutta says that the rice crop in Burmah is exceptionally fine and that the price of silver is not likely to depreciate any further. According to London advices, however, the silver quotation on the 19th inst. was $27^{11}/_{16}$.

The state of affairs on the Tokyo Stock Exchange has become very interesting. Up to the 14th or 15th inst. the volume of daily transactions did not exceed 20 thousand shares, but since then it has steadily risen until it reached some 40 thousand, and on the 19th inst. the figure was nearly 60,000. Perhaps the best evidence of the fact that public attention has been again turned in this direction is that, whereas the Tokyo Stock Exchange scrip opened at 116.50 *yen* on the morning of the 19th inst., its closing quotation on the afternoon of the same day was 125.80 *yen*, being a rise of 9.30 *yen* in one day. Of course the increased volume of transactions on that day would account for a considerable part of this rise, since the Stock Exchange derives its profits from commissions on sales and purchases alike. Its quotations nevertheless always show sympathy with the tone of the market, and this sudden sharp appreciation on the 19th would seem to indicate that, in the opinion of experts, the bottom has been reached and a strong re-action is imminent. Japanese newspapers narrate that a powerful band of operators, who formerly bought for a rise, entered some time ago into a combination to bear the market, their expectation being that they could pull everything down until the scrip of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha stood at less than 80 and that of the Tokyo Stock Exchange at less than 100. It must be confessed that they managed to push things into the neighbourhood of these figures, but the idea now is that they have reached the end of their tether and that the state of the market will show improvement.

Monday, October 21.

Some particulars are published as to the programme of the new colonization company which is to be formed under the auspices of Marquis Katsura. Its capital is to be 10 million *yen*, one quarter of which will be paid up, and it will have borrowing power up to 100 millions by the issue of premium-bearing bonds. The Diet will be asked to sanction an engagement by the Treasury to grant a yearly sum of 300,000 *yen* to the Company for a term of 15 years. It is difficult to discover on what basis this grant is to be made, the bare fact alone being stated. In addition to undertaking works of reclamation, agriculture and mining, the Company is to lend money on the security of land and to act generally as an institution for developing Korea's resources. Evidently therefore it is to perform banking functions as well as those of colonization. The president is expected to be Mr. Hirata Tosuke, who was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Katsura Cabinet, and the Vice-president, Mr. Komatsubara Eitaro, who was Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in the same Cabinet.

Baron Goto is represented as saying that it has been a task of no small magnitude to convert into a genuine tradal route several hundred miles of railway in Manchuria, hitherto devoted solely to military purposes. When he took over the presidency of the line, there were no less than 12,000 employees, many of whom were thoroughly imbued with the ideas that prevailed in the days of the campaign. Such persons had been dismissed to the number of 700. The road was conspicuously deficient in any equipment of hotels or inns, and steps were now being taken to correct this state-

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of affairs. There were many other features which called for manipulation and a majority of them involved dealings with foreign nationals. Neither custom nor regulation existed for guidance in these matters, and it was to obtain the enactment of such regulations that he himself had now visited Tokyo. All the stories which described his coming as the result of official friction were baseless.

Tuesday, October 22.

With regard to the agitation caused by a rumoured project on the part of the Government to adopt compulsory purchase in the case of land destined to form the site of the great Exhibition of 1912, Mr. Wada, Chief of the Business Bureau of the Exhibition, offers an explanation which ought to be completely satisfactory. He says, in the first place, that the Government has not the slighest intention of resorting to any arbitrary procedure even with legal sanction. Proprietors of land have been betrayed into error by observing that whereas from 250,000 to 300,000 *tsubo* of space is required, the sum allotted on account of the site of the Exhibition is only 2,100,000 *yen*, and to acquire such an area of land at such a price would certainly entail sacrifices on the owners. But the authorities do not intend to purchase all the land required. They will buy a part and rent the remainder, and by thus proceeding, they expect to keep the outlay within the fixed limit. At all events nobody will be required to give up his land at a price below the market rate. Another source of error is that whereas only 300,000 *tsubo* are needed at the outside, surveys are now being conducted through a space the double of that extent, and people have thus jumped to the conclusion that all the surveyed area is to be taken up for the purposes of the Exhibition. But the survey is intended merely to determine the most convenient lands.

A number of leading sericulturists met on the 21st inst. at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to consider the question of preventing disease among silk worms. They were addressed by the Minister of the Department, who pointed out the great importance that the silk industry has assumed in Japan's oversea trade. The export of raw silk during the current year would probably reach 120 million *yen*, which was nearly 27 per cent. of the total export commerce. Yet it was certain that much room exists for further development, and the attendance of the leading sericulturists had been invited that day for the purpose of considering the steps best calculated to promote development. To the speaker it seemed that the great desideratum was more intimate co-operation between sericulturists, and he recommended the formation of a big silk guild.

The foreign trade of the Empire during the ten days ended on the 20th inst. continued to be favourable. The excess of exports over imports amounted to 1,266,000 *yen* There was a falling off in the export of raw silk but this was compensated by increases in copper and sugar, while on the side of imports the principal decrease was in raw cotton.

Our readers are aware that a project for the amalgamation of all the agricultural and industrial banks throughout the Empire is on foot. The coalition would have a capital of 40 million *yen* and would therefore possess considerable borrowing power. A deputation of the projectors has just waited upon the Minister of Finance to ascertain his opinion, but Baron Sakatani said that there were difficulties in the way of the Government introducing a bill in the desired sense, and that the better plan would be for the banks themselves to take the necessary steps. In view of this counsel it is said that the projectors have determined to draft a bill and to present it for approval at a general meeting, after which they will again approach the Government.

It is stated that the security reserve of the Bank of Japan will probably be increased from 120 to 150 million *yen*, and that a bill in that sense will be among the earliest measures introduced in the Diet next session. Everything goes to show that the Bank's note-issuing power is not adequate to the constantly increasing needs of the country.

There is vague talk of some measure being adopted by the Government to check the steady depreciation in the share market, but nobody seems to know what is contemplated, and for our own part we query the rumour altogether. It is possible that the line of securities recognised as negotiable by the Bank of Japan might be increased, with advantages, but it seems to us that the share market had better be left to itself.

Wednesday, October 23.

The Nisshu Fire Insurance Company, which carried policies in Hakodate aggregating 300,000 *yen*, has not yet paid any part of this amount, and it is now stated that the Company will go into voluntary liquidation from the 25th inst. This means that it will have to return to all holders of its policies the amount of the premia hitherto paid by them. It is not at all likely, however, that the Company has financial competence to fulfil this requirement, and an arrangement of some sort will have to be come to by its creditors. This ill wind for special insurance companies seems destined to blow some good for insurance business generally in Japan by destroying public confidence in the petty offices which at present compete in the field of insurance, and which do not shrink from undertaking responsibilities manifestly in excess of their resources. The agents of these companies find it impossible to get policies written any longer, and they are consequently said to be urging the necessity of amalgamation or some other means of increasing the companies' resources.

Exchequer bills to the amount of 15,200,000 *yen* fall due for redemption on the 24th inst. Out of this amount the Treasury proposes to pay back 200,000 *yen* and to re-issue 15 million *yen* worth of bills carrying interest at the rate of 1.6 *rin* per *diem* (5 84 per annum) and redeemable on the 25th of December. Of this total 14,400,000 will go to meet general expenses and the remaining 600,000 *yen* will go to the Iron Foundry.

It appears to be true that the Government has sought information from the Stock Exchange brokers as to the cause of the continuous slump in the share market. This official inquiry is said to have elicited a variety of opinions but the general view as to a remedial measure appears to be that the number of securities recognised as negotiable by the Bank of Japan should be increased, and that no time should be lost in handing over to the nationalized railways the bonds representing their purchase price. At present these bonds can not be sold but can only be lodged as security for such a fraction of their face value as the banks are willing to advance. If, however, they passed completely into the possession of the former railway shareholders, they could be sold if necessary, and the proceeds could be invested in more profitable enterprises. The fact is that this nationalization of the railways constitutes a very important factor of the financial situation and calls for very careful manipulation.

The slight improvement showed by the share market on the 22nd inst. is variously attributed, some critics contending that it was due to the prospect of official assistance as outlined above, and others regarding it as a natural reaction from the steady slump of the past three weeks. What is indisputable is that the share market lends itself readily at present to any influence however slight.

Thursday, October 24.

The great explosives factory at Hiratsuka, which covers an area of 300 acres and which was commenced more than two years ago by the Armstrong Company, has now been finished. The chief foreign officials concerned in the work were entertained some days ago by the people of Hiratsuka, who naturally recognise that a great access of local prosperity will be caused by the propinquity of such extensive works. The factory is not the largest in the world by any means, but it will be capable of turning out 300 tons of explosives daily. After ten years it is to pass into the possession of the Japanese Government.

It has finally been decided to dissolve the Japan Steamship Company, which for a long time stood prominent among the new enterprises started during the boom of last year. The expenses incurred in establishing the Company, namely, 45,000 *yen*, are to be borne entirely by the projectors, in the proportion of 2/3 by the ship owners and 1/3 by the other promoters. This sum includes the loss incurred in connexion with the Oguri Bank. Shareholders who have paid up 25 *yen* will receive the full amount together with interest at the rate of 5 *rin* daily, and shareholders who have paid up only 5 *yen* bargain money will recover their outlay without interest.

There are various reasons assigned for the appearance of a wave of activity on the share market. One is a rumour that on the 22nd inst. the Russian Government announced its intention of paying the money for maintenance of the prisoners without further inquiry. Another and more substantial report is that the bankers of the capital, after due discussion, have agreed to recommend that the shares of spinning companies and sugar refineries should be recognised by the Bank of Japan as negotiable securities, and that every possible effort should be made to bring about the speedy dissolution of the various unsound enterprises started during the boom. These now serve merely to keep out of circulation a sum of from 20 to 30 million *yen*, which was paid as bargain money by shareholders.

More and more the nationalization of the railways is judged to be injuriously affecting the financial situation. The shares of the various railways are, it is true, recognised as negotiable securities by the Bank of Japan, but the Bank will not advance money against them on the application of an individual. It will only do so when the shares come through the hands of other banks, and as the latter do not lend more than 60 or 70 per

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cent. of the market price of the scrip, the would-be borrower fares very badly. The remedy for this would be that the Government should lose no time in paying out the State bonds which are to represent the purchase price of the railways, for these bonds have not been included in the general slump and are consequently much more valuable as securities than are the shares which remain in the hands of the shareholders. In other words, the Treasury, by withholding the bonds, is reducing the amount of available floating capital by the difference between the comparatively high price of the bonds and the exceedingly low prices at which the shares are now ruling in the market. The importance of this factor becomes apparent when we remember that the bonds to be issued for the purchase of the railways aggregate some 430 million *yen*.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The business office of the House of Representatives announces an interesting fact as the result of its investigations into the archives of the Diet. It will be remembered that, some years ago, the Department of Education, after careful research, decided that 2,000 ideographs should suffice for all purposes of daily literature. These 2,000 ideographs were published by the Authorities, and were subsequently rendered accessible to foreigners by Mr. Arthur Hyde Lay's excellent lexicon. This decision of the Department of Education has not, however, been endorsed by all the educational authorities, for at the elementary schools a lexicon containing 5000 characters is employed, and the well known scholar, Mr. Izawa Shuji, has published another lexicon containing 6,000 ideographs, which number he regards as the minimum. The officials of the House of Representatives now announce that, after examining the archives of the Diet since the date of its opening, they find that the total number of ideographs required is 2,620, and they are of opinion that if 380 be added on account of technical terms, the resulting total, namely 3,000, would amply suffice for daily needs. We may observe *en passant* that according to this investigation the words beginning with the sound of *s* largely preponderate in Japanese. To this section belong no less than 603 ideographs, while the *k* sounds stand next with 307 ideographs, and the *h* sounds come third with 190.

If the Japanese have been obliged to attach guards to trains on the South Manchuria Railway, and if in spite of these guards Chinese passengers are occasionally held up by Hunghutsz, it appears that the Russian Siberian line is not exempt from cognate danger. The men stationed to guard the line are reported to be acting in collusion with the bandits, and on the 14th inst. a favourable place was selected in the neighbourhood of Baikal for raiding the train. The results of the raid are not stated, but the telegram (*Asahi Shimbun*) says that there have been several incidents of this kind on the Trans-Asian line and that the passenger traffic from Europe is becoming seriously affected.

An outcry for the establishment of a larger number of special schools in Japan is beginning to be heard. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* champions the advocates of increment. It points out that whereas, in 1896, there were only 963 students seeking admission to such schools, their number had increased to 9,035 in 1907, while there had been no corresponding change in the number of schools, the commercial schools still standing at 5, the agricultural at 3 and the industrial at 6. The consequence is that though 9,035 students sought admission to these schools during the current year, only 1831 could be taken in, so that 79.7 were disappointed. The figures in detail are these :- -

Schools.	Applicants.	Admitted.	Rejected-per cent. of applications.
Commercial...	3,445	630	80.2
Industrial.....	3,932	863	71.6
Agricultural...	1,658	259	82 0

This obviously unsatisfactory state of affairs calls for remedy, but whence are the necessary funds to be obtained.

There are three Japanese claimants for the honour of having discovered Pratas Island. The first of these in order of priority is a member of a firm called the Koshinsha, which has its field of operations in the Caroline Islands. He claims to have found the island in 1905, when cruising in a steamer of 150 tons called the *Chofu Maru*. After him came Mr. Mizutani, and the last was Mr. Nishigawa, who called the island after his name. Mr. Nishigawa sent thither a schooner called the *Shikoku Maru* a short time ago, and, just as she was leaving the island, she encountered the *Chofu Maru* which had been sent by the Koshinsha on a similar errand. The three claimants to the island appear to have now agreed to exploit it in conjunction. It is said to be 2½ miles long by 1½ miles in width, and its principal products are phosphorus, beche de mer and various shell fish.

General Viscount Kawamura, who led the celebrated attack upon the Russian left in the Mukden lines, is to be commander-in-chief at the pending autumn manœuvres.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Yokohama Literary Society began its twenty-third winter session on Friday evening in the Van Schaick Hall with a capital informal talk on the Philippines by the Rev. C. W. Briggs. As the President explained, Capt. Bainbridge who had been announced on the cards as the speaker of the evening had been unexpectedly delayed in his trip to Kure and could not return to Yokohama in time to fill the engagement. Fortunately a substitute had been found in the person of a gentleman who had spent many years in the Philippines and who had come forward most willingly to fill the gap. He (the speaker) felt sure the members of the Society would share the hope with him that Capt Bainbridge would be able to speak to them on his return to Japan next spring Mr. Briggs spoke for about an hour, describing the various scenes in the Philippines thrown upon the screen by the magic lantern and at the close of his address he was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks. Mr. S. H. Somerton, who was responsible for the music of the evening, then presented the following programme, which was greatly enjoyed:

Pianoforte Duet....." Der Frieschutz "..... *Weber.*
Mrs. G. W. Brockhurst and Mrs. A. Bellamy Brown.
Song....." When Sparrows Build "..... *Gabriel.*
Miss Stockwell.
Quartette..." Lady Mine, Thy Casement Open "..... *Barnby.*
Miss Booth, Mrs. J. Thom, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. S. H. Somerton.
Song ....(*a*) " Less Than The Dust " (*b*) " Till I Awake " } *Woodforde-Finden.*
Song....." The Vedette "..... *Watson.*
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

At the next meeting of the Society, to be held on November 1st, the President will lecture on Phil May, artist and humourist, illustrating his remarks with some seventy of Phil May's sketches.

TOKYO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society was held on Monday evening, in the Hall of the Methodist Publishing House, with the President in the chair. An audience of about seventy members listened with interest to a paper by the Vice-President, Dr. Seymour, on "Shakespeare's References to Music." After enumerating about twenty musical instruments referred to by the poet, Dr. Seymour spoke at some length on the various songs occurring in the plays, almost all of which are given to male characters. The lecturer proceeded with references to musical myths—the singing of the stars and the story of Orpheus—references to sacred music, the use of musical terms, and the distribution of musical references of whatever kind; the plays making the least mention of music being "King Lear," "Macbeth" and "The Comedy of Errors," while "The Tempest" is the most musical. The paper was embellished with numerous quotations, and showed a great deal of careful research.

After a short intermission the musical programme was taken up, all the numbers being enjoyed and cordially received by the audience. Mrs. Cowen gave two songs from Shakespeare, "Should he upbraid" by *Bishop*, and *Schubert's* "Hark, hark the Lark." Rev. R. Walke followed with songs of a more modern type: "Three Green Bonnets," (*d'Hardelot*) and "Mighty like a Rose" (*Nevin*). Mrs. Purvis contributed a third Shakesperian selection, "Sigh no more, Ladies" by *Stevens*, and the old English "Oh, the Oak and the Ash," after which the meeting adjourned.

Y. M. C. A. CONCERT.

The concert to be given in Van Schaick Hall on Friday next, for the benefit of the Y. M. C. promises to be very attactive. We append the programme :—

Opening Address..... Mr. M. Omura.
Kodan (Historical Stories).....Teisai Shinsuisai.

PART I.

1.—Song..." For all Eternity "...Angelo Mascheroni.
Miss H. Inouye.
2.—Piano Solo..." Twelfth Rhapsody "..... Liszt.
Mrs. R. J. Ward.
3.—Song.." The Valley by the Sea "..Stephen Adams.
Mrs. James Thom.
4.—Violin Solo.....Prof. T. Ono.
5.—Song ....." Calm of the Night "..... Carl Bohm.
Miss Booth.
6.—Song..... ...Mr. S H. Somerton.

PART II.

1.—Satsuma Biwa .....Mr. Kinouye.
2.—Koto, Samisen & Shakuhachi.
3.—Yakumo-Koto.....Miss Watanabe.
4.—Koto.....Miss Hamada.

TABLEAUX.

1.—A. Contrast of the Ancient, Middle, and Present Age.
2.—Ban Collar and High Collar Couples.
3.—Kitchen Scene.
4.—Isesakicho.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF JAPAN.

As Mr. Brady announced at the cricket tiffin on Monday the Golf Championship of Japan has been won by a Yokohama player. The contest took place at the Rokkosan links, Kobe, on the 20th. The day was unfortunately very wet, rain falling unceasingly throughout, and at times the links were obscured by clouds of mist which hung low down over the hills. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good and the damp was rather in favour of the Yokohama players who would have been otherwise in difficulties on the sand-covered mud plateaux which take the place of greens and which in dry weather are exceedingly fast as compared with the grass greens of the Yokohama course. There were fourteen entries and the result was as follows :—

A. B. Lowson	77 plus 82	=	159
H. E. Daunt.....	81 „ 81	=	162
J. A. MacGill	86 „ 86	=	172
G. G. Brady	92 „ 92	=	184
A. S. Clark	94 „ 91	=	185
E. Des Vœux	96 „ 89	=	185
R. H. Clarke	99 „ 87	=	186
J. D. Thomson.....	91 „ 95	=	186
E. H. Gill.....	104 „ 93	=	197

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TRAM FARES IN TOKYO.

NOW that the Tokyo Railway Company is about to undertake large extensions of its lines as recently sanctioned by the Government, the question of fares arises once again. When the new lines are built, it will be possible for a man to travel, if the present system of fares be maintained, through a distance of 10 or 12 miles by payment of a sum of 4 *sen*, and at the same time the charge for riding from one point in Ginza to another will equally be 4 *sen*. That is contrary to all the dictates of reason. Of course the Company running the trains derives some benefit from the uniform fare, since it is much easier to collect than any graded charges could be. But that argument has no validity outside certain limits. So long as the distances traversed do not extend beyond tolerably comparable mileages, the uniform charge may be proper, though even then it labours under the obvious disadvantage of making short-distance riders pay for long-distance travellers. But when we reach a state of affairs where the same number of *sen* have to paid for transport over a distance of a hundred yards as for transport over a distance of seventeen or eighteen thousand, justice is altogether sacrificed to expediency. The Japanese, as they say of themselves, are fond of extremes (*toppi na koto*), and the fancy may be indulged within limits. But it is a dangerous propensity and one of its patent disadvantages is that it creates in the minds of onlookers a sense of giddiness and instability. It is a very fine thing, doubtless, very spectacular and all that, to be able to say that Tokyo may be traversed from end to end for a penny, but the feat is not rational, and when an electric tramway is extended to the distant suburbs of a huge straggling city like Tokyo, in other words, when it is extended at heavy expense into thinly populated and remote regions, the tram-owners should be allowed to collect some proportionately larger rate of fare, since otherwise there is no encouragement to bring these suburban regions within the circuit of easy communications. From comments made by certain Tokyo journals when the problem of tram-fares was on the *tapis* last autumn, we gathered that the suburban problem did not present itself in a very clear light to publicists, probably because the occasion to consider it seriously had not yet arisen. No one observed, for example, that an electric tram is quite as influential as a railway in causing an appreciation of the value of land property in the regions traversed by it. It is a fact established by statistics that the market price of land and the rent of houses in the suburbs of Tokyo now visited by the electric train are nearly, if not fully, a hundred per cent. more than they were in the days prior to the advent of this extremely convenient means of transport. The same phenomenon will certainly be witnessed in the more remote suburbs which the new scheme of extension includes. All owners of lands and houses will find their property materially enhanced in value. They ought surely to allow something for such a signal advantage. Then there is the case of the Municipality to be taken into account. The Municipality gets one-third of everything netted by the Company over 7 per cent. of its paid-up capital. This means at least 120,000 *yen* for every one per cent. of dividend over 7, so that if the Company pays 8 per cent. the Municipality gets 120,000 *yen*, whereas if it pays 10 per cent. the Municipality's share is 360,000 *yen*. The additional gain to the Municipality aggregates 1¼ million *yen* in 5 years, and would go far towards solving the problem of funds for the great Exhibition of 1912. It may be objected that to vary the uniform fare now charged would inflict great inconvenience on the citizens. We do not suggest any radical variance. It appears to us that the situation might be adequately met by preserving the uniform 4-*sen* rate, and supplementing it with a regulation that any one changing cars must pay a *sen* additional. Every one would then be entitled to ride for 4 *sen* as far as one line of cars runs, but if he desired to transfer himself to another line for a more distant journey, he would have to pay a *sen* more. Evidently this would make no difference whatever to a large number of travellers. At present nearly all the lines converge into the city, and by choosing his line a passenger could get to almost any urban destination for the 4-*sen* fare. But in passing from a suburban district to one of the urban lines, or in proceeding from one suburban district to another, a change of cars is usually necessary, and it thus follows that the additional burden of a *sen*—one farthing—would fall almost entirely on the suburban population. That is precisely what seems desirable. No company can be expected to show any alacrity in extending its lines through long distances to suburban regions unless there is some prospect of compensatory advantage, and the people to pay the compensation are those that receive the main benefit, namely, the suburban residents. This is a matter that closely concerns the prosperous development of the Japanese capital.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

IN a recent number of the *Boston Transcript*, there were reproduced, without comment, from the *New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser*, the following paragraphs, under the title, "Schoolmaster Japan."

If Tokio despatches are to be credited Japan is assuming the role of schoolmaster to the world—is seeking to secure, on the pain of her displeasure if denied, the recognition of an entirely new international principle.

It is that no nation has the right to limit, regulate or control immigration. The Ottawa Government, worried by the Vancouver disturbances, having taken steps to induce Japan to agree formally to a limitation on the number of Japanese yearly entering Canada, the Japan Foreign Office says that it will be impossible to consider such proposals. The reason assigned is that to consent to restriction would be to lower Japan's status as a world Power. This implies that it is the Japanese doctrine that her citizens—and inferentially citizens of every country—have an indefeasible right unsubject to the veto of an existing population, to domicile themselves anywhere. The notion that the receiving country into whose territory there is intrusion has any authority to prescribe terms and conditions is repudiated.

Under this novel doctrine the buildings at Ellis Island are an offence—might rightfully be considered by other nations as a casus belli. Nevertheless it will take time to secure recognition of this universal right of emigration. One of the things making against its acceptance is Japan's recent action in deporting Chinese coolies that she did n't want.

It would be difficult to frame a more unjust perversion of Japan's contention in regard to restrictions upon immigration such as are called for by a certain portion of the communities on the Pacific Coast of America. It is entirely safe to say that no utterance on the part of Japan's official representatives justifies in any degree this flagrant misrepresentation. It is equally safe to say that no responsible man, no one who could fairly be said to give voice to public sentiment in Japan, has for a moment disputed the right of any State to restrict immigration into its territory at its sole discretion; provided only that the restriction, whatever its nature, does not subject immigrants from Japan to a different treatment from that to which immigrants from other countries are subjected. In other words, they simply contend that if Japanese are to be excluded from foreign countries, it should be by means of general and not special legislation.

All intelligent men in Japan recognise the extreme difficulty of the labour question. They understand perfectly well that the introduction into any country of a large number of labourers, content with a scale of wages greatly below the prevailing rate would complicate that question and produce a serious, possibly a distressing, disturbance of labour conditions throughout the region affected. They freely admit that any humane government must view such a situation with deep concern and must be accorded the right to determine what remedial measures will best protect the interests involved.

There is no reason to suppose that Japan would officially oppose the most stringent restrictions upon immigration which the British Colonies or the United States might care to adopt, provided they did not impose hardship upon her people from which others were exempt.

Her own regulations, by virtue of which certain Chinese coolies have recently been deported from Japan, cannot be advanced as proving that she asks of other nations what she herself is unwilling to grant; for it so happens that those regulations are framed on the precise principle which she maintains should be embodied in all similar legislation. They apply alike to all foreign labourers, Malays, Australasians, Hindoos, Europeans and others. There is no taint of invidious specific legislation about them.

Unfortunately the tide seems setting strongly in the direction of racial discrimination in the supposed interest of the labouring classes. It is hard to see how it can be applied to restrictive measures against immigration without creating international

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distrust and suspicion, the very soil out of which wars grow. All reasonable ends might be attained by a general system of well-considered tests which would bear equally upon all immigrants, whatever their race, and which would keep the volume of immigration down to suitable limits. Why should not a trial of some such comprehensive scheme be made?

However this may be, it is well to bear clearly in mind what Japan really claims. Could she consistently with decent regard for self-respect contend for any less?—*Communicated.*

THE BOOKSHELF.

Exterritoriality:—The Law relating to Consular Jurisdiction in Oriental Countries; by Sir FRANCIS PIGGOTT, Chief Justice of Hongkong, New Edition (Revised and Enlarged): London, William Clowes & Co.; Hongkong and Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

THIS is the second of the series of works on International Law now being issued by the Chief Justice of Hongkong, to which we alluded in our recent review of his "Nationality and Nationalization." The first edition of this work on Consular Jurisdiction in Oriental Countries was published some fifteen years ago, soon after the author returned to England after completing his service with the Japanese Government. The work then published undoubtedly threw much new light on a very recondite question—on one, to use Sir Fitzjames Stephen's remark, "of great curiosity, but very little known,"—a light which was derived from the author's personal experience, and it has remained, with the late Mr. Hall's "Foreign Jurisdiction of the Crown," (which however treats the question from an entirely different standpoint) the authority on the subject. There can be little doubt, when the author says in the Introduction that "during the last few years some cases have been decided which have done much to settle the foundations of the subject, and that the settlement has been on the lines suggested in the first edition," that his own work contributed much towards the proper understanding of principles which cannot be called elementary. We think we are right in saying that in the appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeal of Shanghai, in the suit between the Imperial Japanese Government and the P. & O. Company, the Privy Council first recognised those fundamental principles. We remember that the author when he was amongst us always insisted that the form of the indictment used in the Consular Courts, which described the offence is as being "against the peace" of, as it then was, the Queen of England, was wrong, the "peace" broken being that of the Emperor of Japan. He maintained that this apparently technical error was really a cardinal error, and that all other misunderstandings sprang from it. This was indeed the keynote of the learned author's disquisitions on the subject, and his views have been fully justified; for the Privy Council, in the case just referred to, held that offences committed in a country where exterritoriality prevails "are in truth offences against the people and Sovereign of the country in which they are committed;" and in a later case the English Consular Court in Zanzibar was declared to be part of the judicial system of that country:—"The Queen and her officers are acting as Zanzibar authorities by virtue of the power she has acquired.....It results that a judge acting within those limits is a Zanzibar judge." These things established, everything else connected with the subject follows easily, and there can be little doubt that the author may justly lay claim to having taken no small part in establishing them. Consular Jurisdiction in Japan happily remains but a memory, and she in her turn exercises such a jurisdiction in China, in Korea, and in Siam. Her Consuls will therefore turn to this new edition of this work for information and enlightenment which they will not fail to find. The learned author's riper judgment and more extended experience have enabled him to state the principles, and their conclusions, connected with the subject with a surer hand than in the first edition, and many points which were somewhat shadowy and vague are now made clear. This is especially the case with the elaborate paraphrase of the statutes which are applied by the Consular Judges in their Courts, and many important statutes before unnoticed have been added to the category of Applied Acts." Among the discussions which appealed to us in the first edition was one which attacked, and attacked we think successfully, the doctrines laid down by Mr. Justice Chitty in the case known as *re Tootal's trusts*. That doctrine was to the effect that a British or any other foreign subject, although he had abandoned all intention of ever returning to his mother country, although he had manifested in the most palpable manner his intention of making his permanent home "for good and all" in an oriental country, although in fact all the conditions existed which would have led to his acquiring a domicil in any other country, yet that the conditions of exterritoriality were such that he could never acquire a domicil in that oriental country of any sort or description. The author maintained that in the circumstances such a person acquired a domicil in that country among the community of his own nationals who lived under the protection of the exterritorial privilege. The Chapter on "Domicil" has been re-written, and is still more convincing than it was in the former edition. A man's domicil, as we all know, decides the law which is to govern among other things his personal status, and the intestate succession to his personal estate. The learned author lays down the following proposition: "The law which regulates a man's personal status must be that of the governing Power in whose dominions his intention is permanently to reside, *or must be so recognised by that governing Power as to be in fact the law of the land.*" The words which we have italicised have not at present the warrant of an English decision, the Courts having declined to adopt it. We agree, however, with the author that they are inevitable to the complete statement of the law, and that the consequences of their omission might in any individual case lead to great anomalies and perhaps hardship. Such a case has within the last few months occurred in Shanghai before the United States Consular Court. It was a case of intestate succession, the deceased, an American citizen, having resided for upwards of 40 years in China, and died there. If these circumstances had occurred in Hongkong the fact of his domicil in that colony would have been admitted without question. But they occurred in Shanghai, and Judge Wilfley, in a very learned judgment, expressed his adherence to the legal principle enunciated by Sir Francis Piggott, and supported by Mr. Hall's *a priori* arguments, and held the deceased to have been domiciled among the United States community in China, and the succession to his estate was determined accordingly.

We have alluded to this interesting point at some length because it is still a practical question. The communities of foreigners now resident in Japan are not yet free from the trammels of consular jurisdiction, and this decision of Mr. Justice Chitty may still ride roughshod over rights which in our opinion that learned Judge ignored. Curious questions may still arise, the legacy of the former state of things; they may arise in the English Courts at home or in the Colonies, or they may, and more probably will, arise in the Japanese Courts, when the Japanese Judges will have to express their learned opinions on this difficult question. The author's arguments and Judge Wilfley's decision will be, we have no doubt, taken into serious consideration by them.

This statement will probably astonish some of our readers, even though they be lawyers, for we doubt if it has as yet been considered. Take this simple case, which we think must be typical of many. An Englishman who has resided for many years in Japan during the exterritorial period, has continued to reside since the abolition of the treaties; in the event of his death intestate it would be necessary to decide what was his domicil, and then the question whether he had, or had not, acquired a domicil among the privileged English community in the early days might be very material in determining whether he had then acquired a Japanese domicil. We think that in spite of the present condition of things in Japan, this new edition of Sir Francis Piggott's book must find a place in the libraries of lawyers and others in this country, and we may add that it is compiled in such lucid, aptly chosen and clearly phrased English that the reader never once becomes conscious of the perplexing nature of the subject.

The Culture of Japan. By Dr. DAIJI ICHIKAWA, Lecturer at the Oriental Seminary and Teacher of Japanese at the Imperial Academy of War in Berlin. Publisher, Karl Curtius, Berlin.

THIS work, which is written in fluent German, is dedicated to Dr. Ichikawa's parents. The author says he felt himself induced to write this book after he had given a lecture at the Academy of War about marriage in Japan, which met with general appreciation. His book starts at the time when the Japanese first made acquaintance with Europeans and Western culture was introduced into Japan. He then refers to the questions, when was Japan first acknowledged as a Cultured State? and when did she become a first class Power? In regard to the Yellow danger, he divides the subject into *China-Danger* and *Japan-Danger*. After having mentioned other dangers which threatened Japan, the author refers to Japanese colonisation and industry, which closes the historical part of his interesting book and then goes over to the analytical side of the work. This refers to language, political problems, militarism, internal problems, religion, which he divides into Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity. In the chapter on ethics he refers to Japanese courage, justice and human love. The book gives also a descriptive account of social life in Japan, *i.e.* the family, relations between parents and children, and the relations between husband and wife. In conclusion, the author refers to the Government in general and the relations between the Government and the citizen and between the Monarch and his subjects.

Upon first opening the book the initial impression is that the author is going to traverse the same ground as that covered by celebrated writers on Japan, such as Professor Rein, or von Siebold, but this is not the case. Of course to occasionally refer to matters already known could not be avoided, but on the whole Dr. Ichikawa deals with his

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own special views on the subjects of which he treats. For instance he declares that no European can understand Japanese customs if he is not aware that the culture of present day Japan is not an imitation of Western fashions but is the product of Japanese and European civilisation combined. Therefore it is a great mistake to believe that the ancient culture of Japan has entirely disappeared. Japan has always been very liberal on the question of religion and it is therefore not right to think Japan hates foreigners on account of their religion. The persecution of Christians was due to Hideyoshi discovering that the real aim of the Europeans of that time was actually to conquer the land. The appearance of Commodore Perry with his tremendous *black* ships brought back at once to the memory of the Japanese the terrible invasion of the celebrated Mongol King Kublai Khan, 600 years ago. They were so scared, especially after they had been informed that English, French and Russians were also coming, that they without much hesitation concluded the desired treaty with America, whereby various ports were opened to foreign commerce. Japan now became a thriving country, but her great drawback was Consular Jurisdiction and several attempts were made to have this altered, but in vain, until 8 4, when the new treaties were concluded, which did away with exteritoriality. On the 30th June, 1899, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan issued a proclamation, and a few months later the new treaties came into force.

Then came a time of sore grievance for Japan, the time when she was too weak at sea to be able to prevent the annexation of the Liautong. But she made up for this in the war against Russia in 1904 and on the 28th May, 1906, the day of the battle of Tsushima, when the Russian *Armada* was destroyed, Japan was acknowledged as a great Power. Does this constitute a Yellow danger? It does, but not from Japan. That danger may come from China, as it is not impossible that in Asia a second Tamerlane may be born who will conquer the whole world. This possibility exists also in Europe. One day another Napoleon may appear there, perhaps before a second Tamerlane is born. Japan desires to see the continuance of the open door policy in East Asia and no danger is to be expected from her for Europe. On the other hand, if Russia had been victorious, a Russian danger, worse than the Yellow danger, might have been expected, whereby the whole world would perhaps have suffered. At present Russia has to keep quiet and one can safely affirm that through the victories of Japan most of the countries of the white races have benefitted. Japan is thickly populated and requires colonies for her overspill. Where shall it go to? There is only the North; namely Yezo, then Korea or Manchuria. If to any other country they go, they will come into conflict with other nations, especially with America, and then the struggle for the supremacy in the Pacific will begin. The writer gives a statistical view of business done between Japan and Europe and Japan and China, urging that, with the progress of the country, the daily wants of the people have increased; as for instance, rice, which was formerly exported from Japan has now to be imported; wages have also increased, and will in Japan gradually become as high as in Europe and America. How can a Yellow danger from Japan possibly exist?

As to Japanese studying foreign languages, the policy of the Tokugawa, forbidding foreign books, prevented this for many centuries. Only after 160 years books, with the exception of religious and political writings, were allowed to be imported. One can consequently imagine how extremely difficult it is for Japanese to acquire a thorough knowledge of any foreign language. The aim of the Emperor is to enlighten his people and to-day nobody objects any more to introducing European languages.

Excluding religion from Japanese schools seems to have caused some surprise among Europeans, and to have led some to believe the nation to have no love in its heart. This erroneous idea arises from thinking that such love is impossible without religion. But it can be achieved by ethical education, of which Japan is full of good examples.

It is certainly incorrect to say Japan has no Religion. According to Dr. Ichikawa's idea, religion will never cease to exist in Japan, though it may change its form. The book goes into details with regard to the different religions in Japan; viz: Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity, saying that the early Missionaries, with their intentions of conquering the country, were the cause of Christians being formerly hated in Japan, what is not now the case. The strongest antagonists of Christianity in Japan are of course Shintoism and Buddhism.

With moral lessons in the Japanese schools ethics has taken the place of religion, whereby the children are taught to become decent and virtuous. The children are taught to acquire a will of their own, and courage, then justice, by being shown that a clear conscience is the best judge. Besides this, the sense of human love is inspired in them. With regard to family life in Japan, one's house is not a hotel, but is regarded as a sacred place dedicated to the Gods and ancestors, who are worshipped there. The parents do not leave their house without good reason, while children remain on under the parental roof-tree even after they are grown up and have married. This may gradually be altered during the course of time. for already children of the rising generation are s arting their own houses after having married. The husband treats his wife as the mother of his children with the greatest respect and never interferes with her duties in bringing them up, but on the other hand the wife has not the same social standing as wives have in Europe and America. The Japanese themselves may be considered to be very conservative and have become much more so since the last war. They know that obedience to their Monarch, love for their parents and the solidarity of the nation as a whole, will serve to uphold peace in their own country and strengthen their Empire in the eyes of the foreign Powers. People brought up in that way possess the real true Japanese spirit.

The Weavers, a Tale of England and Egypt of fifty years ago: by GILBERT PARKER, London, William Heinemann.

THOSE of our readers who have followed the fortunes of Sir Gilbert Parker's new novel in the pages of *Harper's Magazine* will be glad to have it in collected book form, for undoubtedly "The Weavers" represents some of the best work of his gifted pen. Mr. Heinemann has clothed it very handsomely, as it deserved clothing, and while the type used is a little smaller than usual in modern novels it is delightfully clear and unfatiguing to the eye. In a prefatory note Sir Gilbert warns his readers that "the book is not intended to be identified with well-known persons connected with the history of England or of Egypt; but all that is essential in the tale is based upon, and drawn from, the life of both countries." It is well, perhaps, that this warning should be given for the reader would otherwise inevitably imagine that he was detecting in the likeness of the hero glimpses of the figure of an Englishman who played no inconsiderable a part in the Egypt of his day, but who, unlike Sir Gilbert Parker's hero, sank to the grave with all his hopes and ambitions apparently irretrievably wrecked and ruined. Again in one or two of the political figures which pass through the English scenes the novelist has to all intents and purposes visualised for us some of the distinguishing characteristics of several public men of affairs whose words and actions still linger in English memories. These criticisms apart, we have nothing but praise for the book. It is no drawback to the reader's enjoyment of the novel if the hero, David Claridge, the Quaker idealist yet adamantine man of affairs in times of great crisis, is, if anything, "a creature much too good for human nature's daily food," for if he had not been the man he was he could not have done what he did. Very cleverly has the author drawn the characters and environment of the Egyptian statesmen who form the immediate entourage of a Khedive, while the Prince Pasha himself is also a masterpiece of characterization. Of the women folk, of course, Lady Eglington takes pride of place, though Faith Claridge, the Quaker saint, attunes the heart-strings to gentler vibrations and one's sympathy goes out in fuller volume to her in the end for the part which she plays in the deeply affecting drama. We also like Lacey, the American philosopher, adventurer and speculator. He supplies the necessary humorous relief to the stately figure of David Claridge, while his letters to his cousin, Lady Eglington, are among the most shrewdly audacious things, in their American wit and picturesque flamboyancy, that we have read for a long while. The real opponent of David Claridge in his Egyptian schemes is the English politician, the Earl of Eglington. They were unconsciously antagonistic as lads, being brought up in the same village, and this feeling of animosity toward each other grew with the passing years. Unknown to either the chords of their destinies are very closely interwoven and the story in the book tells of the unravelling of the tangled skein. Eglington, the selfish, unscrupulous, self-reliant opportunist stands out well from the canvas, a repellant figure, perhaps, yet one in the end to be pitied more than condemned. He ventured greatly and his miscalculations recoiled on his own head. Altogether "The Weavers" is a notable book, one to get, read, and keep.

Life and Tomorrow, Selections from the Writings of John Oliver Hobbs, arranged by Zoe PROCTER. London, T. Fisher Unwin.

WHEN Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie died the world of English letters lost one of its rarest spirits. She had won for herself a unique position both in England and the United States. Mr. Joseph Choate, some time American Ambassador to the English Court, writing in the preface to her last book said that "in her brief day and generation she contributed much by her charming intellectual productions to the entertainment and enjoyment of hosts of English and American readers, who deeply lament her early death, and in whose affections she will hold a permanent place; had she lived longer she would have achieved a still greater name and fame." There can be no gainsaying that estimate of her position in contemporary thought and letters. The little book now before us is made up of extracts grave, witty, epigrammatic or mordant from the many that she wrote during her short life. The selections range over a vast variety of subjects, such as Love, Men and Women, Friendship, Marriage, Youth and Age, Human Nature, Life, Sentiment, the Drama, Criticism, Country Life, Society, Politics, England, India, Varia, Sorrow, Death and Religion. Reading these scattered thoughts of a deep-thinking intellectual woman one seems to gather that she began life with high hopes of what it held in store for her, and that all too soon came the disappointments and the disillusioning. Yet towards the end she found that it was not all Dead Sea fruit which had fallen to her share and the closing quotation runs:—"It is God alone whom we may never fear to love too well—it is God alone who never fails His friends—who can never disappoint us in His Goodness." *Life and To-morrow* is a book for quiet hours.

Primitive and Mediæval Japanese Texts, translated into English, with Introductions, Notes and Glossaries, with a Companion Volume of Romanized Texts. By FREDERICK VICTOR DICKINS, C.B., sometime Registrar of the University of London. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1906. Price 21s. net.

IT is certainly very remarkable that scholars like Dr. Aston and Mr. F. V. Dickins, who have been living on the other side of the globe for so many years, should still retain so keen an interest in Japanese ancient and mediæval literature as their recently published works plainly show them to possess. The first thing that strikes one in taking up these two bulky volumes on Japanese ancient and mediæval poetry is the enormous labour involved in the preparation of such a work. The best known edition of the *Manyōshū Kogi Chūshaku*, that published by the Government in 1879, consists of 124 volumes, each averaging 70 Japanese, that is, 140 of our. pages. In order to determine how best to translate and explain the 264 Long Lays of which the Manyō-

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shū consists, Mr. Dickins consulted no less than 20 standard Japanese or Chinese books and 17 English, French and German works. As a result of this immense toil and of very careful editing, he has given us in the fullest and clearest manner possible the various interpretations which Japanese authorities have put on the text and a faithful, literal rendering in archaic English. Whether foreign poetry should be rendered in prose or in verse, whether the actual words of the original should be literally reproduced in the translation, or whether the translator should endeavour to put the meaning of the original into his own language in prose or in verse, are questions that admit of no authoritative answer. Both the literal and the non-literal methods have their defenders. Perhaps the ideal plan is that followed by Dr. Clay MacCauley in his Asiatic Society paper on the *Hyakunin-Isshu*, the giving of two translations, one in literal prose and the other in metrical verse. But this in the case of a long work like the *Manyōshū* would occupy a great deal of extra space, and the trouble is that there are very few translators who have practised the art of composing graceful verses sufficiently to allow of their avoiding occasional unconscious lapses into doggerel. Mr. Dickins seems to agree with Mr. Chamberlain, Dr. MacCauley and others who have made a special study of Japanese poetry in holding that no great thoughts are to be found in it. The leading characteristics of Japanese poetry, according to Mr. Chamberlain, are "simplicity, love of precedent and a certain courtly polish." The last of these qualities is accounted for by the facts that the poetry of Japan sprang up and flourished in a court and that all the most highly valued poems were written by and for a small circle of lords and ladies, princes and princesses. Epic, didactic and satirical poetry in old Japan were quite unknown. As Dr. MacCauley has concisely put it:—"Japanese poetry is in general quality of expression, in a high degree, refined, dainty, elegant and subdued. It is meditative not didactive. It is suggestive and and impressionist, like Japanese painting. It is given over to small fancies wrought under the lyric impulse. Poetic imagination, as known in the West, has no place in Japanese poetic limitations." The one word "prettiness," according to Mr. Chamberlain, best describes Japanese poetry. With this view of Japanese poetry Mr. Dickins in the main agrees. He says:—"In sober truth, the lays cannot be said to form an addition to the world's poetry. But they are a contribution, and a most interesting one to its verse. Their imagery is deficient, owing largely to the impersonal character of the Japanese language, reflected in the want of personification in Japanese imagery,* partly to the insensibility of the Japanese mind (either originally or through arrest of development by Chinese influences) to most of the beauty of nature, to all the beauty of the human form, and to nearly all of the charm of human emotion. The Far East is essentially lacking in humanism." I confess that I find it impossible to agree with Mr. Dickins when he begins to generalize on the Japanese mind and the effect of the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese literature on purely native thought. He says: "It may well be doubted whether the introduction of Chinese civilization—in the wake of Buddhism or otherwise—during the middle centuries of the first millenium of the Christian era was not a distinct, though inevitable, misfortune for Japan." Few thoughtful students of Japanese history would endorse this opinion. It is hard to believe that Japan would have stood where she stands to-day had she not centuries ago imported from China religion, philosophy, laws, administration, literature, art and such science as was known to the Chinese. The picture of the Japanese mind as it appears in the collection of lays known as the "Myriad Leaves," of which Mr. Dickins has given us such a valuable and scholarly edition, suggest a very low state of development. Mr. Dickins seems to hold that the use of Chinese has crippled the Japanese thinker to such an extent that he can hardly get along at all. My own study of this subject has led me to a diametrically opposite conclusion. Mr. Dickins tells us, "One can neither be witty nor pathetic in the current language of educated Japan, save so far as recourse is had to the remains of the old Japanese it contains, or to very completely naturalized Chinese compounds. The modern literature of Japan, as such, is nearly worthless, not a line of power or beauty, it is scarcely too much to say, has been penned since the last *monogatari* was written." Since Mr. Dickins has made no special study of the modern literature of Japan, and since those Europeans and Americans who have done so hold quite a different opinion as to its value and character, one cannot but regret that Mr. Dickins should have allowed the glamour of old Japan to so overshadow his mind as to prevent his correctly measuring the progress that Japan has made since the first appearance of the unparalleled anthology of verse which he has taken so much pains to translate and explain. But still this is after all a very minor point, and perhaps one ought to be prepared for the relatively high value Mr. Dickins puts on old Japan as compared to the Japan we know to-day; for it is quite certain that nothing but strong faith in the importance of his subject would have carried him through the tremendous task he set himself to perform. As an Apostle of old Japan Mr. Dickins magnifies his office. That is natural enough. With the result of the glorification of his office one cannot but be highly gratified; for as an aid to the study of archaic Japanese Mr. Dickins' work is worthy of being placed alongside of Chamberlain's translation of the *Kojiki* and Aston's translation of the *Nihonki*. The language of the *Manyōshū* is a refined form of the colloquial used in Japan in the sixth and seventh centuries of our era. The date of the completion of the *Manyōshū* is uncertain. But there seem to be no grounds for placing the composition of any of the poems later than A.D. 760.

I now proceed to give a short account of the contents and character of Mr. Dickins' work. The Introduction, divided into 18 sections, occupies 105 pages of the first volume, that is, about a quarter of the whole. The headings of the 18 sections are as follows:—(1) General. (2) Description of the Kogi Edition used in this work. (3) *Daigo*, or Title (Manyōshū written archaically Man-yefu-shifu, and doubtless originally so pronounced.) (4) Date and Compilation. (5) Order of Books, Glosses, Earlier Editions. (6) Metre, Form, Number of Lays. *Dai* or Arguments. (7) Contents of the Books of the *Manyōshū* (according to the Japanese arrangement (*a*) *Kusagusa*, or unclassed lays; (*b*) *Sōmon* or *Shitashimi*, lays of the affections, love, friendship, etc. (*c*) *Banka* or *Kanashimi*, lays of sorrow, death, parting, absence, etc. (*d*) *Tatohe*, (*tattoi*) illustrative or exemplary lays; (*e*) *Shiki*, lays of the four seasons (*f*) *Shiki Sōmon*, affection—lays of the four seasons.) (7) Yamato and Azuma Lays. (8) Antiquity of the Lays. (9) Ranks and Names. (10) Japan in the Manyō Age. (11) Decoration of Japanese Verse. (12) *Makura Kotoba* or Pillow-words. (13) Comparison of Chinese and Japanese Verse. (14) The Ancient Learning. (15) Short Biographies of the Principal Poets. (16) Notices of the Principal Commentators. (17) Short Notice of the Author of the *Kogi* (古義). The edition of the Manyōshū which Mr. Dickins has principally used is a reprint in 31 closely printed volumes of the 124 volume *Édition de Luxe* of the *Manyōshū Kōgi Chūshaku*, issued by the Government in 1879. In reference to the possibility of rendering these ancient Far Eastern lays into English, modern or archaic, Mr. Dickins says:—"Verbal adornment, however, can but rarely be transferred from one tongue to another, and I have been obliged in many cases to content myself with endeavouring to convey to the mind of a western reader the impressions likely to have been made upon the mind of a Japanese hearer of the first millenium of our era by the ingenious words jugglery of the period. At the best, translations, especially of the Anthology, can reproduce but a portion of the significances, of the *uta*, and convey but a shadow of whatever beauty they possess. . . . Only a partial success can be hoped for; the texts themselves are corrupt, there are many points, contextual, circumstantial, and interpretative, on which no certainty is attainable. There must, too, be discoverable not a few errors of translation." Notwithstanding all this and much more that myself, as a result of some experience in the same line of study, add on the whole subject of transferring thought from one language to another, I feel grateful to Mr. Dickins for accomplishing a task which no one with less leisure and less taste for archaic research would have set himself to perform. The notes appended to each translation are most valuable and from them we can judge how great at times is the difficulty of determining on the meaning of the original. With one short quotation from Lay 105, which will serve to show the style of the original and that of the translation into Archaic English, I conclude my notice of this carefully compiled and exhaustive work. It will be observed that the lays are all Romanized syllabically as in the original Japanese.

MIDZUNOYE NO URASHIMA NO KO WO YOMERU UTA.

Haru no hino
kasumetaru toki ni
Suminoye no
kishi ni idekite
tsuri-bune no
tayutafu mireba
inishi-he no
koto so omohoyu.

THE LAY OF URASHIMA.

Upon a day,
a misty day in spring-time,
all idly wandering
on the sands of Suminoye,
the boats a-fishing
upon the heaving waters
I watched, and suddenly
an old-world tale remembered.

Vol. II. concludes with a list of all the *Makura-kotoba* found in the *Manyōshū*, each of which is minutely explained and with a Glossary of all the words found in the foregoing texts. The two volumes may be bought separately price 12s. 6d. net each. To the student of Archaic Japanese Vol. II. would certainly prove to be an immense aid.

W. D.

* I do not think there is want of personification in Japanese imagery. The proofs of this assertion I stated fully in the columns of this journal some years ago.

KOBE WEDDINGS.

Two weddings were celebrated in Kobe on Saturday. The first took place at All Saints' Church early in the afternoon, the contracting parties being Miss May Blundell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blundell, Wellington, New Zealand, and Mr. Noel W. Nelson, eldest son of Canon Nelson, Auckland, New Zealand. Mr. G. K. Totton, of Yokohama, acted as best man. The bride wore a handsome dress of white duchesse satin in semi-Empire style, trimmed with duchesse point lace chiffon.

At 3 o'clock the Church was crowded for the wedding of Miss Dorothy Crowther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crowther, of Kobe, to Mr. Bernard Carey Foster, of Yokohama, son of Professor George Carey Foster, F.R.S., former Principal of University College, London, of Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire. The Right Rev. Bishop Foss officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Platt, the Pastor of All Saints Church, and Mr. Newton presided at the organ. The bride, who was led to the altar by her father, looked charming in a robe of white lace with a very handsome white picture hat. She carried a superb ostrich feather fan. Mr. E. K. Morgan, of Yokohama, acted as best man, and Messrs. Biron and Carlill were the ushers. The happy couple spend the honeymoon at Kioto.

Lieut.-General Miyoshi, and Messrs K. Shirai, N. Sergeant, and Lo-Fanfeng of Kobe have promoted a horse racing club with a capital of *yen* 300,000, the course to be at Maiko near Kobe. The promoters recently presented an application for permission to the Basei Kyoku.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

Are the Japanese a reading people? This question has been often asked and has usually elicited a negative reply. It is not their habit to read much in trains, as is the custom with most of us. In their houses they seem to spend many hours in loafing around doing nothing in particular. Professional men and certain business men frequently read from a sense of duty, but a great many Japanese who are in a position to know affirm that speaking of the nation as a whole voracious readers exist in very small numbers, and those who do read prefer light subjects—fiction, gossip, news and scandal. On this topic a recent issue of the *Yamato Shimbun* has a rather interesting article. It says that the enormous increase in the number of books and pamphlets published every month shows that the demand for literature must be growing. But on examination of the character of the output it is found that most of the works issued are of an ephemeral kind, consisting of excerpts from newspapers or magazines or collections of speeches on current events. Valuable books of reference are comparatively few in number. One thing has been very observable in the past few months and that is the growing taste for books with pretty covers. This indicates that, as is the case with a large number of rich Americans, books are bought to be used as ornaments rather than to be read. The real student of literature cares not a straw about the attractiveness of the cover and general get-up of the book he is reading. It would seem, says the paper we are quoting, that the assertion that Japan is growing more literary is open to doubt as regards the bulk of the people, though it is no doubt true of certain sections of the educated world.

* * *

Every Wednesday the *Jiji Shimpō* publishes a literary supplement under the title *Bungei Shūhō*, which contains lengthy articles on literary and other subjects. One very long series consisting of over 10 articles treats of the differences that exist between Occidental and Oriental Customs (*Tō-sai Fuzoku no Idō*), and endeavours to determine in each case which custom is preferable, that of the East or that of the West. Dr. K. Tsuboi has contributed three articles on "Ways of Regarding History" in which he shows how great is the difficulty of tracing events to their many causes. The agencies at work in every country are so numerous and so complicated and the sentiments of mankind are affected by so many diverse influences, that to explain how things have happened is no easy task. The unexpected constantly happens. There are causes for everything that happens, even to the rise of the price of rice when all known facts seem to point to a fall, but the search for these causes tries the patience and perseverance of the historian to the utmost.

The *Jiji Shimpō*, in an article published about a week ago on the subject of granting degrees for scholarship, argues in favour of the discontinuance of the practice of issuing Imperial Orders every time degrees are granted by the Imperial Universities. The sole object of this seems to be to make it appear as though the Department of Education controlled the Universities, which, as a matter of fact, it does not do. The faculties of the two Universities alone are the best judges of the merits of the scholars on whom degrees are conferred, and they should confer the degrees without outside interference of any kind, says the *Jiji*. Then, is it not high time that the power of granting degrees should be extended to private universities? Surely the day is past for the State to try and monopolize education as it has monopolized some other things. As regards the Imperial Universities, public opinion to-day is strongly in favour of rendering them entirely independent of State control. The financial difficulty connected with this, it is alleged, can be overcome. That in our highest seats of learning investigation and teaching should be freed from liability to outside official interference or control is essential to rapid progress and true enlightenment, concludes the *Jiji Shimpō*.

A long article on Japan's Korean policy from the pen of Count Okuma appears in the *Taiyō*, but we have not been able to discover much that is new in it. The first part of it is historical. Towards the close the Count gives it as his opinion that Japan need no longer have any scruples about the amount of authority she exercises in Korea. These scruples have been allowed to paralyse her too much in the past and account for the shilly-shally policy pursued up to a few months ago. Now Japan has taken command of the country and in everything the Koreans will be made to obey. The questions which henceforth Japan will have to puzzle out for herself are questions of administration. She must make Korea pay her way. The country certainly has sufficient resources to allow of this being done. People said that one of the chief objects of Prince Itō's visit to Japan was to get money. But this was a mistake. The Prince is in favour of borrowing as little as possible and he will insist on strict economy in administration. What it is most important for Japan to do as soon as it can be done is to abrogate all the treaties with foreign Powers which Korea made when an independent country. There are only two or three Powers whose treaties are still in force. In the case of other countries the time for which they were to hold good has already passed. Whether our Foreign Office has taken any steps to inform the Foreign Powers concerned that Korea can no longer carry on direct negotiations with any foreign Power I don't know, says Count Ōkuma. By the talk about a Customs' Alliance between this country and Korea it would seem doubtful whether any action has been taken. If Japan is ruling Korea, such talk is meaningless. Japan can regulate the Korean tariff in any way she pleases. It is undoubtedly on account of the rights which certain foreign Powers still have under existing treaties that it is considered necessary for us to protect ourselves by special tariff arrangements. Alliances such as the one proposed are only made between two independent Powers.* As a matter of fact Korea is no longer independent, but as long as we take no steps to make this known to the countries which have treaties made with her when she was independent, we shall find ourselves in an embarrassing position. If the said treaties are still valid we are bound to observe them, but if the change in Korea's status has rendered them invalid, they ought to be treated as such, and we should replace them with others drawn up by our own Foreign Office.

* * *

Dr. Katō Hiroyuki discusses in the pages of the *Taiyō* once more that endless question of the spelling of Japanese words in *kana*. The Education Department has had a committee of Inquiry sitting on this and other linguistic problems for nearly 7 years. Dr. Katō, who is on this committee, has always been in favour of abandoning the traditional multiform methods of rendering one sound in favour of a uniform easily acquired system of phonetics. Of the arbitrariness and bewildering irregularity of the old system of writing he gives numerous illustrations. Dr. Katō thinks that the most natural way to write *ōgi*, a fan in *kana* would be ヲヲギ, but it is written アフギ; and where one would expect *aogu* to be written アヲグ, it is written アフグ. So in numerous other cases. To require children to spell according to this antiquated and very arbitrary method would, it is now considered by the Mombushō, be waste of time; so books are being compiled with a new and simple system of spelling. According to this method ō is no longer spelt オオ, アフ, or オフ, but always オウ. For the sound *kyō* the *kana* キヨウ — have been adopted by the Mombushō, instead of the キヤウ, ケウ or ケフ of the old system.† If England and France refuse to alter their spelling, Germany and Holland have done so largely, observes Dr. Katō. The means of obtaining knowledge should be simplified as much as possible if the attainment of knowledge is the chief object readers have in view.

Baron Kaneko, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the 1912 International Exposition, writes in the October *Taiyō* on the main objects in view in holding it in this country. He reminds us that Exhibitions were started in Europe more than a century ago, France leading the way, and that at first the main object of National Exhibitions was the pushing of home industries against those of other countries. The first French Exhibition was a dead set against English industry, and it scored so much success in this respect, that other countries, England among them, began holding National Industrial Exhibitions. The First International Exhibition was held in London in 1851. From this time onward narrow-minded, selfish rivalry has never been the prompting motive in holding International Exhibitions. At the present time it is recognized everywhere that all the countries which take part in these Expositions learn much from them. They furnish striking lessons in political economy. The quality and prices of goods produced by various countries prove conclusively what industrial methods are best. They also have an educational value, for they teach us what systems of education yield the best results. They also enable nations to learn of each other and to make up for deficiencies by borrowing from one another. Since the Paris International Exhibition held in 1889 it has been customary to utilize International Exhibitions for the purpose of holding a number of Conferences for the discussion of learned subjects. America has especially taken the lead in this movement. At the Chicago International Exhibition of 1893, the International Conferences held were an immense improvement on those held in Paris four years previously, more meetings being convened and more subjects discussed. These Conferences were attended not only by men of art, science and learning, but by religious teachers, philosophers and journalists. At the World's Religious Conference held in Chicago Indian Buddhism was discussed by Indians and Japanese Buddhism by Japanese. One of the results of these Conferences was the increase of liberal feeling towards alien religions in Christian countries. But, in addition to the above uses, an International Exhibition serves the purpose of a great national and international fête. This has been very much in evidence in the last three International Exhibitions that have been held. Every kind of amusement was furnished. The St. Louis Exhibition surpassed its predecessors in the programme it provided for the entertainment of visitors. The total cost of the St Louis Exhibition was 30 million *yen* in our money. It is said that one-third of this sum was spent in furnishing entertainments for the visitors. But there is one more function that Exhibitions perform. They tend to cement international friendship and hence they serve a diplomatic purpose. It is one of the characteristics of the Twentieth Century that the friendliness of nations to each other should no longer depend on the interchange of civilities between royal personages and ministers of state only, but should be strengthened by the visits of members of Parliament and other citizens to each other's countries and by friendly discussion of international questions and differences. In an age when the industrial and commercial competition between countries is daily becoming keener it is of immense importance that every available opportunity should be utilized for drawing the ties of international friendship closer. This is done in a very effective way when one country entertains visitors from all parts of the world at an International Exhibition.

Mr. Megata Jūtarō, writing in the *Taiyō* on the resources of Korea, says that considerable as are her agricultural and mineral resources, her fisheries will eventually prove a greater source of wealth than her land products. This industry is at present very imperfectly developed, and there is a great lack of suitable harbours. Moreover, most of the fishing carried on is off the coast of Southern Korea. The Northern coasts and the neighbourhood of the numerous

* Count Okuma does not write as if Japan intended to grant equal privileges to all countries trading with Korea. She may be going to do so, but a contrary impression is certainly conveyed by the wording of the article we are engaged on.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† It is stated that the House of Peers strongly objects to the system of spelling proposed by the Mombushō, and that the opposition encountered in the Upper House will lead to a modification of the Mombushō method.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

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islands with which the Sea is dotted in that part are no less promising fields for this enterprise than the Southern districts. The revenue derived from the fishing industry even now is 5 million *yen* annually, and every year shows a large increase. At Fusan there are now a good many godowns where fish can be kept on ice ready for export to neighbouring places and countries. Fish from Fusan has of late been offered for sale in Tōkyō. It is thought that before long not Kyūshū and Chūkoku only, but places as far off as Tairen will be supplied with fish from Fusan. At present there is great need of a number of small steamers to ply between the different islands where fishing is carried on. It may be necessary to construct a dockyard in this part of Korea for the building of the class of vessel required. It is anticipated that some years hence Bazan will be as prosperous a centre of marine industry as Fusan is to-day. What Fusan is to Southern Korea that Gensan will eventually become to Northern Korea. Much money has been laid out to make Fusan what it now is, or rather what it will be in a short time, when the work in progress is complete,—a first-class harbour. It is hoped that operations for improving the Gensan harbour will soon begin. That port undoubtedly will have a great future, concludes Mr. Megata.

From Mr. Toyabe Shuntei's obituary notice of Mr. Kuga Minoru we extract the following:—The rank occupied by the late Mr. Kuga among journalists was certainly unique. It is probably true to say that no more powerful pen than his existed in this country. But as a newspaper writer it was only in certain particulars that he was without a rival. In other respects there were numbers of journalists who were as good as he was. Where he differed from all his contemporaries in the newspaper world was in his persistent refusal to become the organ of any person, any party, or any cause. Our journalists to-day all serve somebody or other. (*Kurera wa taitei nani mono ka no kikwan tarazaru mono naki nari*). If it is not the Government, then it is a political party. If not this, then some influential man or capitalist. If not this, then they are the slaves of the fashion of the hour and pander to popular taste of a low order. They all serve some person, or persons, or some cause or thing. Kuga alone was unfettered by any connection, political or commercial. Perhaps this literary isolation accounts for the fact that most people spoke of Mr. Kuga as a stern, unsympathetic, bigoted man. But Mr. Kuga's nearest friends, who doubtless knew him better than anybody, such men as Mr. Takahashi Kenzō and Mr. Katō Tsunetada, did not so regard him. These gentlemen and one or two others were drawn towards Mr. Kuga by the beautiful simplicity of his life, by his hatred of display, by his indifference to money-making and to pomposity of every sort. From a business point of view the *Nihon* was not a success. Nevertheless Mr. Kuga took no notice whatever of any suggestions made to him respecting means of adding to its circulation and popularity. He said that he wrote for a select few and that he had no desire to cater for the general public; that he wrote to please himself and not to make money. He always had a desire to see the paper occupying a lofty, independent position, but whether the demand for it was great or small was a matter of no concern to him. The first paper started by Mr. Kuga was called the *Tōkyō Dempō*. Mr. Aoki Teizō, afterwards the Editor of the *Official Gazette*, had a great deal to do with that paper. When, over 20 years ago, the above-named paper's title was changed to the *Nihon*, the chief men connected with it besides Mr. Kuga were Messrs. Sugiura, Miura, Iida and Miyazaki. But when not many years after the paper got into financial trouble, they all withdrew and left the editorship and sole management of the paper to Mr. Kuga. The *Nihon's* most prosperous days were during the time that the above-named writers co-operated in bringing it out. After it had become a one-man's organ it got to be thoroughly imbued with Kugaism in every column. This, while it gave a distinct individuality to the paper and made it more acceptable to a limited circle of readers, prevented its obtaining a wide circulation among those who care more for news than for the views of the editor of a newspaper on current events. But in this country among all the best people a publicist who is known to be thoroughly disinterested and who figures as an exposer of hypocrisy and sham of every kind, who is fearless in denouncing what he believes to be wrong in policy or in administration is bound to be highly respected. In the days when Treaty Revision was being earnestly discussed Kuga's articles undoubtedly exercised wide influence. On all subjects under discussion he took a decided stand. He opposed tooth and nail Count Okuma's Mixed Court scheme, as dishonourable to the country, and at the close of the China-Japan war he wrote vigorously against the restoration to China of the Liaotung Peninsula. His articles furnished material for much controversy in the newspaper world at that time and drew forth some very powerful replies, especially from the pen of Rokudō (Asaiwa Chisen) the editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, who in controversy was more than Kuga's equal. Mr. Kuga belonged to a type of journalist that is certainly rare to-day and likely to grow rarer still if Japanese newspapers follow their present bent.

By the death of Dr. Kitao Jirō at the age of 54 Japan has lost one of her greatest scientists. Mr. Toyabe's biographical sketch on the career of this noted scholar is so full of interest that we furnish here as full an epitome of his article as our space allows. Dr. Kitao's devotion to study was something quite abnormal. It was not a case of giving up everything for its sake, as nothing in life interested him but the extremely technical researches which, as an eminent physicist, occupied all his spare time. As a child he did not play as other children play. At the age of 5 he began to show a strong taste for reading and at the age of 8 he had read the Four Confucian books (*Shisho*) and the Five Chinese Classics (*Gokyō*); at the age of 10 he attended the meetings of a set of verse-makers (*Shibunkai*) held at Matsue, (Yamaguchi-ken), his native place, and astonished the adult audience by his graceful poems. At the age of 13 or 14 he had mastered the contents of such works as the *Bunsen* (文選), the *Rekishi Kōkan* (綱鑑) and the *Shiji Tsukan* (資治通鑑). His memory was prodigious. He was often questioned by his seniors on what he had read and had a correct answer always ready. This retentive faculty remained strong to the end of his life. In Matsue he studied for a while under a Confucian scholar named Uchimura at a small private school opened in the town. But while there he avoided the companionship of fellow-students, joining in none of their amusements or pastimes. He spent most of his time in his room poring over historical books, and when he did go out he chose the unfrequented parts of the surrounding country where he could think without interruption. From very early days the study of nature and its laws seems to have had special attractions for him and some of his youthful literary productions show that even then he was a keen observer. At the age of 16 he went to Germany as one of the first students Japan sent to that country and remained there for 13 years. He made a special study of Mathematics, Optics, Dynamics and Meteorology at the Berlin and Göttingen Universities. At the former institution he studied under the famous Physiologist and Physicist, Professor Hermann von Helmholtz. Dr. Kitao's admiration for this noted scholar was very great, but the friendship between the two men was marred by an incident which resembles that which is related in reference to Mr. Kimura and his system of wireless telegraphy. Professor Helmholtz is credited in Europe with the honour of inventing an instrument known as the lucuscope, called in Japanese 撿光器 *Kenkōki*, used for the examination of the retina of the eye in colour-blind cases. But Dr. Kitao claims that he was the real inventor of this appliance, and he seems to have taken offence at Professor Helmholtz's refusal to state this publicly. Having obtained a Doctor's degree in Germany, in 1883, Dr. Kitao returned to Japan, and the following year was appointed Professor in the Imperial University. At that time, with the exception of the College of Medicine, all the Colleges at the University were under the control of Japanese who had been educated in England or America. Dr. Kikuchi Dairoku was at the head of the Science College to which Dr. Kitao was attached. Hence it followed that Dr. Kitao's German proclivities clashed in some respects with Dr. Kikuchi's English leanings, and Dr. Kitao felt that he was in rather an isolated position at Japan's chief seat of learning. There may have been other causes for the step, but shortly after his appointment to the Imperial University he was asked to teach at the Komaba School of Agriculture and Forestry while still carrying on his work at the Imperial University. This subsequently led to the severance of his connection with the University Science College. When in 1890 the College of Agriculture became one of the affiliated colleges of the Imperial University, Dr. Kitao was appointed Professor of Physics and Agriculture in that college. But on the principle that a round man should be put in a round hole, that special talent should be utilized where it will tell most, the appointment of a man whose life had been spent in the study of theories to a post where especially the numerous ways of applying science have to be taught was not a very happy arrangement. But Dr. Kitao was a man of more than ordinary capacity, and he never had any difficulty in turning his mind to new subjects. His taste for literature all through his life seems to have been as keen as his love of science. In this, though of course at a great distance off, he followed in the wake of Göethe.* There is perhaps no Japanese in existence who composes in German better than did the late Dr. Kitao. He wrote a novel in German called *Wald Nymphe*. The illustrations for this were all prepared by himself, for he was a good painter. It is a very long work divided into 27 volumes. Of its literary merits nobody knows anything, as it was not published before Dr. Kitao's death and nobody seems to have read it in manuscript form. His reputation as a scientist rests on the technical books on meteorology and other subjects which he published. His book on atmospheric disturbances and storms issued in America a few years ago is recognized as an authority by meteorologists. Other subjects on which he has written are the laws which control moisture beneath the soil; wood contraction and expansion, isotropy in wood. Most of his books are written in German. When he returned to Japan after 13 years foreign residence, he had forgotten Japanese to such an extent that lecturing in his native language was very difficult. His reading of Chinese seems to have been kept up to a certain extent while away. Perhaps it was owing to this that in his lectures he often astonished the students by rolling out a whole string of difficult Chinese idioms whose meaning was quite obscure to them. Dr. Kitao was a man of many parts. He not only read all the best German books, but he was quite a good Greek scholar, an artist and a great lover of music. But his habits throughout his whole life were those of a recluse. In the society of his fellow-men he took no pleasure. He lived day and night among his books. These were his companions and these furnished him with all the solace he required. He seldom left his study for bed before 2 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes the dawn of day would find him still poring over some knotty problem that he had in vain been trying to solve. When a subject suddenly became clear to him he would shout *Banzai*. In some respects his mind, in its many-sidedness and in its tendency to be so absorbed in study as to lose all consciousness of surroundings, resembled that of Swedenborg. Like Kitao, Swedenborg gave himself wholly to the study of science until he reached the age of 54. It was after that that he turned his attention to certain phases of the Christian religion and became the founder of a new sect. Towards the close of his life Dr. Kitao used at times to go off into a state of ectasy, when for hours together he seemed lost to the world. His meals were always taken rapidly, and he seldom knew what he was eating. Religion he disliked, always maintaining that Christianity was a hindrance to scientific progress. To any kind of mysticism he had no

* In England we have had many such men, Professor Huxley being perhaps the most striking of them all.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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affinity in his nature. His end was doubtless hastened by excessive study and by the habitual neglect of some of the laws of health. But he was one of those men who preferred to die rather than change habits the character of which the bent of his genius had determined. He would live his own life or not live at all. He was known to the world as "The learned hermit," but his achievements were great and his genius will long shed its light over modern Japan.*

* * *

In the October 1st number of the *Taiheiyō* Mr. Yamaji Aizan continues his long history of the Power of Money. One of the features of the series of articles he is contributing to this business organ is a biographical account of Japan's modern capitalists. In this month's number the Iwasaki family is dealt with. But most of the things related are already known to readers of the *Japan Mail*, so we pass on to an article by Baron Shibusawa Eiichi's entitled "My Life and My Father's Influence Thereon." From this we take the following :—I was born in a small village called Chiaraijima, now named Happon-mura, a hamlet situated in the north-west part of the Saitama Prefecture near the Nakasendō. My people for generations past had been farmers, but in addition to tilling the ground had been in the habit of making indigo-balls, which were sold to the dyers of Shinshū and Jōshū. Originally our house was not over prosperous, but through the energy of my father it im roved immensely. I belonged to a family of 12, but most of my brothers and sisters died young. My father was not lineally descended from the Shibusawa family. He belonged to the Tōsuke family, and was adopted into the Shibusawa house. He had literary tastes, was well acquainted with the Four Confucian Books and the Five Classics (*Shisho Gokyō*). So it happened that he paid considerable attention to my education. At 6 I learnt to read, beginning with the 三字經 *Sanjikyō*, a book that has sentences consisting of 3 ideographs only, not much used now, but very suited for children beginning to learn ideographs. My father was of opinion that a boy learns quicker and better when not taught by his father, and so when I grew big he sent me to a young man called Odake Shingoro who lived in a neighbouring village. Under him I read a lot of books, such as the *Nihon Seiki*, the *Juhasshi yaku*, the *Shiki* (史記), the *Kōbun Shimpō*, the *Gokyō*, the *Bunsen* and the *Honchō Tsūkan*. He also encouraged me to read books of fiction. I studied the *Taiheiki*, the *Gempei Seisuiki*, the *Hakkenden* and the *Suikoden*. That which happens with so many youths of my age the world over happened with me. Having acquired a taste for literature, I grew to dislike manual labour. But my father would not hear of my giving it up. In his eyes study was regarded as a recreation. He strongly disapproved of boys growing up without following some calling that would serve to maintain them. So *nolens volens* I had to do my day's work in the fields in order to earn the right to study. When I was just 14 years' of age my father went off on a long journey. During his absence I was placed under my grandfather's charge and told to go with him when he went about selling goods. I did not like this arrangement very much, thinking it rather undignified to be accompanied by my grandfather everywhere. So once or twice I did the trading by myself and made good bargains. This pleased my father very much on his return and induced him to give me more responsibility. My father brought me up very strictly. Nothing offended him more than any tendency to extravagance or vain show on my part. An incident that occurred when I was 15 years of age made a lasting impression on me. The very year that Commodore Perry arrived in Edo Bay, I went to the Shōgun's capital on business. I was only 15 years of age, and having a little money to spare, I bought a fine-looking book-case and a handsome ink-stand. The two cost something over 2 *ryō* (equal to over 4 *yen* nowadays). I came home delighted with my new acquisitions. But my father no sooner saw the articles than he grew very angry. "If you begin life that way, said he, it will not be many years before you will ruin the family. A boy with proper feelings should be content with what he finds in his home. To be grander than his parents in anything should never be his ambition. To possess things they do not possess should make him feel uncomfortable. Such articles as you have bought have nothing to match them in this house." My father then took the two articles and threw them both into the fire. Never after did I make him angry in this way. It might seem to some that he was over severe, but he was a man who attached enormous importance to simple, unassuming habits of life and considered that the loss of these spelt ruin. The remaining pages of this interesting autobiography of one of the most successful of the business men of modern Japan we hope to notice in our next Summary.

* Dr. Kitao married the German lady who nursed him when he was seriously ill in Berlin, and he was the father of several children.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

THE INTERPORT WEEK.

FIRST BASEBALL GAME.

The opening of the Yokohama Interport Festival took place on Friday attended by all the mellow glories of a typical mid-autumn day in east-central Japan. The air, though far from chilly, had just that suspicion of a tang in it as to send the blood pulsing through the veins at a slightly accelerated pace, a pace which brings the expression to the lips that "life's worth living"; the sunshine flooded down from an almost cloudless sky, while the greensward was looking its best. The Pavilion, as usual, was gaily adorned with bunting and garlands of evergreen, sporting trophies and many suitable mottoes, the work of one who has made this part of the Interport festivities a labour of love for many years; and the welcome accorded the Kobe visitors on every hand was as hearty and spontaneous as it was sincere. A band added greatly to the enjoyment of the scene, playing a very spirited selection of airs which were much appreciated by the large crowd of ladies in the Grand Stand and the even larger number of the sterner sex who thronged the ground.

"Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in Kobe" but we have met the the Kobe team, and —just to encourage them—lost the first game by a score of two runs to one.

The Yokohama team led up to the seventh inning—Yokohama's fatal seventh—when Kobe not only tied the lead of one run, but rubbed it in by leading Yokohama by one run, Atkinson having fallen into a speechless condition attempting the part of orator to Kuhn instead of playing base ball. When he recovered his voice he lost all knowledge of the game and the Kobe man ran home winning the first game of the series for Kobe.

Yokohama went in to bat first. Capt. Dickie arranged his team. Umpire Blake called "Play ball" and the Interport baseball game was on.

Yokohama had changed her previous batting lists, and with no advantage as the game proved, the first inning being an exhibition of weak batting, no ball being hit beyond pitcher or 1st base.

Kobe hit to McChesney, who muffed the ball, but when Archer the first batsman up tried to continue and steal second base, he was caught out by McChesney's throw to Benedict, thereby partly redeeming his error. Correa, for Kobe, made a good base hit but was left on base by Stephens striking out. Second inning, Becker made a scratch hit stole second and scored on Kellogg single—Yokohama's only run.

As the game proceeded it was seen to be a pitcher's battle, as Yokohama would hit feeble little infield balls to Kobe's pitcher, who would throw them out in one, two, three order at first base in ceaseless monotony.

Kobe up to the fifth inning had seven strike outs, with only two hits, but had two men on bases who could not score.

It was a case of Kobe gradually getting confident in holding the stronger team, aided by the apathy of Yokohama's batting men which seemed insurmountable.

In the sixth inning, after Gray (who had taken Walker's place, he being badly injured when putting Kuhn out at third base) struck out, Atkinson made a good safe hit, was then advanced by Frey, Yokohama should have scored but Becker and Kellogg struck out being over eager to kill the ball.

Kobe ended the sixth inning in a determined run-getting manner. Dickie first man up made a scratch hit, stole second; Correa made a good single; with men on first and second none out Stephens hit a low grounder to Becker who threw Dickie out at third, then Watrous hit a pop fly just over Becker's head, who ran back of third base caught the fly on the run putting out Watrous, then threw to second base catching Correa who had run on Watrous fly ball making an excellent double play and side out with no runs.

Yokohama lost the game on the next inning when Gibbs and Benedict struck out, McChesney made a scratch hit, reached first base, but faded away when Miller's fly was caught by Correa, who was playing a faultless game for Kobe at short stop.

Kobe won the game in that most disastrous inning for Yokohama—the seventh. Barto walked slowly to the plate, waited for the ball he wanted, then the ball went flying over the fielder's head and Barto proceeded to sedately circle the bases. He reached third and waited. Rabbit tried to sacrifice himself in the run, but was out on first. Christensen now singled scoring Kobe's earned run, stole second and third. Kuhn made a scratch hit and collided heavily with Atkinson swinging him completely off his base, Atkinson holding the ball began to explain to Kuhn he ought not to do thusly, and while laying down the law, Christensen silently, swiftly and neatly ran home making the second run for Kobe. Neither side scored in the eighth. Gray made a hit but died away on second base in an attempt to steal. Kobe failed to score.

Yokohama went to the bat for the last time in the beginning of the ninth if she could only tie the score.

Becker was caught out on a fly by Watrous—Kellogg struck out; with two men down, Gibbs came to the rescue with a pretty single in centre field. What Benedict would do will ever be a mystery as Yokohama's coach let Gibbs be put out on first base, ending the game.

For Kobe all the infield played well, none of the out field having an opportunity to show what they could do.

Bartos' hit started the winning streak. Yokohama played a waiting game, waiting for the run that never came, Becker's fielding with the battery work of Grey and Miller being worthy of mention.

A glance at the analysis shows that Kobe had seven base hits and only three errors. Yokohama obtained only six hits but made seven errors.

The following is the score :—

KOBE CLUB.

		A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
V.F.	Archer	4	0	1	0	0	0
P.	Dickie	4	0	0	0	1	1
S.S.	Correa	4	0	2	0	1	[illegible]
L.F.	Stephens	4	0	0	0	0	0
C.	Watrous	3	0	0	11	0	1
1st	Barto	3	1	1	11	0	0
R.F.	Rabbitt	3	0	1	0	0	1
3B.	Christensen	3	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
2B.	Kuhn	3	0	1	4	3	0
Total			2	7	24	5	3

Struck out by Frey 11, by Dickie, 8, Left on bases Kobe 5. Yokohama 13.

Y. C. AND A. C.

		A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
3B.	Walker	4	0	1	2	0	0
1B.	Atkinson	4	0	1	4	4	2
P.	Frey	4	0	1	0	4	2
S.S.	Becker	4	1	0	4	0	0
V.F. 3B.	Kellogg	4	0	1	2	1	1
C.F.	Gibbs	4	0	1	0	0	0
2B.	Benedict	3	0	0	1	1	2
R.F.	McChesney	3	0	1	0	1	2
C.	Miller	3	[illegible]	0	11	1	1
Total			1	6	24	4	1

Umpire, D. H. Blake, Scorer, Yokohama, P. E. Jenks.

A. H. Pratt, Kobe Scorer.

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yokohama	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Kobe	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	0	2	0	0	—1

Three base hits—Barto.

Hit by ball, Yokohama, 1.—Kobe—1.

Time of game one hour and half.

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KOBE WINS THE THIRD GAME AND SERIES.

Saturday morning the second game of baseball between Kobe and Yokohama drew a fair number of spectators to the Cricket ground, including the Kobe contingent of ladies, who aided the Kobe nine so much in their first day's match by their effervescent enthusiasm.

The two teams had been partly re-arranged, McChesney being put on guard at second base, exchanging places with Benedict, whose play on Friday had not merited the confidence placed in him by the baseball committee.

For Kobe, Rabbitt was played at short stop, until Correa arrived, who finally put in an appearance at ten o'clock saying "he had overslept himself." Innocent dreams of youth!

Kobe went in first and were speedily retired in quick order, Miller's throwing to second base being swift and sure.

Yokohama started a winning gait by Gibbs—Atkinson—and Becker; then Frey singled, scoring Atkinson and Gibbs—2 runs. Yokohama was in good form, and in the fourth and fifth innings added one and two runs more, making the score five runs to nothing up to the eight inning, Kobe being unable to score until this inning when on a scratch hit by Stephens, he reached first, was advanced by Watrous sacrifice, then Barto with a good clean drive to left field, scored Stephens but was himself left on bases by Miller's catching Rabbitt out on a difficult foul fly. Kobe made one run more in the ninth, but could not increase and when Kuhn struck out Yokohama had won the second game by a score of five runs to two.

The batting of Gibbs, Atkinson, Frey and McChesney was excellent, hits being made when most needed. Yokohama's filding was also noteworthy; a throw by Benedict to Miller putting out Barto on the home plate being one of many plays of quick work. McChesney also was playing the game of his life.

Kobe's best work was done by Dickie and Barto, one local score published giving "18 put outs" to Barto alone. He did put out 18 of the entire 24, surely that is a record enough for any man on first base.

The following is the official score of the second game. Quite a little dissatisfaction has been expressed by some of the Kobe and Yokohama men at the scores published of these games—men have been given errors not officially scored against them and in justice to them, it is now stated that the score published by some papers was made from the tally kept by the Prize Committee and not from the official score book, which is the score now given below:

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
C.F. .....Archer	4	0	■	0	0	0
P. .....Dickie	4	0	2	■	6	0
S.S. .....Correa	4	0	1	■	2	1
L.F. .....Stephens	4	1	0	0	0	1
C. .....Watrous	4	0	0	3	0	1
1B. .....Barto	4	0	1	20	■	0
R.F.....Rabbitt.....		0	■	0	1	1
3B. .....Christansen...	3	1	0	0	■	1
2B. .....Kuhn	3	0	1	1	3	5
Totals		2	5	24		10

Y. C. & A. C.

	A.B.	R.	I.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
C.F. .....Gibbs.....	4	2	2	1	0	0
1B .....Atkinson ...	4	0	2	10	0	2
S S.....Becker	4	1	1	0	1	1
P.....Frey	4	0	3	1	4	0
3 .....Kellogg	4	2	2	2	2	0
R.F.....Benedict	4	0	0	0	0	1
2B. .....McChesney..	3	0	2	6	4	1
C.....Miller.....	4	0	0	7	13	0
R.F.....Gray.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....		5	12	27		5

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yokohama ...	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Kobe.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2

Struck out by Dickie 4.
" " Frey 4.
1st base on balls Frey 1.
Umpire D. H. Blake. Scorer P. E. Jenks. Kobe Scorer D. H. Pratt. Time of game, 2 hours.

AFTERNOON'S GAME.

With a win each for Kobe and Yokohama, an exciting end to these contests was guaranteed for Saturday afternoon's game. Both teams were keyed up to their greatest tension—a win for Yokohama meant a victory that had not been gained for at least six years, whereas if Kobe could still keep the flag with her supposedly weakened team, all the more glory to her.

Gibbs started off by setting an example which seemed to pursue Yokohama throughout the game. It was "Pitcher fielded batted ball to first base retiring batsman"—a play that became monotonous to Yokohama's admirers.

Yokohama's two runs were made in the third inning; Miller getting his base on balls, and scoring in a fine two base hit by Gray, who was in turn sent over the plate by Gibbs, but from this point on Yokohama did not again score.

The lucky Stephens scored first for Kobe by a line drive; was advanced by Watrous and scored on "old reliable" Barto's hit to left field. In the fourth inning Stephens again made a run. Watrous and Barto advancing him allowing the runner to score, followed in turn by Watrous on Christensen's hit to left field.

Score remained three to two in favour of Kobe up to the "fatal seventh" when it looked like a few more for Kobe. She had two men on bases, Correa and Stephens, with one out and "Casey of the East" Barto at the bat. It would have been good ball to have given Barto his base on balls, thus preventing a possibility of his bringing the runners in on a hit, but Frey took the chance, although it was the "fatal seventh" Barto hit a hard line ball to Becker, who threw Stephens out on second, and then Chipman tried to get first base by playing ball with his feet, instead of his head, and was given out, retiring the side.

In the eighth Yokohama almost tallied. Atkinson reaching first on an error and finally third base. Frey was given his base on balls and "Kellogg Yokohama's heavy hitter" at the bat and against any other pitcher than Dickie Kellogg would have hit, but Dickie knew Kellogg and the side was retired.

Yokohama went in for their last inning. Benedict out at first McChesney gave Kuhn another chance to exhibit that feminine elbow throw of his to first base. Miller was fascinated by Dickie, who caused him to place his hit in his hands and quickly fielded him out to Barto and all was over. Kobe had won by a score of 3 to 2.

Christensen, Barto and Dickie are all given errors in some published scores, but when it was explained by these scorers that the error was given to Christensen, because he "dropped a foul fly outside the field" it is needless to explain why the other errors were given.

After the game a cigarette case of silver was given to Barto for being the best batter in the two teams. He will also receive, when he returns to Kobe, a silver repousse bowl for making the best batting average, and to Frey who has worked hard for the team's success was given the best all round player's prize. That batting wins baseball games was never better proven than in these series. A team that works in unison will also always win against one that wants to individualise rather than follow what they are told to do. Its a good lesson and may Yokohama profit by it.

The following is the official score.

	A.B.	R.	I.A.	P.O.	A.	E.
V.F.....Gibbs.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
1st.....Atkinson.....	4	0	1	9	0	1
S.S.....Becker	4	0	1	0	1	1
P.....Frey	4	0	1	1	3	0
3.....Kellogg	4	■	0	1	2	1
C.F.....Benedict.....	4	0	0	3	■	0
2B.....McChesney .	4	0	■	2	0	0
C.....Miller.....	4	1	1	8	0	0
R.F.....Gray	3	1	1	0	0	0
Total.....		2	6	24		3

	A B.	R.	I B.	P.O.	A.	E.
C.F. .....Archer	4	0	1	0	0	0
P. .....Dickie	4	■	1	0	7	1
S S.....Correa	4	0	1	1	2	1
V.F. .....Stephens ...	4	2	2	1	0	0
C. .....Watrous.....	4	1	1	3	1	0
1B.....Barto	4	0	5	16	0	■
R.F. .....Chipman ...	4	0	■	0	0	1
3B.....Christensen...	3	0	1	0	0	0
2B.....Kuhn	3	0	0	2	4	3
Totals		3		26		6

Three base hit—Barto—Two base hit—Gray.

Struck out by Frey 5.
" " Dickie 3.
First base on balls Frey—none.
" " " Dickie—two.

INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Yokohama ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Kobe.....	0	1	0	2	0	0	■	0	0	—3

Umpire D. H. Blake. Scorer P. E. Jenks, Yokohama. Scorer H. P. Pratt, Kobe.

THE BASEBALL DINNER.

The Interport Baseball Dinner was held on Saturday evening in the Yokohama United Club. There were about 40 present and in the absence of the President (Dr. Wheeler,) Mr. D. H. Blake, Vice-President, occupied the chair, the vice chairmen being Messrs. C. W. Atkinson and L. S. Hudson. The Chairman was supported on the right by Messrs. L. B. Dickie and L. Becker, and on the left by Messrs. L. E. McChesney, G. S. Watrous, and A. G. Kellogg.

After a capital dinner, and the toast of "The Rulers of our Respective Countries" having been given and duly honoured.

The Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "The Kobe team." The duty, he said, that he had to perform was perhaps perfunctory, but was not the less pleasant and the remarks he would make, though they might be stereotyped, would be none the less sincere. They in Yokohama had on many occasions enjoyed the proverbial hospitality of Kobe and particularly of the Kobe Baseball contingent, and Yokohama players knew how well they had always been entertained. (Hear, hear and applause.) That in itself would be sufficient reason for them to wish to reciprocate. But there was more than that. There was the fact that they were all anxious to keep up the interest in interport baseball—which had been going on for 11 years and he was sure they all wished it would be continued for many years to come (applause). His particular duty that evening was to tender on behalf of Yokohama the most hearty welcome to the members of the Kobe Baseball team and to congratulate them on the very well-earned victory they had won (applause). He would not dwell particularly upon the game as in that case he might be encroaching upon the preserves of others, but he would say that they were pleased to see among the Kobe team a number of old players, one of whom had represented the sister port uninterruptedly since the beginning of these contests (applause.) He added that they in Yokohama were sorry that an accident prevented their old friend Hellyer from being present, as owing to his interest and his skill he would have been not merely an acquisition but a tower of strength to Kobe—though as it turned out Kobe did not need his assistance (applause)—and they also missed another good Kobe player, Chalfont. He called on the company to drink the health of the Kobe team.

The toast was drunk with the usual honours.

Mr. Dickie, replying, thanked Mr. Blake for his remarks about the Kobe team, which, he admitted, had, he thought, quite done justice to Kobe. They from Kobe had come up expecting to be beaten, though after sizing up the Yokohama team they thought they might have a chance (applause). It was the *esprit de corps* of the Kobe team that won the game, for they were to a man Kobe all the way through. He called on Kobe to get up and drink to the health of the Yokohama team.

This also was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. McChesney replied in a brief but very apt speech.

After a song by Mr. Gooch and the toast of the Ladies proposed by Mr. Kellogg and seconded by Mr. Chipman,

The Chairman presented the prize for the best batting average in the interport event which he said had been won by one of the oldest men on the Kobe team—Mr. Barto. All, he said, were unanimous in their choice of Mr. Barto who had added very materially to the success of the Kobe Club. He then presented the prize to Mr. Barto. It consisted of a silver cigar box bearing the inscription: "Yokohama—Kobe. Interport Base Ball. 1907, Best Batting Average." If this should prove the last year of his play with them they would regard the presentation of these

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prizes as a fitting end to his baseball career among them. (Applause).

Mr. Barto briefly replied. In the course of his remarks he eulogised the Chairman's performance of the duties of umpire and proposed his health, which was enthusiastically toasted.

Mr. Blake, acknowledging, spoke of his endeavours to give impartial decisions, and referring humorously to an incident in the game said Mr. Chipman was out for three reasons: (1) the ball that went over the plate was a strike; (2) he deliberately ran in front of the ball; (3) he interfered with the catcher—and therefore he was out (Laughter and applause). The Chairman then presented to Mr. Frey the cup to be given to the member of the Yokohama team who should show the best play, fielding and batting.

Other toasts followed.

The Cricket Match.

Monday opened rather gloomy and overcast and shortly after nine a little rain fell but this proved a mere threat and when the Interport Cricket game began on the Yokohama ground the sun was shining brightly. Along towards noon the sky became again lowering and a thin mist began to moisten matters but this also wore off. The pavilion was profusely decorated with the respective club colours and with evergreens and lanterns, lines of lanterns and flags depending from two masts in front.

The umpires were Messrs. Cheatham and Pakenham and scorers G. Jones and C. Allen.

Play began at 10.35. Yokohama won the toss and decided to go in, O. Strome and E. W. Kilby facing the bowling of Gillingham (at the Settlement end) and Read. Nothing resulted in the first over of Gillingham's, but in the third ball of the next Kilby drove a boundary to leg off Read. The fifth ball produced another boundary at the same spot, and in the next ball Kilby was missed in the slips by Gillingham. Strome got a run off Gillingham in the next over, Kilby took a couple of runs and in the last ball of Gillingham's next over the first bye came. Strome then cut Read to the boundary but the play for a while was devoid of interest, (four maiden overs being bowled in the first 20 minutes) till Kilby took a couple off Gillingham and Strome scored 2 off a bye from Read. Twenty went up a minute before eleven o'clock. Another maiden. Cosser now took Gillingham's place at the north end and Kilby soon pulled him to leg for a boundary. Turnbull replaced Read and Strome sent his first ball to the boundary for 4 and again took two off him. At 11.05, 30 went up on the telegraph. Kilby cut Turnbull to the boundary a little later but for the most part runs came slowly. R. A. Whittamore now took Turnbull's place and Kilby marked the event by cutting him to the boundary and taking two off him in the same over, which brought the total to 44, about 11.15. Ten minutes later Strome drove Whittamore for 3 and 50 went up on the board. Strome got another boundary off Whittamore and 60 went up just an hour after play had commenced. A pretty cut by Kilby off Whittamore brought only one run but in the next over Kilby drove Cosser to the ladies' tent for 4 and pulled his next ball to the fence for another. S. Stephens replaced Cosser, and Kilby took a single off his first ball, but his third clean bowled Strome, who deserved the applause he got for his useful score of 22. One wicket down for 70. Bousfield succeeded him and in the first over got a couple and then a single off Stephens. In the next over he was bowled, however, by Whittamore after making only 3. Two down for 73. Harry Kilby now joined his brother. He promptly sent Stephens to the boundary and singles by both put up 80 on the telegraph. A good piece of fielding by Gillingham kept an almost certain boundary down to a couple. Runs came slowly for a while, till Edward Kilby got a boundary off Whittamore. Read now resumed the ball at the Pavilion end. Edward Kilby cut his first ball to the boundary, scored 2 off his next, and cut a single off his third. The century went up at 12.5. Edward Kilby took a single off Stephens and his brother 2 off the next ball, pulling the next and the next to the boundary. A hard cut by E. Kilby off Read was very smartly held at cover point by Cosser. Gillingham now relieved Stephens and H. Kilby took a boundary off his second ball, but was soon out to Read, landing a ball in Lightfoot's hands at midwicket, and retiring with a score of 18, which included three 4's. Three down for 121. Mollison joined E. Kilby who took three off Read, and followed it up with a boundary. At 12.20 the score stood at 130. E. Kilby sent Read to the boundary, and in the next over Mollison made 2 off Gillingham. The first ball sent down by Read in the next, Mollison drove for 3, and a 2 legbye followed. Whittamore came on in Gillingham's place and Mollison cracked his second ball to leg for 4, and took a single off his third. In the next over, however, Mollison skied a ball off Read which White easily held at short-off. Mollison had scored a dozen. Four down for 146. W. D. S. Edwards went out to partner Kilby and the combination was still in existence when the tiffin bell went at 1.50.

The following telegram was posted in the Pavilion:

> Kobe Interport Teams—Very best wishes and hopes for your success am with you in spirit and expect to be around in a more substantial shape for the contests in 1909 (signed) Gordon Stephens. Colorado Springs, 25th September, 1907.

Dr. Wheeler, President of the Yokohama Club, occupied the chair at tiffin in the Pavilion and Mr. L. S. Hudson, Hon. Secretary, was in the vice-chair.

The President in a short speech welcomed the Kobe team, and Mr. F. E. White acknowledged.

In the course of some remarks Mr. Pakenham said that though Kobe had won the baseball Yokohama had won the golf match at Rokkosan the previous day, Mr. A. B. Lowson being the winner, assisted by his old friend Mr. G. G. Brady.

Mr. Brady said that playing in good old Kobe weather, rain, wind and fog Mr. Lowson's score round the Links was 88 and 77. When they left Rokkosan at 5 p.m. they left Mr. Daunt to beat this and he had failed to do so. Mr. Brady then proposed a toast in honour of sport, coupling with it the Kobe team than whom no better sportsmen were to be found the world over.

The toast was cordially honoured.

When play was resumed at 2.10 the score stood 4-12-153. Read opened the bowling. Kilby made a single off him in his fourth and Edwards hit the last ball to the boundary, White took the ball at the Settlement end with his fourth ball took Kilby's stumps. In the latter's fine score of 88 there were thirteen 4's and one 3. Five down for 160. Capt. Champain succeeded Kilby. After a maiden over Edwards sent White to the boundary. Champain now retired l.b.w. to White's bowling. N. Buckle went on in his place and after a brief interval scored a boundary off Read, Edwards repeating the performance off White. Both batsmen hit Read pretty freely, Edwards driving him to the Pavilion for 4. Buckle gave a faint chance to Cosser, which was not brought off. Gillingham relieved Read at the ball and the double century went up at 2.45 on a boundary drive off Gillingham. The following ball he returned to that bowler and retired with 13 to his credit. Seven down for 203. A. Hearne took the vacant place, but did not remain in long, being caught by Turnbull off White for only 8. Kingdon followed him at the bat. Stephens relieved Gillingham and Edwards sent his first ball to the boundary and made 2 off the last ball of the over. The next incident was that Kingdon was bowled by Stephens, having stepped out over boldly. He had made 5. Nine down for 235. The last man to go in was Ross. Edwards drove Stephens fourth in the succeeding over to the boundary. Ross broke his duck by taking a single off White and a few moments later hit wicket while attempting to play a ball from Stephens. He had scored 2. The side was out for 243, Edwards carrying out his bat for a well played 60, which included eight 4's.

YOKOHAMA—FIRST INNINGS.

O. Strome, b. S. Stephens	22
E. W. Kilby, b. White	88
P. E. Bousfield, b. Whittamore	3
H. W. Kilby, c. Lightfoot, b. Read	18
J. M. Mollison, c. White, b. Read	12
W. D. S Edwards, not out	60
H. B. Champain, l.b.w. b. White	0
A. Kingdon, b. Stephens	5
N. Buckle, c. and b. Gillingham	13
A. Hearne, c. Turnbull, b. White	8
W. Ross, hit wicket, b. Stephens	2
Byes	10
Leg byes	2
Total	243

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Gillingham, J. R.	73	34	2	1
Read, W. J.	108	52	4	2
Cosser, A. W.	48	16	3	—
Turnbull, W. J.	12	11	—	—
Whittamore, R. A.	72	42	1	1
Stephens, S.	44	31	1	3
White, F. E.	60	45	—	3

After an interval Kibble and Read went in at 3.30 to bat for Kobe, facing the bowling of Mollison and Kingdon (the latter at the Settlement end.) Read opened with a single off Mollison's first ball and another each off his third and fifth. Kingdon's second ball fielded a single to Read and another run was scored by Kibble in the same over. Two maiden overs followed in succession but so slow did runs come that at the end of 15 minutes six overs had produced just that number of singles. Two more proved equally barren but in the ninth Read got two off Mollison. In the tenth over Kibble was bowled by Kingdon for 2—one down for 8. Lucas followed. Read scored a couple off Kingdon, but lifting the last ball of the same over was caught by Bousfield at long-on with his score at 10. Two for 13. E. Kilby relieved Mollison at the Pavilion end, and Stephens got a couple off his first ball, sending Kingdon to the boundary in the latter's seventh over and taking 2 for the last ball, while Lucas cut Kilby to the boundary. A bad overthrow gave four to Stephens off Kilby and then Lucas sent Kingdon to the boundary. At 4.20 p.m. 40 went up on the board, and a moment later Stephens was caught by Strome off Kilby and retired with a score of 15—3 wickets down for 40. Turnbull succeeded him, and was nearly stumped on his first ball. Harry Kilby now relieved Kingdon but a few moments later play was stopped at 4.30.

KOBE—FIRST INNINGS.

L. S. Kibble b. Kingdon	2
W. G. Read c. Bousfield b Kingdon	10
C. J. Lucas, not out	14
S. Stephens c. Strome b. Kilby	15
W. J. Turnbull, not out	0
C. H. Lightfoot, F. E. White, A. W. Cosser, J. R. Gillingham, P. A. Cox, R. A. Whittamore	To bat
Wide	1
Total	42

Cricket Dinner.

The Interport cricket dinner took place on Monday evening in the Yokohama United Club. Dr Wheeler, President of the Club, was in the chair, and the Vice-chairs were occupied by Messrs. W. D. S. Edwards, L. S. Hudson, Hon. Secretary, and C. Allen. On the Chairman's right were Mr. F. E. White, Major Champain, Mr. W. G. Read and others and on his left, Mr. Harry Kilby, Mr. C. H. Lightfoot and Mr. G. C. Pakenham. There were over 50 present.

After an excellent dinner, the Chairman called on the company to drink to the toast of the Rulers of their Respective Countries. The toast was cordially honoured.

The Chairman then said he was pleased again to have the opportunity of proposing the health of their Kobe visitors and of greeting them in the name of the Y. C. & A. C. with a hearty *Cead Mille Failthe*—"a hundred thousand welcomes." They all looked forward to the Interport Matches, especially those of them whose only opportunity it was of knitting together the

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ravelled threads of old friendships, and making acquaintance with the new blood in the sister Port. Whether they met that evening as probable victors or vanquished, Yokohama welcomed Kobe in a spirit of kindness and goodfellowship. (Applause.) Leaving all details to the Captains, Mr. White, and Mr. Kilby, he called upon the members of the Y.C. & A.C. to join him in the toast, "Health and all prosperity to the Kobe Cricket Club."

This toast was drunk with enthusiastic musical honours.

Mr. F. E. White replied on behalf of the Kobe team. He expressed himself as pleased and proud to find himself back in Yokohama as Captain for the first time of a Kobe Interport team. There was not much to say about the game but, recalling that last year the Yokohama Captain said there would be some difficulty about getting people to play in the interport matches, he pointed to the fact that this year there were no fewer than 13 able-bodied men to represent Kobe if necessary. (Applause.) He sincerely trusted and hoped that they would be able to have an interport match every year. The President's speech was most flattering and Kobe thanked him most heartily. They would be in a much better position to-morrow to talk about the game. They had all made errors to-day but he thought it would be a good fight to-morrow. (Applause.)
He proposed the health of the Yokohama team coupled with the name of Mr. Harry Kilby.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Kilby, replying, acknowledged the terms employed by Mr. White, and explained that he was only a sort of acting captain, not having held the position since the commencement of the season. He thought they all looked forward with much pleasure to these encounters with Kobe. When he first began to play it seemed to him that Kobe got better and better each year, but he could not say that now. Several years ago Kobe reached their acme as good sports and good fellows and they could not improve upon what they already were. (Applause.) He was very glad to see present so many of the men with whom he played in his first match. Though he seemed to have now got past his cricket career ("No, No") whatever he had done was due in a great measure to Mr. White, than whom he had never known a man more willing to encourage youngsters and instruct them how to play the game both practically and theoretically. (Applause.) Just before he, the speaker, reached Japan, Mr. White made 135 not out against Kobe and he might do the same against Yokohama to-morrow. He had read a speech made by Mr. Dickie at the baseball dinner, in which that gentleman said the Kobe team were all Kobe through and through. Well, that was the reputation Kobe always had and it had a great deal to do with their pulling off matches on many occasions, as he knew to his cost. Mr. White said let the best team win. He agreed to that but he added "and may the best team be Yokohama!" (Laughter and applause.) He concluded by again proposing the health of the Kobe team.

Mr. Pakenham took exception to Mr. White's statement that everybody engaged in the game had made errors. Personally he was not going to stand up and be an umpire all day and then be told that he and the other 22 men had all made errors. (Laughter.)

Mr. White proposed the health of the hardest worked man during the week, the Hon. Secretary Mr. L. S. Hudson.

The toast was accorded enthusiastic honours.

Mr. Hudson replied thanking Mr. White and the company and expressing his sense of the assistance given him by the co-operation of the other members of the Committee. Also he said he was sure they would all agree that no interport week should pass without some mention of Mr. C. M. Duff (applause) who from the very beginning of the interport contests had worked hard in connection with them. He proposed the health of Mr. Cosser, Hon. Secretary of the Kobe C. C., who was unable to be present.

The toast was heartily honoured.

Mr. Lucas briefly replied on Mr. Cosser's behalf.

Mr. W. D. S. Edwards in proposing the Umpires, Scorers and all who had kindly assisted, recalled that Mr. Pakenham was a member of the team which he, the speaker, had the pleasure of captaining and which won in 1888. As to to-morrow he thought the teams on paper were very evenly matched and he hoped they would see good cricket extending over three days, resulting possibly in a draw. This was his eighteenth interport match and he was thankful to be able to attend it.

Messrs. Pakenham and Cheetham replied as umpires and Mr. C. Allen acknowledged on behalf of the scorers.

The Chairman proposed the health of the Ladies which was cordially drunk.

Mr. Buckle, with whose name the toast was associated, responded and gave the "Grass Widowers," coupled with the name of Mr. F. J. Lias.

Mr. Lias replied and gave the toast of the President who briefly responded.

Mr. A. L. Robinson in an apt speech proposed the press which Mr. Sherriff acknowledged.

Other toasts followed.

Songs were sung by Messrs. Hudson, Mackie, Cooper, Buckle and others and a pleasant evening was spent.

Tuesday's Play.

Cricket on the second day was highly enjoyable, the high northerly wind that prevailed in the bay being somewhat modified on the ground. The sun shone brightly all day and there was a good attendance of spectators, many ladies being present. The Town Band, as on the previous day, played selections in the afternoon. Tea was served in the Pavilion under the the charge of Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Kilby, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. E. W. S. Edwards, Mrs. Mackie, Miss Blundell, and the Misses Kilby.

Play was resumed on Tuesday at 10.15 for 10 o'clock, Lucas and Turnbull going in again amid applause to bat. Turnbull broke his duck by a single off the first ball bowled by Kilby at the Pavilion end. Kingdon opened from the other end and Lucas scored a boundary off his third ball. A single by Lucas and a legbye sent 50 up, ten minutes after the resumption of play. Off the fourth ball of the third over of Kilby Lucas was neatly caught in the slips by Kingdon He retired with 19 to his credit, having added 5 to his score in a quarter of an hour's play—55-4-19. Cosser succeeded Lucas. The next ball sent by Kingdon to Turnball was caught by W. D S. Edwards and he retired with only 4 to his credit—53-5-4. C. H. Lightfoot succeeded Turnbull and in the 5th ball of the first over scored 2 off Kingdon. Cosser was out to a played-on ball of Kilby's, retiring without scoring after being less than 5 minutes at the wicket—55 6 0. P. A. Cox took Cosser's place. A boundary by Cox off Kingdon and two singles by the same batsman brought up 70 on the board at five minutes to eleven. Cox scored off Kingdon by a boundary drive to leg and in the same over cut him to the fence. But in the next over Cox was beautifully caught by Harry Kilby at mid-on off E. Kilby and retired with 19—81-7-19. White succeeded.

In the next over Lightfoot made a boundary off Kilby and on the fifth ball of his first over White was caught in the slips by E. Kilby without having broken his duck—87 8-0. Gillingham followed. Two overs later Lightfoot was stumped by Champain off a ball from E. Kilby, for 11—89 9-11. R. A. Whittamore now went in, Kobe's last man, and after about 10 minutes Gillingham got his first run off E. Kilby and Whittamore also broke his duck. A moment later Whittamore followed up by pulling Kilby to leg for a boundary. The century went up amid cheers at 11.25 Mollison now relieved E. Kilby at the Pavilion end and was cut smartly for 2 by Gillingham on the third delivery of his first over, and for a single off his last ball. The second ball of Kingdon's over clean bowled him, however, and he was out for only 4, the whole side retiring for 103.

Kobe—1st Innings.

L. S. Kibble b. Kingdon	2
W. G. Read c Bousfield b. Kingdon	10
C. J. Lucas c. Kingdon b. E. Kilby	19
S. Stephens c. Strome b. E. Kilby	15
W. Turnbull c. Edwards b. Kingdon	4
A. W. Cosser, played on b. E. Kilby	0
C. H. Lightfoot stumped Champain b. E. Kilby.	11
P. A. Cox c. H. Kilby b. E. Kilby	19
F. E. White c. E. Kilby b. Kingdon	0
R. Gillingham b. Kingdon	4
R. A. Whittamore not out	8
Byes 5, Legbyes 3, W. 3	11
Total	103

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	O.	W.
Mollison, J. M.	42	9	3		—
Kingdon, A.	122	49	3		5
Kilby, E.	90	32	5		5
Kilby, H.	6	2	—		—

E. Kilby bowled 3 wides.

At 12.30 Yokohama opened their second innings, Strome and E. Kilby going in to meet the bowling of White.

Strome at the Pavilion end received the deliveries of White and got a single off his last ball. Read bowled from the near end to Strome who took a single off the last ball. White's next over was a maiden, but 4 came to Kilby off Read on the latter's second ball in the next over; White's next over was a maiden but Kilby slipped Read to the boundary in the fourth ball of the next, and Kilby cut the sixth ball to the fence. A single came by fumbling in White's fourth over to Strome, and a 2 bye in Read's next.

Play was stopped for tiffin at 12.45, Kilby 12 Strome 3.

After tiffin the teams were photographed and at nine minutes past two play was resumed. In White's first over, second ball, Kilby was caught by Turnbull in the slips, and retired for 12—1 down for 17. Ross took his place. The fifth ball of Read's over resulted in Ross being bowled. H. W. Kilby took Ross's place. The first ball of White's next over sent Strome out l.b.w, for 4—18-3-4, three wickets down in 9 minutes. W. D. S Edwards took Strome's place. Harry Kilby sent White to the boundary, and Edwards got a couple of 2's and a boundary hit off Read's next over. Turnbull relieved Read at the Pavilion end. The fourth ball of Turnbull's first over took Kilby's wicket and he retired with a score of 7—45-4-7. Bousfield took his place. The first ball of White's next over Edwards pulled to the boundary. Bousfield broke his duck off the 5th ball of this over. Turnbull now bowled a maiden and in the second ball of the next over Edwards took 3 off White. At 2.50 p.m. 60 went up on the board. A pull to leg for a single brought Edwards up to a quarter of a century and he added to his score by a boundary off White; next ball he was out, stumped by Kibble off White. His score was 32—72-5 32, Mollison went out in his place. He got a single but succumbed to a ball of White's which took his bails clean and he went out for 2—76-6-2. Major Champain was next to bat. Proceedings were varied now by Bousfield sending White to the boundary. After scoring a pair of singles Major Champain was bowled by Turnbull for that total—85-7-2. N. Buckle took his place. Bousefield now sent White to the boundary and a single by Buckle put 90 up on the board. Buckle was immediately out leg before wicket to Turnbull's bowling for 1—90-8-1. Kingdon succeeded him. Singles and doubles came for a while and then Stephens took White's place at the settlement end. Stephen's fifth ball in his first over was sent by Kingdon to Gillingham at square leg and was neatly held. Kingdon retired with only 3 to his credit. A. Hearne was the last man in. At 3.37 a wide by Turnbull sent up the century. Bousfield got Stephens away to square leg for three and Hearne took a single off him in the same over. Hearne followed by making a boundary off Turnbull and then cut him smartly for a single. At 3.50, 110 went up. Gillingham took—Turnbull's place at the trundling, and Bousfield drove his fourth to the fence, cutting him for four in his next over. Cox relieved Stephens at the ball at 5 p.m. and 130 went up. In the first ball of Cox's first over

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Bousfield was caught by Read, and the side went out. Bousfield had scored 44.

YOKOHAMA—2ND INNINGS.

O. Strome, l.b w., b. White	4
E. W. Kilby, c. Turnbull, b. White	2
W. Ross, b. Read	10
H. W. Kilby, b. Turnbull	7
W. D. S. Edwards st. Kibble, b. White	32
P. E. Bousfield, c. Read, b. Cox	44
J. M. Mollison, b. White	2
H. B. Champain, b. Turnbull	2
N. Buckle, l.b.w., b. Turnbull	1
A. Kingdon, c. Gillingham, b. Stephens	3
A. Hearne, not out	9
Byes 8, leg byes 2, Wides 4	14
	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.O.	W.
White, F. E.	102	46	2	4
Read, W. E.	42	27	1	1
Turnbull, W.	78	22	4	3
Stephens, S.	30	10	1	1
Gillingham, J. R.	12	11	—	—
Cox, P. A.	1	—	—	1

Kobe opened their second innings at 4.15, Whittamore and Lightfoot facing the bowling of Edwards (at the Pavilion end) and Mollison. Edwards bowled a maiden but the sixth ball of Mollison's was a boundary for Whittamore. Lightfoot snicked a single off Edwards in the next over and on the last ball Whittamore was out to him, leg before, retiring for 4. W. G. Read took his place and opened with a boundary off Edwards.

At this stage play was stopped for the day the scote standing at 9-1-4.

KOBE—SECOND INNINGS.

C. H. Lightfoot, not out	1
R. A. Whittamore, l.b.w. Edwards	4
W. G. Read, not out	4
S. Stephens, C. J. Lucas, W. Turnbull, A. W. Cosser, J. R. Gillingham, P. A. Cox, F. E. White, L. S. Kibble — To bat.	
Total	9

YOKOHAMA WINS THE MATCH.

The second innings of Kobe was resumed on Wednesday forenoon. As on the previous days the weather was somewhat vacillating. Between seven and eight o'clock there was a slight fall of rain; an hour later the sun came out with suspicious geniality; at 9.30 the sky darkened and the atmospere threatened moisture; at 10 the sun reappeared and at 11.30 the rain began to come down and continued to increase in volume till in the afternoon it was falling quite heavily.

The state of affairs when play stopped the previous day was that Yokohama had scored 243 in her first and 130 in her second innings making a total of 373; that Kobe had scored 103 in their first and 9 so far in their second. Kobe had thus to score 261 to draw.

When play was stopped on Tuesday Whitamore had retired for 4, Read had joined Lightfoot and the score stood at 9, 1, 4.

At 10.20 Lightfoot and Read went out again to do battle for Kobe. Mollison opened the bowling from the Settlement end to Lightfoot and sent down a maiden, this making his third over in the innings. The first runs (2) came to Read off Edwards in the next over. Mollison again bowled a maiden and Edwards followed suit. At 10.30 10 was put up. Mollison's fifth ball in the next over was sent to long-on by Lightfoot for 3. Six runs only had been scored in the first quarter of an hour, when Read gave Hearne a chance at cover point off Mollison which the fielder missed. In the same over, Read scored 3 but the opening ball of the next, Edwards', over found him out leg before, with a score of 9—17-2-9. Lucas succeeded him. In 20 minutes 8 runs had been made. The 3rd ball in Mollison's next over Read sent away for 3 and Lucas took a couple in the same over. In the second ball of Edwards' next over Lightfoot was neatly held at point by Harry Kilby, for a score of 7—22-3-7. Stephens joined Lucas. Edwards' 5th ball in the same over easily uprooted Stephens' sticks and he retired without scoring, having received only 3 deliveries. Cosser joined Lucas and made 2 off the last ball of this over. Kingdon now relieved Mollison at the Settlement end and Cosser added 2 to his score off him. Lucas took 2 and a single off Edwards. At 3 minutes to 11, 30 went up, and 2 minutes later Lucas was on a ball from Kingdon, stumped by Champain—32-5-7, the retiring batsman having only made 7. Turnbull took his place. Cosser scored a pair of 2's off Edwards, and Turnbull skied Kingdon's first ball of the next over into E. Kilby's hands in the slips and retired without scoring—36 6-0. Gillingham took his place, and got 2 off Kingdon in the same over, Cosser did the same to Edwards next ball. A little later Cosser sent Kingdon to the boundary and secured a single off the following ball. The half century now went up—at 11.20—and the next ball sent down by Kingdon was skied to long-on by Gillingham and there finely held by Bousfield. Gillingham had scored 4—50-7-4. Cox joined Cosser. E. Kilby relieved Edwards at the ball and his second delivery was snicked by Cox to the boundary. A single to Cox and 2 to Cosser brought up 60 at 11.30 Three came to Cox for a long drive off Kingdon, and Cosser sent the same batsman to the boundary twice in the same over. Cox followed this by cutting Kilby to the fence. At 11.38, 80 went up. Cosser now sent Kilby again to the boundary and took 2 off him. The next over produced a 2 and three singles but Kilby's third ball in the next over spread Cox's stumps. He was out for 17 runs—92-8-17. White succeeded and made a boundary off Kilby but the third ball of Kingdon's next over clean bowled the Kobe Captain for 4—97-9-4. Kobe's last man, Kibble, now joined Cosser, who had made 44. Cosser cut Kilby to the fence and the century went up at 11.57. Kibble opened his score by snicking Kilby to the boundary. At 12 precisely 110 was put up on the board, and the rain was coming down steadily. Kilby's next over yielded only a bye. Bousfield now relieved Kilby at the Pavilion end, and Kibble got 4 off his 3rd ball. The second ball of Kingdon's next over was skied by Cosser and caught behind the wicket by Bousfield. He had played a fine game for his score of 54 though in far from good health and needing a substitute to run for him. Kobe were thus out for 117.

Hearty cheers were given for Kobe, for Yokohama, for the ladies of Yokohama and Kobe and for the Umpires, after which the teams tiffined together.

Scores:—

KOBE—SECOND INNINGS.

C. H. Lightfoot, c H. Kilby, b. Edwards	7
R. A. Whitamore l.b.w., b. Edwards	4
W. S. Read, l.b.w., b. Edwards	9
C. J. Lucas, st. Champain, b. Kingdon	7
S. Stephens, b. Edwards	0
A. W. Cosser, c. Bousfield, b. Kingdon	54
W. J. Turnbull, c. E Kilby, b. Kingdon	0
J. R. Gillingham, c. Bousfield, b. Kingdon	4
P. A. Cox, b. E. Kilby	17
F. E. White, b. Kingdon	4
L. S. Kibble, not out	8
Byes 2, Wides 1	3
Total	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.O.	W.
Edwards, W. D. S	79	21	5	4
Mollison, J. M.	42	15	3	—
Kingdon, A.	68	38	—	5
Kilby, E. W.	30	36	—	1
Bousfield, P. E.	6	4	—	—

THE FINAL TIFFIN.

Dr. Wheeler (President of the Y.C. & A.C.) presided at tiffin with Mr. L. S. Hudson (Hon. Secretary of the Y.C. & A C.) in the vice-chair.

After tiffin Mr. White, the Kobe captain, presented the interport flag to Mr. Kilby, the captain of the winning team. He said it was now possible to talk about the game, but the least said about it, as far as Kobe were concerned, the better. Kobe ought to have done better, and personally he thought the match should have been more even. At any rate, Kobe had been beaten. He was glad to see his old friend Mr. W. D. S. Edwards had made over 90 runs in the two innings, while he had bowled as he used to do in prehistoric days.—(Laughter.) As to the Yokohama team, this was the first time he had seen the captain (Mr. Kilby) clean bowled in an interport match. He (the speaker) hoped that next year the Kobe team would recover the ashes in Kobe. He was afraid Kobe would not be able to give the Yokohama team such a good time as the Kobe men had received this year in Yokohama, but they would do their best to look after them.—(Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. H. W. Kilby, the Yokohama captain, said on behalf of the other members of the team and himself—and particularly the other members, because it was due to them that Yokohama had pulled off the match—he had much pleasure in accepting the trophy from Mr. White. He was sure that the Yokohama team would have a good time when they visited Kobe next year, and he hoped the Kobe men had enjoyed their stay in Yokohama this week.—(Applause.)

Mr. L. S. Hudson said there was one toast more to honour before they separated. He asked the company to join in drinking the health of "The Ladies," and particularly of those who had kindly assisted during the past few days in looking after the tea department.—(Hear, hear.) Mrs. Wheeler, with her customary kind-heartedness, had undertaken the arrangements, being assisted by a number of other lady friends and supporters of the Club—(hear, hear)—and he asked them to show their appreciation by honouring the toast.

The toast was cordially honoured, and the company adjourned.

INTERPORT SMOKING CONCERT.

The "Smoker" given on Tuesday evening by the members of the Y.C. & A.C. in honour of their guests, the members of the Kobe cricket and baseball teams, was one of the best ever achieved in Yokohama. There was quite a large attendance and the hall was hung round with bunting. The Town Band, which came late unfortunately and put the whole concert behind, played three selections in the course of the evening, one an overture, the second at the end of the first part, and the other by way of wind-up to the programme. Messrs. H. Grimble, B. R. Berrick and W. E Gooch acted most acceptably as accompanists.

All the items were good,—though of course some were better than others—and all were encored persistently, the noise lasting for quite ten minutes in the case of "Lanagan's Log" by Mr. Lewis. The Coontown Frolics were especially entertaining, as also was Mr. Caldwell's Buck and Wing Dance, and Mr. Brady was as usual inimitable in his contributions. The whole was repeated on Wednesday evening as a tea and coffee concert. Following was the programme:

PART I.

1.—Overture....."La Sorella"....Clerc.
The Band.
2.—Coon Song.."Ma Castle on de Nile"...Dearborn.
Mr. A. G. Kellogg.
3.—Song..."Can't you take my word?".....Boden.
Mr. A. H. Windett.
4.—Song....."Three for Jack".....Merton.
Mr. A. E. Cooper.
5.—Trio for Violin, Cello and Piano...
"The Rocky Road to Dublin"...Ephraim.
Messrs. H. A. Poole, E. Salinger and B. R. Berrick.
6.—Musical Sketch...
"The Silver Wedding".....Grossmith.
Mr. W. E. Gooch.
7.—Quartette....."The Frog".....Newton.
Messrs. A. E. Cooper, H. E. Hayward, E. C. Emmett and F. E. Colchester.
8.—Song....."Mother".....Morton.
Mr. G. G Brady.
9.—Selection..."A Picnic for Two".....Stanberg.
The Band.

PART II.

1.—Coontown Frolics.
Messrs. C. Aslet, L. E. McChesney, A. L. Manley, C. H. Thorn and J. M. Caldwell.
2.—Violin Solo....."Serenata"..... Moskowski.
Mr. H. A. Poole.
3.—Coon Song..."Rufus Rastus".....McCutcheon.
Mr. A. G. Kellogg.
4.—Buck and Wing Dance.
Mr. J. L. Caldwell.
5.—Song....."Lanagan's Log."
Mr. W. H. Lewis.

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6.—Song. ..." Mary Anne's Refused Me." .....Leno.
Mr. G. G. Brady.

7.—Policemen's Chorus from "The Pirates of Penzance."

Sergeant: G. H. Courtney.

P. C.	J. Procter.	P. C.	H. G. Pratt.
"	F. E. Colchester.	"	F. Pollard.
"	E. C. Emmett.	"	W. H. Ferrier.
"	O. Strome.	"	L. Duran.
"	L. S. Hudson.	"	E. Drögkamp.
"	S. E. Unite.	"	A. L. Robinson.
"	H. McDonnell.	"	H. E. Hayward.

8.—Selection ....." La Frangesa " .....Stanley.
The Band.

RESULTS OF THE INTERPORT CRICKET-MATCHES.

Date.	Where Played.	Won By.	Results of Matches.
1884	Kobe	K.C.C.	1st Mat. by 7 Wickets. 2nd Mat. by 77 Runs.
1885		An Interport	Cricket Match could not be arrranged.
1886		do.	do. do.
1887		do.	do. do.
1888	Kobe	Y.C. & A.C.	1st Mat. by 8 Wickets. 2nd Mat. by 50 Runs.
1889	Kobe	K.C.C.	1st Mat. by 1 Runs. 2nd Mat. by 49 Runs.
1890	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	1st Mat. by 120 Runs. 2nd Mat. by 3 Wickets.
1891	Kobe	Y.C. & A.C.	1st Mat. by 122 Runs. 2nd Mat. by 106 Runs.
1892	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	By 162 Runs.
1893	Kobe	Y.C. & A.C.	An Inns. and 124 Runs
1894	Kobe	Y.C. & A.C.	By 8 Wickets.
1895	Y'hama	Drawn	1st Inns. 2nd Inns. Total Y.C. & A.C. 129 147 276 K.C.C. 157 71 for 4 Wickets. 228
1896	Kobe	K.C.C.	An Inns., and 129 Runs
1897	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	An Inns., and 43 Runs
1898	Kobe	K.C.C.	An Inns., and 65 Runs
1899	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	By One Wicket.
1900	Kobe	Drawn	1st Inns. 2nd Inns. Runs. Runs. Y.C. & A.C. 125 185 for 9 Wickets. 310 K.C.C. 110 98 for 3 Wickets. 208
1901	Y'hama	K.C.C.	By 137 Runs.
1902	Kobe	K.C.C.	By 5 Wickets.
1903	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	An Inns., and 13 Runs.
1904	Kobe	Y.C. & A.C.	By 8 Wickets.
1905	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	An Inns., and 247 Runs
1906	Kobe	Y.C & A.C.	By 5 Wickets.
1907	Y'hama	Y.C. & A.C.	By 153 Runs.

Thus the Total Results appear as follows,

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Y.C. & A.C.	13	6	2
K.C.C.	6	13	2

THE LAW COURTS.

ACTION TO REGISTER MORTGAGE.

The hearing of an action filed by Mr. E. C. Davis against Mr. H. S B. Brindley petitioning for the recognition of a mortgage and registration thereof, began on Oct. 19th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff was represented by Messrs Akiyama and defendant by Mr Kishi.

Plaintiff's Counsel explained the nature of the partnership association known as Brindley and Co, which the parties formed in 1897, and said that later the business was unsuccessful. At the end of last year, the loss amounted to *yen* 56,484.58. One half of this amount was to be borne by defendant in accordance with the contract between the parties. Defendant had, however, failed to pay in not only his capital, but his share, fifty thousand *yen*, to continue the business. Thus defendant owed to the plaintiff *yen* 39,120.74, the remainder of his share of contribution to the capital, and *yen* 28,242.29, one half of the loss sustained, altogether amounting to *yen* 67 363.03. After repeated negotiations conducted since the end of last year defendant had consented to create a mortgage on the superficies created on three lots of land in Dzushi, as well as two buildings standing thereon. The mortgage was in course of registration when defendant advertised the house and grounds for sale. The plaintiff therefore had the property provisionally attached before the present suit was filed.

Defendant's Counsel gave a lengthy explanation as to technical matters and the business proceedings of the partnership association. Referring to the alleged loss, etc., Counsel said that plaintiff did not give any answer when defendant informed him of his intention to sell the property to raise money for the payment of his contribution towards the capital, etc. From these facts it was clear that plaintiff had relinquished his claim on the security. Moreover, it was explicitly stipulated in the partnership agreement that all disputes between the parties, whether before or after the dissolution of the partnership, should be submitted to arbitration.

The parties thereupon produced their evidence after which the Judge adjourned the action till Oct. 26th.

Decision was given on Oct. 19th in the Supreme Marine Court, Tokyo, in the appeal with regard to the *Devanha-Shinshu* collision case. Capt. Shimakawa was sentenced to suspension of his certificate for four months and Capt. King for one month. The main point of the reasons was that the Japanese failed to take the necessary step to avoid danger when he saw lights on both sides of the *Devanha*. When he saw the green light on the starboard side of the British ship, Captain Shimakawa suddenly turned his steamer to starboard. Capt. King, pilot of the *Devanha*, thought the Japanese vessel was getting out of the way of the British steamer and neglected to change his course until the danger was at hand.

A LAND PETITION.

In the Osaka Appeal Court, judgment was given on Oct. 19th in a case between the Railway Department, and the Morimoto Gomei-Kaisha of Kobe

The Morito Kaisha purchased last year 7,052 *tsubo* of land located in Matsukage near Maidzuru for ten *yen* per *tsubo*. The price later advanced to thirteen *yen*. On April 25th last year, the Imperial Railway Department proposed to purchase the land for four *yen* per tsubo in accordance with the law of the appropriation of private land for public uses. Dispute arose between the parties as to the price and later the affair was investigated by a committee in Kyoto who were specially appointed to settle the matter. The committee appraised the land at seven *yen* per *tsubo*. The Railway Department lodged a case in the Kobe District Court against the land owner and the Kyoto committee. The Court dismissed the petition and ordered the Railway Department to pay for the land at the rate of thirteen *yen* in accordance with the current price. The Railway Department appealed to the present Court against the judgment given in the lower Court. In the Osaka Appeal Court, the Judge quashed the decision and ordered the appellant to pay seven *yen* per *tsubo* as valued by the Kyoto committee.

DAVIS v. BRINDLEY.

The hearing of the action instituted by Mr. E. C. Davis, of Messrs Samuel Samuel and Co., against Mr. H S. B. Brindley, and also Messrs Brindley and Co., petitioning for a decision enabling plaintiff to temporarily administrate the property of a partnership association was resumed on Oct. 21st in the Tokyo District Court.

The Judge said that in the petition of plaintiff no representative was nominated for the firm of Brindley & Co Mr. H.S. B. Brindley is an individual apart from the firm and one of the defendants in the present case. If the firm was dissolved as insisted on by plaintiff, a liquidator must have been appointed to administrate the property of the association in accordance with the Commercial Code. So far as there was no legal representative nor liquidator appointed for the association, the present case should not be treated in the Court. The Court, however, had the right to order the firm to appoint a representative or liquidator. The Judge thereupon ordered plaintiff's Counsel to present a petition to the Court asking for the appointment of a legal representative. Counsel promised to do so.

The proceedings were adjourned *sine die*.

CLAIM FOR AMERICAN COTTON.

The hearing of a case instituted by Messrs Cornes and Co., No. 50, Yamashitacho, against S. Yamanoi, a merchant of Aioi-cho, claiming *yen* 4,783 05 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from Aug. 22nd till the execution of judgment, began on October 24th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. R. Ideura and S. Ideura, and defendant by Mr. Y. Inouye.

Plaintiffs' Counsel said that on October 31st last year Messrs. Cornes and Co. made a contract with Lu Chi-tung, who was carrying on business under the name of Hing-tai, at No. 70, Yamashita-cho, for supplying 100 bales of American "Middling" cotton at the price of *yen* 33.25 per 100 *kin*. Later the Chinese merchant, who is third person in the present case, transferred the contract to defendant with the consent of the plaintiffs. Messrs. Cornes & Co. delivered 50 bales of the cotton to defendant in November last and the remainder on July 10th this year. The whole cost amounted to *yen* 6,451 36 of which the purchaser paid *yen* 1,668.31 only, leaving the balance claimed.

Defendant's Counsel contended that his client paid the whole sum on July 29th and that there was no debit balance. Counsel produced a receipt-book as evidence, and said that the receipt was in Japanese and bore the office stamp of Messrs. Cornes & Co. In reply to plaintiffs' Counsel, Mr. Inouye, defendant's Counsel, said that the payment was made by means of a cheque payable at the Third Bank, and in favour of Fujiyama Hisakichi, banto of Messrs. Cornes & Co.

Plaintiffs' Counsel refused to admit the evidence. Defendant's Counsel asked the Court to summon Fujiyama Hisakichi as a witness.

The Judge decided to examine the witness on Nov. 1st.

CLAIM FOR INDIAN COTTON.

In the Yokohama District Court, before Judge Nakanishi, a case in which Messrs. Cornes and Co. claimed *yen* 6,058.88 with interest at the rate of 6 per annum from a Chinese merchant named Lu Chi-tung, who is carrying on business under the name of Hing-Tai, at No. 70, Yamashita-cho, came up on Oct. 24th.

Plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. R. Ideura and S. Ideura, and defendant by Mr. Yoshida.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that on Feb. 9th, this year, Messrs Cornes and Co., sold 200 bales of Indian cotton to defendant at the price of *yen* 28.75 per 100 *kin*, and on April 30th, 200 bales at *yen* 27.25 per 100 *kin*. The whole cost of the two lots amounted to *yen* 31,119.61. The Chinese purchaser paid *yen* 25,060.73, leaving the balance now claimed.

Defendant's Counsel said that the contract for this business was made with Messrs. Cornes and Co. through Fujiyama, one of their bantos, and defendant paid the whole amount to the Japanese. Counsel produced a receipt-book as evidence, and said that on July 12th, *yen* 12,000 was paid with a cheque on the Specie Bank; on July 18th *yen* 2,500 on a Sumitomo Bank cheque, and *yen* 500 on a Specie Bank cheque; and on the following day, *yen* 119.61 on a Sumitomo Bank cheque. In the receipt book, the entries acknowledging the receipt of the payments were made in Japanese, to which the office-stamps of Messrs. Cornes and Co. were affixed.

Plaintiff's Counsel refused to admit the evidence and said that the stamp was different from that of Messrs. Cornes and Co. though it contained the words "Cornes and Co., No. 50."

Defendant's Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine Sakao Kintaro and Fujiyama Hisakichi, employees of Messrs Cornes and Co. as witnesses.

The Judge decided to summon them on Nov. 1st.

A correspondent writes to the *N.-C. Daily News* as follows: There is no doubt that the Socotra Rock or Shoal is growing. I left Shanghai on the evening of September 8 and made a straight course for the Socotra Rock. When taking my observations about 4 p.m., breakers were reported ahead. I passed about one mile south of the Rock. The sea was easterly and the wind north. It was not a very heavy sea, but it was breaking heavily for a distance of from three to four cables, north and south.

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YOKOHAMA.

A fresh case of cholera appeared in Yokohama on Oct. 17th, the patient being a workman T. Ichinose (46), living in South Yoshida-machi. He died early on Friday morning.

A 47-mili. quick-firer, one of the war prizes, has been presented to the Yokohama Commercial School by the War Department. The school will place the gun at the entrance to the school as a memento of the war.

The ceremony of laying the base of the Soji-ji, the chief temple of the Sodo Sect, which has been removed from Noto Peninsula, was conducted on Oct. 16th at Tsurumi by Abbot G. Daiyen and fifty other priests. The construction of the temple will commence this month. Most of the stones and the wooden materials are already collected.

The dead body of a man was found in the creek near the Yato Bridge, on the morning of Oct. 18th. As he was not identified, the corpse was handed ■ the City Office.

Thefts were reported in Yokohama on October 18th. Early that morning, a man broke into the official residence of Public Procurator Yamakawa of the District Court and stole several articles valued at about ten *yen* in all. Later the official residence of Mr. Yuasa, Chief of the Prefectural Police, was entered by a man. The burglar escaped without taking anything as the occupants awoke. About 4 a.m. the same day, a man entered the house of Mr. Osato, Superintendent of the Kotobukicho Police. As a female servant awoke and made a noise, the intruder ran off taking some valueless articles.

About 4.30 a.m. on Saturday, fire broke out on a lighter laden with fifty tons of kerosene oil from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's chartered steamer *Prima* (4,100 tons) which arrived at Yokohama the previous day from California. As it was dangerous to leave in the inner harbour, the Harbour Police removed the burning lighter to the sea near Kanagawa fort and put it on shore. The junk and its contents were destroyed. The oil was consigned to the Namboku Petroleum Company, Hodogaya. It is said that a lamp was overturned while a carpenter was working with it on board the lighter.

The first meeting of the new Kanagawa Prefectural assembly was held at 9 a.m. on October 19th. The election of president and other preliminary business took place. Mr. F. Saito was elected president.

With regard to the boycott of Japanese re-reel silk in New York, and the dispute between the foreign traders of Yokohama and the Minami San-sha, Joshu, Messrs. M. Ono and I. Wakao of the Yokohama Cocoon and Silk Guild are conducting negotiations between the foreigners and the Japanese with a view to settling the affair amicably.

At 1.30 a.m and at 1.50 a.m. on Oct. 19th, fires broke out in Yamada-cho and Magane-cho respectively. The flames were put out before serious damage was sustained. In both cases, incendiarism is reported to have been the cause. At 8 o'clock the same morning, an outbreak of fire occurred in Asama-cho, Kanagawa. One house was destroyed and four were damaged. The cause was negligence.

During three months ended Sept. 30th, the exports of raw silk from Yokohama were as follows:—14,242 bales to Europe, and 21,157 to America, making a total of 25,599 bales. Of the above, the exports by Japanese were:—

	Europe. bales.	America. bales.
Doshin Kaisha	10	458
Hara Yusutsuyen	660	192
Kito Kaisha	256	5,297
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	—	7,321

Baron K. Takahashi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, left Yokohama on the morning of Oct. 20th for Shimonoseki on his way to Korea and Manchuria where he intends to investigate financial affairs. Mr. Ikuta of the Bank of Japan was among his party.

According to a telegram which was received in Yokohama on Oct. 19th, the prices of iron and steel have fallen considerably.

The Emperor will present a silver vase to the Nippon Race Club on the second day of the forthcoming meeting.

T. Maruyama, a well-known marine products trader, living in Sakai-cho, Yokohama, has been arrested under instruction of the Tokyo District Court and his house searched, on suspicion of forgery of private letters and fraud.

In connexion with the alleged theft of a hundred thousand roubles by Mr. Wijin, an official of the Siberian Post Office, who absconded carrying the money with him and who was arrested at Omori on August 24th together with his wife, and who is undergoing examination in the Tokyo District Court, a discovery was made on Oct. 16th in Yokohama. It appears that on Oct. 16th, a lot of money amounting to seventy thousand *yen* was incidentally found in a bag belonging to Elieff, eleven years old, one of two children of the accused, who was attending a school on the Bluff, Yokohama. The master of the school questioned the pupil as to the money, but was unable to obtain any definite explanation. The master then reported the matter to the Russian Consul.

Two new cases of cholera appeared on Oct. 20th in West Tobe-machi and Yoshioka-cho. On the same day, three cases were reported at Kinugasa, a village not far from Negishi.

Two cases of cholera appeared in Yokohama on Oct. 21st. One of the patients is a coolie named F. Kubota, living in Hanazaki-cho near the Railway Station, and the other M. Tanikawa, a cereal merchant, living in Miyoshi-cho.

The special committee of the Yokohama City Assembly, which recently returned from a visit to the source of the Water Works, gave to the Assembly on October 22nd an explanation as to the plans for the permanent repair of the damage caused by the storm in August. After a brief discussion, the bill providing for the expenditure, amounting to *yen* 54,061, was passed. In this context, it may be noted that applications by individuals for a further supply of water number about a hundred and those by landowners or house-owners for water for public use number some two hundred more.

Mr. N. Marti and Mr. Peter Arena, of Messrs. Vidal Bans and Co., No. 246, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, were arrested at 3.30 p.m. on Oct. 21st by the Kaga-cho police, on charges of incendiarism and attempted fraud in collusion with H. Otaki, a banto of the Spanish firm who was recently arrested together with his son on a similar charge. After their apprehension, Public Procurator Sugimoto and Preliminary Examination Judge Hasegawa of the District Court searched the firm's office and seized five business books and several letters. The judicial officials also inspected the godown situated on lot No. 141 Yamashita-cho which the firm leased to a Chinaman named Ho Yao-cha, and in which warehouse fire broke out on the night of Aug. 20th. It is said, according to the police, that the contents of the godown were insured with l'Union Fire Insurance Co., No. 80, by Otaki for ten thousand *yen* and by Messrs. Vidal Bans and Co. for fifteen thousand *yen*. Most of the goods, however, were removed before the fire occurred. The Chinese owner of the warehouse insured it with a fire insurance company for one thousand five hundred *yen*. The accused were removed from the Kaga-cho Police office to the District Court on Oct. 22nd.

The Sanitary authorities of the Yokohama City Office will enforce vaccination for thirty days commencing Oct. 25th.

Two additional cases of cholera were reported on Oct. 23rd in Yokohama. One of the patients is Mr. K. Nakatani (43), an official of the Tobacco Monopoly Office, who resides in West Tobe-machi, and another is his son named Saburo, 12 years old. On Thursday a case of the same nature appeared, the victim being a sendo named K. Matsui (69) employed on a lighter in the harbour.

During ten days ended Oct. 20th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows: Exports, *yen* 6,208,572; and imports, *yen* 4,087,986. Exports of gold and silver coins amounted to *yen* 165,344 and imports of foreign money, *yen* 140,201.

Mr. K. Inouye, a secretary of the Home Office, has been ordered to inspect police affairs in Kanagawa prefecture. He will first visit Yokohama, and then extend his tour to Yokosuka and other districts.

The autumn athletic sports of the children of the Motomachi Primary School will take place on the Recreation Ground on Oct. 27th commencing at 9 a.m. and lasting till 3 p.m. If the weather is inclement, the meeting will be postponed till the following day.

Prince Higashi Fushimi will arrive in Yokohama at 1.07 p.m. to-morrow, Oct. 26th. His Highness will at once drive to Negishi.

T. Tsunoda and A. Yamaguchi, of Isobe, who were undergoing trial in the Yokohama District Court on suspicion of having infringed the Election Law at the recent election for members of the Prefectural Assembly, were acquitted on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient.

The shareholders of the Yokohama Stock Exchange, which sustained heavy losses some months ago and the business of which has since then been almost stopped, held a meeting on the evening of Oct. 23rd with a view to restoring the Exchange to its normal state. The shareholders agreed to investigate the extent of the loss, and to publish the result. They also decided to clear off the loss by increasing the capital or by reducing the present funds, and so to recover public confidence.

By the steamer *Kasato Maru*, 302 emigrants left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Oct. 24th for Mexico. They will be employed in coal mining.

YACHTING.

The wind was too light on Saturday for anything but the most perfunctory drifting, and except in the Lark class nothing resulted from the races that were started. The 47-39 raters were to have raced round the Widow Buoy course.

Mary, *Maid Marion*, *Riever* and *Naniwa* started but the state of the weather may be gathered from the fact that *Maid* did not get across the line till 8m. 55s., *Mary* 9m. 15s., *Riever* 10m. 25s. and *Naniwa* 11m. 15s. after the starting gun. It was impossible to sail over the course and all returned home.

Five 22 raters started but they also were unable to finish.

Nine Larks went and six finished, No. 12 coming in first, No. 10 next and No. 11 third.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Accidents now occur on the Japanese railways with wearisome frequency. On the evening of Oct. 22nd, a freight train and a passenger train collided at Shinjiku Station, Tokyo. The locomotives and a number of vehicles in both trains were damaged. The two engineers, and some of the passengers were injured. It is said that in spite of the signals being against it the freight train proceeded.

About the same time, a collision occurred at Tsudanuma Station near Ryogoku, Tokyo. The locomotives of both trains, one a freight and the other a passenger, were injured. Negligence on the part of a pointsman was the cause.

The locomotive and one car of a freight train were derailed at 8.30 p.m. on Oct. 22nd at Yatsumachi Station in Chiba prefecture.

Early on the morning of Oct. 23rd, a collision occurred between two freight trains at Orio Station on the Kyushu Railway. Both sustained damage.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Vladivostock correspondent of the *Asahi* believes that the Russian Government intends to establish a shipbuilding yard there.

Three cases of cholera were reported in Osaka on Oct. 17th. On the same day, two cases appeared in Tokyo, and seven in Chiba prefecture.

The steamer *Daishin Maru*, which arrived at Hakodate on Oct. 23rd, reports have seen a floating mine off Shiokubi point, in the district of Kameda.

The headquarters of the military air-ship corps will be established at Nakano, a village near Tokyo. The corps will be attached to the Communications Brigade.

Six cases of cholera were reported on Oct. 21st in Tokyo. One of the victims was a workman employed at the second factory of the Tobacco Monopoly Office.

Mr. V. W. Helm, well known to many in Yokohama and Tokyo for his activity in behalf of young men, is reported to be seriously ill with pleurisy at his home in Kobe.

Fire broke out on Dec. 22nd in the ammunition testing factory, in the grounds of the Kure Naval Station. The building was destroyed and one of the workmen was killed

Mr. R. Loonen, the French capitalist, paid a visit to the Wakamatsu Iron Foundary on Oct. 16th in company with Dr. R. Masujima. The following morning they proceeded to Fukuoka.

Mr. K. Tsudzuki, Japanese delegate to the Hague Conference, and his party, excepting the military and naval officers, will travel in various countries of Europe during November. In the beginning of December they will leave Genoa for home.

A Hongkong telegram states that Adsetts, the man arrested for the murder of Gertrude Dayton at Hongkong, has been found guilty and sentenced to death. The jury were four minutes in considering the verdict. The accused showed no signs of emotion when sentence was passed.

Shanghai has this year beaten Singapore, Penang and Hongkong in the interport shooting contest. The scores were :—

Shanghai	943
Hongkong	938
Singapore	929
Penang	837

Hongkong has won the competition ten times, Singapore five, Shanghai four; Penang has not had a win. On some occasions victory has been by a narrow margin only, and in 1904 Singapore and Hongkong tied.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KAWAMATA SILK.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I have read the paragraph in your issue of to-day's date in reference to the petition presented to Governor Sufu, regarding a certain Habutai dealer in Kawamata cancelling the Government stamps, as an unlawful act.

What about a certain foreign firm in Yokohama shipping to England pieces of Kawamata which had been made damper beforehand and erasing Government weight with a big red stamp and selling this quality, weighing for instance 3½ *me*, for 4 *me* goods.

Do not you think that this action is more injurious to the business than the action of the Japanese dealer, who takes away the stamp of the Government and sells the goods to the weight without any addition of chemicals, but simply affixes his own labels? Besides, this dealer's customers, when buying from him, know very well what they buy and he does not compel anybody to buy his goods.

If you look carefully at the bottom of the whole affair, you will find that three or four concerns have sold Kawamata cheaper than the present market prices and that they cannot cover their sales at present quotations without a heavy loss, besides, as the dealer in question is at present a very big buyer, his competitors have found this excuse to make a big howl about a matter which has been practised many times by Foreign Yokohama Firms.

Yours truly, HAYAMA KINTARO.
36, Hinode-cho, Yokohama.

17th October, 1907.

THE TRIAL OF ADSETTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—When I opened my copy of the *Mail* this morning, it was distinctly gratifying to find that you had confined your account of this case to the announcement of the fact that the preliminary trial had been held, and the respective interests were duly represented in legal form.

In this connection I would like to raise the question as to what benefit results from the long detailed and disgusting reports which are too frequently copied from one journal into another, and which (as far as I can see) serve no purpose whatever except to pander to that depraved taste which is inherent in most of us, and which is especially exc table in young manhood.

It *is* essential for the Court to probe into the minutest detail of habits, character, haunts, dress, etc., of the criminals and their associates, but what need to publish them? Perhaps in the immediate neighbourhood of the crime it is advisable that all the facts should be made public in order that they may reach "outsiders" who would not otherwise discover that they were in any way able to throw light on the case, but no such argument applies to the publication in Yokohama of the gruesome details and licentious facts relating to a repulsive crime committed in Hongkong.

I therefore raise a protest against the manner in which by publishing such "copy" journalists too frequently fill their columns to the moral detriment of their readers. I know subscribers are not compelled to read all that is printed, and I also appreciate the fact that if I do not like the matter published in a paper, I am not forced to buy it, but as a question of public welfare I would suggest that the detailed publication of criminal trials in localities far removed and entirely unconnected with the actors or their victims is unnecessary, and calculated to exercise a degrading rather than an uplifting influence.

Yours faithfully, "LEX."

A DISCLAIMER.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In your issue of this morning appears the following Reuter's telegram:

London, October 18.

"It is reported from New York that the anti-Japanese journal, the *Sun*, in an alarmist article, says that the chief reason for sending the squadron to the Pacific is to prepare for war with Japan."

Kindly grant me the courtesy of your columns to state that the *Sun* is not, and never has been anti-Japanese. It is the one New York daily that for more than a generation has consistently maintained the position of an independent journal—independent even of Reuter's service. Recently, it has with much earnestness opposed the President's scheme of sending the large fleet to the Pacific, on the ground that it would be tantamount to a naval demonstration against a friendly power. Such an attitude cannot be truthfully described as anti-Japanese.

In saying this, I do not wish to imply that the *Sun* has departed from its independent position to be pro-Japanese, though it was very friendly to Japan during the war, and is so still. Rather is its opposition to the sending of the great fleet to the Pacific, founded on the conviction that the President, in ordering it, aims at arousing in the American people a spirit of militarism, which is contrary to their best traditions and subversive of their national welfare.

Yours truly, J. T. SWIFT.
Correspondent of the *Sun*.

Tokyo, October 19th, 1907.

[Note.—Anti-Japanese should have been printed anti-Government in the message.—Ed. *J.M.*]

THE SILK STAMP QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Your paragraph in the issue of Thursday last in regard to the important question of Kawamata Habutai, which is now the chief topic in the Silk Piece goods trade, was hardly correct, and has evidently produced a false impression, as witness the letter published to-day from a Japanese correspondent.

As one who was present at the meeting in question, may I be allowed to state the real facts, which are perfectly simple and straightforward, and cast no aspersions on, or make any reference whatever to any firm or individual. It was unanimously decided by the Foreign Silk Piece Goods Association, and *supported by the full Committee of the Japanese Guild, who were present*, to petition the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture to enact such laws or regulations as would render the removal of Official Stamps from Kawamata or *any other Habutai* illegal. As a matter of fact it is actually illegal to do so in Fukushima Ken (Kawamata) and it seems somewhat strange that what is not permissible in one Ken should be perfectly legal in another.

If therefore such laws could be enacted, it would cover the allegation made by your correspondent in this morning's *Japan Mail*, though I have but little doubt that the report referred to has as much foundation as a great many other canards which appear to thrive so strongly in the Habutai trade of Yokohama.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully, "Q."

Yokohama, October 19th, 1907.

FIRST EXCHEQUER BONDS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The letters from Mr. Cyprian Stanton which have recently appeared in your paper on this subject represent not Mr. Stanton's views only but those of a considerable and not unimportant section of the Foreign Community.

Understanding that the relations between the *Japan Mail* and the Government of this country are of the most cordial nature I, along with others, trust that you will on a early date be enabled to say something on the point to the point.

Your obedient Servant,
"FOREIGN INVESTOR."

Yokohama, October 21st, 1907.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I am indebted to the incisive letter of "Foreign Investor" for having brought forth a more definite pronouncement from you on the questions raised by the *Jiji Shimpo's* statements regarding the Government's intentions regarding the redemption of Japanese 1st Exchequer Bonds.

Some such a view of the position I had hoped to have elicited by my first letter, as the sole object in troubling you was to obtain a clearer and more intelligent explanation than was afforded by the *Jiji's* report, which in my opinion, was calculated to impair the fair fame of Japanese finance, unless contradicted or satisfactorily explained.

Before closing this subject I should like it to be known that it was no wish of mine that my name should go forth as the writer of the first letter to you, as when sending it in for publication I subscribed myself with an initial, merely enclosing my card as evidence of my *bona fides* for your satisfaction, naturally assuming my anonymity would be respected.

Yours faithfully, CYPRIAN STANTON.

Yokohama, October 23rd, 1907.

(Note.—We owe Mr. Stanton an apology for not perceiving that his first letter was intended to be signed by an initial.—Ed. *J.M.*)

JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The report in one of last week's *Mails* of an interlocutory judgment of the Tokyo Appeal Court in connection with the pending action by Mr. Rosenthal against the Liquidator of The Japan Brewery Company may not have attracted much attention from the public generally, but it has certainly reminded the shareholders of that Company, if they needed a reminder, that they are still without final account and dividend from the Liquidator. Perhaps the presentation of these may be delayed for the conclusion of the legal case at issue; and if so, it is to be hoped that, now the flimsy figment of non-jurisdiction of Japanese Courts has been brushed aside, more expedition may be displayed in the progress of the action than the tardiness hitherto apparent forebodes.

One is tempted in referring to this suit to enquire on whom the legal expenses of the Liquidator in connection with it should fall? Will the ex-Directors feel constrained personally to defray the cost of their efforts to cling to the outrageous amount they were lucky enough to obtain a *quasi* vote for, or will they be so extortionate as to charge the expense to the Company, and so further mulct the shareholders in addition to the huge sum for which the ex-Directors' avidity and their own ineptitude have already, as things now stand, made them liable?

I am, Yours truly, OLD SHAREHOLDER.

Yokohama, October 20th, 1907.

"AS THE HAGUE ORDAINS."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir—As the undersigned is doubtless responsible for the rumour that has gone out that Miss E. R.

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Scidmore wrote the book "As the Hague Ordains," she begs to state through your columns that Miss Scidmore requests her to "unsay" what she has said and not to mix her up with "As the Hague Ordains." She says she even declined to write an introduction for the book.

Yours with thanks,

H. FRANCES PARMELEE.

Matsuyama, Shikoku, September, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

WHEAT STILL RISING.

London, October 17.

Wheat yesterday reached forty shillings a quarter in several provincial markets.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE COMBINE.

The International Shipping Conference in London has decided to form an international committee to arrange plans for mutual defence and cooperation in future against strikes.

THE SHREWSBURY DISASTER.

Later.

Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, personally and publicly opened the enquiry at Shrewsbury into the recent railway disaster and himself examined the witnesses. A signalman stated that two sets of signals were against the train. The guard deposed that the train was travelling at between 50 and 60 miles an hour, and that the brakes were ineffectually applied.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

The Paris police have arrested six signatories of an anti-militarist manifesto inciting the conscripts to desert.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

London, October 18.

It is reported from New York that the anti-Japanese journal, the *Sun*, in an alarmist article, says that the chief reason for sending the squadron to the Pacific is to prepare for war with Japan.

MARCONI TELEGRAMS.

Marconi announced yesterday morning that a wireless service between America, England and Wales had been opened. The London evening papers publish short telegrams from America sent by wireless.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

London, October 18.

The Hague Conference voted a final act, which will be signed to-day. It includes thirteen conventions, three declarations and five resolutions.

ASIATICS AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Reuter's Johannesburg correspondent wires that General Botha in a recent speech declared that the Government were doing their best to protect the small merchant from unfair Indian competition. He regarded Asiatic immigration as one of the gravest dangers to the Transvaal.

THE COPPER CRISIS—MANY FAILURES.

Later.

The unfavourable condition of the copper market in New York has led to the suspension of the Otto Heinze Company and the failure of a leading stock exchange firm and the suspension of the State Savings Bank at Butte, Montana.

The copper king, Augustus Heinze, has resigned the presidency of the Mercantile National Bank.

The failure of the old-established Hamburg bank, Messrs. Haller, Soehle & Company, is attributed to the copper crisis.

GERMANY BUYING ENGLISH WHEAT.

London, October 19.

It is stated that Germany is largely buying wheat in the English eastern counties, which have hitherto imported German wheat.

MARCONIGRAMS.

The Marconi station at Glace Bay has unintentionally picked up a wireless message from Manila announcing the arrival of the auxiliary cruiser *Philadelphia*, the distance being 12,000 miles.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The betting for the Cambridgeshire is: 5 to 1 against Malua, 6 to 1 against Dean Swift, 10 to 1 against Land League, 100 to 1 against Lally, 100 to 7 against Goldriach, 100 to 6 against All Black.

The race for the Middle Park Plate resulted: Lesbia 1, Morena 2, Araminta 3.

GRAVE DESECRATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Later.

A painful sensation has been caused in the Transvaal by the discovery yesterday morning that the marble bust surmounting President Kruger's grave at Pretoria had been torn off and was lying on the ground. It is believed to have been the work of thieves who were disturbed.

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND FLOODED.

Storms and rains have submerged many parts of the Midlands, the north of England and Scotland. Villages have been isolated and farmers have suffered severely. There have been many wrecks and much loss of life at sea.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

At the closing sitting of the Hague Conference Mr. Tsudzuki, paying a tribute to the humanitarian labours of the Conference, pointed out that Japan till recently had enjoyed 300 years of uninterrupted peace and that she had always placed eternal happiness and peace before the disturbing and transitory glory of war.

The Chinese delegate intimated that he was unable to sign the convention in the absence of instructions.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

It is announced from Hamburg that the Asiatic merchants, Luetgens and Eitstman have suspended payment owing to the insolvency of Haller and Soehle. There is a slump on the New York Stock Exchange, bordering on a panic, owing to speeches at a meeting of the Bankers Clearing House Committee to consider the condition of the Mercantile National Bank. The meeting demanded the resignation of the directors of the Mercantile as a condition of the Clearing House giving assistance. The resignations were given in. Mr. Ridgely, Comptroller of Currency, has accepted the presidency of the Mercantile Bank.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

London, October 19.

14,000 words were transmitted across the Atlantic on the first day of the wireless installation. Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and King Edward exchanged messages. The latter said he was delighted at the establishment across the Atlantic of a bond connecting Canada and the Motherland so closely.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The *Standard* understands that the British Cabinet will shortly discuss the question of the strength of the Army in India. The ratification of the Anglo-Russian treaty has led to a belief that a further reduction of the land forces is possible.

RACING.

Following is the result of the Caulfield Stakes:—Apollo, first; Posada, second; Chicago, third.

AMERICAN COTTON-MEN WARNED.

At a banquet given to the European delegates to the cotton convention, Mr. Macara warned American growers that high prices would cripple the country's export and would force England, France and other Powers to develope cotton-growing in their colonies.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

London, October 21.

Reuter's agent in New York wires that Thomas A. Eddison, the famous inventor, has announced that he has perfected an electric storage battery whereby it will be possible to store electricity in bulk without excessive weight. He expects to revolutionise the systems of traction by the cheapening of motors.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

8,290 cases of cholera were reported in Russia between 16th of July and the 15th of October, of which 3,995 were fatal.

ACCIDENT TO KING ALFONSO.

Later.

King Alfonso, while touring in a motor car in the inundated regions of Merida, crossed a temporary bridge, which gave way. His Majesty was precipitated into the swollen river. He escaped with a ducking. None of the suite were injured.

HURRICANE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

A hurricane is sweeping the English Channel. The wind at times attains a force of 60 miles per hour. Vessels are everywhere running for shelter.

CANADA'S MISSION TO JAPAN.

London, October 21.

Mr. Lemieux, Dominion Government Minister of Labour (mentioned in Reuter's cable of 10th inst.) goes via London in order first to confer with the Colonial and Foreign Offices on the question of Asiatic immigration generally.

THE NEW YORK FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

At New York the big financier Charles Morse is announced to have resigned all his bank directorships owing to his connection with the Mercantile Bank, but after an all day investigation by the Clearing House of the affairs of the National Bank of North America and the Amsterdam Bank, the largest Morse concerns—Morse being director of twelve banks with a capital of fifteen millions dollars and deposits of eighty millions—the Clearing House yesterday evening announced that all the banks examined were solvent and the House was prepared to assist them.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

London, October 22.

It is officially stated in Berlin that China is making difficulties with regard to railway concessions in Shantung. The Chinese Minister has requested Germany in the interest of excellent Chino-German relations to renounce the Kiaochow-Ichang concession. Germany has refused in the absence of an offer of adequate compensation.

The Kaiser has received the new Chinese Minister.

MR. LEMIEUX.

Mr. Lemieux has changed his plans and will now sail direct from Canada to Japan.

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SENSATIONAL ARREST.

A wealthy American writer named Walling, with his wife and sister, have been arrested in St. Petersburg this forenoon. It is supposed that they are Socialists, but the charge against them has not transpired. Their rooms were searched, their books overhauled and their manuscripts were seized.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH ON INDIA.

London, October 22.

Mr. Morley, Secretary for India, in an important speech at Arbroath, said our first task in India is to keep order and quell violences of race and creed. It is the height of political folly to say that whatever is good for Canada is good for India. The democratic constituencies in the United Kingdom are the rulers of India. He then asked: Does any one want me to telegraph to Lord Kitchener to disband the native army, to send home the British contingent and to bring away the whole of the civil servants? How should we look in the face of the whole civilized world if we turned our back on our duty? How could we bear the stings of conscience when we heard through dark distances the roar, the confusion and the carnage in India?

EARTHQUAKE AT SAMARKAND.

Undulatory earthquakes have taken place at Samarkand in Asiatic Russia, from 1.47 to 10.30 last evening. Many buildings were cracked including a minaret on the dome of a mosque; another minaret collapsed.

A PROTEST BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

London, October 23.

At a great banquet at Ottawa, Mr. Rudyard Kipling strongly deprecated the exclusion of Asiatics, who, within a few hours of landing at Vancouver, were engaged for unskilled work which white men would not handle. The influx of Asiatics was a natural concomitant of Asiatic trade which Canada is seeking to develope.

ANOTHER NEW YORK SLUMP.

There has been a fresh heavy slump on the New York market, which is also reflected on the European Bourses, owing to the National Bank of Commerce declining to clear after to-day for the Knickerbocker Trust, one of the oldest and largest institutions in the United States.

MARCONIGRAMS.

London, October 23.

The success of the Marconi system has caused a heavy fall in telegraph shares.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

The Russian budget for 1908 includes a credit of roubles 7,732,000 for famine relief.

STORMS IN SPAIN.

It is reported from Madrid that storms and waterspouts continue throughout the peninsula. The loss is incalculable.

PANIC IN NEW YORK.

The Knickerbocker Trust Association has suspended payment. The result is the worst demoralization experienced for months. Stocks have been thrown down regardless of their value. In New York the Mayer Company has failed for six million dollars. The Treasury Department has ordered six million dollars of government deposits to be distributed among the Reading and National Banks.

It is reported from New York that the demoralization has been reflected in the grain market, in consequence of the enormous liquidation of Chicago wheat.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Nashville, denied that he was responsible for the crisis. He had turned on the light but he was not responsible for what was revealed and he would unswervingly persevere in his policy.

London, October 24.

The situation in New York is little short of a panic. The Knickerbocker Trust suspends payment until the official examination is completed.

The Pittsburg Stock Exchange has been closed at the request of the Clearing House.

The American slump dominates the London market and is affecting everything. It is expected that there will be a rise in the Bank rate.

Mr. Courtelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, has arrived in New York in order to restore confidence. He has had a conference with the bankers and has authoritatively stated that the Treasury will make use of facilities to assist legitimate business. He declares that the position of the National Banks is exceptionally strong.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

The correspondence between Ottawa and Tokyo with reference to the Vancouver riots has been published in Ottawa. Replying to a telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier giving assurances that everything possible will be done to prevent the recurrence of the regrettable events, the Mikado says he notes with much satisfaction the earnest intention of Canada to promote cordial and friendly relations.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

STRIKE IN ITALY.

London, October 18.

It is reported from Rome that the public are irritated at the failure of the Government to protect the Turin manufacturers and citizens from agitators who have succeeded in establishing a strike in the country. They demand severe punishment of the railway hands who have participated in the strike because of their being in the State service.

MARITIME CONFEDERATION.

The International Conference of Maritime Employers Federations, sitting in London, have decided to appoint an international committee to inaugurate plans for the mutual defence and co-operation of the federations.

OPINIONS OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

New York, October 17.

The proposed despatch of the Atlantic squadron to the Pacific is being commented upon. The *Sun* and the *Evening Post* (Republican) oppose the despatch of the fleet and condemn the President. The *Journal* (Democrat) is supporting the plan but the *World*, belonging to the same party, takes an opposite view. The opponents hold that there is no necessity to carry out training on the Pacific and the movement will cause indignation in Japan. The comments of the newspapers affected the stock markets. The report with reference to disturbances in San Francisco—the attack upon a Japanese laundry yesterday—was received in Wall Street and business circles with considerable perturbation.

MR. HEARST'S VIEWS.

Mr. Hearst, prominent in journalistic circles, published a lengthy article bearing his name on Oct. 15th. He says that the Americans who are always fond of peace do not believe that war will break out. It is to be regretted, however, there is an omen that war will take place. If hostile preparations are not made at present, the Americans will experience some difficulty in the future. This affair is a national question, and not as between parties. Japan has expanded her dominion through the China-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, and she has learned that war was profitable. It seems that Japan takes America to be a wealthy country and believes much profit can be obtained by war with her. Indeed, Japan is awaiting an opportunity for war with America. War is unavoidable between the two countries in consequence of the difference of their civilization. War will not be favourable to America for her developement in the Orient but Japan will secure a favourable opportunity in the progress of her enterprizes on the Pacific coast. There is only one means to avoid war with Japan, namely, the despatch of a fleet sufficient to defend the Philippines and Hawaii, that is, an adequate force to intimidate the Japanese navy. If the Philippines are sold to Japan, she at once will extend her influence over the whole Pacific coast. Mr. Hearst further said that he approves of the step taken by the American Government to despatch a gigantic squadron to the Pacific. President Roosevelt interfered in the Russo-Japanese war, though the interference was generally deemed to be quite unnecessary, and he induced the belligerents to conclude peace. In the end Japan turned her arms towards America and brought about the present crisis. The resolution of the present racial question is an important one for America. The Americans therefore must pay close attention to its settlement. The foregoing comment seems to have profoundly affected Americans. As a matter of fact, the proposed despatch of the fleet to the Pacific is being discussed by the public as a national question.

AMERICAN POLICY

New York, October 18.

Some of the better class Americans and several influential journals oppose the proposed despatch of the fleet to the Pacific. Perhaps there is a definite reason for their attitude beside that already reported. The *New York Sun* says that the American Military and Naval Offices are specially busy. The purpose of their work in easily to be conjectured. The American Government is strengthening defences in the Philippines and on the Pacific coast and is training new recruits. Mr. Long, formerly American Secretary for the Navy, is reported to have said that the policy which President Roosevelt is pursuing at present resembles that before the Hispano-American war.

MR. ISHII.

On the evening of Oct. 17th, a dinner was given at the Japanese Club, New York, in honour of Mr. K. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs. Mr. Ishii made a speech as to Japanese commercial development in America. In the course of his address he said that he was much astonished at the improvement of the Japanese on the Pacific coast. The Japanese had already established excellent bases through which they were giving substantial benefit to their country. Japan must protect their interests. He added that probably the American government was willing to welcome such an improved class of Japanese.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

London, October 18.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that an irresponsible traveller having declared that great warlike preparations are being made in Japan, the *Russ* charges Japan with

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bellicose designs as to East Siberia. It suggests that this will result in a temporary alliance between Germany and America and in the conversion of the Anglo-Russian agreement into an alliance.

MINING PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

Peking telegrams say that the character of the revised mining regulations precludes any prospect of foreign capital being forthcoming for the development of the country.

FRENCH POLITICS.

A Radical deputy has issued in Paris a sensational book revealing deficiencies in the construction of fortifications on the eastern frontier, due to negligent management and inefficiency.

MARCONIGRAMS.

The Marconi Atlantic wireless system of telegraphy has been opened between Cape Breton and Connemara in Ireland. Messages of congratulation from Marconi to *The Times* were received and many were despatched to America. It is officially stated that the messages were sent and received instantaneously, and that the sounds were conveyed to the operator clearly. The messages were transmitted at the average rate of thirty per minute.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Conference at the Hague has voted a final act enumerating thirteen conventions and one declaration which are to be submitted for signature to the various delegates. The British and Germans will not sign until their Governments have carefully examined the matter.

London, October 19.

The Hague Conference has closed. M. Nelidoff, reviewing the labours of the Conference, declared that the Powers realised the significance of the assembly. The delegates sat as representatives of all the states of the world. They assembled to discuss their common interests and to try to create a Prize Court scheme. This was the first time in the history of the Western world that an international Court had been proposed governed by laws based on equity and justice.

Mr. Tsuzuki made a remarkable speech. He said that Japan had recently experienced the utmost horrors of war and was well qualified to express her profound appreciation of the humanitarian work of the Conference. Japan always placed the serene delights of peace above the glory of war. After paying a tribute to the cordial reception accorded him by the Conference, Mr. Tsuzuki concluded by remarking that Japan was heart and soul with those Powers who were working for the peaceful triumphs of civilization.

The *Times* describes the Conference as a fiasco, and a whited sepulchre where humanitarian sentiments were lavished unctuously. The Conference failed to act on any vital question that was introduced to it and its proceedings only accentuated the irreconcilable differences of the Powers.

STORMS IN FRANCE.

Torrential rains have brought about inundations in the South and Central districts of France. Railway bridges have been washed away and houses submerged or destroyed. There has been some loss of life.

RECENT TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, October 18.

Two more men have been arrested in connexion with the recent attack upon a Japanese laundry in San Francisco. The trial of the man who was first arrested has concluded. Decision will be given on Oct. 19th. As the elections are near at hand many of the Judges are taking steps favourable to the Labour Unions and a doubt is entertained whether an impartial judgment will be delivered in this case.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

A resolution was passed at the Hague Peace Conference, on Oct. 18th, to tender thanks to President Roosevelt for his efforts in behalf of the world's peace.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, October 20.

The Judge of the San Francisco Court has ordered the Japanese proprietor of the restaurant which was damaged in the recent disturbances, to withdraw his consequential claim amounting to two thousand *yen*. The present claim is only for direct damage and amounts to $8.575. The law adviser of the Municipality has presented a motion to the Court on behalf of the defendant—City Office,—saying that the damage must be attributed to negligence on the part of plaintiff. After the outbreak of the disturbances, the Japanese did not inform the police authorities, the city therefore has no responsibility for the direct damage.

The prospects of Mr. Taylor, Mayor of San Francisco, are believed to be favourable in the forthcoming election. The competition is growing heated.

The chief civil engineer of the Panama Canal has presented a report to the Washington Government. He says that as a result of the construction of larger warships, the present plans for the Canal are too narrow and that accordingly they must be altered at several points. Probably this proposal will be brought before the next meeting of Congress. It is said that increased expenditure will be needed and the completion of the Canal will be delayed.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE ARMY.

London, October 21.

An influential meeting of Socialists openly condemned anti-militarianism as unpatriotic and anarchical. It is only preached by the revolutionary section.

PERSIAN POLITICS.

From Teheran it is wired that the Parliament has ordered the dismissal of the Cabinet.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Later.

The Dominion Ministers fully recognise the responsible character of the mission of M. Lemieux to Japan. He leaves on Friday *via* London in order to obtain credentials from the Imperial authorities.

The New York correspondent of *The Times* has met Mr. Lemieux and Mr. Nosse in Ottawa. He says that they are eminently fitted to deal with the emigration question. Lemieux is tactful and suave; Nosse is clear and level-headed, besides being thoroughly versed in American and Canadian affairs.

London, October 22.

Owing to the early meeting of the Canadian Parliament, Mr. Lemieux goes direct to Japan on Wednesday. His credentials will be forwarded to the Ambassador in Tokyo.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON INDIA.

The Rt. Hon. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, in a great speech on India, declared that the Government would neither be hurried by idealists into a programme of reform nor driven by repressionists into needless coercion. The first task is to keep order and quell violence and to sternly insist upon impartial justice. The situation was not dangerous but required vigilant attention. The root of the unrest was racial not political.

ITALIAN RAILWAYS.

Later.

The danger of a general railway strike in Italy has been averted. The Government has dismissed 16 ringleaders from the railway service. Disgraceful robberies on the Italian railways are frequent. The men are pursuaded that they have the right to strike in order to intimidate the Government to prevent it from interfering in the Milan labour dispute.

A PARISIAN SCARE.

The *Echo de Paris* declares that Germany is systematically buying iron mines in eastern districts and thus endangering industry and armaments.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND MR SECRETARY ROOT.

San Francisco, October 22.

Commenting on the effects achieved at the Hague Conference, Mr. Root, American Secretary of State, said that some of the bills were adopted as he had anticipated. An improvement was observed at the Second Conference as compared with the first meeting. Considerable progress was made in the promotion of the permanent peace of the world. He added that during the proceedings all the representatives of the Powers were free from jealous feelings, and were inclined to listen to the opinions of the world.

JAPAN'S SURPLUS LABOUR.

London, October 24.

The Times in dealing with the Lemieux mission says that Japan has sufficient work for her own population in recovering from the financial strain of the Russian war, and in effectually colonizing Korea. It is unnecessary for her to dispute with Canada with regard to any outlook for her people whereof she has no immediate need.

(Received in Tokyo.)

CHINA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

The Chinese Government, though its Representative in Tokyo, is said to have notified the Japanese Government that although foreign mail matter will be transmitted by the Shanhaikwan-Yingkow route, it will be carried over the Yingkow-Mukden road. The Japanese Government is expected to enter a protest in a day or two.

CHIENTAO.

Mr. Chen, the boundary commissioner sent by China to Chientao, left Kilin on the 16th instant and arrived at Chientao on the 21. Mr. Chen will probably seek to consult with Japanese officials at to this delimitation question, but, in the circumstances, it is not likely that his overtures will be entertained.

THE "TONE."

The man-of-war to be launched at Saseho on the 24th instant when the Prince Imperial visits that place is the second class cruiser *Tone*, 4,1000 tons displacement and 15,000 horse power.

A GIFT.

Messrs Armstrong and Company, through their representative in Japan, Captain Boyle, have presented a sum of 2,000 *yen* to the men injured in the *Kashima* disaster.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.

The Russian Foreign Office ridicules the reports with regard to the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, and treats them as mere canards.

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MASS OF ECZEMA ON LITTLE GIRL

Not Washed for Eight Months, by Doctor's Orders—Was Miserable, Suffering Terribly—Had to Tie Hands to Stop Scratching—Parents Lost Heart, but One Cake of Cuticura Soap and One Box of

CUTICURA TOOK OFF EVERY BIT OF HUMOUR

"I want to let you know what a wonderful cure Cuticura Remedies effected on my little girl. There came a rash over the little one's face when she was a month old. My wife took the child up to the doctor's to see what it was, and he told her it was gum rash. She brought her home and let it go on for a month, but as it got no better I would have her take the child to another doctor's. He told my wife that the baby had got blood eczema and gave her some medicine and ointment, and told my wife not to wash the child. We were doctoring the child for eight months, but she was no better at the end of the eight months than she was when we took her first. You can imagine how miserable the child was, not being washed. We had to tie the little one's hands when we took her to bed, to prevent her from scratching her face, as she made it bleed so if her hands were at liberty. I was recommended to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, but we were doubtful at first, as we had almost lost heart, but my wife said we had given the doctors a good trial and they had done no good, and the child was so miserable not being washed, so we said we would give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. The first time my wife washed the child with Cuticura Soap and used Cuticura Ointment our daughter seemed like a new child, as she did not offer to scratch so much and seemed a lot easier. She was one mass of eczema about the face and shoulders, but the first box of Cuticura Ointment and bar of Cuticura Soap took every bit off her. The neighbours said it would come on again, as it had gone off too quick, but the child is three years old now and she has not had any signs of it since. G. Williams, 86 Sea Brook Rd., near Wednesbury, Staffs., Eng., Aug. 26, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia 1	Su. Oct. 27
Hongkong...	T. Y. K....	H'kong Maru	M. Oct. 28
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th Oct. 31
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Tango Maru 2	F. Nov. 1
Europe	N. D. L..	Prinz Ludwig	Sa Nov. 2
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Kumeric	Su. Nov. 3
Europe	M. M.....	Tonkin	Th. Nov. 8
Vancouver...	C. P. R. ..	Em. of China	Su. Nov. 10
Tacoma	B. T.....	Tremont	F. Nov. 15
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	Sa Nov. 16

1 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 15th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L...	Roon	Sa. Oct. 26
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Chikugo Maru	Sa Oct. 26
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	M. Oct. 28
Europe	N. Y. K...	Inaba Maru	Tu. Oct. 29
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Kaga Maru	W. Oct. 30
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	W. Oct. 30
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Th Oct. 31
Europe	M. M. ..	Ernest Simons	Sa. Nov. 2
Tacoma	B. T.....	Kumeric	M. Nov. 4
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su. Nov. 10
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Sa. Nov. 16
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Rumano Maru	Sa. Nov. 16
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	M. Nov. 18
Europe	P. & O....	Noie	Tu. Nov. 19

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 18th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, N. Nielsen, 18th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara 18th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 18th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,551, S. Nagaya, 17th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anchises, British steamer, 1,885, J. N. Taylor, 18th Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,459, W. B. Brown, 18th Oct.,—Australia and Manila via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, H. Fraser, 18th Oct.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Teucer, British steamer, 5,805, J. Barwise, 19th Oct.,—Tacoma and Victoria, Mails and General.—Butterfield and Swire.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 19th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,307, Wm. Bainbridge, 19th Oct.,—Kure, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kalomo, British steamer, 3,209, Linklater, 20th Oct.,—Portland, Or., General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, R. Smith, 20th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Persia, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 20th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Kasada Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,823, D. Mori, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 20th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Katsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,097, O Hayakawa, 21st Oct.,—Tairen via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Roon, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 21st Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens, & Co., Nachf.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, Igawa, 21st Oct.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Choshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, 21st Oct.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 22nd Oct.,—Macaesar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Jason, British steamer, 4,880, T. G. Steeves, 23rd Oct.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hiortdhal, 23rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Keemun, British steamer, 5,727, R. Conradi, 23rd Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 24th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Amiral Exelmans, French steamer, 3,013, Gens, 24th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—G. Thouroude.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Ide, 24th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liangchow, British steamer, 1,990, W. Harder, 24th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 18th Oct.,—Yokkaichi via Handa, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Franklyn, British steamer, 3,161, Spratt, 18th Oct.,—San Francisco via Moji, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Tategami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 18th Oct.,—Hankow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 18th Oct.,—Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,571, Nagoya, 18th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 19th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Breconshire, British steamer, 3,696, J. M. Tomlinson, 19th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, R. W. Thamsen, 19th Oct.,—Moji, General.—Cornes & Co.

Yarra, French steamer, 2,115, Sellier, 19th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, T. Law Harrison, 19th Oct.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, N. Nielsen, 20th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chingtu, British steamer, 1,459, W. B. Brown, 20th Oct.,—Sydney via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Teucer, British steamer, 5,805, J. Barwise, 20th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 20th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Mira, Norwegian steamer, 1,097, E. Ericksen, 21st Oct.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawara, 21st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 21st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,944, G. W. Gordon, 22nd Oct.,—Marseilles, London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Pukling, British steamer, 2,875, G. A. Rodway, 22nd Oct.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, R. Smith, 22nd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 22nd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Persia, British steamer, 2,744, A. Dixon, 22nd Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Anchises, British steamer, 1,885, J. N. Taylor, 23rd Oct.,—Manila via ports, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kasado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,823, D. Mori, 23rd Oct.,—Iquique, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 23rd Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kalomo, British steamer, 3,208, Linklater, 23rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,997, R. Igawa, 23rd Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, H. Fraser, 24th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coquet, British steamer, 2,895, Walker, 24th Oct.,—Moji, Phosphate Rocks.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, from Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. J. E. Davies Mrs. S E. Watson, Mrs. A. Abt, Mr. J. E. Case, Miss E. M Lowell, and Miss F. A. Lowell, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss L. C. Baker, Rev Th. Himle, Mrs. Himle and children, Dr. Robt. Anderson, Rev. and Mrs. Thrope, Miss Emma Hisle, Mr. C. B. Mosely, Mrs. Mosely and children, Mrs. Geo Sutherland, Miss Nina Sutherland, Mr. E. C. Le Munyon, and Mrs Le Munyon, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Mr. C. J. Keenan, Mrs. Keenan, Mr. H. E. Salsich, Mrs. Salsich, and Dr. Harvison, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. Myra Phillips, Mr. E. A. Farrow, Mr. G. W. Moore, Mrs Moore, Judge McCabe, Mrs. McCabe, Mr. Wm. Hirzel, Mr. R. E. Hanley, Mrs. Hanley, Mr. E. Shields, Mrs. H. B. Rowell, Mrs. Johnsen, Mr. C. R. Pathrop, Mr. G. W. Caulkins, Mrs. Caulkins, and Mr. Sadie Maple, in cabin; 11, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. S. E. Darby, Mrs. S. E. Darby, Rev. J. F. Gressett, Mr. Frank W. Hadley, Mr. S. Horiye, Mr. F. A. Iken, Miss E. K. Linsley, Mr. K. Sakamaki and Mr. Kurt Seyd, Mr. J. A. Macaulay, Mr. E. L. Macaulay, Mr. Julian Thorne, Mrs. Julian Thorne. For Kobe:—Miss F. [illegible] Rumsey and Mrs. Nina Taxbury. For Nagasaki:—H. A. C. de Rubio. For Shanghai:—Miss B. E. Bassett, Rev. W. D. Gates, Mrs. G. P. Godsey, Miss Annie Kempffer, Rev. B.

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E. Robinson, Mrs. B. E. Robinson and Miss Alice Whittier. For Hongkong:—Mrs. L. L. Arkins, Mrs. A. D. Arkins, Mrs. Dr. Ralph W. Avery, Miss Beryl Bard, Mrs. R. Benz, Mr. Nathan W. Blanchard, Mrs. Nathan W. Blanchard, Miss Blanchard, Mr. Wm. C. Brady, Mr. L. de Brittan, Miss G. W. Carman, Mr. Zoilo Diaz, Mr. J. M. Folwell, Mrs. J. M. Folwell, Mr. C. A. Graham, Mrs. E. Holling, Mr. Joseph N. Konecny, Miss Norine Larimer, Miss Ida Mosteller, Mr. D. M. Mulligan, Mr. Geo. F. Richmond, Mr. C. Schlesinger, Lt. Wm. H. Shutan, Mrs. Jas. F. Smith, Mr. Louis David Stone, Mrs. Laura G. Webber, Rev. L. E. Worley and Mrs. L. E. Worley in cabin.

Per British steamer *Persia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. D. Dorabjee and servant, Mr. E. T. Crowe, Mr. R. A. Whitemore, Mr. H. T. Hume, Mr. C. J. Lucas, Mr. R. J. Giffingham, Mr. F. E. White, Mr. R. Varnum, Mrs. R. Varnum and amah, Mr. W. J. Turnbull, Mr. C. H. Lightfoot, Mrs. C. H. Lightfoot, Mr. W. S. Read, Mr. Dayet and servant, Mr. C. H. Pakingham, Mr. A. W. Cosser, Mr. L. F. Kibble, Dr. McIlroy, Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, and Mr. H. P. Jarmain, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. C. Lower, Mr. S. Fowler, Mr. A. V. Correa, Mr. Chen Chi Pun, Mr. Helm, Mr. I. V. Moratti, Mr. W. P. Boyd, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mr. J. H. Sharp, Mrs. J. H. Sharp and infant, Miss K. Sharp, Miss M. Sharp, and Miss E. Erthal, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Roon* from Hamburg via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and servant, Mr. Vincent Kemp, Mr. H. Charlton, Mr. H. D. Morrison, Mr. George Butler, Mr. G. Thomas, Mrs. W. B. Chesham, child and servant, Mr. E. W. Butler, Lieutenant Bindseil, Mrs. Kuhn, Miss H. C. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Chan and child, Miss A. Rothspruck, Mr. Alten Steere, Mr. Chang Chang, Mr. Lam Shat, Mr. C. Yam Shui, Mrs. U. Uhui and child, Mr. Chow Chen Chan, Mr. L. Samm, Mr. Kosiong, Mr. Wong and Yuen in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Haynemann, l'Abbé Leon Berlet, Mr. Nichael Isanon, Mrs. Luen, Miss Eugenie Daydé, Mr. and Mrs. Gremberg and 4 children and Mr. G. M. Charles in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru* for Hongkong via ports:—Miss B. E. Bassett, Mrs. R. Benz, Mr. Wm. C. Brady, Mr. L. de Brittan, Miss G. W. Carman, Mr. Zoile Daiz, Mr. J. M. Folwell, Mrs. J. M. Folwell, Rev. W. D. Gates, Mrs. G. P. Godsey, Mrs. F. Folling, Miss Annie Kempffer, Mr. Joseph N. Konecny, Miss Norine Larimer, Miss Ida Mostellar, Mr. D. M. Mulligan, Mr. Geo. F. Richmond, Mrs. Geo. F. Richmond, Rev. B. E. Robinson, Mrs. B. E. Robinson, Mr. C. Schlesinger, Lt. Wm. H. Smith, Mrs. Jas F. Smith, Miss Alice Whittier, Rev. L. E. Worley, Mrs. L. E. Worley, Mr. R. J. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Barto, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. W. M. Carst, Mr. Geo. R. Chipman, Mr. L. B. Dickie, Mr. A. Kepp and servant, Mr. E. F. O'Neil and Mr. O. L. Starton in cabin.

Per British steamer *Persia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Andrew Adams, Mr. L. Blasquez, Mrs. Browne and infant, Mr. W. P. Boyd, Mr. A. V. Correa, Hon. H. Percival Dodge, Mrs. H. Percival Dodge, infant and 2 maids, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. S. Fowler, Mr. L. Helm, Miss M. Hickey, Mr. Wm. Hohmeyer, Mr. H. P. Jarmain, Mr. J. C. Lowe, Hon. Jas. McKinney, Mrs. Jas. McKinney, Mr. F. Meyer, Mr. T. Mikimoto, Mrs. Mikimoto and infant, Mr. I. V. Moratti, Mr. O. A. Poole, Mr. A. Rose-Innes, Mr. J. H. Sharp, infant and maid, Miss K. Sharp, Miss M. Sharp, Mr. Lowe Troitski, and Mr. Chen Chi Pun, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Borneo* for London via ports:—Mr. A. H. Preece, Mr. and Mrs. Robson Sadler, Miss E. McVean, Mr. M. S. Capur, Lt. E. L. Boyle and Mr. A. H. Franklyn in cabin; 10 native seamen in steerage.

EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Prinzess Alice*, from Europe via ports:—His Ex. Count Inouye and family, Baroness Emmy Marshall von Bieberstein, Hon. Bernard C. Maxwell, Mrs. Bernard C. Maxwell, Mr. Eberhard Ernst, Consul General J. Carey Hall and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Summers, Mr. A. G. Price, Mr. E. G. Kistenmacher, Mr. Adalbert Schenk, Miss Hertha Eggers, Mr. J. B. Coulson, family and amah, Hon. Muriel Fraser, Mr. William Stodart and family, Mrs. Catherine Hooven, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad and family, Mrs. J. Neukomm, Miss J. Lambert, Mr. I. Imamura, Miss Cornwell-Leigh, Miss Dixon, Mr. K. Tanaka, Mr. F. W. Hentschel, Miss E. di Villa, Rev. P. Fay, Mr. D. Fay, Mrs. Anny Korn, Miss Hasegawa, and Mr. I. Helm and family, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, from Europe, via ports;—Miss H. Bluemer, Mr. R. McLeod, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. M. Hopkins and family, Mrs. M. Judell, Mr. J. Watton, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Schuldt, Mr. and Mrs. Franz Hoffmann, Mrs. E. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Roth, Mrs. M. Stewart-Edwards, Miss E. L. B. Norton, Mr. Chas I. Helm, Mrs. Thacker, Miss Mischi Saito, Miss M. M. Kilby, Miss Gentille Clarke, Mrs. Chas F. Helm and child, and Mr. Rich Bouncken, in cabin.

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, October 23, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market continues quiet, and very little has been done beyond an investment business. Grand Hotels are obtainable at *yen* 145. Bretts can be had at *yen* 10. Club Hotels offers for shares are wanted. Helms sellers at *yen* 80. For Japanese Stocks.—Kirin Breweries, Cottons, Tokyo Railway, Sugars and Docks have all been the medium of a fair line of business.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $647½ sellers. North China Insurance Tls. 74 sellers. Union Insurance $760 buyers. China Sugars $98 sellers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $9 buyers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $100 buyers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 75 nominal. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $67 sellers. Hongkong Lands $95 sales. Humphrey's Estates, $10½ buyers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 101 buyers. Green Island Cements $11 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	7%	" 1	75 Sa.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100	5,000	Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	" ½	145 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	80 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd. †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 N.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	35%	" 1	90 S.
Oriental H'l. Ltd ord.	250,000	3200	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	50 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.
Share and General Broker.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, October 25.

No alteration since previous report.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling... 38.00 to 40.00
Indian Broach... 31.00 to 32.00
Chinese (Old crop) —
Chinese (New crop) 28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN PER BALE

Nos. 2/60, Gassed 365.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed 440.00 to 480.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed 570.00 to 610.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} 0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb. Good to Best } Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium 4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best 5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches... 8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches 3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. 9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in. 13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches 2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches 9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 12 inches 1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette 1.25
Cashmere 0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in. 0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in. 0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium 0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best 0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches 0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth 0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other 1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb 0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb 0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " " 0.56 to 0.65
" " 3 " " 0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb 0.47 to 0.51
" " 2 " " 0.41 to 0.45
" " 3 " " 0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

Business remains quiet.

PER PICUL.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square Y.5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate 5.30 to 5.60
do Sheet 5.20 to 7.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G. 12.00 to 12.60
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments 7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W. 7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar" 2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business is fairly brisk. Stocks of domestic oils are scarce.

Chester Y.3.67 to 3.79
Victory 3.47 to 3.59
Borneo and Sumatra 2.88 to 3.40
Hokuyetsu 3.00 to 3.75
Nippon 3.05 to 3.65
Ogura Hokuyetsu 3.05 to 3.53
Tozai 3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

No change to be noted.

PER PICUL.

Brown Takao Y. 9.00 to 10.00
Brown Manila 9.70 to 10.10
Brown China 7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang 12.10 to 13.20
White Refined (German) 14.30 to 16.90

INDIGO.

The market remains stationary.

Calcutta first Yen. 260
" second 250
Java, first 300
" second 290
Madras, first 160
" second 150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand 195
Artificial "Kenshin" 190

COPPER.

The market is still disturbed by fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Oct. 23rd, the quotation was £57.15.0. Sensational telegrams have been received in Tokyo from New York and Hamburg as to the result of the recent serious falls.

Refined per 100 kin Yen —
Bessemer —
Electric refined —

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Generally speaking, the market is quiet, with the exception of business in carbolic acid.

Subnitrate of Bismuth	per lb.	Yen 2.90
Carbolic acid cryst	"	0.46
Glycerine	"	0.37
Caustic Soda	100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda	"	7.80
Hydrochloric	Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate	"	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.		5.00
Iodoform lb.		6.75
Iode Kal lb.		3.38
Antifebrine oz.		5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

During the week, the market was almost lifeless and a considerable fall was experienced. It is reported that the recent fall in silver encouraged the purchase of silk in China, and the panic which is being experienced in New York caused a depression in financial circles. It is generally believed in Yokohama that inactivity will mark the coming week.

On Oct. 23rd stocks were: filatures 19,155 bales; Re-reels, 3,544 bales; Orikaishi 2,230 bales; and Sundry, 28 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,330 to 1,340
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,190 to 1,200
Filature—No. 1¼, Fine	1,380 to 1,400
Filature—No. 1¼, 10-12 den.	1,310 to 1,320
Filature—No. 1-1¼, Coarse	1,180 to 1,190
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,280 to 1,300
Re-reels—Extra	1,120 to 1,225
Re-reels—No. 1	1,200 to 1,210
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,180 to 1,190
Re-reels—No. 2	1,160 to 1,170
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	1,260 to 1,270
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	1,210 to 1,220
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½N.	1,190 to 1,195
Kakedas—No. 2	1,165 to 1,170
Kakedas—No. 2½	1,140 to 1,150

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Oct.	Present delivery. *yen.*	October delivery. *yen.*	November delivery. *yen.*	December delivery. *yen.*
18th	1,210	1,222	1,200	1,208
19th	1,297	1,217	1,209	1,200
21st	1,197	1,193	1,199	1,192
22nd	1,192	1,197	1,205	1,192
23rd	1,183	1,188	1,196	1,189
24th	1,167	—	1,169	1,165

WASTE SILK.

Business is not yet opened for export, but enquiries from the various cotton spinning companies continue.

On Oct. 23rd the stock was: Noshi, 12,251 bales; Kibiso, 13,215 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 585 bales; and sundry 1,920 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	220 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	195 to 205
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	135 to 145
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	135 to 140
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	170 to 175
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	120 to 130
Reeel—Fair	90 to 100
Reeel—Best	85 to 90
Reeel—Good	80 to 85
Reeel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

No change since last report.

Up to the evening of Oct. 23rd 10,217,800 *kin* had changed hands in the Yokohama market since the appearance of the first crop of new tea. Stocks are 136,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	34 to 39
Medium	31 to 32
Good Common	27 to 31
Common	25 to 28

HABUTAE.

The market is very weak.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	11.35	10.70	10.45
27	—	11.25	10.60	10.45
36	—	11.25	10.60	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	11.00	10.80	10.55	10.55	10.40
27″	10.50	10.40	10.20	10.10	10.25
36″	10.50	10.40	10.25	10.15	10.25

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	—	—	—
22½″	11.45	10.95	10.60	—
27″	11.30	10.60	10.45	—
36″	11.35	10.70	10.60	—

RICE.

Business is brisk because of speculative purchases. Prices have gone up slightly.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	571,588
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	106,277

Delivery.	Closing Price.
October	Yen. 17.80
November	16.49
December	16.03

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.10
Medium	17.20
Common	16.30
Average	17.20

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
October	16.02	October	16.21
November	15.67	November	15.81
December	15.50	December	15.72

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market remains dull.

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama October 25

London silver ⅛ lower, China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates unaltered, closing for the mail via Siberia as under.

London—Bank T/T	2/0 7/8
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/4
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 13/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/4
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
— — 6 months' sight	263
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	102¼*
— Private 10 days, sight do	100*
Shanghai—Bank sight	72¼*
— Private 10 days' sight	74½*
India—Bank sight	152½
— Private 30 days' sight	1 4¼
America—Bank sight	40½ @ ⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	50 11/16
— Private 4 months' sight	51 11/16
Germany—Bank sight	20 5/16
— Private 4 months' sight	21 4
Bar Silver (London)	28 3/16

* Nominal.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

BOVRIL gives you Strength.

COAL.

Enquires continue but stocks are scarce. Prices have gone up.

	Delivery in Tokyo, per 10,000 *Kin.* *yen.*
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sorachi	No Stock.
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Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
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	per ton.
Coke	15.00 to 22.00
Gas coke	14.00 to 15.00

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1907.

DEATHS.

At the German Hospital, Bluff, Yokohama, at 7.20 p.m. on Oct. 27th, OTTO SCHINNE, age 6 years; native of Burg, near Magdeburg, Germany.

On the 29th inst., at 44 Kitano-cho, Kobe, VERLING WINCHEL HELM, Associate Secretary Y.M.C.A.

At 3.30 a.m. on October 30th, at No. 31, Bluff, Yokohama, HENRY JAMES VINCENT, of Salisbury, Wilts., England, and Yokohama, aged 77 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE volcano of Asama has been active since Oct. 27th.

Two Chinamen of Kobe were attacked by small pox on Oct 29th.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* have arrived at Batavia on their way home.

AT 9.18 p.m. on Oct. 28th, a serious shock of earthquake was felt in Tokyo.

THE Hamburg American liner *Borussia* has foundered off the Portuguese coast.

A FLOATING mine was observed on Oct. 22nd about 7 miles off Uotsu, Ishikawa prefecture.

THE autumn festival of the Yasukuni-Jinsha, the shrine dedicated to the officers and men who have died in war since the Restoration, will take place on Nov. 5th lasting for 3 days.

PRINCE ITO, Resident-General of Korea, will arrive in Tokyo at the beginning of November.

ACCORDING to Tokyo papers, the net income of the Government railways this year is estimated at *yen* 30,400,000.

A TELEGRAM of Oct. 28th from the Japanese Consul in Seattle states that a Chinaman has been attacked by plague.

ON the afternoon of Oct. 24th, the buildings of the Nagoya City Assembly and City Office were destroyed by fire.

TWO lions presented by the Kaiser to the Emperor of Japan have been brought to the Orient by the *Sithonia*.

K. IWAI, police inspector of Kashiwazaki Station, Niigata prefecture, was arrested on Oct. 29th on a charge of fraud.

ABOUT 3.45 p.m. on Oct. 27th, a severe shock of earthquake was experienced in Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, and other western parts

A FLOATING mine struck a rock about 100 yards off Setagi, a village near Hakodate, on Oct. 23rd and exploded. No one was injured.

A HONGKONG telegram via Shanghai to the *Dempo* says that Adsetts has confessed that he murdered Gertrude Dayton after a dispute with her.

THE budgets of the various Departments of State have been completed, and submitted to the Cabinet, which will hold a meeting to discuss them.

ON the morning of Oct. 28th, frost was reported in Mito prefecture and and water was slightly frozen. This visitation is 7 days earlier than last year.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA, who paid a visit to Korea in company with the Crown Prince, returned on Oct. 30th to Tokyo. The Crown Prince left Kagoshima on Oct. 30th for Hyuga.

A FREIGHT train on the Tokaido Railway was derailed between Kakegawa and Fukuroi on the night of Oct. 25th, causing damage to the line. Traffic was suspended for about six hours.

THE Kyoto Municipalty has decided to raise a loan amounting to *yen* 6,000,000 bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The money will be lent by the Mitsui and other banks

Two case of cholera appeared in Tokyo on Oct. 27th, the victims being Mrs. Mutsu Haraguchi, wife of the commanding officer of the gunboat *Uji*, and Mr. T. Nagao, a secretary of the Cabinet.

THE Emperor will leave the capital on Nov. 14th for Utsunomiya to be present at the autumn manœuvres. His Majesty will stay in the district for 5 days, and on the morning of Nov. 20th will return to Tokyo.

ON the morning of Oct. 30th, T. Sasakawa, a soldier belonging to the Tokyo Defences, attempted to murder a girl named Saki Takahashi by inflicting injuries on her throat with a razor The soldier committed suicide with the same weapon.

THE wedding of Prince Takabe and Princess Tsune, daughter of the Emperor, will take place in the beginning of the year. The furnishing of the Takanawa Detached Palace, which has been allotted to the princely couple, is about completed. The Prince will shortly remove to the palace.

ON Sunday evening, fire broke out in Senzoku-machi, Asakusa, Tokyo, destroying four buildings. At 11.10 p.m. the same day, a fire occurred in Nihonbashi, burning down two houses.

THE Alliance Francaise begin their winter session on Nov. 14th in the Van Schaick Hall when Miss Mary Baron will read a paper entitled "Les Désenchantees" de Pierre Loti; and "Le Féminisme en Turquie."

IT is estimated that the cost of salvage and repairs to the Tzar's yacht *Standart* will amount to £200,000. It is also stated that the vessel was taken close into the Finnish shore by the direct orders of the Tzar.

A TELEGRAM via Nagasaki to the *Jiji* says that the British steamer *Tartar* has been in collision with a steamer. The message does not give details as to where the accident occurred or as to the nature of the damage.

THE Tokyo Marine Court will shortly open for the trial of the masters of the fishing ships *Nitto* and *Kaio* who are charged with having poached in American waters. The Tokyo papers believe that they will be deprived of their certificates.

TRAFFIC on the Kobu Railway between Otsuki and Sasako, Yamanashi prefecture, which has been suspended since Aug. 24th on account of the damage caused by the storm, will be re-opened to-day, Oct. 31st, as the repairs are completed.

M. HIRANO and S. Sasaki, well-known rice merchants of Osaka, were arrested on Oct. 28th on a charge of having issued cheques amounting to *yen* 260,000 upon the Sumitomo and 34th Banks without having deposits therein.

E. OSHIO (36) living in West Tobe-machi, Yokohama, who was tried in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having obtained money by fraud from a Russian, was sentenced on Oct. 24th to 9 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

COLONEL K. OSHIMA and party, of the Saghalien Delimitation Commission, returned on Oct. 26th to Tokyo arriving at Uyeno by the 3.15 p.m. train. General Viscount Terauchi, Minister for War, gave a luncheon to them at noon on Sunday at his official residence.

THE annual athletic sports of the Female Department of the Peers' School took place on Oct. 28th in the grounds of the institution, commencing at 9 a.m. The Empress, the Crown Princess, the daughters of the Emperor, and other Princesses were present.

MR. K. INOUYE, Ambassador in Berlin, will arrive at Nagasaki on Nov. 2nd by the German mail steamer *Prinz Ludwig*. Tokyo papers say that he will be appointed to another post and that Mr. K. Tsudzuki, plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, will succeed him in Berlin.

A REPORT to the *Jiji* via Nagasaki says that the general elections for the Russian National Assembly are proceeding. As a result of the interference of the Government, there are no candidates in Irkutsk and Yakutsk. One of the two candidates in Warsaw has also retired. Almost half of the candidates in the Caucasus were reduced for a similar reason. The Government is intimidating all land-owners or purchasing their votes. A Moscow telegram reports that on Oct 23rd a serious tumult occurred in Riga.

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KOREA.

Friday, October 25.

From next month an important reform is to go into operation in Korea. It consists of the abolition of the special police force hitherto attached to the Residency General and the amalgamation of the Japanese and Korean police into one body. There is to be a Chief of Police (*keishi sokwan*) in the metropolitan province (*Kyonghwi-do*) and police inspectors (*keibucho*) in the remaining twelve provinces. This is exactly the system in Japan where Tokyo City has its Chief of Police and all the other prefectures have Police Inspectors. All the men holding these high positions in Korea are to be Japanese subjects. There will be about 200 police offices and stations, and these, so far as we can judge, are to be modelled exactly upon Japanese lines, as are also to be all other details of the service, including even the names of the officers and constables. All police business relating to Japanese subjects is to be discharged by the Japanese members of the force, and so far as police functions are concerned, the Resident in each prefecture will have the same authority as a local governor in Japan. Thus the Residents as well as the police Inspectors being Japanese subjects, the whole system will be not only modelled on Japanese lines but also controlled by Japanese. Of course all these changes will involve the abolition of the office hitherto so ably filled by Mr Maruyama, namely, that of Police Advisor to the Korean Government, and the 1,200 Japanese police constables now under Mr. Maruyama's orders, as well as the 500 Japanese constables now attached to the Residencies, will become an integral part of the new national police force. Necessarily, as the system of consular jurisdiction still exists in Korea, the laws of the land will not be operative so far as Japanese subjects are concerned, nor will the Korean members of the police force have competence to arrest Japanese offenders. It is plain, however, that as an efficient police force, having virtually all its high offices occupied by Japanese subjects, is to be organised throughout the Empire, the disorderly conduct of the Japanese adventurers who have done so much to discredit the name of their country in Korea will now be checked.

Naturally there still continues to be much talk about Palace reform, which appears to be regarded as one of the most important steps in Korea's emergence from the slough of conservatism. There are no less than 4,500 officials serving in the Household Department at present, and the idea is that their number can be reduced to 500 without any detriment whatever to the performance of the Court's functions. But this sweeping measure can not be carried out under the auspices of the present Minister of the Household, who is altogether too gentle and benevolent an official for such heroic acts.

It is stated that on the night of the 23rd inst. there was held in Seoul a Cabinet Council at which the arrangements for the Prince Imperial's visit to Japan were discussed. Correspondents of Tokyo newspapers allege that it was unanimously decided not to attach any Korean officials to the Prince, but to entrust his care and education entirely to the Household Department of Japan.

On the 21st inst. a collision took place near Wonju between a body of 300 insurgents and a Japanese detachment escorting the Imperial Delegate recently sent round the provinces as bearer of the Throne's Mandate for the preservation of peace and good order. The fight lasted nine hours and resulted in the complete discomfiture of the insurgents, who left 30 (some accounts say 90) dead upon the field. The Japanese casualties were two killed and two wounded. It is stated that the total Japanese casualties since the beginning of these disturbances have been 18 killed and 60 wounded, while the casualties on the side of the insurgents have been 1800.

Saturday, October 26.

Prince Ito is expected to return to Tokyo next month for the purpose of spending the winter in Japan. This step is said to be due to a message from the Mikado who considers it unwise that the aged statesman should remain in Seoul during the cold weather. The present forecast is that the Korean Crown Prince will accompany Prince Ito to Tokyo for educational purposes, and it is rumoured that the Imperial Household of Japan is already preparing a residence for the youthful Prince.

The long-talked-of removal of the reigning Emperor of Korea to a Palace apart from that occupied by the ex-Emperor is now expected to be consummated by the middle of November.

Marquis Katsura is not at all likely to waste his time fruitlessly in Korea or to fail in making his influence felt there. We read in the Seoul correspondence of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the Marquis has addressed himself to the task of removing a misconception under which Korean statesmen have hitherto laboured and which has militated seriously against their cordial co-operation with Japan in the work of reform. That misconception is that the principal factors of Japanese government, namely, the Ito section and the Yamagata section, are radically opposed to each other, and that if the former came into power, it would hasten to retrace all the steps previously taken by the latter. The Marquis has explained to the Cabinet Ministers and other Korean statesmen that such a view is wholly erroneous, and that there is absolute unanimity among all political leaders in Japan with reference to the policy to be pursued towards Korea. These explanations, coming from a man in the Marquis' special position and vouched for by such an authority, are said to have effectually dispelled the delusions of the Koreans. Another task undertaken by Marquis Katsura has been to enlighten the Korean nation as to the real purpose of the new Colonization Company. His Excellency has demonstrated that this Company is not for the purpose of exploiting Korea in Japanese interests but for the purpose of developing Korea's most important resources and multiplying her productive power. The effect of these expositions has been, it is said, to radically change Korea's attitude towards the Colonization Company, which has now become an object of as much desire as it was previously of suspicion.

Sunday, October 27.

The details of the great scheme of administrative reform in Korea were discussed by the State Council which met at the Residency-General on the 25th inst., but naturally one session did not prove sufficient to arrive at a definite settlement. An agreement was, however, reached with reference to the honoria for the outgoing advisers, namely, 10,000 *yen* to Mr. Megata, 7,000 to Major Nozu and 5,000 to Mr. Kato.

In the *Yorodzu Choho* we find a statement of the total number of Japanese subjects, apart from the military, who were killed or wounded by Korean insurgents between the 19th of July and the 15th of October. The figures are as follows:—killed: 19 constables, 10 officials (including post-men) and 34 civilians; wounded: 194 constables, 3 officials and 10 civilians.

Monday, October 28.

On the 22nd inst. a grand banquet was given at the Residency-General in Seoul to commemorate the 68th anniversary of Prince Ito's birthday. Marquis Katsura acted as mouthpiece for the assembled guests, who numbered about 70, and it need scarcely be said that he spoke in the highest terms of the splendid services rendered to his country by Prince Ito. The Korean Prime Minister also spoke, but according to the telegraphed reports of his speech, he used very non-committal language, confining himself to a statement that he was enabled to be present at the entertainment owing to the fact that the Prince Imperial of Japan had already left Korean dominions and thus the great responsibilities attending his Imperial Highness' visit were at an end. Prince Ito, in returning thanks, said that he could not pretend to rejoice at the increase of his own years, but that he could and did feel profoundly grateful for the friendly relations now happily established between the Imperial Houses of Korea and Japan. In view of his own advanced age and scant ability, he had been very reluctant to accept the great responsibilities of the office he now held, but he always recalled the fact that in the instructions given to him by his Sovereign, His Majesty had bid him make the assistance and prosperity of Korea the main objects of his policy. Not a word had been said about attaching Korea to Japan or about the former's annexation by the latter. Such projects found no place in the programme he was required to carry out. Ever since his assumption of the duties of Resident-General he had never lost sight of this mandate, and had worked day and night to assist Korea and to promote the prosperity and welfare of her people, so as to give effect to the sincere wish of the Emperor of Japan. In concluding, his Highness spoke of his friendship of 40 years with Marquis Katsura, and expressed his profound appreciation of the honour paid to him that evening by a statesman who had shown himself so capable of moulding and directing his country's destiny. Marquis Katsura then proposed the health of Viscount Sone, and Prince Ito the health of the Korean Prime Minister and the Korean Cabinet. The Prince finally asked his hearers to join him in a toast to General Hasegawa, whose services as Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Korea had been so signal. Telegrams of congratulation were read from Princes Oyama and Yamagata and from Marquises Inouye and Matsukata.

It will be remembered that some time ago a Japanese syndicate headed by Baron Shibusawa applied for permission to construct an electric railway between Pyongyang and its port Chinnampho, which lies 35 miles distant at the mouth of the Tadong. The Japanese Government has now decided that it will itself construct this line as a branch of the great trunk road. It is estimated that the cost will be 300,000 *yen* per mile, and that the total outlay will be 1½ millions which sum the Diet will be asked to appropriate next session. We do not understand how this total figure is to be reconciled with the estimated cost per mile.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that the body of 500 soldiers who accompanied the Prince Imperial to Korea as an escort are to

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remain there, and further that the original idea of posting only one Division in the Peninsula has been changed in deference to Prince Ito's views, so that henceforth there will be a Division and a half.

Wednesday, October 30.

The Toyo Kyokai held a general meeting in Seoul on the 28th inst. under the auspices of Marquis Katsura. Prince Ito was present, and in a characteristically moderate speech dwelt upon the necessity of establishing the most intimate possible relations between Japan and Korea, and explained that the uses of the Toyo Kyokai could not be questioned, as the Society had for programme to establish places of education throughout Korea and to engage in other enterprises of such a nature as to bring the Koreans into line with the progressive nations of the world. The recent visit of the Prince Imperial of Japan to Korea had furnished unmistakeable evidence that the Imperial Household of Japan entertained similar views, and although the Prince had spent only three days in Korea, his coming had plainly been interpreted by the Korean people in a most reassuring and beneficial manner.

In addition to the above facts, the *Asahi Shimbun* reports that Prince Ito subsequently made some very interesting remarks to the journalists present at the meeting. His Excellency seems to have wholly adopted and expressed the old Confucian doctrine that in the presence of the majesty of right there is no distinction of ruler and ruled. The emperor of a country might certainly have the assistance of heaven in his administration and to that extent might deserve the reverence of his subjects, but if he proved himself a bad administrator and unfit to be trusted with the functions of sovereignty, those standing near the throne had the duty of admonishing him, and should they fail in discharging this duty, they would be held responsible by their country for the sufferings entailed upon it. Nothing could be more inept in principle and guilty in practice than the conduct of courtiers who, in pursuit of their own private ends played upon the inexperience or inability of their sovereign. If the white races were spreading over the face of the globe and crushing out the yellow, it did not follow that the former had any mandate from heaven for such procedure: the cause was to be sought really in the supineness and inefficiency of the latter. This unhappy state of affairs was particularly noticeable in Korea and China, and it behoved all enlightened persons who had access to the ear of those countries to leave nothing undone which might arouse them to a practical sense of the situation. These two Oriental nations abounded just now in men who, before the very foundations of the necessary learning were laid, raised their voices for the recovery of sovereign rights, a doctrine which merely betrayed ignorance of the needs of the situation and a dangerous over-estimate of their countries' capacities. The first thing they had to do was to put their own houses in order, before stretching out their hands to grasp things which were not yet within their reach. His Excellency spoke also of the terrible anxiety he had felt by night and by day alike in connexion with the visit of the Prince Imperial to Korea. Had any untoward incident occurred in connexion with that event, the consequences might have been fatal, and it was with a profound sense of thankfulness that he now found himself able to record such a happy issue of the great step. Passing on to national characteristics, he said that it was the habit all over the world for men to place their individual interests in the forefront of all their mainsprings of action, but to the Japanese belonged the fortunate attribute of sacrificing all selfish considerations on the altar of their country's interest. This characteristic constituted an invaluable national asset. It had evoked wondering comment from many psychologists, and the question was how long could such a fine trait be preserved and what steps were necessary to preserve it.

On the 29th inst. Prince Ito issued some important instructions to the Residencies thoughout Korea. He pointed out that although the police forces of the Residency General had now been amalgamated with those of Korea, it must be remembered that the function of dealing with all police cases in which Japanese or foreigners were concerned remained in the hand of the Residents. By this amalgamation a saving of 400,000 *yen* annually had been effected, and that sum would be henceforth devoted to increasing the strength of the gendarmes.

It is stated that a scheme for the organisation of the new law courts in Korea has been definitely decided. So far as we can see, the system of Japan is to be adopted in its entirety. There will be a court of cassation, courts of appeal, local courts and district courts. The court of cassation and the courts of appeal will be collegiate, seven judges, of whom four will be Japanese, constituting the bench of the court of cassation, and five judges, of whom three will be Japanese, constituting the bench of a court of appeal. We do not find any statement of a similar nature with reference to the local courts, but we presume that they also will be collegiate, as is the case in Japan, and will have a bench of three judges, two being Japanese. The court of cassation and the courts of appeal have not hitherto existed in Korea: they will be new creations. All the existing tribunals will be converted into local courts and district courts. Each local court will have on its staff a Japanese and a Korean interpreter. There will also be a legislative bureau in the Department of Justice, with a Japanese subject at its head. Other minor changes are also announced, but we need not describe them in detail, further than to note one important feature, namely, that an independent board of audit is to be created having a Japanese subject at its head. An interesting point is to be noted with regard to the salaries of high officials. Nothing quite certain is yet stated, but it appears that the Cabinet Ministers, who are Koreans, will receive a salary of only 5000 *yen* yearly, whereas the Vice-Ministers, who are Japanese, will receive 7000. A similar but minor distinction will be made in the case of *sonin* officials, the Japanese in this section receiving salaries of 1100 *yen* annually and the Koreans 700 *yen*. These figures are likely to cause some comment, but it appears to us that they are quite natural and amply justified.

We hear nothing now-a-days in connexion with the insurrectionary movement except that a Japanese force left Gensan on the 29th inst. and that it is expected to have an arduous task before it.

Thursday, October 31.

On the 29th instant the Prime Minister of Korea gave a banquet in honour of Marquis Katsura. On this occasion the Korean Premier seems to have spoken with unusual frankness. He dwelt on the kindly and sympathetic treatment that Korea had always received at the hands of Japan in the days when the latter's Cabinet was presided over by Marquis Katsura, and, speaking in a wider sense, he admitted that his country had been rescued from many difficulties by the intervention and assistance of Japan. His Excellency alluded also to the admirable work performed by the Residency-General in the cause of Korean development and progress, and declared that it should be the object of his country, as it was of himself and his colleagues, to profit to the utmost by this aid and guidance. He alluded also to the recent visit of the Japanese Prince Imperial, and declared that his Imperial Highness' coming had produced a markedly beneficial effect on the relations of the two countries.

Marquis Katsura in replying thanked the Premier for his gracious allusions to the attitude of the Japanese Cabinet during the speaker's tenure of office. He went on to say that in the sequel of various treaties and conventions a union had been virtually effected between Japan and Korea, and each country was now equally interested in the other's welfare. The Imperial House of Japan had given a plain indication of its friendly sentiment towards Korea by sending the Prince Imperial to visit the latter, and further by appointing to the post of Resident-General Japan's most trusted and competent statesman. He trusted that Korea would appreciate these facts and would avail herself of the able assistance thus placed within her reach so as to attain all the advantages which Japan desired her to enjoy.

Mr. Megata has had an honorarium of 30,000 *yen* bestowed on him by the Imperial House of Korea and 7,500 by the Korean Department of Agriculture and Commerce. No one will be disposed to say that these rewards are an excessive recognition of the very fine services rendered by Mr. Megata during his stay in the Peninsula. It is stated that Mr. Megata's policy as Financial Advisor to the Korean Government will be strictly followed by his countryman, Mr. Arai, who holds the post of Vice-Minister of Finance in the reorganised Government.

FINANCIAL.

A Cabinet meeting was held on the 28th inst. at the residence of the Prime Minister for the purpose of discussing the broad outlines of next year's budget. It is stated that the decision arrived at was to abstain from all increase of taxation and all loans during the coming fiscal year, and further to veto all new works or any increase of old plans. Profitable enterprises, like railway building and telephone extensions, which earn more than sufficient to pay for the funds required in prosecuting them, are exempt from the above conservative policy.

This programme applies of course to the 41st fiscal year only, namely, the year ending March the 31st, 1909. There are ample assets in sight to meet that year's outlays without any recourse to additional taxation or loans, but it seems to be generally felt that the schedule of taxes will have to be changed from 1909 onwards. A committee has been at work for some time revising the schedule now in force, not, however, with a view to increase, but rather for the purpose of correcting defects which inevitably marked a system so hastily enacted in the presence of an emergency. The Diet in the next session will be required to consider the outcome of this committee's labours, and during 1908 a conclusive plan for increasing the taxes to the necessary extent will doubtless be elaborated. At present *sake* and tobacco are spoken of as the most probable sources of additional revenue.

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THE POSTAL QUESTION IN CHINA.

Friday, October 25.

It is now stated that the proximate cause of the sudden action recently taken by China with regard to the carriage of foreign mail matter is that the Chinese Authorities sought to obtain the same facilities over the South Manchuria Railway as they themselves granted on their own railways. In other words, they asked that as a Japanese subject was permitted to transport Japanese mail matter over Chinese railways, a Chinese subject should be similarly permitted to transport Chinese mail matter over Japanese railways in Manchuria. The Japanese Authorities did not see their way to accede, and the Chinese consequently shut down upon the sanction hitherto given to the mail couriers of Japan. It is evident that the ins and outs of this affair are not yet understood. Indeed the incident is still further confused by some of the telegrams reaching Tokyo, and there is nothing for it but to await developments.

Saturday, October 26.

It appears that the announcement of China's veto on the continued transport of foreign mail matter over the extra-mural railway was an altogether sudden affair. There was no preliminary discussion nor was any notice of any kind given to Japan, although the system which was thus abruptly interrupted had been originally the result of international arrangement. The Japanese Government through its representative in Peking has naturally objected strongly to such an arbitrary and sudden disturbance of an arrangement so important from a public point of view. China has been asked to take immediate steps for opening a conference on the subject and in the meanwhile to allow the transport of mail matter to continue as before.

It has to be remembered that all this trouble had its proximate cause in the restoration of the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway by Japan to China. During the war, that railway was not available for the carriage of mail matter *viâ* the Trans-Asian route, but with the cession of the above portion of the road to China, it became possible for through trains to run from Peking and Tientsin to Mukden, and thus the Siberian road was rendered available for mails between China and Europe. It has also to be remembered that Japan is not alone among Powers which handle their own mail matter within China's dominions. On the contrary she is one of several, and we learn that the original agreement as to the manner of transporting the mails was made at China's desire. Japan proposed payment by bulk, but China preferred payment by messenger. This agreement having therefore been in accordance with the wishes of China herself and being fundamentally based on a Convention which creates special facilities for foreign mail matter in China, it is obviously *ultra vires* for the Peking Government to disturb the system without due previous reference to Japan. As a matter of fact the only intimation that was furnished of any wish on China's part to alter the system was that she recently applied for permission for her own officials to carry mail matter over the Japanese railways in Manchuria as Japanese officials carried such matter in China. Japan declined to accede to this request for the very obvious reason that to have consented would have been a virtual abrogation of existing conventions which concern not Japan alone but also other foreign Powers. It was then plainly China's business to take proper diplomatic measures with regard to these conventions, but instead of doing so she quietly turned round and vetoed a system which she had no unilateral right whatever to meddle with. Viewed from these points of view the action of Peking seems to show inexplicable indifference to international arrangements, though a cursory examination of the position would suggest that if Japanese officials are allowed to carry mail matter over Chinese lines a similar right should be accorded to Chinese officials in respect of Japanese lines.

Sunday, October 27.

The latest news as to the postal-complication is that it will be settled by a conference between the two Governments and that pending such settlement things are to remain as they were. It is expected that Japan will make some concessions and that an amicable arrangement will be easily reached.

We may mention here that the situation between China and Japan in Manchuria seems to be growing brighter. Viceroy Hsu has already left Peking for his post and will probably reach Mukden by the end of the month. There can be little doubt that he has received full instructions from the Peking Government, and has been amply empowered to resume and conclude negotiations about the numerous issues now pending between his country and Japan. Moreover his predecessor, Chao, who was currently believed to be exercising a sinister influence in Peking, is no longer in the capital, having left for his new viceroyalty of Hu-kwang. On the Japanese side also there is a change of personnel, Mr. Hagiwara having been summoned to the Foreign Office for duty, and having been succeeded at Mukden by Mr. Kato. Of course a speedy settlement of all the questions at issue can not be expected, but it may fairly be assumed that they will now be approached in a conciliatory spirit.

Monday, October 28.

There is another modification of the postal problem in China. When we last wrote on this subject, it was understood that things would remain as before, pending the result of a conference between the two Governments of Japan and China, but later telegrams say that the Chinese Department of Posts and Telegraphs has issued an order that, with the exception of military mail matter, the transport of mails by the Hsinmintun-Mukden Railway shall be altogether forbidden, and their transport by the Shanhaikwan Railway to Newchwang shall be permitted only though Chinese hands. Owing, however, to the intervention of Sir Robert Hart, this order has been modified in the sense that Japanese mails may be carried to and from Mukden, provided that they are placed under Chinese control, and that the arrangements hitherto in operation on the line to Newchwang shall remain in force pending discussion at a conference.

It is hard to discover the exact truth about the antecedents of this incident. Two days ago, the belief confidently prevailing was that China had suddenly sprung a mine upon Japan, and, without any previous notice whatever, had suddenly disturbed a system which was based upon Convention. But an official of the Communications Department in Tokyo is now quoted by the *Jiji Shimpo* as saying that there had been much previous discussion between China and Japan about postal arrangements, and if China has now taken the bit between her teeth rather precipitately, she had at all events shown previous signs of becoming restive. It is at all events certain that the veto on the transport of mails was issued without any formal notice whatever to Japan; a method of procedure which can scarcely be justified where the convenience of the public in general is so closely concerned. So far as we can gather, China has appreciated this phase of the question, and telegrams say that on the 25th inst. the Waiwupu, in deference to Japan's friendly representations, intimated to Mr. Abe that the method of handling the mails would be allowed to remain as before until a new system had been elaborated at a conference of the two Powers.

Tuesday, October 29.

The complication between Japan and China about the transport of mail matter has ended in a compromise which seems sufficiently satisfactory to both sides. It has been agreed that mails from China eastward for Newchwang shall be transported over the Chinese railways by Japanese carriers as hitherto, but that mail matter destined for Mukden shall be entrusted to Chinese hands. By this arrangement the continuity of the service will not be interrupted, and leisure will be afforded for a conference which is to place the whole matter on a distinct footing.

MANCHURIA.

Suspensions of newspapers by order of Japanese officials, though common enough 20 years ago, have since then become so infrequent that special interest attaches to the suspension of a journal called the *Manchu Nippo* published in Manchuria by a Japanese subject, named Nakajima. The order of suspension was issued by Mr. Kubota, who holds the office of Riji in the Governor General's department. No inkling is given as to the reason of the order, and we read that the editor, on applying to Mr. Kubota for an explanation, failed to elicit any satisfactory reply and has now decided to appeal to public opinion. It is said that the sympathy of the Japanese in Manchuria is for the most part with the editor.

Later intelligence shows that the newspaper recently suspended by order of Mr. Kubota, Japanese Consul in Yingkow, was published in that place and is called the *Manchu Nippo*. It is the oldest established Japanese paper in Manchuria, and it has hitherto enjoyed the reputation of being a moderate and circumspect journal. None of the telegrams quote or give any clue to the matter which the Consul condemned. On the contrary, they say that Mr. Kubota's action is generally thought to have been prompted by personal prejudice against a member of the newspaper's staff, and they add that the whole procedure is regarded as arbitrary and improper. It remains to be seen, however, what the Consul has to say on the subject. Meanwhile the other Japanese journals published in Manchuria are reported to be taking up the matter vigorously, and the proprietor of the incriminated newspaper has adopted the somewhat petulant course of himself converting his sentence of suspension into one of suppression by closing the office of the newspaper altogether.

A telegram from Tairen indicates that the accounts of the South Manchuria Railway for the first term of its existence under the new regime do not show satisfactory results. The total outlays have been 5 million *yen* and the total incomings only 4,300,000. We infer from this that the Treasury will have to disperse a sum of 820,000 *yen* in order to make up the deficiency and to

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enable the shareholders to receive 6 per cent. on their paid-up capital. We may note that the shares of the Company (20 *yen* paid up) are quoted at 31 *yen* on the Stock Exchange, from which fact it may be safely inferred that the above returns include many large initial expenditures which were incurred for extraordinary purposes connected with the new regime. That the railway will be a paying concern when the Fushun mines are in full working order and all its collateral enterprises begin to yield returns, there can be little doubt.

Our readers are aware that the terminal station of the northern section of the Japanese railway from Tairen is at present Menkiatun, and that, according to the agreement with Russia, a point further north, namely, Chanchung, is ultimately to be the Japanese terminus, where the junction with the Russian railway will be effected. We read in Tokyo papers that the works necessary in connexion with this scheme have been vigorously pushed on, and that the line to Chanchung will be opened to traffic on the 3rd of November. The name of the Chanchung station will thenceforth be changed to "Western Kwanchentsz," and from the 15th of the same month Menkiatun will cease to exist as a station.

According to telegrams received in Tokyo from Mukden, Viceroy Hsu, who has returned to that city from his somewhat protracted sojourn in Peking, held a meeting on the 28th inst. with Governor Tang Shaoi and the other principal officials of Manchuria, and laid before them a statement of the policy which the Peking Government desires to have pursued henceforth. The principal features of that policy are, first, that relations with Japan shall be conducted on an amicable footing; secondly, that taxes for revenue purposes shall be imposed; thirdly, that the principle of rights recovery shall be pursued; and fourthly, that a government bank shall be established in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The telegrams say that Sir Robert Hart has given the advice which might have been expected from a man of his sound economic views, namely, that the Chinese Government should altogether withdraw the veto upon the movements of grain to and from the leased territory in southern Manchuria, and should look to the export tax as a source of revenue. No publicist has yet discovered any intelligible explanation for the imposition of this veto, and Sir Robert Hart will have added another item to the already long list of his eminent services to China if he succeeds in persuading the Peking authorities to rescind the interdict.

It is stated that before the arrival of Mr. Cheng, the new Constable of the Marches, in Chientao, a body of 350 Chinese soldiers were marched into the disputed region. This may merely be a revival of old rumours, and at any rate is not worthy of credence without fuller confirmation.

The affair of the *Manchu Nippo* threatens to assume troublesome dimensions. The suspension of this journal by Mr. Kubota, Japanese Consul in Newchwang, was so greatly resented by the editor that he closed the office of the newspaper altogether and declared his intention of appealing to public opinion. Thus far his appeal seems to have been very successful, for both in Peking and Tokyo his cause is journalistically espoused, on the ground that his newspaper, whether before or after this sentence of suspension, did not publish anything whatsoever that could have justified such treatment at official hands. Chinese newspapers are quoted as saying that this example of gagging the press, set by a Power which claims to be enlightened, constitutes a precedent only too likely to be followed by China. Mr. Kubota, however, remains to be heard from, and until his version of the affair is made public, judgment must of course be suspended.

CHIENTAO.

Friday, October 26.

On Friday morning all the principal Japanese papers of Tokyo published transcripts of the inscription chiselled on the now celebrated boundary stone at Champeh in Chientao. These transcripts fully confirm the account originally given by the *Asahi Shimbun*. There can indeed no longer be any doubt that the stone declares the Yalu to be the western boundary of Chientao and the Domon to be the eastern. The monument further bears the date of its erection and the names and titles of the Korean and Chinese commissioners. China is now placed in the somewhat difficult position of having to prove that a branch river, the name of which has always been written with the ideographs borne on this boundary stone, is identical with the main river itself although the latter is written with different ideographs. In fact China's contention amounts to saying that her own commissioners were so ignorant of the ideographic script as to be unable to distinguish between the manner of writing the name of a comparatively petty tributary and the manner of writing the name of the great river into which it flows.

Saturday, October 26.

It really does appear that China's policy at present is to assert herself in the most peremptory and vexatious manner. Her sudden action with regard to the carriage of mail matter is a sufficiently flagrant case, but still more remarkable is a step she is reported to have just taken in Chientao. For some time past a company called the Chunghwa Kaisha has been carrying on mining operations in that region at a place called Tienpaushan. The principal promoter of the company is a Japanese subject by name Nakano, and hitherto there has been no obstacle whatsoever to the work of exploitation. Now, however, the Viceroy of Manchuria, through the Governor of Kilin, has issued orders for the closure of the mine, and has directed that all Chinese subjects engaged there shall be expelled forthwith from Chientao. The mine-owners, however, decline to obey this order, their contention being that the mine lies in Korean territory not in Chinese, and it remains to be seen what steps China will take to enforce her position. It is not to be denied that such heroic exhibitions of the rights-recovery policy are at once extravagant and dangerous. They are moreover altogether inconsistent with the reason-loving disposition which history attributes to Chinese statesmen. Were any other Power in question we should be forced to infer the existence of a deliberate desire to provoke a quarrel.

The *Nippon* thinks that these proceedings on China's part have their origin in her mis-interpretation of the Russo-Japanese and Franco-Japanese *Ententes*, and that their proximate cause is a conviction that the relations between Japan and America are strained almost to breaking point. Ever since the early forties, it has been China's unvarying policy to play off the Western Powers against one another in her own interests, and she now thinks that her salvation is to be sought in Germany's umbrage and in America's hostility to Japan. Germany, according to China's view, is ready to oppose the acts of the other Powers because of her own exclusion from the various *ententes* and *rapprochements* recently concluded, and the United States is persuaded that Japan entertains aggressive designs against the Philippines and Hawaii. Germany and America can therefore be used as buffers to ward off the shock of impact with Russia, Japan, England and France. Imagining that she sees this opportunity, China is endeavouring to utilize it with more precipitancy than discretion.

Monday, October 28.

The conduct of the Chinese soldiers stationed in Chientao has already been alluded to more than once in these columns. Excited by the failure of the Kilin Government to give them their proper pay and allowances, the men resorted to violence, robbing Korean eating houses and raiding private residences. There had been several instances of such conduct before the Korean inhabitants appealed to Colonel Saito and his gendarmes for protection. The Colonel took immediate steps to safeguard the lives and properties of the Koreans, and at the same time addressed a formal complaint to the Chinese local superintendent. The result of this complaint seems to have been very satisfactory. According to the *Hoehi Shimbun's* correspondent, effective measures have been adopted to avert any renewal of such outrages, and it has been agreed that due compensation shall be paid to the Korean sufferers.

Tuesday, October 29.

The public is aware that the Japanese Government recently forwarded a long memorandum to the Waiwupu with regard to the Chientao question. There has not been time of course for the Chinese Government to make any definite reply to this communication, but in the meanwhile considerable interest attached to the attitude that would be assumed by Mr. Chen, whom China had despatched to Chientao with a title which may be rendered in English as "constable of the eastern marches." Chen arrived at his post on the 21st inst., without having seen the memorandum alluded to above, inasmuch as it had not yet reached Peking at the time of his departure from Mukden. He seems to have made no sign during the days immediately following his arrival but on the 27th inst. he is said to have spoken very frankly to Colonel Saito who had occasion to visit him on that day. The gist of Chen's remarks was that this Chientao question is eminently one for pacific solution, and that if through any defects of negotiation on the part of the officials, or any act of violence on the part of the troops or the people, a complication arose, it would be discreditable to the two Governments concerned. Colonel Saito entirely endorsed these views and seized the occasion to point out that the demeanour of the Chinese soldiers in Chientao had not been altogether conducive to the preservation of good relations. If this temper be preserved by both sides, there should be nothing to prevent a permanently pleasant understanding.

A floating mine was washed ashore at Isomatsu, North Tsugaru, on Oct. 22th. It exploded while a number of the villagers were looking at it from a distance. One of them sustained injuries on the face.

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CHINA.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a telegram from Peking saying that a complication has arisen between the Russian Government and a Mongolian Prince whose exact locality we can not identify from the transliterated name, which reads Kiasakto. The origin of the trouble is that during the war with Japan the Russian Government claims to have paid a sum of 300,000 dollars to this Prince for the purchase of cattle, but he now affirms that he has no recollection whatever of such a transaction. This news has been telegraphed from Harbin to the Chinese capital.

To this context belongs an interesting piece of intelligence, namely, that the Chinese Government has determined to open the most important places in Mongolia to foreign trade. In former years it used to be the custom of Western publicists to urge upon China that the only certain method of preserving the integrity of her outlying dominions was to open them as world markets, thus making it the interest of all nations to check each other's encroachments. This advice, being palpably affected by selfish as well as statesmenlike considerations, did not originally appeal to China, but she now seems disposed to follow it in the case of Mongolia.

The veto recently imposed by China with regard to the movement of grain to and from the Japanese leased territory of Kwantung was supposed to have been removed, but from a telegram appearing in the *Jiji Shimpo* we infer that things are practically in *statû quo*. The Chinese have nominally sanctioned the import of grain into Kwantung from the adjacent territories provided that such grain is intended for export to Chinese ports, or for use within the leased territory, but no steps have been taken to give practical effect to this change and therefore the situation remains unaltered.

Telegrams from Peking say that the functions of the high officials have been definitely settled under the new system. Prince Ching is to be Prime Minister and will have for Advisors Prince Chun and Lu Tienlin; the ex-Viceroy Chang will have general charge of matters relating to Constitutional Government; ex-Viceroy Yuan will have control of Foreign Affairs; and Shih Hsu will preside over Home Affairs. It will be observed that amongst these six officials three, namely, Princes Ching and Chun and Mr. Shih, are Manchu and the remaining three are Chinese. Thus it appears that the Throne, in spite of all its ostensible efforts to abolish the distinction between Manchu and Chinese, is itself careful to observe that distinction in nominating the highest officers of State.

Peking seems to be having great trouble with its own anti-opium rescript. We read of resignations of some high officials, public reprimands to others, and removal of yet others from office, owing to the impossibility of abandoning the opium habit after it has become rooted. This might have been anticipated. All accounts of the opium vice show that eminently among evil habits it has the power of grafting itself so intimately on its victims as to become second nature and to be practically impossible of abandonment. When the Japanese undertook their comparatively moderate anti-opium programme in Formosa, they granted a certain measure of latitude to habitual smokers of the drug, and perhaps it is owing to that cause that they have not as yet made very signal progress towards eradicating the vice so far as its old votaries are concerned, though they certainly have prevented its spread to new victims, and there can be no doubt that in course of time they will succeed in curing the evil altogether. The Chinese Government has gone to work more heroically and is having a proportionate measure of trouble, but all these steps now reported in the world of high officialdom can not fail to convince the nation that its rulers are in earnest.

Some months ago it was announced that Russia had agreed to restore the Muho gold mine in the Amur region to China on terms which, though not stated definitely to the public, were understood to be very favourable to China. Intelligence just received by the *Mainichi Dempo* from Peking shows, however, that the above account of Russia's magnanimity may have to be modified. It is now said that the conditions on which she restored the mine and the compensation demanded by her were so heavy that China has not yet consented to sign the agreement. Meanwhile Russia, impatient at the delay, threatens that unless the question is speedily settled, the East China Railway will refuse all facilities for the transport of ore from the mine or of guards. From this we infer that the mine was handed over to China before she had implemented or even signed the agreement; a method of procedure scarcely credible from the point of view of ordinary caution.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a rather disquieting telegram from Peking under date of the 29th inst. It says that, according to a report, received at the War Department in Peking from the Governor of the Amur region, the officer commanding a force of troops in the Kilin district has deserted with all his men and they have taken with them their arms, ammunition and accoutrements. This officer was originally a bandit leader, who, on making active submission, had been appointed to a command in the Manchurian Army. In this context it may be mentioned that other telegrams indicate a somewhat serious state of affairs with regard to the Hunghutsz. It appears that Viceroy Hsu, on taking over the duties of his office, detailed ten battalions of troops, that is to say 5,000 men of all arms, to deal with these bandits in the Three Provinces of Manchuria. This force, however, has proved inadequte for the task and the Viceroy has applied to the Throne for permission to employ the whole army of General Ma in operations against the Hunghutsz. It would seem as though the necessity of dealing drastically with this nuisance has been at last recognised by China.

FORMOSA.

The Formosan budget is becoming quite a formidable affair. The island has ceased to involve any expenditure from the Treasury in Tokyo, but in the hands of the new Viceroy its development is attaining large proportions, and Tokyo newspapers allege that the continuing outlays during next year will amount to 40 million *yen*. Many new works are contemplated, including the cutting of a large highway between the east and west coasts so as to put an end to the seclusion by which the savage aborigines have hitherto profited to carry on their sanguinary raids. Nothing is said as yet about the sources from which these expenditures are to be defrayed, but of course it will be understood that when we speak of continuing outlays reference is made to a sum spread over several years, not wholly incurred in one year.

On the 20th inst. the Aiyu assumed the offensive from the two directions of Toyen and Shinko against the savages who had recently made such a successful raid against the positions occupied by the Aiyu in August and September. As the result of this new advance, the two important positions of Chinto and Soten were recovered together with six other outposts. This intelligence comes by correspondence from Taipeh and is dated the 22nd inst. Later news, dated the 27th inst. by telegraph, says that in the sequel of disputes among themselves, a number of the Taroko have come to the Aiyu lines and made act of submission. The remainder are offering a feeble resistance and are suffering defeat everywhere. Meanwhile many of the Aiyu who were believed to have fallen at the hands of the savages on the occasion of the latter's advance, are returning safely.

Telegrams from Taipeh, dated the 26th inst., say that the Aiyu have recovered all the territory up to the second line of their previous advance, and that it now remains for them only to push on to the third line. The savages attempted resistance by digging entrenched camps in five places, but they were driven from these by high angle fire, and although they made two attacks in force against the advancing Aiyu, they were easily repulsed. It does not appear that in the last series of operations there have been any casualties on the Japanese side, from which immunity we infer either that the savages are fighting in a very half-hearted manner, or that the Aiyu are observing exceptional precautions. Of course it may turn out that the savages are pursuing the policy of refraining from hostilities unless they find a specially favourable opportunity, such as was furnished by the excessive sense of security in which the Aiyu seem to have indulged after their victories in August and September.

SAGHALIEN.

The Japanese boundary commissioners under Colonel Oshima returned from Saghalien to Otaru on the 21st inst. They and their Russian colleagues commenced the work of delimitation in June 1906 and concluded it in the autumn of 1907, having had 12 working months in the two years. The Russians originally sent 800 persons upon this mission and the Japanese 500, but the latter number was increased to 800 in 1907. It is expected that the document embodying the result of their labours will be duly signed and ratified next spring. The total expenses incurred by the Japanese were 500,000 *yen*, but of that total 230,000 was defrayed out of the war fund. The work of delimitation seems to have been very arduous. By the Japanese authorities the original idea entertained was that it would suffice to decide cardinal points by means of geodetical observations, which would have been a comparatively simple operation. But the Russians had a different plan. Their idea was that a lane (*rinku*) should be cut right through the forests in a bee line from east to west. This meant in effect the construction of what may be called a forest tunnel, measuring 100 miles in length by 12 miles in width, and if these figures be correct it is difficult to conceive how such a work could have been achieved in twelve months. Colonel Oshima, however, is reported as saying that it has been achieved, and he adds that no more conspicuous method of marking the frontier could have been devised, for although in the course of time the vast glade thus artificially cleared may become more or less choked with underwood and small trees, it must remain palpable for several hundred years.

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CANADA AND JAPAN.

Japanese newspapers seem to be much gratified by the Canadian Government's attitude towards the recent anti-Japanese outrages. They say that this affair shows on what a firm basis Anglo-Japanese friendship stands and how secure it is against being shaken by petty incidents. At the same time the general opinion seems to be that Japan can not agree to any invidious discrimination against her own people in particular. She is willing, however, to negotiate within certain limits. In other words, she will be ready to take into account the social conditions existing in any Western country and to regulate the exodus of her subjects thither in such a manner as to avert any inconvenient complications. There are of course many conjectures as to the purpose of Mr. Lemieux' coming but we need scarcely dwell upon these.

The Canadian Minister of Labour, Mr. Lemieux, was to have embarked for Japan on the *Empress of China*, but owing to the mishap which has temporarily disabled that vessel his coming will be somewhat delayed. Japanese papers allege that there has as yet been no official intimation about the exact object of this statesman's visit to Japan, but it is inferred that he desires to negotiate a treaty for excluding, or at any rate regulating, the inflow of Japanese labour into Canada. It is expected that he will find the Japanese Government extremely reluctant to conclude any such convention. The view held in Tokyo is said to be that the sudden increase recently observable in the immigration of Japanese labourers into Canada is altogether a temporary phenomenon, ascribable to the fact that a number of Japanese workmen who had proceeded to Hawaii with the intention of pushing on from thence into the United States, were defeated in their purpose by the acute antipathy developed in America, and they consequently turned their feet towards Canada. This is an affair of the moment, and its continuance or recurrence will be effectually prevented by the limitations which the Japanese Government of its own accord is imposing upon emigration to Hawaii, whither not more than 3,000 Japanese labourers are now allowed to proceed annually. The situation therefore does not call for any such heroic measure as the conclusion of a special convention, and it must be fully recognised that nothing could be less palatable to the Japanese Government than to sign a treaty differentiating against its nationals as compared with any Occidental people. The day is passed when Japan can be asked to submit to such humiliation. There are other ways of dealing with the situation.

MILITARY.

General Terauchi has explained to a representative of the *Chuo Shimbun* that the introduction of the two-years-service system in Japan is not a final measure, but must be regarded as experimental. The fact is that this question, as between two years and three years with the Colours, has not yet been conclusively solved by any country. France and Germany are actually applying the two-years system, but experience has not yet justified it fully, and Japan has to move with circumspection. When the matter came before the Diet last session, Viscount Terauchi, in his capacity of Minister of War, stated that everything indicated the wisdom of not actually abolishing the three-years conscription system, and that for the present the safest plan would be to leave that system untouched so far as the law was concerned, but to provide that conscripts might be sent home at the end of two years, if they were found to have sufficiently qualified by that time. This is what the new regulations imply. If a man conducts himself well and profits fully by the training given to him, his service with the Colours will terminate at the end of the second year; otherwise he will have to remain longer in barracks. Such a shortening of the period is virtually limited to infantry soldiers, whose training is comparatively simple. It can scarcely apply in practice to artillerymen or cavalry soldiers, but of course so far as the actual language of the regulations is concerned there can be no distinction made between the arms of the service. With regard to Formosa, the custom has hitherto been to train men during one year in Japan and then send them to the Island for the remaining two years of their service, but under the new system it will be necessary to send them at once without any preliminary training in Japan. The probability is that recruits for Formosa will henceforth be levied from the provinces nearest to that Island, but regulations bearing upon these points have still to be enacted.

There have hitherto been in Japan what are called Conscript Reserves (*hoju-hei*). These are men who at the annual conscription escape the lot for active service with the Colours and draw that for service with the Conscript Reserves. The complement of such men is 150 for each regiment. They receive three months' training, and, as each man becomes proficient he is released and replaced by another. Experience shows, however, that training for three months is of very little value in moulding a soldier. Probably this experience was gained during the recent war, for it may be said that except in time of war only an almost infinitesimally small number of the Conscript Reserves are drafted into the troops with the colours. But however the knowledge may have been acquired, the fact is that the system of three-months' training is now said to be discredited, and its temporary discontinuance is announced to take place from next year; a decision which has been further prompted by the fact that under the new two-years' period of service with the Colours, the number of men receiving full training will be increased so much that the Conscript Reserves can be dispensed with. The change is not announced in a permanent form, however, because the two-years' system itself is on trial, and the two things are closely related.

DINNER TO THE PRESS.

On the evening of the 30th ultimo, His Excellency Mr. Matsuoka, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, and Viscount Kaneko, in their capacity of High Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1912, entertained at dinner in the Nobles Club a number of the representatives of foreign journals in Japan. There were fifteen of these representatives—editors, sub-editors and correspondents—and 29 persons in all sat down. Mr. Matsuoka, speaking in Japanese which was quite admirably rendered into English by Mr. Sakai, Viscount Kaneko's Private Secretary, briefly described the scope and objects of the Exhibition, and bespoke the assistance and co-operation of the newspapers, at the same time inviting suggestions from their representatives. His Excellency was followed by Viscount Kaneko, speaking at considerable length and with his wonted eloquence. The Viscount entered in detail into the plan of the approaching event, and explained the reasons which operated in the minds of the Japanese to deter them from applying the term "international" to the affair, the principal of those reasons being that Japan did not feel herself yet competent to undertake the large task of organising a truly international event. It was, however, her hope that the international character of the Exhibition would be demonstrated in fact, and with that intent it had been decided that, within the limits of five comprehensive sections—of education, electricity, manufactures, and so forth—full space would be allotted to foreign exhibits, and outside those limits ground would be given for the erection of buildings at the expense of the exhibitor. The Viscount gave a detail of the replies hitherto received from the Powers whom the Japanese Government had approached. Five States had answered favourably, Germany taking the lead and the Kaiser having himself shown a strong personal interest in the event. The speaker emphasized the point that in Japan, contrary to the custom of other countries, this Exhibition would be entirely organized and managed by the Government, and he promised that no efforts should spared to make it a success. He dwelt with much emphasis on the power of the press, which could decree either death or life to such an enterprise, and he asked his hearers to assist as far as might lie within their conscientious ability, not setting down anything in favour or affection, but taking the Japanese frankly as they are, than which the Japanese had nothing to ask. The Viscount also invited suggestions.

Several of the journalists spoke in reply to this invitation, and it was observable —as might indeed have been expected from men whose instinctive habit is to differ from one another—that somewhat varied and conflicting counsels were formulated, but all united in promising that the journals they represented would not be backward in calling the world's attention to the Exhibition.

We understand that the site for the Exhibition has not yet been definitely fixed. Uyeno was currently spoken of some time ago, but in order to obtain sufficient space there, it would be necessary to purchase or lease lands which their holders show romantic reluctance to part with. Tsukijima, which is also a not unsuitable site, labours under the disadvantage of complete exposure to storms blowing in the Bay of Tokyo, and Aoyama, which seems to be the only alternative, presents great difficulties in the matter of space. As only four years of really available time remain for the preparation, it is evident that this question of site must be solved speedily.

NAVAL NOTES.

Although there is as yet no published official report, it is understood that the *Soya* (*Varyag*) went successfully through her second trials on the 18th inst. at Yokosuka when four-fifths of her maximum speed was attained. Her third trials will take place shortly, and she is then expected to develop her full speed of 23 knots.

It is expected that the *Yodo*, now building at the Kawasaki Yard, and the *Ibuki*, now under construction at Kure, will be launched at 4 p.m. on the 19th of November, and at 9.30 a.m. on the 21st of November respectively.

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VLADIVOSTOCK.

The latest accounts from Vladivostock do not throw very much light upon the untoward incidents that have just occurred there. The trouble appears to have commenced on the forenoon of the 29th ultimo, when, at a signal from a party of revolutionaries outside the barracks, a number of marines inside the barracks opened fire on their comrades and killed or wounded about a score. Exactly what ensued we do not learn, but apparently the programme was a combined mutinous attack from within and without simultaneously. Evidently it failed, however, for the next reported phase of the affair shows the insurgents who had given the signal as flying from an attempt to apprehend them. The following morning at ten o'clock, some of the torpedo craft in the harbour—the number is not stated—opened fire on the fortress, but the range being very short the shells did not fall within the forts but carried beyond them and are said to have done much damage, especially to the power station of Messrs. Kuntz and Albers. This cannonade is said to have lasted 20 minutes during which time 80 shells were fired. The town did not suffer, nor was there any loss of Japanese life or property. It is stated that for some time past Vladivostock has been in a more or less disturbed condition and that incendiary circulars had been freely distributed by the revolutionaries during some days prior to the above events. There is as yet no definite news of the final result. The original telegram spoke of the forts having opened fire upon the mutinous torpedo craft, but that remains to be confirmed. Doubtless something definite will be known before we go to press. Some things will, however, suggest themselves immediately to military men. One is that neither destroyers nor torpedo boats have armaments capable of accomplishing anything in such a situation, the heaviest pieces they possess being 12 pounders. Another is that we must receive with great reserve the statement that fire was opened on the mutinous torpedo craft from the batteries. Vladivostock harbour is not so very extensive and, according to the Japanese naval authorities, as quoted by the *Jiji Shimpo*, there are now lying there the cruiser *Askold*, the gunboat *Manjour*, seventeen destroyers and 13 or 14 torpedo-boats. It would obviously be out of the question to fire from the shore batteries into such a crowd of vessels, and it is equally plain that ample sea force was at the disposal of the Russian commander to deal with a mutiny on board three or four torpedo craft. The probability is that the senior naval officer took charge of the situation and very soon disposed of the mutineers.

A MISCONCEPTION.

We observe in the columns of a local English contemporary a repetition of an old and frequently repeated error. "When," says the journal in question, speaking of the Japanese Diet, "a budget involving 600 million *yen* was introduced, it was passed after a debate of three hours only." This is on all fours with a statement made some years ago that the Japanese Diet was the idlest national assembly in the world, the critic who laid that sin to its charge being influenced solely by observing that the House of Representatives sat only some five-and-twenty times during a session of three months. But the fact is that incomparably the larger part of the Diet's work is done in the committee rooms. This is specially true of the Budget. When that important document is handed by the Government to the Lower House, the latter immediately entrusts it to a committee of 42 members, elected for the purpose and comprising representatives of all the political parties. A maximum period of 40 days is allowed to the Committee for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the Budget, and very rarely indeed has the Committee succeeded in completing its task much before the expiration of the appointed time. The Committee divides itself into several sections to each of which one department of the Budget is entrusted, and there are general meetings of the whole body to discuss the reports prepared by each section. Every day a full stenographic report of the Committee's proceedings is published and handed to each member of the two Houses, so that, in effect, the latter take an indirect part in and are familiar with every point raised at the Committee's meetings. Thus when the Budget is presented to the House with the Committee's report, every detail of the document and the queries put to the Government delegates as well as the explanations given by them are already quite familiar to the members of the House at large, and, except in very rare cases, the Lower Chamber is prepared to vote upon the Budget as soon as ever it emerges from the Committee's hands. Bearing these things in mind, it will at once be seen how radically misleading is the statement that "when a Budget involving 600 million *yen* was introduced, it was passed after a debate of three hours' only." The truth is that it was passed after scrutiny and debate lasting nearly six weeks.

THE RETURN OF THE CHINESE MINISTER.

The returning Chinese Representative, Mr. Yang Su, leaves behind him an excellent record in Japan. His first visit to Japan was, we believe, as far back as 1878, when he held the post of student interpreter. Subsequently he acted as Chinese Consul in Nagasaki, and ultimately in 1903 he came to Tokyo to preside over the Chinese Legation. It will be observed, therefore, that his period of service in Japan included the troublesome epoch of the Russo-Japanese war, when China's very anomalous position gave rise to many problems requiring the most delicate handling. In all these matters Mr. Yang exercised diplomacy of a high order, and while fully asserting the rights and interests of his country showed himself a sincere lover of peace. The five years of his stay in Tokyo were marked also by another very complicated question, namely, that of the Chinese students. These numbered only five or six hundred at the time of Mr. Yang's arrival, but they subsequently increased largely and rapidly, so that at one epoch there were as many as 10,000 officially supported students in Tokyo. The aggregate has now fallen to about six thousand of the latter class and some seven or eight thousand who live at their own charges—still a formidable total. Only those who have closely watched the incidents and complications arising out of the sojourn of this large body of young men in Japan can form any just idea of the immense labour thrown upon the Legation by such abnormal circumstances, and can understand what a remarkable combination of tact, firmness and patience had to be displayed by Mr. Yang in his dealings with this motley and often clamourous crowd of youths representing every shade of political opinion. The best testimony that can be offered to Mr. Yang's ability in handling this matter is furnished by the fact that the public mind was scarcely ever disturbed by any untoward event in connexion with the students, and that a system has been elaborated which seems to insure smoothness and quiet in the future. Since the days of Lord Li there has not been any Chinese representative in Tokyo so popular as Mr. Yang. It is understood that, on his return to Peking, he will occupy the post of Advisor to the Waiwupu, and in that capacity his enlightened and liberal policy can not fail to be of great service to his country and to the cause of peace in the East.

THE UNVEILING OF COUNT OKUMA'S STATUE.

We have obtained a copy of the address delivered by his Excellency the French Ambassador on the occasion of the unveiling of Count Okuma's statue some days ago. As no facilities were given to the English local press in connexion with that ceremonial we do not feel that any special apology is due to our readers for this tardy publication. M. Gerard's speech was as follows:—

MONSIEUR LE PRÉSIDENT, EXCELLENCES, MESSIEURS,—C'est de grand coeur que j'ai répondu à l'invitation que M. le Président, M. M. les Directeurs et professeurs m'ont adressée d'assister à la cérémonie du vingt-cinquième anniversaire de l'Université de Waseda.

Je suis heureux de saisir cette occasion de rendre hommage aux victorieux efforts tentés en ce pays par les particuliers, par les associations comme par l'Etat, pour élever l'éducation publique au rang qu'elle occupe aujourd'hui,—et pour resserrer entre le Japon et l'Occident les liens du droit, de la science, de l'art, et de la civilisation.

Le pas qui est faite dans l'Université de Waseda à l'enseignement du français et des langues étrangères atteste ce souci et désir de développer entre l'Orient et l'Occident cette communauté d'aspiration, d'idéal et de culture à laquelle le Japon s'est employé et dévoué avec tant de succès.

En félicitant l'Université de Waseda et l'illustre homme d'Etat, son Président,—je leur apporte ici, en ce jour anniversaire, le salut des Universités de France et de la France elle-même qu'allient à ce grand et beau pays tant d'affinités de culture et d'art, et qui accompagne de ses voeux les plus sincères le progrès incessant du Japon sur la route où toutes les nations s'avancent ensemble pour le bien commun de l'humanité.

THE STATUE OF COUNT MUTSU.

The ceremony of unveiling the bronze statue of Count Mutsu took place on the 24th instant, the act of unveiling being performed by the Prime Minister. The statue stands in the place formerly devoted to a fountain, in the centre of the Foreign Office compound, and is at once an imposing and a beautiful object. An address was delivered by Count Hayashi, and also by Marquis Saionji. The former, according to the published reports, devoted himself mainly to explaining the manner in which the idea of erecting this memorial had been conceived and carried out, but Marquis Saionji seems to have dwelt on the noble character and high attainments of the deceased statesman. Speaking from our own knowledge of Count Mutsu we should say that he is most widely remembered for the sake of his charming personality. It may truly be said of him that to know him was to love him, nor have we ever heard an unkindly criticism of his character uttered even by his political enemies, who were many. During the last few years of his life he was a confirmed invalid, but up to the end he continued to work for his country, and never once did his cheerful fortitude forsake him.

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THE BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* confirms the reports hitherto published with regard to the budget for next fiscal year, namely, that there will be no increase of taxation nor any issue of new loans, and that all new undertakings or extensions of old ones will be ruled out. The total expenditures shown in the last budget, namely, 610 million *yen*, will be exceeded, but the excess will be insignificant. In fact it may be said that last year's budget will be the basis of next year's. This does not apply, however, to productive enterprises such as railways. It is understood that a considerable scheme of railway extension is under consideration by the Department of Communications and that it will be dealt with independently of the general budget.

It may be mentioned here that the Diet will be asked to consider an extensive programme of public works in Formosa. This programme includes harbour making at Kelung and Takao; the building of a railway between Taipeh and Giran, and large irrigation works. Some money has already been expended on the Keelung and Takao harbours, but work has hitherto been confined to dredging operations, whereas it is now proposed to equip the two places thoroughly. In the case of the Taipeh-Giran Railway, the necessary surveys have already been effected at an expense of 300,000 *yen*, so that the work of construction can be commenced forthwith. Finally, with reference to the irrigation scheme, it is stated that this is an undertaking of vital importance. It will add large tracts of land to the arable area, and will greatly increase Formosa's productive capacity. The above programme did not originate with the present Viceroyalty of Formosa: it has been handed down from the days of Count Kodama and Baron Goto, but it is understood to have the full approval of General Count Sakuma and his subordinates. The total expenses involved amount to 30 million *yen* and will be spread over a space of 20 years. It is intended to raise the money by means of a domestic loan, but as subscriptions will be invited in Formosa only, the home market will not be affected. For the service of the loan, interest and sinking fund alike, the revenue derived from the irrigation works will be amply sufficient. In fact this irrigation enterprise is expected to be a substantial source of wealth to Formosa hereafter.

DEATH OF MR. H. J. VINCENT.

By the death of Mr. Henry James Vincent on Wednesday morning the Yokohama foreign community loses one of its most venerable members. Born in Salisbury in 1830, Mr. Vincent arrived in Japan in 1864 as Sergeant-Major of the old 20th Regiment, the Lancashire Fusiliers, and with the exception of a flying trip to Hongkong in 1870 he has resided here continuously ever since. When the 20th Regiment left Japan in 1866, Mr. Vincent resigned from the service, declining the commission which awaited him in Hongkong, and joined the staff of the British Consulate as Superintendent of the Gaol. This post he held until 1886, when he retired on a pension. In a letter which he received from Mr. Russell Robertson, who was then occupying the position of H.B.M.'s Consul in Yokohama, eloquent testimony was paid to Mr. Vincent's long and efficient services, while a letter which the veteran cherished even more highly was a note in Lord Salisbury's own handwriting in which the Foreign Secretary "noted with satisfaction the Consul's remarks as to the high character he had borne and the good services rendered."

None followed with a keener interest the exploits of the Japanese Army than did the late Mr. Vincent, for he had seen it develop from infancy. When the Lancashire Fusiliers, then commanded by Col. Browne, had their first full dress parade in Japan on October 20th, 1864, a company of mail-clad Tokugawa samurai took part in the proceedings. After the parade, arrangements were made to drill these men on English lines, and soon two properly organised and well-drilled battalions of Japanese soldiers were attached to the Regiment. This was the work of Sergeant-Major Vincent and Sergeant Rule (now Senior Sergeant Major of the King's Body-guard of the Yeoman of the Guard) and thus were well and truly laid on the old parade ground of the 20th Regiment the foundations of the modern army of Japan.

A reticent man, brought up in the brusque stiff pipe-clayed traditions of pre-Crimean days, Mr. Vincent yet possessed the warmest of hearts, though only his closest intimates and little children were ever allowed to pass beyond the landward defences. His reminiscences of the early days of modern Japan were deeply interesting though it was seldom that he could be drawn upon the subject, for the men who fought for England sixty years ago were not a very articulate race. Up till within a few weeks of his final illness he continued to present the outward appearance of the sturdiest of veterans: indeed, it could have been written of him as it is recorded of Moses that "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated" on his departure for his summer holiday at Karuizawa this year. On his return to the plains, however, he was taken seriously ill with cancer of the stomach and from this disease he died. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters, to whom we extend our heart-felt condolences in this hour of their bereavement.

Forty three years have come and gone since the foreign cemetery of Yokohama first received into its quiet keeping a member of the old XXth Regiment. It is a sad episode in Britain's military annals which that date recalls. The men of the gallant Lancashire Fusiliers detailed to Japan were sorely stricken with the malignant fever which then gave Hongkong the reputation of being the most unhealthy station in the Far East and scores of them only reached these shores to die. Here they lie in long, quiet rows, their time-stained headstones bearing silent but eloquent testimony to a condition of things which has long since faded from the memory of all save that of the oldest resident. And now at length, amid the sad-hued harbingers of late autumn and in the tranquil westering light of closing day the former Sergeant-Major of the famous Regiment, full of years and honour, was laid to rest not far from the spot where his former comrades have been taking their last long sleep for nearly half a century. Thursday was a typical October day, calm and still, in harmony with the life just closed. In the funeral cortège which wended its way from No. 31 Bluff to Christ Church and from thence to the cemetery were representatives of all classes of the community, including Mr. A. E. Wileman, acting Consul General, Mr. T. J. Harrington and the full staff of the British Consulate, besides the Master, Wardens and many Brethren of the Masonic Lodge which the late Mr. Vincent joined in 1870. The coffin, over which was flung the Union Jack, sent by the British consulate, was covered with a wealth of beautiful flowers, while scores of other wreathes and crosses were borne behind, all mutely testifying to the esteem in which the veteran had been held. The pall-bearers were Mr. George Hodges, Dr. Wheeler, Mr. J. Esdale, Mr. B. J. Jackson, Mr. A. H. Cole Watson, Mr. C. Griffin, Mr. Gordon Kenderdine, and Mr. H. Grimble. The chief mourners were Messrs. H. Vincent and W. Karl E. Vincent (sons), with whom walked the British Consul-General, Mr. A. E. Wileman; Mr. John W. Cain (son-in-law), the Messrs. Vincent, Jun., (grandsons); Mrs. J. W. Cain and Miss Vincent (daughters); Mrs. H. Vincent and Mrs. W. Karl E. Vincent (daughters in-law); the Misses Cain (grand daughters); Mrs. and the Misses Kenderdine, Mrs. H. MacArthur, etc.

The cortège was met at the lych-gate by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, incumbent, and the Rev. W. T. Austen, and as the congregation seated themselves the hymn "Abide with me" was softly sung. The service then proceeded, the Rev. W. T. Austen reading the opening sentences and the Psalm and the Rev. W. P. G. Field the Lesson. Bishop Bickersteth's touching hymn "Peace, perfect peace" was sung, and then to the solemn strains of the "Dead March" in *Saul* the procession reformed and proceeded to the Cemetery. Mrs. W. P. G. Field was at the organ. The committal service at the graveside brought a most impressive ceremony to a close.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Both the *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* have long notes about the extreme inconvenience to which Lady MacDonald was subjected by the perfunctoriness and apparent incompetence of Russian customs officials. Arriving in Moscow on Sunday, Lady MacDonald was unable to obtain the passage of her baggage through the Customs, because the officials were not in the habit of working on the day of rest, and in spite of all the efforts of the British Consul and of other officials, including the Russian Ambassador in London, her Ladyship was compelled to resume her journey leaving all her baggage behind her in Moscow. It might at least have been expected that the baggage would be forwarded on the following day, and the British Consul in Moscow spared no pains to that end. But an interval of actually 15 days elapsed before the trunks were forwarded, and when they did come it was found that they had all been opened and very roughly handled although international usage in the case of diplomatic officials should have effectually averted such treatment. We fail altogether to see what excuse can be urged for this gross mismanagement, and it is evident that, as the two Japanese newspapers observe, such incidents must go far to discredit the Trans-Asian line as a vehicle for passenger traffic. Lady MacDonald is not singular in her experience. Of six foreign residents of Yokohama who have recently returned to Japan via Siberia, every one suffered at the hands of the Moscow Customs, and every one had clothes and other articles stolen, one lady and gentleman getting through with only the clothes they had on at the time.

THE LATE MR. SCHINNE.

On Tuesday afternoon the remains of Mr. Otto Schinne were consigned to their last resting place. Mr. Schinne, who was a native of Burg, near Magdeburg, Germany, was an old-time resident in Japan, having come out in 1867 to join the firm of Walsh, Hall & Co. Later Mr. Schinne started in business on his own account and after a brief stay in America joined the firm of Bavier & Co. and afterwards Robison & Co. Some years ago he went to Europe but afterwards returned to Japan. Latterly his health had been very poor and his demise came as no surprise to his many friends. Mr. Schinne was greatly esteemed and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, October 26.

According to the *Shogyo Shimpo* the difficulty in issuing the bonds which represent the purchase price of the nationalized railways is that in the case of some of the lines an agreement has not yet been reached between the Government commissioners and the directors of the railways. The former are said to be stickling for formalities and the latter to be holding out for trifles, and thus a problem of the greatest financial magnitude is hampered by petty details. The Government insists that there can be no distribution of the bonds until these divergences of views are reconciled, and it is further pointed out that from the moment when a definite agreement has been arrived at in the matter of price, the immediate transfer of bonds will not be necessary, inasmuch as a fixed standard will then exist for determining the relative price of the shares, and the latter will cease to be at the mercy of the bears on the Stock Exchange as they are at present. There is some talk of appointing mediators to bring about concord between the Railway Bureau and the directors of the lines whose exact purchase price has not yet been determined.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* emphatically denies that either the financial authorities or the bankers of Tokyo have taken any step to promote a feeling of easiness in the money market. What appears to have happened is that Mr. Nakano, Chief Director of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, has collected the opinions of all the principal brokers, and has found them unanimous in recommending three things: first, that the number of securities recognised as negotiable by the Bank of Japan should be increased; secondly, that no time should be lost in issuing the bonds which represent the purchase price of the nationalized railways; and thirdly, that if such a measure be found necessary in the event of a large quantity of these bonds being thrown upon the market, the Treasury should step in and purchase them with the funds now held by it for the purpose of adjusting the national debts.

Meanwhile the upward movement continues on the share market. It is not universally distributed in equal proportions nor can it be called very conspicuous, but it is certainly a distinct reversal of the conditions that prevailed during the first three weeks of the current month. Taught by repeated experience, however, Tokyo newspapers are now markedly cautious in attempting to form any forecast. Again and again during the past few months they have not hesitated to say that light had definitely dawned over the situation and that a steadily rising series of prices might be anticipated. At present on the contrary their tendency is to substitute a note of interrogation in the space where previously they would have written a prediction. It appears to be certain that the chief bankers of the capital met on the 24th inst. to consider the situation, and decided to abstain from all intervention but to come vigorously to the assistance of any of their minor colleagues which might find itself embarrassed by the fall of prices.

Saturday, October 27.

It is stated that the Tokyo Electric Light Company will be in a position to bring its water-power system into operation by the 1st of December, from which date it will reduce its prices to the figures already quoted by the Tokyo Railway Company. The water-power system is said to be already completed in effect, but two weeks will probably be required for the official inspection, and an equal period for minor preparations. We can not tell what credit attaches to this forecast, in view of the fact that the last announcement indicated the middle of January as the probable date.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* denies that any official steps will be taken with the view of improving the conditions in the money market. As to the measure about which most talk is heard, namely, the speedy transfer of the public bonds representing the purchase price of the nationalized railways, the Treasury points out that, according to law, a period of five years is allowed for consummating this transaction, the plain intent of the legislators being to avert anything like the flooding of the market with securities which would thus be exposed to serious depreciation. Nevertheless the Treasury has no intention of awaiting the full maturity of that period. It will hand over the bonds as quickly as is convenient and expedient, taking the railways in the order of their purchase and of their final settlements of account. With regard again to the suggestion that the Treasury should buy up these railway bonds with the specie now lying idle in Europe, such a transaction would doubtless be profitable in one sense, but as these funds are specially reserved to meet payments on account of the country's foreign debts, they can not be thus treated. Then again, in the matter of increasing the number of securities recognised as negotiable by the Bank of Japan and the acceptance of these securities from the hands of private individuals, whereas they are now accepted from other banks only, official financiers point out that there are serious difficulties in the way. Every possible facility will be given by the Industrial Bank within the limits of its resources, but no expansion of the Bank of Japan's list is feasible at present, nor would accommodation to private individuals by the Central Bank ease the situation since the Bank of Japan could not give better terms to individuals than it gives to the other Banks which now act as intermediaries.

The *Jiji Shimpo* quotes Mr. Matsukata Vice-President of the Fifteenth Bank, as strongly denying the expediency of any abnormal attempt to bolster up the share market. He considers that such essays would ultimately produce the opposite effect. When the share market behaves as it has recently behaved, that is to say, when prices fall quite below the level of reasonable limits, a natural reaction is sure to take place, and it is much safer and more wholesome to trust to the operation of such normal factors than to apply any artificial stimulus.

Mr. Ikeda, President of the Hundreth Bank, is quoted by the *Asahi* as saying that financial conditions have already begun to show signs of manifest improvement, in Osaka especially, where the issue of exchequer bills is welcomed. All domestic conditions are favourable, and there is no arithmetical reason in support of the theory that the volume of shares in the market is in excess of the funds available for dealing with them. This eminent authority believes that the state of foreign money markets has produced an effect in Japan, and that this has been aggravated by uncertainty as to the Government's financial policy. This uncertainty will be removed when the budget is published, and the unfavourable state of the foreign money market cannot be more than ephemeral, so that the slump on the Japanese Stock Exchange may be expected to correct itself before long.

Sunday, October 27.

Great success has attended the organisation of the new bank called variously the Toyokuni Ginko and the Hokoku Ginko, both of which terms have the same significance, namely, "country enriching bank." This bank was projected with a capital of 10 million *yen*, and part of its programme was to buy up three small banks, namely the Asakusa Ginko, the Hamamatsu Ginko and the Hongo Shoyo Ginko, whose capitals are respectively 600,000 500,000 and 300,000 *yen*. Subsequently certain capitalists of Echigo came forward with a further amount of from two to three million *yen*, so that the bank's total capital is now expected to reach 12 or 13 millions. The whole of the first call has been paid up promptly, and the post of president has been conferred on Mr. Hamaguchi, now President of the Kanagafuchi Spinning Company. The fact that in spite of the great depression prevailing in the share market and in spite of the tendency generally existing to dissolve companies formed during the fall of last year and the spring of this, such success should have attended the floating of the venture, is considered very notable, and may perhaps be regarded as a symptom of the birth of better times.

Our readers are aware that it is the intention of the Japanese Government to insist upon the gradual transformation of all the over-head electric light wires in Tokyo into an underground system. The permission given to the Tokyo Railway Company to engage in lighting enterprise includes this condition so far as the city itself is concerned, though the suburbs of Azabu, Hiroo, and Aoyama, for which a charter was granted in former years, are exempt from that restriction. The *Yomiuri* says that the Railway Company has ordered the necessary equipment from abroad but that some six months must elapse before its arrival.

Some further interesting opinions have been elicited from eminent financiers with regard to the extraordinary depression prevailing on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Sonoda Kokichi is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun*. He is disposed to attach little importance to the remedial measures recently discussed in various quarters, namely, a considerable extension of the list of securities recognised as negotiable by the Bank of Japan, and the speedy transfer of the public loan bonds representing the purchase price of the nationalized railways. As to the former measure, he considers that it would be very difficult to put into practice, since distinctions more or less invidious would have to be made between the newly recognised securities and those not similarly distinguished. As to the latter measure, he considers that what is needed is not the transfer of the bonds, but a speedy settlement of the amount to be ultimately transferred so as to furnish a standard for fixing the values of the railways' shares. With regard to the causes of the present depression, Mr. Sonoda indicates two. The first is that financial circles are suffering from the reaction which inevitably followed the excessive boom of last spring; and the second that this state of nervousness has been accentuated of late by the state of the markets of Europe and America. If in the commercial and industrial conditions of Japan any cause for the existing depression

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were discernible, the matter would be serious. But there is no such cause. On the contrary, everything is prosperous and promising, and it may therefore be confidently expected that the share market if left to itself will recover its tone. At present one factor making for depression is the financial policy of the Japanese Government. People are doubtful about that policy and, not without some reason, regard it as a patchwork kind of affair. Ends can be made to meet next year by the aid of Russia's payment on account of the maintenance of the prisoners. But that is an extraordinary asset, which will not accrue again, and what the nation earnestly desires is that the Government should shorten its hand in the matter of unproductive armaments and should apply a larger part of the national revenue to productive development.

Mr. Minomura, Assistant Manager of the Mitsu Bishi Bank, does not see any necessity for the proposed increase of the securities' reserve of the Bank of Japan. He thinks there is plenty of capital already in the hands of the people. But he is exceedingly doubtful as to the wisdom of the financial policy which, while holding a very large sum of specie abroad, borrows money from the nation at home. Nevertheless he questions whether this policy can be immediately changed. He adds that all the conditions which may be said to form the foundations of finance are favourable at present in Japan and that there is plenty of money which can be obtained at a low interest for short-period loans. The banks, however, hesitate to be liberal, as they still have vividly before their eyes the experiences of last spring and as they feel quite uncertain about the Government's programme. The Authorities are at present pursuing the policy of postponing the execution of public works as far as possible, but they may soon consider it necessary to discharge the responsibility involved in the appropriations granted by the Diet, and they may be merely waiting until the market is favourable to come forward with fresh calls. So long as this contingency is hanging over the heads of the public there can be no real recovery, and the nation can not take advantage of the otherwise eminently favourable conditions that prevail. The principal immediate source of uneasiness in Mr. Minomura's opinion is the signal fall in the price of copper. At present this metal barely pays the cost of mining, and the great mine owners of Japan thus find their resources crippled. If this continues it may affect America's purchasing power in the matter of silk and may altogether constitute a serious blow.

Mr. Soyeda, interviewed by the *Chuo*, thinks that the chief cause of the slump in the American market at present is a reaction from the excessively inflated values which prevailed some time ago. He finds this quite natural and he justly observes that the stronger the patient the more violent the symptoms. As to the depreciation which has overtaken Japanese securities, in London, he attributes it to sales by American holders. These sales commenced in May last and have probably been now concluded so that their influence will no longer be felt.

Tuesday, October 29.

In the *Official Gazette* of the 28th inst. Nagoya was declared an open port, this change to go into operation from the 10th of November.

The Ryomonsha (dragon's gate society) held its 39th general meeting on the 27th inst. the principal object being to congratulate Baron Sakatani on his recent elevation to the peerage and his receipt of a high Order from the Throne. This society takes its name from a Chinese institution, but may be most intelligibly described as a large coterie of men more or less eminent in finance under the leadership of Baron Shibusawa. Some 300 members were present on the 27th inst., and the address read by their representative, Mr. Sasaki, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the services rendered to his country by the present Minister of Finance. Baron Sakatani, in replying, deprecated the idea that he had done anything more than his ordinary duty, a remark which was very far from applying, however, to Baron Shibusawa whose financial efforts on his country's behalf would certainly live in history. The speaker alluded to the great work compiled by a committee under his own direction some years ago and entitled *Seiyen Sensei Rokujunenshi*. In the volumes forming this book the story of Japan's industrial and commercial progress during the 60 years of Baron Shibusawa's life had been told and it would now very soon be necessary to issue a supplement extending to 70 years the period covered by the work. But the most interesting statement made by the Finance Minister was a virtual disavowal of the policy of protection. He endorsed almost in so many words, the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Soyeda and formulated plainly by the latter on his recent return from Europe, namely, that the great industrial progress made by Germany during the past three or four decades had been the outcome purely of energy and industry and was not due to any exercise of the protection policy. England was now in the throes of a hot discussion about this question of free trade or retaliatory protection, but a final decision seems still a long way off. Meanwhile Baron Sakatani was persuaded that Japan must look rather to her own diligence than to the ægis of protection, and must bear in mind the facts that a supply of hard money is essential to her situation and that the only certain ways of procuring it are by developing her export trade and encouraging expenditures by foreigners in the country.

Baron Shibusawa in replying to the above speech, referred once more to the necessity of raising the standard of commercial morality in Japan, and urged that if this society, which from small beginnings had grown to be such a flourishing association, intended to supply itself with any practical platform, the main feature of that platform should be the preaching of commercial morality.

All the Tokyo papers published on the morning of the 29th inst. a telegram from New York indicating that the crisis is virtually over. The Secretary of the Treasury does not consider his presence in that city any longer necessary, and was about to return to Washington at the time of the despatch of the telegram. Some days must elapse of course before normal conditions are restored, but the worst is believed to have passed.

There are signs also of an appreciation of silver, forward deliveries of that metal being quoted at an enhanced price.

There has been a great and sudden fall in the price of silk in Yokohama, such a fall that the present quotation is lower than that ruling at the opening of the season. At one moment it was rumoured that the Specie Bank had refused to negotiate silk bills, but this story proved of course to be groundless. Naturally the financial crisis in New York has been largely responsible for this state of affairs, but in the meanwhile buyers and sellers are holding their hands and there are as yet no signs of improvement.

The above state of affairs produced quite a debacle upon the Tokyo Stock Exchange on the 28th inst. All shares without exception tumbled down so far that the appreciation of the preceding five days was wiped out at one coup. The 29th, which was only half a day—as is customary at the end of the month—showed no improvement of a substantial nature.

Wednesday, October 30.

Of course the London market has been more or less affected by events in America. The latter's urgent demand for gold has led to the sale of a large volume of American stocks in order to purchase the precious metal, and the Bank of England has found it necessary to raise its rate of discount to 5 per cent. with a prospect of a still further enhancement.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that light has begun to dawn on the silk market of Japan. An order has come from America for a considerable parcel of silk at 1,120 *yen* per bale, and it is not expected that the price will sink any lower. Telegraphic advices assert that the recent depreciation and stagnation were not caused by any conditions existing in the silk market itself, but were simply a reflection of the financial flurry in America, and as the latter has now subsided or is subsiding, the commerce in silk will doubtless return to its normal grooves.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed on the afternoon of the 29th and the whole of the 30th, as is usual, for the purpose of the monthly settlements. These were effected without any difficulty, but we are not yet in a position to state the total amount of the scrip dealt with. It seems to be generally agreed that the renewed debacle which took place during the three days immediately preceding the monthly closure was due entirely to the financial trouble in America and to the consequent stagnation in the silk market, but there is evident reluctance to predict what will happen now that these factors are removed.

Thursday, October 31.

It is stated that the work of doubling the tracks on the Tokaido Railway will be nearly completed by next spring. Four big iron bridges have still to be taken in hand, namely, those over the rivers Oi, Tenryu, Kiso and Nagara. There is also a good deal to be done on the Shidzuoka-Yaitsu tunnel and on the Okazaki-Ofu section of 20 miles. Nevertheless the back of the work will be broken by next spring.

The loan for Kyoto City has been reduced from 10 millions to 6 in deference to the views of the bankers, and the proceeds are to be applied entirely for drainage and waterworks. Nagoya also, for the same reason, will confine itself to borrowing 1,200,000 *yen* for the present. There is to be a meeting of bankers immediately and thereafter these loans will be floated.

London has raised its rate of discount to the very exceptional figure of 5½ per cent. in order to check the exodus of gold to the United States, and Berlin has put up its rate to 6½ per cent. Meanwhile the price of silver has again fallen, owing, it is believed, to the state of the Bombay market. Japanese

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securities in London are also showing a downward tendency.

All these evil tidings have again produced a bad effect upon the Japanese Bourse, as was evidenced by spot transactions on the 30th ultimo, and the prospects of the market are now thought to be very gloomy. The monthly settlement passed off on the 30th ultimo in an altogether listless and uneventful manner. The total number of shares handled was only 75,930, and their aggregate price 3,462,450 *yen*, being an average of 50.869 *yen* per share. This is a record as tolow average value. Quotations on the 30th ultimo fell to an unprecedented degree, owing mainly to the fact that speculators who purchased few days ago on the supposition that bottom had been reached, were obliged to throw their holdings again upon the market. Thus the shares of the Tokyo Railway for December delivery fell to 60 *yen*, a point lower than the lowest estimate of any pessimist. It is plain that in its present mood of semi-panic the Japanese market is wholly dependent upon the state of silver and the rates quoted in London and other financial centres of the Occident, though such factors should have only a very secondary effect upon the shares of Japanese enterprises.

JA AN AND AMERICA.

Nearly all the leading Japanese newspapers of Tokyo recently gave publicity in full detail to an interview said to have taken place between Mr. Kaneko Shinsei, representing the Japanese colonists on the Pacific slope, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. We reproduced this interview in our columns at the time, but its most important features are now emphatically denied by the Foreign Office. The denials are three: first, that any convention was made between Japan and America with regard to Japanese emigrants to Hawaii at the time of the latter's inclusion in the territories of the United States; secondly, that the President had made any such statement as that attributed to him, namely, that San Francisco, at the time of the school riots, was administered entirely by the labour classes and that steps would be taken to get it out of their hands; and thirdly, that an assertion was made at the interview with regard to numerical limitations on the number of Japanese emigrating eastward. These denials will be seen to affect the most important features of the alleged interview, which thus virtually loses its entire interest.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Tokyo journals state confidently that the Russian Government has definitely declared its intention of handing to Japan in December the amount claimed by the latter on account of the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the Russian prisoners. The sum involved is 49 million *yen* in round numbers, and the transfer will be made in London. Russia is said to have shown herself very magnanimous in her manner of dealing with these accounts, and the fact is evidently appreciated by the Japanese people.

The *Official Gazette* of the 28th inst contains an Imperial Decree giving effect to the two years system of service with the colours. The old system of three years is not absolutely abolished, but it is enacted that any conscript who has sufficiently learned his duties may be allowed to return home at the end of two years, which means in effect that the period of active service will henceforth be reduced by one year. The Decree takes effect from 1905, but it will not be applied fully at the close of this year inasmuch as a certain number of the 1905 conscripts must be kept for the purpose of instructing the new levies.

It is stated in Tokyo that His Excellency the Russian Representative has informed the Foreign Office that the money due by Russia for the maintenance of her prisoners in Japan will be paid in London within 30 days from the present time.

A telegram of which the following is a translation was received in Tokyo from St. Petersburg at 3.30 p.m. on October 29th:

A dinner was given on the occasion of the conclusion of the Commercial Treaty and Fishery Convention by the representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Goubostow, and by the Steward of the Imperial Household, Mr. Malewsky Malewich, in honour of Baron Motono and the technical delegates. Hosts and guests exchanged amicable toasts, and affirmed the solidarity of the diplomatic acts concluded, which guarantee to the neighbouring nations free and pacific competition and contribute to their progress and prosperity.

The *Jiji Shimpo* published an extra on the evening of the 30th instant, saying that a mutiny had broken out among the marines at Vladivostock. No details were given except that two torpedo-boats fired on the town and were attacked from the batteries, when one surrendered. The town was thrown into a state of great commotion.

At some recent date which we cannot fix with absolute distinctness but which was either last autumn or this spring, Mr. Izawa Shuji, a well known educator and compiler of the *Nisshin Jiou*, formed a society called the Kanji Toitsukai, the object of which is to bring about uniformity between the ideographs used in China, Korea and Japan. There is no idea of changing the sounds of these ideographs; the project is simply to collect them into one dictionary, setting forth the three different sounds of each character and thus enabling an educated man in any one of the three countries to hold written intercourse with any one in either of the two others. Mr. Izawa was at one time charged with the duty of organising the educational system in Korea, and on his return from that country he vigorously took up the above scheme. We now read in Tokyo papers that he recently called on ex-Viceroy Chang and asked him to accept the presidency of the Society. Chang, who is one of the most distinguished *literati* in the Middle Kingdom, declined the offer on account of his advanced age, but suggested Mr. Hwang, Commissioner of Education in Hupeh, as a suitable person for the post.

GROWING TAXATION AND FOREIGNERS.

A correspondent writes as follows:—It would seem that foreigners residing in the provinces are now obliged to pay a treble Income Tax, that is first the Central Government Income Tax, which is essentially a war tax, having been raised to its present rate during the war and allowed to remain at the same figure till to-day; secondly, there is a Prefectural Income Tax, and thirdly, a Municipal Income Tax. In the Miyagi Prefecture these two taxes have this year taken a big leap upwards, so that now the rate of assessment is a war rate. During the war Municipal Assemblies were instructed by the Government to reduce the rate of local taxation as much as possible, since the Central Government was making such heavy demands on the purses of the people. The assessment of local taxes on the bases of the Income Tax collected by the Central Government was strictly forbidden. We know of one case in which such assessment actually took place. On application to the Governor of the Prefecture, however, the money unlawfully collected was returned to the foreigner who had paid it. But quite recently the Central Government has changed its policy in reference to local taxation and has allowed the Prefectural and Municipal authorities, in one Prefecture at any rate, to levy income taxes at war rates. This information having come from the Miyagi Prefect can be relied on as correct. The reason given for the heavy increase is the insufficiency of local funds to allow of the starting of new enterprises. But it is not the local income taxes only that have grown. The ordinary Prefectural and Municipal taxes, which are all assessed on the basis of incomes, levied on an income of 3,600 *yen* in the Miyagi Prefecture last year stood at 46 *yen* 20 *sen*. They have now suddenly gone up to 73 *yen* 26 *sen*. Asked the reason of this, the local authorities say that a Middle School which was burnt down last year has to be replaced by a new building. Asked whether the school was not insured, the reply was, "No. The Government never insures its schools." One would suppose that to save their pockets local taxpayers would ask the Government for permission to insure. What seems to us unjust about all this local taxation is the fact that foreigners who year after year have to pay away big sums of money in taxation have no kind of representation in the local assemblies that assess the taxes. They wonder where all the money collected goes, and when a high-class paper like the *Asahi Shimbun* informs them that there is a terrible amount of corruption and jobbery in most of the Municipal and Prefectural Assemblies foreigners naturally feel that some steps should be taken to secure for them the right of representation in local assemblies. Local taxation falls most heavily on those persons who receive salaries the exact amount of which is known to the tax-collectors. The lawyers, the doctors, the wealthy merchants, all habitually conceal the amount of their earnings and get off with small payments. Men with small incomes are groaning under the burden of increasing taxation, and their sense of justice is outraged by the present methods of levying taxes. On one small income no less than 7 different kinds of taxes are levied and the rate of assessment increases year after year. It is hardly surprising that the Department of Education should be complaining that it is hard to find able teachers who are prepared to take posts in Middle Schools at the present low rates of payment.

YACHTING.

The wind was light on Saturday from about south and all the yachts made very slow progress, till about half past four o'clock when the wind suddenly shifted half round the compass and began to blow pretty hard. The sky was much overcast, with low masses of clouds and some rain fell.

The big boats started at 2 p.m. to race round the Widow Buoy Course. *Mary* took the lead, *Maid Marion* next, *Kingfisher* third and *Riever* last. It was a fairly close reach to the Lightship where *Mary's* time was 2.26 40, *Maid Marion* 2.29 00 and *Kingfisher* 2.30 24. *Kingfisher* gave up in the beating down to the Widow Buoy, the wind being very light. After rounding the Widow Buoy they set spinnakers on starboard side but after some time the wind changed and at 3.52 they all had to gybe. Thence the order did not change and they finished:

	Start.	Finish.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Mary	2.0.13	4.22.26	—	4.22.26
King Fihser	2.0.20	—	9	—
Maid Marion ...	2.0 10	4.53.53	9	4.44.53
Riever	2.0.12	—	24	—

The 22 raters raced for the Yokohama Yacht Club and the Mosquito Yacht Club but though seven boats started none finished within the prescribed time.

Ten Larks started and in the result No. 19 won, No. 11 second, No. 8 third.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

As we predicted last month, Dr. Katō Hiroyuki's small book entitled *Waga Kokutai to Kirisutokyō* has become the subject of much controversy. It would be quite impossible for us to epitomize here one-tenth of what has been written on the relation of religion to States and in defence of Christianity as a cosmopolitan religion which in no way undermines the authority of civil government. Mr. Ebina Danjō's article, published in the October *Taiyō*, is essentially an argument *ad hominem*. In his instructive and amusing essay on "The Art of Controversy" Schopenhauer writes thus:—"When your opponent makes a proposition, you must try and see whether it is not in some way—if needs be, only apparently—inconsistent with some other proposition which he has made or admitted, or with the principles of a school or sect which he has commended and approved." This is precisely the line Mr. Ebina has taken. He reminds his readers that Dr. Katō, at the beginning of the Meiji era, in a most unequivocal manner preached the equality of all men, making use of a saying that is to be found in Fukuzawa's *Gakumon no Susume*.* *Ten wa hito no ue ni hito wo tsukurazu; hito no shita ni hito wo tsukurazu* "In creating men Heaven does not put one above another nor one below another"—all are of equal rank. This doctrine is certainly, says Mr. Ebina, quite irreconcilable with Dr. Katō's present contention respecting the Imperial house. Neither does it seem possible to discover any points of agreement between the general teaching of the school of evolutionists to which Dr. Katō belongs and the views he now champions relating to the exalted position of the State and the Throne. In this part of his article Mr. Ebina accuses Dr. Katō of inconsistency, but in other parts of the same essay he observes that whereas other scholars in this country have modified their views on religion and its function in the State, Dr. Katō has throughout his whole life maintained that religion and superstition are inseparable, that is, that Dr. Katō has been too consistent. Mr. Ebina says that there is not the slightest doubt that cosmopolitan religions have reached a higher state of development than national religions, and that in putting the latter above the former Dr. Katō is ignoring that principle of the survival of the fittest which in all his books he has taken such pains to defend. As a matter of fact the two cosmopolitan religions propagated in this country have far more influence throughout Japan than the national creed—Shintoism. This is the result of the working of the law of evolution in religion as in other spheres. Mr. Ebina defines God as Truth and Goodness (*Shinri no hoka ni Kami ga aru ka? Zen no hokani Kami ga aru ka?*), and he says that hence the antagonism between the God of Christians and the Emperor of Japan cannot be said to exist at all, since the Emperor stands in the conception of his subjects for all that is good and true. In reply to Dr. Katō's remarks on the alleged miraculous birth of Christ, Mr. Ebina says that he himself does not consider the Bible account of Christ's birth to be historical. (*Ware ware wo Kirisuto no tanjō-ki* [the record of Christ's birth] *wo motte shiteki jijitsu to wa omowanu*)† Mr. Ebina closes his article thus: "There is an old saying (the words are from the *Rongo*) *Tori no masani shisen, sono naku ya kanashi; hito no masani shisen sono iu ya yoshi*; "Plaintive are the notes of the dying bird, precious the words of the dying man." But, alas! with Dr. Katō it is not so. He has grown narrow-minded in his old age, whereas when younger he figured as the champion of enlightenment and progress. It is quite pitiable to see a man who started as a scientist ending his days as a dogmatist. Sad indeed are the last days of the scholar (*Kwagaku de hajimatte, dokudan ni owaru. Gakusha no matsuro mata makoto ni kanashimu bekikana*)!

The *Koe* (Roman Catholic) reprints in its October number several newspaper and magazine notices of Dr. Katō's book, quoting from the *Yamato Shimbun*, the *Kokumin Shimbun* (Mr. Yamaji Aisan's article on the subject), the *Niroku*, the *Tōkyō Mainichi Shimbun* and the *Taiyō*

The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) devotes two articles to the discussion of Dr. Katō's book. These articles are penned by the editor of the magazine, Mr. Ishikawa Kisaburō. Mr. Ishikawa says at the outset that it may seem very useless for a Christian to enter into a controversy with a man who denies the premises on which Christianity is founded—with an atheist and a materialist. He thinks that in the case of many scholars Dr. Katō's treatise will only evoke a smile of pity or contempt. But to treat Dr. Katō with entire indifference would be disrespectful, considering his scholarship and his position as a writer. Dr. Katō, observes Mr. Ichikawa, brings forward his objection to Christianity on the ground of its incompatibility with State interests as though it were something new, but it is in reality a very old argument, which has been stated and re-stated for nearly 2000 years. The very best way of testing such a question as that discussed by Dr. Katō is to examine the history of Christianity. Has Christianity ever proved a source of danger to States when it has taken the place of a national creed? By Christianity is meant the real doctrines of Christ, and not any of the many perversions of those doctrines which certain churches have propagated. Certainly the history of Christianity in European countries does not bear out Dr. Katō's theory. There is not a single instance in history of a country being destroyed by its adoption of this creed. Coming to the subject of religious authority *versus* State authority, Mr. Ishikawa says that it can not be denied that for some centuries the Roman pontiffs exercised more civil authority than was proper. But this does not prove that alliance with the Church must of necessity prove injurious to a State. There have been numbers of State Churches where the spiritual authority and the civil authority have avoided collision with each other. Whatever may have been the case in past ages, in all Western countries to-day ecclesiastical interference with State affairs would not be tolerated. The State is the supreme authority in every country, and no Church is allowed to defy that authority. This Dr. Katō himself acknowledges, thereby greatly weakening his contention that Christianity must necessarily be injurious to State interests.*

* * *

The *Koe* publishes a sermon entitled "The Authority of our Church" preached by the Rev. K. Oshiro on the text:—"Verily I say unto you, what things soever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven." In this sermon it is maintained that the authority of the Church is above all other kinds of authority, whether it be that of a father in a family, a master in a school, a mayor in a town, or a Minister in a State. Civil authorities in matters civil have to be obeyed, says Mr. Oshiro, whether we approve of their commands or not. But the authority that such people exercise over us does not reach our consciences. It does not dominate our minds, nor can it force us to give up our own opinions on the wisdom or unwisdom which characterizes the orders issued. Our obedience then in this case is not of the implicit unquestioning kind. We do not submit to the dictates of these rulers as final authority from which there is no appeal. We often obey in act, while our minds rebel against the way that the temporal power possessed by these persons has been used. But when we come to Church authority, our submission to it must have no half-heartedness about it. It must be an entire and unreserved submission, for the simple reason that the Church is the oracle of truth and its decisions are to be regarded as infallible. To submit to it is to submit to Christ, whose representative it is. Pitiable, indeed, is the state of those churches in the world which have no such supreme authority to appeal to as we possess! How is it possible for such Churches to be really united when each of them appeals to different standards? They cannot be regarded as one body, as they are not subject to one head. They have few beliefs in common. Their practice differs. Their church rules are not the same. Some persons belonging to various Protestant bodies call themselves "independent Christians," but in reality no Christian of the right type can be independent. He must bow to the authority of Christ as represented by the Church. (*Moshi dokuritsu de arunaraba, mohaya Kirisuto Shinja de wa nai*). It is this authority over all its members that gives to our church its stability, and it is this authority too that is the source of so much comfort to all true sons and daughters of the Roman Catholic Church. Great, indeed, is the authority of our Catholic Church (*Ah! i naru kana waga Seikwai no kyōken!*).

The *Koe* extracts from the *Fukuin Shimpō* an article on the Miraculous Conception of Christ, in which it is maintained that if the belief that Christ was born miraculously be abandoned, then the doctrine of Christ's Divinity must go too. The Christianity of the orthodox Churches is essentially founded on supernaturalism throughout. To deny miracles amounts to giving up Christianity as taught by the large majority of Christian teachers. The *Fukuin Shimpō* and the *Koe* are plainly referring to the numerous Japanese Protestants who maintain that supernaturalism is not essential to Christianity, and that Christian ethical teaching in itself will suffice to keep the creed afloat. The Roman Catholics, the Greek Church Christians, and all orthodox Protestants of whatever sect maintain that belief in miracles is essential to the existence of Christianity as a distinct creed. To them numbers of Protestant teachers in Japan to-day appear to be no Christians at all. Never a month passes but the irreconcilableness of the two opinions concerning what is essential and what non-essential in the Christian creed is emphasized by writers of rival schools of thought in this country. The controversy here is only a reiteration with a few unimportant variations of the world-wide dispute on the same subject. History repeats itself in religion as in most other things.

* * *

In an article entitled "The Future of Christianity in Japan" appearing in the *Kiristokyō Shūhō* (Christian Weekly News) the writer contends that the Japanese are essentially a religious-minded people. He says that their belief in superstition in the past proves this. History shows that in past ages religious countries have always been superstitious countries. Superstition gets no hold of people who have no religious feelings. Readiness to believe in all kinds of supernatural agencies prepares the way for the acceptance of Christian teaching. This writer goes on to state that it is his firm belief that Christianity will become the national religion of Japan later on. At present, he admits things look the other way about. The men who proclaim themselves atheists, who totally deny the existence of a soul separate from the body and all its collateral doctrines are very numerous. But this is only a passing phase of thought. We are for the moment perplexed and confused by all we read and hear for and against religion, says this writer, but eventually we shall certainly settle down to Christian belief of the right type.

* * *

Nothing could exceed the earnestness of tone which is maintained by the Greek Church organ, the *Seikyō Shimpō*, year after year. There is none of the airy optimism about it that

* Mr. Ebina does not seem to be aware that Mr. Fukuzawa used these words, was perhaps their originator, some time before they were quoted by Dr. Katō.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† It seems to us highly important that note should be taken of the fact that not Mr. Ebina only but a large number of other Protestant Christians repeatedly make statements of this kind in a most public way. To the Roman Catholics, to the Greek Church Christians, to the Protestant Episcopalians and to several other Protestant sects such a man as Mr. Ebina would not appear to be a Christian at all, having given up belief in its alleged supernatural basis. Loose talkers and writers on the spread of Christianity in Japan habitually ignore this fact. Hence their statistics and the conclusions they draw from them are of little value.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* We observe that the *Kirisuto-kyō Sekai* has 2 long articles on Dr. Katō's book; so the wishes of the veteran scholar have been gratified: he has plenty of opponents. This desire he expressed in his preface to the book.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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characterizes certain Christian organs. The two chief contributors to its pages, Messrs. Ishikawa and Yamada, are evidently deep thinkers. They see what is beneath the surface and are not afraid to describe what they see. Nobody knows better than they how many are the drawbacks under which religious teachers labour in this country. Both men have a philosophical turn of mind and show signs of broad reading. "Why is religion not more practised?" is the title of an article written by Mr. Yamada Toyohiko which is published in the Oct. 1st number of the magazine. Here is the substance of what Mr. Yamada has to say on this subject: There are many different religions in the world and the number of things they undertake to explain is legion. But when we come to examine what they say about virtue, about right and wrong, they resemble each other very closely. They all teach the necessity of self-control, of the suppression of evil desires, of integrity and fairness towards others, of regard for the welfare and the interests of society generally. In their teaching concerning the original source of religion, its claims to exercise authority over the mind, and in the various dogmas that each creed sets up the religions of the world differ widely and irreconcilably. Doctrines all rest on theories, on deductions made by various minds working in a hundred different ways and under a multitude of diverse influences. That in any two religions they should precisely agree with each other is not to be expected. But when we come to conduct, then in the main what is taught by various religions is the same. Selfish acts that in some way injure others are universally condemned. The good, the right, the noble, in practice, differ little, by whatever creed they are said to be prompted. But what is a source of great regret to all serious thinkers on this subject is the enormous discrepancy between religious teaching and religious practice. As the Greeks observed, there is no country in the world without its religion; but at the same time there is not a single country in the world where religion is practised by the majority of the people. This is owing to the overwhelming power of self-interest and selfishness. When I say that the majority of people are not religious, I mean two things. First, that a great many do not really believe the religions they profess, that is, the doctrines which are preached to them by pastors or priests; secondly, that not a few people, while thinking the doctrines to be true, have not the will required for carrying them out in everyday life. The difficulty of getting people to believe is great, but to induce them to practise what they know is still greater. As Schopenhauer has pointed out so strikingly, egoism is the most powerful and the deepest of all the principles that guide human actions. Self-interest in all its many forms is what absorbs the thoughts and prompts the daily actions of the teeming millions of human beings who inhabit the globe. The terrible competition and the struggle for existence in the modern world forces men to adopt the motto "Everybody for himself." All the great religions preach altruism, unselfishness, devotion to others. To follow the precepts of these creeds implicitly and unreservedly would mean self-destruction. Is it true then that the carrying out of religion in many instances must lead to destruction? Owing to the present state of society it is so. (*Hito aruiwa towan. Shikaraba shūkyō-teki dōtoku wa hito wo metsubō ni michibiku mono naru ya? Io Gojin wa shikari to kotayen*). "This being the case, is it any wonder that highly religious people should be as hard to find as a star on a rainy night?" If one looks beneath the surface one perceives that even what is known as the religious world is full of people who use charity and religion for their own personal ends—whose prevailing sentiment is self-interest. They preach altruism while practising egoism. They discourse of love to others, but they love themselves better than anybody else. Their words and their daily actions do not agree. There are crowds of people who make a living by means of religion in a far easier way than they could do by any other means. Self-interest is with them the determining factor in their choice of a profession. They are not really religious, despite all their profession, for they have not the strength of mind to forego all worldly interests for the sake of their creed. The greatest of all the enemies religion has is the egoism that predominates everywhere and rules almost everybody. The struggle for existence in the modern world has greatly increased the difficulty of carrying out religious precepts in daily life.

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The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* has a very appreciative obituary notice of Mr. Tsunajima Ryōsen, about whom so much appeared in these columns a few months ago. His death, says this organ, can not but be regarded as a great loss to the whole world of thought. Of thinking men there is no dearth and men of faith are to be found in considerable numbers in various countries. But the late Mr. Tsunajima combined in his personality qualities that are rarely found in one man. His religious belief was far deeper than that possessed by ordinary Christians, and as a thinker and writer he will long be remembered with deep respect by Christians and Buddhists alike. He was the master of a rare literary style—a style that revealed the character and the aspirations of the writer in a very remarkable way. The appearance of such a man in this intensely materialistic age was certainly very remarkable. No one in modern Japan has more plainly shown the reality of the spiritual world. One of his sayings well describes the whole of his all too brief existence on earth, *Odorokubeki, shinrei no shōri kana!* "Astonishing, indeed, are the triumphs of the soul!"

Now that the Congregational Church of Japan has become independent and is starting out in a new career it is hardly surprising to find that some of its leaders see grave defects in its organization as a united body. That subject is dealt with by Mr. Makino Toraji in a recent number of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*. The present Kumiai Kyōkai is like a Republic without a Constitution, says Mr. Makino. Our churches are active, enterprising and thrifty, but local autonomy among us is exalted at the expense of union, at the expense of consolidation. Hitherto all our efforts have been in the direction of founding a number of independent, self-supporting churches. Some of these Churches are very small and weak, and what they can effect in the way of evangelization is very limited. If as a Church we are going to make any big conquests, we must alter our ecclesiastical system, we must establish a central authority to which all churches and individuals belonging to us shall be subject. We are suffering sadly to-day from want of organization. In this it behoves us to learn from the Roman Catholics. Their remarkable success in recent years in America is largely owing to their splendid organization. The same may be said of the Methodists, who perhaps in organization rank next to the Roman Catholics. Spiritual warfare against powerful enemies can not be successfully carried on without an organized force controlled from headquarters and subject to strict discipline. It is true that Japanese Congregationalism to-day is in many respects quite different from American Congregationalism. In its form of government it resembles the representative system followed by the Presbyterians rather than Western Congregationalism. But the present seems to be a suitable time for a thorough reconsideration of the form of government to be adopted. We must have a Cabinet and a President if we wish to figure in the future as a strong Republic. Among all the urgent questions that await discussion and settlement this is certainly the most urgent as well as the most practical.

In a later number of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, under the title "Liberty and Union," the same subject is discussed in a leading article, the gist of which is that the task of devising a system of government that shall preserve the main principle of Congregationalism—individual liberty—while it provides for the organization of a central authority which shall have control of the whole Church will be no easy one. It can only be effected by a readiness on the part of individuals and separate churches to sacrifice a certain amount of liberty for the general good of the whole Congregational body. The difficulty to be encountered by the Kumiai Kyōkai to-day resembles that which confronts the Washington Government, says the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*. Having granted an enormous amount of local power to each separate church, how is a part of this power to be recovered? In the case of the United States Government this problem can perhaps only be solved by revising the Constitution. In the Congregational Churches in Japan there is no such stupendous difficulty in the way of a change in the form of government, as the Kumiai Kyokai is not bound by any existing Constitution. It has begun to legislate for itself and radical changes of policy may well become the order of the day in this Church, where the progressive spirit is certainly stronger than in any other Christian body. There seems to be a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the present organization of the *Kumiai Kyōkai*, and it is considered that a well-thought out new system of government would be welcomed by all the influential members of that body.

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"The Old Faith and the New Theology" is the title of an article contributed to the *Rikugō Zasshi* by the Rev. R. Minami, the well known, highly educated pastor belonging to one of the Japanese Churches founded by German Protestants. For many years Mr. Minami edited a magazine called the *Shinri* and many extracts from his writings were reproduced in our Monthly Summaries eight or nine years ago. In recent years Mr Minami has been a regular contributor to the *Rikugō Zasshi*, which, as is known to readers of these Summaries, is essentially a Broad Church and Unitarian organ. Mr. Minami is a great reader and few Japanese Christians are better acquainted with the progress of modern thought throughout the religious world than Mr. Minami. He is a man of deep convictions and he possesses the somewhat rare faculty of being able to make clear to others the grounds of his belief. Here is what he has to say on religion in Japan to-day, on the essence of Protestantism, and on what he deems to be the highest form of Christian belief:—It is stated by persons who are in a position to know that recently the demand for books on religious subjects has largely increased in this country. This in its way is no doubt a good sign. It is an indication at any rate that a spirit of inquiry has sprung up. When asked what are the motives most people have in seeking for religion, we are told that they are mostly of the self-interested kind. Religion is good for the home; it brings comfort to individuals too and it saves young people from despondency. These motives for desiring religion, though not to be condemned, can only be described as secondary motives by anyone who has become a real believer in Christianity. I say Christianity, because I myself am a Christian, and do not feel competent to say much about other creeds, not that I am opposed to any of them. Now supposing these new inquirers come to us Christians for advice as to how they are to proceed in their search for a religion; a great many of us would tell them that the acceptance of Christianity means belief in certain doctrines or dogmas. But to me this appears to be the wrong course to pursue. Nothing is more certain than that Christianity itself existed long before the doctrinal accretions which it received in the early centuries of the Christian era. These doctrines are of the nature of theories about Christ, his office, his nature and authority in the world. They are to Christianity what discourses on gravitation and traction are to Physics. The law of gravitation existed long before it was discovered and explained by man. It is the same in the moral world. Certain moral sentiments in mankind existed ages before any attempt was made to elaborate a system of ethics which was designed to explain them. The general notion that Christianity has no existence apart from its chief doctrines is entirely false. To believe in Christ and to believe in the doctrines held by certain Churches is radically different. The doctrine of the Trinity, the doctrine of sin, the doctrine of the Atonement, the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ are supposed to be an essential part of Christianity, but belief in these is not really necessary for becoming a Christian. It is of

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the very essence of Protestantism to maintain that no Church authority of any kind can be allowed to determine what teaching each Christian shall accept and what reject. Church authority must either be blindly and unreservedly followed and obeyed or it must be entirely rejected in favour of the dictates of the individual conscience. Those Protestant sects which vacillate between external authority and internal spiritual conviction are bound to be torn by endless dissensions, as their position is quite illogical.* There are many theories propounded that profess to give the real reason for the rise of Protestantism. Some of these trace it to political causes; others to the revival of the study of Greek learning and literature in Europe, but a close study of the writings of the early Reformers plainly shows that it was an unwillingness to bow to the authority of Rome on doctrinal points where the individual conscience taught one thing and Rome quite another that originated Protestantism. This was Martin Luther's main contention throughout. He did not reject most of the dogmas on the belief of which Rome insisted so strongly, but he demanded the right to reject such of them as he pleased, and having commenced the rejecting process, his successors in Germany and elsewhere carried it to whatever lengths seemed to them desirable. What Luther and other Reformers did for the world was to free Christians from the obligation to believe what orthodox Churches have taught and continue to teach and to establish for them the right to follow unreservedly the dictates of their own individual consciences. It is in its assertion of this fundamental principle that the essence of Protestantism consists, and those Protestants who deny this are in an illogical position. Belief in Christian doctrines then is not necessary for those who wish to become Christians. They can study the life of Christ and model their own by it. Theological discussions need not trouble them in any way. The true value of Christianity is not affected at all by the opinions of ecclesiastics, ancient or modern, or by the many theories which have been started respecting the origin of a creed which has exercised so much influence on the history of mankind. From such records as have come down to us a fairly correct idea of what Christ said and taught may be gathered; so that the really earnest inquirer can, as it were, sit at the feet of Christ and learn of him. Religion is primarily and essentially personal spiritual experience. Arguments about the existence of God, the soul, and what not, are of little use to devout minds. Having freed themselves from all the trammels which ages of Church teaching had imposed on them, modern advanced Christians can attach to themselves all that is of value in modern science and modern thought. Practical devoutness and free thought need no longer stand apart in unnatural schism. The time is ripe for a religion that shall combine all that is best in Christianity with that "activity of intellect, untiring pursuit of truth and strict adherence to impartial principle which the schools of modern science embody."

* In Francis William Newman's "Phases of Faith" this is made very plain. "The great and fundamental controversies of religion," says Newman, "arise only when a discrepancy is detected between the inward and the outward rule, and then there are only two possible solutions. If the spirit within us and the Bible (or Church) without us are at variance, *we must either follow the inward and disregard the outward law, else we must renounce the inward law and obey the outward.* The Romanist bids us obey the Church and crush our inward judgment; the spiritualist, on the contrary, follows his inward law, and, when necessary, defies Church, Bible or any other authority. . . . In principle there are only two possible religions—the personal and the corporate, the spiritual and the external."—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Cholera is still prevalent in Osaka. During 20 days ended Oct. 30th, the new cases numbered 94 in the South Urban division only. The Osaka City Assembly intends to spend about *yen* 100,000 in carrying out special disinfecting measures.

CHURCH AND STATE IN ENGLAND.

There is not the slightest doubt that the attitude of the English Bishops to the State in reference to the Law which sanctions marriage with a deceased wife's sister will tend to hasten the disestablishment of the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London have directed the clergy not only to refuse to marry, but to refuse to let their Churches be used for the marriages of persons who may wish to contract unions with a deceased wife's sister. Here we have the rulers of a State Church openly defying the State, assuming that they possess higher authority over men's consciences and actions than that State. They create a distinction between Church and State. Now, in the Preface to the Thirty-nine Articles it is plainly stated that the King is the Head of the Church and also that the Church can decree nothing contrary to the Laws and Customs of the Land. "We approving their said Ordinances and Constitutions; provided *that none be made contrary to the Laws and Customs of the Land.*" The Bishops do homage on appointment to the Sovereign as "Defender of the Faith and Supreme Governor of the Church of England." The clergy in their ordination vows undertake to obey the laws of the realm. But the Bishops are now directing the clergy to set themselves above the law and disregard their parishioners' rights under the law. This is a deliberate attempt to establish a new form of sacerdotal despotism. For as one of the *Times'* correspondents observes:—"If the clergyman is to be the sole judge under the ecclesiastical orders of his Bishop of whose banns he is to publish or which of his parishioners he will permit to be legally married in the parish Church, why should he not also be constituted by his Bishop the sole judge as to whom he will admit to the services of the Church, to the Holy Communion, or to their last resting place in the Church-yard, or whose children he will baptize?" This course has actually already been followed by a few clergymen, who have given out that they will refuse to administer the sacrament to persons who have contracted a marriage not allowed by the church. Canon Henson in a letter to the *Times* maintains that there is no reliable Church authority and still less Biblical authority for objecting to the marriage which the Law of England has sanctioned. The Bishop of London quotes the 99th canon of 1604 as settling the question. This canon runs as follows:—"No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and expressed in a table set forth by authority in the year of our Lord God 1563. And all marriages so made and contracted shall be adjudged incestuous and unlawful, and consequently shall be dissolved as void from the beginning, and the parties so married shall by course of law (what law?) be separated. And the aforesaid table shall be in every church set up and fixed at the charge of the parish." Canon Henson predicts that the action of the Bishops will lead to a great ecclesiastical and social crisis. "Incest is an infamous crime, which places the perpetrator outside social toleration as well as outside ecclesiastical communion," says Canon Henson. "The marriage in question is declared by the Bishop of London to be incest, that is, not morally permissible, though sanctioned by the Law of England. On the attitude assumed by the Bishop of London to the Law of England Canon Henson writes:—"No Church has set such store by loyalty to the State as the Church of which the Bishop is a chief officer. None has placed the claim of the State to Christian men's respect so high. There is nothing in the New Testament clearly adverse to marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but there is much which clearly and categorically prohibits civil disobedience. It is irrelevant to urge the supreme obligation to obey one's conscience in an argument which throughout is concerned with the political question of conflicting external jurisdictions. I know no reason why a Christian Englishman should not be conscientiously convinced that the Parliament of his country in 1907 is a more efficient and morally respectable instrument for expressing the mind of the Divine Society of the Church than the Convocation of 1604. . . . The 99th canon is no more authoritative than the rest. Are they all binding *in foro conscientiæ* on Church people? If not, which are, and which are not? Apart from their practical rules, which not even the Bishop of London can galvanize into life, are their declarations of principle infallible? If not, who will tell us by what standard we shall separate the true from the false?" It is quite plain what will happen. Broad-churchmen like Canon Henson will fight the Bishops. A large section of Evangelicals and Moderate Churchmen will do the same. The Ritualists and High Churchmen are interested in preserving sacerdotalism from any encroachments from without. They aim at forcing the laity into submission by threatening them with excommunication. The whole controversy can not fail to do infinite harm to the national Church. "If," says the *Spectator*, "we wished the Church of England ill, or at any rate desired that she should cease to be the national Church, nothing could have pleased us more than what has taken place. Every enemy of the establishment is rejoicing at the bitterness and confusion caused by the unwise utterances of certain Bishops and clergymen and at the widening breach between clerical and lay opinion." So great does the danger of disestablishment appear to the *Spectator* that it refuses to open its columns to the discussion of the new Law and Church opinion thereon. In reply to the silly assumption of the High Church party that Canon Law is an embodiment of the will of God, the *Spectator* says:—No one who is not steeped *in an ignorant and unreasoning mediævialism* can pretend that the Canon law is the same as the law of God. If it could be shown that the teaching of Christ or even the Old Testament, endorsed by the divine Founder of Christianity, forbade the marriages which have now been made legal by Act of Parliament, it would, no doubt, be impossible for Churchmen or indeed for Christians of any kind to sanction them." People who are in a position to know affirm that for years past the antics of the Ritualists and their silly imitation of the ceremonies of a Church which they have not the moral courage to join, and the manner in which High Church bishops have winked at their practices and stretched Canonical law to its utmost limits in order to keep Romish Protestants inside the pale of the Church, have disgusted a very large number of the Church's best laymen, and they have begun to despair of seeing things righted under the present system of Church Government. They resent the notion that ordinary common-sense, sober-minded taxpayers should be asked to support a Church which allows her clergy so much license in establishing Romish ritual. In the voluntary system followed by the Nonconformists every pastor is largely controlled as well as pecuniarily supported by the people who attend his ministry. He has to consider their views and wishes or resign his post. In the modern Church of England the dominant party, the High Churchmen, have reduced the power of the laity to a mere cipher. Will the laity stand this treatment for many years longer? The present Government would disestablish the Church to-morrow were it sure that the bulk of the nation really desired the measure. They are a dangerous Government to have in power at such a juncture as this, having been put in by the political dissenter. They have already half promised to disestablish the Church in Wales. The action of the Bishops in defying the Law of England will give them an opportunity of working up a big agitation against the Established Church of England.

The extreme narrow-mindedness and prejudice of the *Saturday Review* when writing on the passing of the Law is astounding. In an article entitled "The Deceased Wife's Sister Scandal" perhaps penned by Lord Hugh Cecil himself,* the Law is said to be offensive to every honest churchman. "Any professing Churchman who supports it marks himself as insincere in his Churchmanship; *he is in fact a traitor to his Church.*" "Any clergyman who should be base enough to perform one of these marriages *ought to be treated as a leper by the whole body* of the Church." The

* In a letter to the *Times* Lord H. Cecil writes in the same strain on the question at issue.

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Saturday Review has its axe to grind. Its *rôle* for many years past has been to sing the praises of high churchmen and to unscrupulously denounce all their opponents. On religious subjects it shows no independence, no keen insight, no extensive knowledge of the trend of public opinion. Year in and year out it rings the same changes. But on general subjects it is always worth reading, despite the fact that it displays strong prejudices and no small amount of personal animosity against certain public men, whose acts and words are continually placed in the most unfavourable light possible. The *Spectator* is on all religious and ecclesiastical topics far more reliable as an organ of public opinion in England than the *Saturday Review*. On most questions it presents to its readers both sides, and that all fair-minded readers appreciate.

The present controversy has become extremely bitter. Tolerance and charity do not seem to grow in the Church of England. The clergy seem bent on ostracising themselves more and more, apparently not perceiving that the loss of lay sympathy is bound sooner or later to seal the fate of the Establishment. The ultimate tribunal for deciding religious questions varies with every Protestant Sect. The Bible, Canon Law, the 39 Articles, the Creeds, the Prayer Book, Church Councils, Episcopal authority are all quoted by Churchmen in turn. At the separation from Rome, Protestantism, accustomed to authority and desirous of it, fell into a sad plight. Every big Church controversy illustrates this. But the ugliest feature of all in this dispute is the extreme arrogance of certain Bishops, who assume that they have the right to decide what the clergy shall believe and how they shall act. A clergyman called Fulke writes to the *Times* to say that he had been forbidden by his Bishop to hold a service in a church after the civil marriage had taken place on behalf of two persons who desired to avail themselves of the new Act. Mr. Fulke had promised to do this, and he did it. He writes thus on the action of the Bishop. "To what censure I may lay myself open I am not aware—I suppose only experience can teach me; but to be censured by a Bishop for lending the parish church *when the law leaves the matter to the incumbent* is taking the matter out of our hands entirely, and makes one ask what right has any one to act in this way or to override the law of the land? To forbid a religious service of any kind is to brand these marriages as incestuous, and to play into the hands of the forces opposed to the Church. It seems as though liberty of action is to be refused, and we are to blindly follow our Bishops as the Vatican expects its priests, or be ourselves held up to obloquy as though we had done something morally invidious by our wish to soften the rigorous methods of our superiors." According to what other Clergymen say, the action of the Bishops is a deliberate attempt of the high Anglicans to estabish their authority over the whole of the English clergy and the laity. Let us hope, for England's sake, that they will fail to realize their desire.

W.D.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF EDUCATION CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND.

Baron Kikuchi Dairoku has been lecturing on Japanese education in England, but nobody who has paid any attention to the history of national education in that country is sanguine enough to suppose that English opinion will be affected in any way by what the learned Doctor had to say on the necessity of keeping denominational religious teaching out of Government schools altogether. Christian clergymen are constantly preaching about the need of tolerance, but in practice their intolerance in England has during the past 100 years wrecked in succession no less than six bills which have had for their object the better education of the children of the poor. For the facts I am about to state in this article I am indebted to an Essay published in London a few months ago written by Joseph McCabe, Author of "The Truth about Secular Education" and other works. Some of us taunt the Japanese with their readiness to come to a compromise, and we talk about sticking to principles no matter what the result may be. In the field of education in England this plan has been scrupulously adhered to, with the result that in the education of the poor we have been during the past 100 years disgracefully behind all other Protestant countries. The educational controversy in England to-day is carried on between three different parties: namely, the Churchmen, who wish to have religious education placed solely in their hands by the State; the Undenominationalists, who desire to see non-sectarian simple religious teaching carried on in the schools; and the Secularists, who would wish to see religious teaching kept out of State schools altogether. Now these three parties were all in the field in 1805. The Churchmen were then enormously in the ascendency. But among the advocates for purely secular education were Adam Smith and Robert Owen. The latter set up in Scotland a large school on purely secular principles which soon became one of the wonders of Europe. Foreign Governments sent officials to study it, and the father of Queen Victoria was one of its greatest admirers. The undenominationalists at this time rallied around a Quaker, Joseph Lancaster, who founded a system of schools for the poor known after 1814 as "The British and Foreign School Society." On the continent everybody at this time was discussing the educational ideas of Rousseau, Froebel, Pestalozzi and Herbart. But England was educationally in a lamentable condition at this period, and Sydney Smith observed:—"There is no Protestant country in the world where the education of the poor is so grossly and so infamously neglected as in England." Three centuries after the Reformation and the invention of printing, only one in 20 of the population could read and write. One might suppose then that the work of pioneers in the field of education like Owen and Lancaster would have been appreciated by the whole nation. But no, the Church blocked the way of progress. A certain Mrs. Trimmer discovered that the Lancastrian schools were heretical,* and she induced an Anglican clergyman, Dr. Bell, to take the field with a scheme of denominational schools. Churchmen rallied around their champion and the country rang with the war-cries of the combatants.† The education provided by the two religious bodies was of the poorest conceivable type, and in both sets of schools the pernicious monitory system, the teaching of children by children, was adopted. The attendance was small; for in 1818 there was still only 1 in 17 of the population of England in schools. There had been a State system of schools in Prussia since 1794, in Holland since 1814, and in France since the rule of Napoleon I. In America education was far advanced. In Scotland we ourselves had set up an excellent system. Recognizing all this, Brougham in 1816 secured an inquiry into the educational state of London. It was found that in the comparatively small London of that time 120,000 children had no schooling whatever. After 4 years of preparation, in 1820, Brougham introduced an educational measure into parliament. But it was wrecked on the rock of the religious difficulty. Brougham offered to give the clergy much power over the masters, in the schools, but to please the nonconformists, proposed that only non-sectarian Bible lessons be given; neither party world agree to the Bill. It had to be withdrawn. In 1833 Lord John Russell, under pressure, was induced to grant the niggardly sum of £20,000 a year to education. This money served to increase religious rivalry, as it was handed over to the two rival societies of voluntary schools. The grant was given on a basis of funds already provided, so the wealthy Church Society got the lion's share. Of £600,000 granted in the next 17 years the Church received £475,000. A body of educational reformers had by this time formed themselves into a Central Society of Education and pressed for national action. But for 6 years the Bishop of London and other prelates denounced the Society and thwarted its action. In 1836 more than half the children of England were utterly illiterate, and in that year Dean Alford wrote:—"There is no record of any people on earth so highly civilised, so abounding in arts and comforts, and so grossly and generally ignorant, as the English." Still the two great rival Christian sects preferred this state of things to effecting a compromise between their respective claims. Even a Broad Churchman like F. D. Maurice wrote; "Any children ought to be admitted to the Church Schools, *but they must submit to Church teaching*." In most things Englishmen are credited with possessing commonsense, but in this miserable controversy, they have not had sufficient *mens* to keep civic and ecclesiastical ideals separate. The interminable wrangle that has stretched itself over a hundred years has shown us that no satisfactory adjustment of the conflicting claims is possible; that the civic interest must be studied on a purely civic basis, and the religious interest be confined to religious teachers in the religious atmosphere of the church or the chapel. Compulsory religious education, with opinion divided as to what is true and what is false, what essential and what not, is out of the question. But to go back to the history of the educational movement. In 1847 Joseph Hume in co-operation with Cobden, John Bright and other Liberals founded an Association in Lancashire that subsequently grew into the "National Public Schools Association." This body aimed at providing a good secular and moral education only. In 1850 a Bill was introduced into Parliament supported by Dissenters like Cobden, Fox, Milner Gibson and W. E. Forster, as well as by sceptics like Hume, which was drafted on broad lines. It was denounced as irreligious and heavily defeated. Its supporters were told that they had put before the country a choice between Heaven and Hell, God or the Devil, the Church appropriating, after its wont, the first of each of these epithets and charitably applying the other two to its opponents. Hitherto, then, Parliament has failed to provide a national remedy for what every member of both Houses considers to be a national disgrace and danger. The only thing that has kept successive Governments from making the mass of the people human has been the determination of some to keep them from being made anything less than what they conceive to be divine. As Forster told Charles Kingsley, While Christian sects were trying to prevent one another from helping, children were growing into savages. As late as 1860 it was stated in a Government report that out of the two and a half million children in the country only one and a half were at school, and of these 600,000 were found in flagrantly inefficient schools under badly educated teachers. It does seem as though the religious difficulty in England were unsolvable. Brougham in 1820, Durham in 1840, Russell in 1850, Foster in 1867, Cowper and Temple in 1870, and Birrell in 1906 all failed to give to England what poorer countries have had for decades, if not for a century, a system of up-to-date education for the lower orders. With all their vast resources, when it comes to breaking away from silly traditions, the English people appear to other nations to be as weak as children. If the nation showed signs of real belief in Heaven or Hell, God or the Devil, it would be another matter, but the Bishops and Clergy, as well as Christian laymen, tell us that the opposite is the case. "There has been revealed to us the terrible and painful fact," says the Bishop of Salisbury, "that a great many men are giving up public worship, and that a large proportion of the people of England pay little attention to religion at all."* "On all sides there are signs of the decay of the Faith," says Lord Hugh Cecil, a prominent, outspoken Churchman. "People do not go to church *or, if they go, it is for the sake of the music or for some non-religious motive. The evidence is overwhelming that the doctrines of Christianity have passed into the region of doubt.*" We cannot suppose that such admissions as these would be rashly made. They doubtless represent the real truth as to public opinion on supernaturalism in England. And still so great is the cowardice, the indifference, the love of ease and freedom

* Heresy scenting females have not decreased since Mrs. Trimmer's time.

† Flippant writers called it "the conflict of Bel (!) and the Dragon."

* When addressing a conference of clergy at Blanford on Sept. 7th, 1905.

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from controversy among the majority of England's constituents, that successive Parliaments find themselves powerless to overcome the religious opposition to State Secular education. It is a sad state of affairs. "We cannot," says Mr. McCabe, "call back on to our planet the millions who have gone down into the darkness with stunted souls, after a life of heavy drudgery and the coarsest surroundings." There is however, one gleam of sunshine in the all too cloudy sky. The Modern Secular Education League has the support of distinguished Roman Catholics and many of the Anglican and Dissenting Churches. These men are content to confine religious teaching to their churches and chapels while joining h art and soul in framing a thoroughly effective system for training the body, mind and character of the child. In the face of the above-named facts one is hardly surprised to find Japanese like Dr. Katō Hiroyuki contending that religion as taught and practised in certain western countries is highly injurious to the State. W. D.

A WOMAN'S QUESTIONS.

[SUGGESTED BY A REVIEW OF "WAGA KOKUTAI TO KIRISUTO KYO" BY DR. KATO HIROYUKI.]

I'm only a mystified woman who does not understand and wants to ask questions. I'm not scientific or learned, I am not even college bred, for my Alma Mater became a full fledged college after I was graduated. But I am interested in things. I am interested in life. It is concerning matters in the essay "Waga Kokutai to Kirisuto Kyo" recently written by a learned scientific scholar, Dr. Kato Hiroyuki, some time president of one of the world's large universities. The book is recently reviewed in the *Japan Mail*, where he is said to express regret for the work of all religious men as workers or scholars, and having been a drawback to the progress, civilization and enlightenment of the world "in toto."

He says that all religion is superstition and therefore unscientific. Apparently nothing is thinkable, believable or tolerable but that which is scientific. There is no truth but science, no truth that cannot be shown to be scientific. Of course I, having been brought up a Christian believer in religion—that is, in something "superstitious," in the original meaning of the word "something standing over and above," and having passed though experiences in my life, intensifying that belief, I am convinced that there is a spiritual world, and spiritual nature in man just as surely as there is a material world and material nature; that religion has to do with the spiritual world and nature of man, as science has to do with the material world, that they both fit man's dual nature, that they are two sides of the great body of truth in the universe. If the scientific side is silver I think the spiritual side is gold. The spiritual side is unending, permanent, the material side transient. I would like to know if I have no reasonable ground for this belief, whether it is not truth.

When I think what scientific men have done in the world and especially during these latter days, I am amazed and dumb at the beauty and grandeur of this silver side of truth, wondering at the development of the at one time unthought of powers of man, and the supremacy of his mind in the material world; but that does not force me to believe that man as we see him expressed in the material world now, is the ultimate expression of life, or that there are not other planes of being and life where spirit rises to sublimer heights than science and the material can attain to.

When I think of the work of the astronomer and the effect his work has had upon civilization and the progress of the world; when I think of the vastness of the universe with which he deals, and yet how his scientific mind can measure and weigh and balance matter off in the far reaches of space and calculate its influences and relations to our sphere, I am filled with a dreadful sense of vastness such as I can compare or link only with the thought of eternity. When faint glimpses or rumours reach me of the abstractions and problems of philosophers I am simply lost, but, believing they are investigating universal truth which, revealed, will have bearing and influence on all human life, I am content to admit that even in the world of thought and mind there is an infinity I cannot fathom or comprehend.

When I read of the inventions and discoveries of modern science, of electricity and all that it is being made to do in manufactures, in means of transit, in war, everywhere, even in the kitchen, when I read of the investigations into life in all directions, again I am lost and feel myself a mite, an atom, but I am thankful that science has given us the sewing machine and bicycle which I can comprehend, and teaches me that there is more proteid value in nuts and beans and "tofu" and various other foods than in flesh, so saving me the savage necessity of killing another sentient creature that I may eat and live.

I am thankful too for the faith I have in the scientists that when the world's supply of coal shall have become exhausted within a few decades, as calculated, they will have discovered or invented something to take its place, for I do not want to feel that I have kept myself comfortable and warm while being so wasteful of coal that I must leave the earth with coal-famine conditions in prospect for our dear posterity, and with nothing to take its place.

When I think of wireless telegraphy and the impossible things it has accomplished, when I read a description of appliances for measuring and weighing the force of the stimulus of thought over a given muscle of the body, I can but exclaim, if such things unheard of, undreamt of, a little while ago are possible in the material world known to science, why is the belief in the spiritual world and soul power so difficult, even if the world of science has to pause where the world of spirit begins? Why so hard to believe there is one Great Spiritual Power over all things, that He has relations with those who have of his own spiritual nature? Where is the proof that man is not spirit, that he is only material? Why does this scholar so dogmatically state that nothing can be truth which cannot be scientifically demonstrated? Does he know everything and all about every thing?

Why does he with superiority and self sufficiency rate himself on a so much higher level than the hosts of scholars and scientific and religious men who have lived before him, or are yet living all all over the world, who, being not only devoted scientists, were and are also devout believers in religion and God? Many such men believe we are now on the border land of far deeper mysteries and revelations connected with the world of spirit than ever yet before, or than ever seen in the material or scientific world.

I have always heard that the really great and learned were humble men concerning themselves, their attainments and opinions. But this scientist would have us think that all the great and good from Pythagoras and Socrates to Tennyson and Edison and a host of others more or less religious and scientific who came before or were contemporary with himself, were ignorant men.

Is this scientific gentleman *sane* when he says there is in his mind no being higher than his Emperor, profoundly worthy of homage as that Emperor is? Can he as a scientific scholar really believe that Emperor to be of any different substance or essence than his own scientific human material self?

When this essayist states that for a fact there can be no higher allegiance for any man than to his own State and its welfare, must he not then consider that those Americans in San Francisco in their recent conduct towards his countrymen—the Japanese in America,—did nothing unsuitable or wrong, though most of us think it was outrageous conduct, for supposably the said Americans believed the Japanese a menace and injury to their country? Must he not admit that Russia did no wrong in her encroachments and threatenings in the Far East, as she was only trying to build up her own state and strength? If the highest allegiance of patriotic men is to their own State, it must come about that the interests of that allegiance must sometimes interfere with the interests of other States, and thus it appears that war may be a natural normal condition between States, and the dog-and-cat attitude is ideal. War is not a waste, a loss, a horror because by it the patriot builds up his state.

On what scientific grounds can this scholar base the parent's love to the child and the child's love for the parent? Is it only the animal instinct of care for offspring, and the preservation of the race? Is the human parent's love of no higher sort than that of the wild beast? What is it that leads a human parent to toil and slave, denying self a life time to give the offspring advantageous conditions for success in life. How will he account for the difference when one parent is absorbed with hopes, aspirations and interest for his offspring, and the other sometimes persistently destroys its offspring, or, after it has come to maturity, fights it? What scientific analysis is there for the conduct and love of the child who will voluntarilly forego all advantage and hope of life-long success for the sake of caring for a disabled or needy parent? How can this love be accounted for if there is no divine spirit in man? Does it belong to the material world of science, or to the world of spirit beyond the ken of science? What is the scientific basis of love of friend to friend; of husband and wife—that quintessence of mutual helpfulness, sacrifice, that union which makes one of two and sublimates love? Would this scientist say it is only sexual instinct like that of the brutes, and so miss that which is holiest and highest in human life? We remember that only a brief period backwards, a very learned Japanese gentleman, if we mistake not this very same man, one surely from the same university, made public statement of the fact that he could see nothing improper in the prostitution of woman. This being so, we can only be speechless, thanking the God we believe in that we were not born under his roof nor within his relationship, while with horror we wonder what was the progress of the world in civilization and enlightenment which religious men have so hindered and which this scientific scholar would have preferred to see in the interests of scientific truth. May the world's daughters be delivered from scientific progress approved by such. According to his own standards he must be the only enlightened president of any university in the world, for we greatly doubt if any other university in the whole world would tolerate a president who publicly expressed or privately held such ideas.

Again, if love of the foregoing sorts could be explained on scientific or material grounds, may we not hear the scientific basis and explanation of other sorts of love? What is it when one resists the temptation to repeat a piece of malicious gossip against a casual or uncongenial acquaintance—repeat it with an added clip of something bright and sharp and heartless to give it wings and make a laugh—why when one resists such a temptation does that person feel a warmth, a glow, a sense of dignity, of honour, a satisfaction in the heart to have suppressed that which does not make for kindliness and love, and thereby perhaps helped one who had perhaps really made failure, instead of echoing the laugh at his expense, thereby making it the harder for him to regain himself? It there a scientific conscience to approve of such conduct and that sort of altruistic love?

Again, can science analyze and account for the love that can forgive? A bitter cruel, thoughtless, unjust wrong had been done, it rankled and rankled for years in a heart which was filled with resentment and hatred, and sometimes with revenge, the heart kept saying to itself "it was wicked and unjust," and justified itself until finally new thoughts and a new spirit came really into that heart, of one who is recorded in history as loving even his enemies, as forgiving wrong and injustice, who is shown to have been the very spirit of Love, teaching men to love and forgive.

Why was it that when that heart by thought of love—divine love—determined by force of will to cast out the hard bitter hating spirit, determined to forgive and to *love* instead of detest, why was it that then and only then did rest and peace and quiet joy come into that heart, until it could be glad and light again? Thousands of people, believers in religion and the Person of Christ—the spirit of Love, and probably believers in the Gentle Buddha too—that lesser Light marking

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time for the coming of the Greater Light—have passed through this experience, some men and women,—they know that this Love is real, *even if* they sometimes fail to grasp it.

What is the scientific explanation of forgiving Love?

Are not science and religion as different as water and fire, though not like them antagonistic, but like fire and water belonging to the great many-sided sphere of truth, of which he who looks only at religion sees not all, and just as surely he who looks only at science sees not all?

Oh how much nobler does Life and the universe seem when we think of it as under a God of Love and Truth and Righteousness, who reveals himself in every truth of science, in every flutter of Love, in every effort for Right!

I am not a scholar nor a scientist; I do not pretend to understand things from the essayist's standpoint, but I am one of a mass of millions just like me who are, I believe, sane. From the standpoint of an every day sort of person of commonplace common sense, one in whom the religious instinct is strong and who believes it is strong in the mass of human beings, who believes that every human being whether he knows it or not, acknowledges it or not, is a son of God, with something of the image of God within him, and that some time, somewhere, some way, each and every one will claim his inheritance—from the standpoint of such an one I beg leave to ask these questions inspired by the review of the essay "Wagakokutai to Kirisutokyo."

H.F.P.

YOKOHAMA.

A refuge of thieves has been discovered by the Isezaki-cho Police in Benten-dori, one of the prominent business quarters. In the up-stair rooms of the Tsuchiya, where a stocking business was carried on seven men were found and arrested on a charge of theft. They were removed to the Public Procurators' Office of the District Court on Oct. 24th. In the rooms, a large number of articles which they had stolen in Yokohama and other places were found. Some were returned to their owners on Friday.

S. Saito, a *saké* merchant living in Tokiwa-cho, Yokohama, and four other men have been arrested on a charge of having forged 100 shares of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and pawned 50 of them at the Yotsuya Bank, Tokyo, for *yen* 700.

A coolie named B. Oka (46), living in Hanazaki-cho, near the Railway Station, was attacked by cholera on Oct. 26th.

The Yokohama Habutae Silk Guild has decided to present a petition to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in connexion with the recent trouble with regard to the alleged removal of Government labels by a habutae manufacturer of Kawamata. They will ask the Minister to strictly prohibit this custom in future.

The autumn athletic sports of the children of the Motomachi Primary School took place at the cricket ground on Oct. 27th commencing at 9 a.m. and lasting till 3.30 p.m. The long programme was successfully carried out and special improvements were observed in various drills.

Mr. J. Faguey, living at No. 3,117, Negishi, Yokohama, was attacked on the evening of Oct. 27th by a jinrikisha coolie in Moto-machi, Itchome. According to the Kaga-cho Police, a dispute arose as to the fare, and the assault resulted.

Governor Sufu will shortly issue a notification prohibiting fishing boats from working in the fairway of steamers coming into or leaving Yokohama harbour. The Governor has already permission from the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce to promulgate such regulations.

On Oct. 28th another case of cholera appeared in Yokohama, the victim being a second hand goods dealer F. Oka (46) living in Hanazaki-cho, near the Railway Station. Total cases are now 63.

The health return of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Oct. 26th is as follows:

		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama.	New cases	10	1	11	8	1
	Died	9	—	1	3	1
Other districts.	New cases	2	1	26	9	—
	Died	2	2	5	5	—

The Tatebayashi Flour Mill has agreed to amalgamate with the Yokohama Flour Manufacturing Co. and factories will be started at Tatebayashi in Joshu, and at Kawasaki. The capital of the former company is *yen* 600,000 of which *yen* 276,000 is paid up. The fund of the Yokohama association is *yen* 1,000,000 of which *yen* 250,000 is paid up.

Warning is given by the Tobe Police that a certain Furuya Koichi (52) living in Tachibana-cho, Yokohama, who called himself an employee of the Gunjin Izoku Hoikukwai Tokyo, a society which seeks to relieve families of the poor soldiers and bluejackets who died during the war, has received about *yen* 600 by fraud from Japanese and foreigners of Yokohama since the middle of this month. Recently he decamped while the police were trying to arrest him.

Baron Sakatani, Minister for Finance, has granted the application of the Japan-American Bank which was established in San Francisco on Feb. 1st last year, with a capital of $20,000,000, and which intends to open a branch office at No. 179, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. The Yokohama representative is Mr. K. Ichikawa.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 9.18 p.m. on Oct. 28th. The direction was between north and south and the duration was 2 minutes and 19 seconds.

The Public Procurator of the Yokohama District Court issued warrants on Oct. 29th, whereby three merchants and an official of Yokosuka were arrested by Preliminary Examination Judge Tanuma and subsequently their houses were searched. They are charged with an infringement of the Election Law. The number of men apprehended in that city and Misaki altogether total 123 since Oct. 26th, when Mr. T. Ono, a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, was arrested.

A coolie named M. Ito (38) employed on the steamer *Fook Sang*, now in Yokohama harbour, fell into a coal bunker on Oct. 29th while shipping cargo and sustained fatal injuries on the head. He died the same afternoon.

A case of cholera appeared among the steerage passengers of the *Tenshin Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on the morning of Oct. 30th from Kobe. The ship was at once removed to the Nagahama Quarantine Station. The patient is a merchant named Yoshida from Wakayama prefecture.

The Yokohama Municipality will entertain, on the evening of November 11th at the Chitose-ro, the Mayor, and City Councillors of Tokyo, as well as the president of the Tokyo City Assembly in order to return thanks for the water supplied from Tokyo during the water famine.

A case of dysentery appeared among the cabin passengers of the *Empress of India*, which arrived at Yokohama on the evening of October 30th. The patient was at once removed to the General Hospital and the usual disinfecting measures were carried out on the ship.

Counterfeited notes seem to be still pasing in Yokohama. About 8.30 p.m on October 29th, a man nicely attired purchased cigarettes valued at *sen* 80 at the tobacco shop, Karasaki-ya, Nagashima-cho, giving a false 10-*yen* note. He obtained *yen* 9.20 in change and made off.

B. Ishikawa (25), an employee of Messrs. Dewette and Co. No. 51, Yamashita-cho, was arrested on Oct. 30th by the Kagacho police on a charge of theft. It appears that he stole 50lbs of rubber materials belonging to his employees, valued at *yen* 150, and sold them to a merchant named Y. Sugiura of Moto-machi.

YOKOHAMA FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

Committee:—Messrs C. V. Sale (Chairman), Montague Beart (Vice-Chairman), D. H. Blake, J. A. Harmssen, V. R. Bowden, F. Strahler, J. Williamson Jones, E. C. Davis, and J. B. Gibbs.

We have received the following from the Board for publication.—

FOREIGN TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

References have lately been made in the European and American press with regard to the infringement of foreign Trade Marks. The subject is one which has been under careful consideration and investigation by the Committee, and a circular was issued on the subject in June, special attention being then directed to the necessary methods of procedure in cases of infringement. The Committee have now been specially requested by Mr. Hisamoto, of the Patent Bureau, to make known as widely as possibly their earnest desire to secure to everyone the full protection accorded by the law. Many of the difficulties which have arisen are due to the neglect of foreign merchants and manufacturers in not registering their marks in Japan. The Bureau is thus unable to detect infringements, and in this way rights are registered which afterwards become the subject of dispute.

According to the Trade Marks Law, Article II., Clause No. 5, Trade Marks cannot be registered if they are identical with or similar to marks used by another before the operation of the Trade Mark Law which came into force on the 1st of July, 1899, provided always that such Trade Marks have since continued in use.

In order to prevent as far as it may be possible the difficulties arising from infringement of old established Trade Marks, the Patent Bureau will be glad to receive particulars for their records of all Trade Marks which are still in use and were in existence and use prior to the 1st July, 1899. In this manner it is hoped to minimise the possibility of infringement, but success in this respect requires that all who value their Trade Marks should assist by supplying the necessary particulars without delay.

The Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade are of opinion that this suggestion offered by Mr. Hisamoto, of the Patent Bureau, is of an extremely liberal character, and hope that it will receive the widest possible circulation by all who are in any way interested.

CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Baron Sakatani, Minister for Finance, has given a decision on an appeal filed by Messrs. Gysin and Schoeninger, No. 93, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against a judgment delivered by the Yokohama Customs. The firm imported two cases of woollen woven goods on which the Yokohama Customs imposed duty at the rate of *sen* 9.3 per square yard in accordance with No. 55-A of the Anglo-Japanese conventional tariff. The importers contended that the article is a kind of table cloth and is quite different from broad, narrow, and army cloths, cassimere, tweeds, etc. The material should be dealt with under No. 61 of the same conventional tariff or No. 260-1 of general tariff. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that the goods were woven with woollen yarns and are classified among woollen cloths.

SNOW.

On the morning of Oct. 27th, snow fell at Sapporo. The visitation is 7 days earlier than last year and 4 days earlier than the average.

A Hirosaki telegram says that on Oct. 26th, temperature suddenly fell and snow was precipitated.

Snow visited Otaru on Oct. 26th.

On the morning of Oct. 26th, frost was reported in Sabae.

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NIPPON RACE CLUB.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., N Mitsuhashi, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., N. Saka, Esq., F. Strahler, Esq., Governor Sufu, M. Surth, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., and A. G. M Weale, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—H.E Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, H.E. A. Gerard, N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., H.E. Baron von Munm von Schwarzenstein, N. Saka, Esq., and H.E. Governor Sufu.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: S. Isaacs, Esq., Chairman; B. Runge, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; T. C. Anderson, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; F. H. Bugbird, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., B. C. T. Gray, Esq., and Geo. Hood, Esq., Secretary.

STEWARDS OF THE MEETING.

S. Isaacs, Esq. .....Chairman.
B. Runge, Esq. .....Hon. Clerk of the Course.
H. T. S. Green, Esq. .....Judge.
E. C. Davis, Esq. .....Assistant Judge.
D. Marshall, Esq. } .....Starters.
B. C. T. Gray, Esq. }
Dr. E. Wheeler .....Scales.
F. H. Bugbird, Esq. .....Handicapper.
F. M. Tegner, Esq. .....Timekeeper.
T. C. Anderson, Esq. M. Surth, Esq.
K. Mori, Esq. T. Thomas, Esq.
H. D. C. Jones, Esq. L. S. Hudson, Esq.

The Autumn Meeting of the Nippon Race Club opened on Friday forenoon in quite favourable weather. The sun shone, not too brightly, its rays being tempered by a slightly overcast sky in the earlier part of the day, though it came out more strongly as the afternoon wore on. Altogether the conditions attending the meeting could hardly have been more favourable. The course was in good condition. The new starting gates were in use at the mile and at the three-quarters, and at the other distances the Kawasaki gates were employed.

There was a large attendance of spectators, which included a good sprinkling of ladies, so that the scene in and about the Grand Stand was of an agreeably diversified nature. As usual considerable crowds of Japanese lined commanding parts of the fence round the course, and filled the stands allotted to them.

More than a passing word perhaps should be said with regard to the starting gates, which worked splendidly. They are the invention of Mr. Brenner, who it is to be regretted, finds it necessary for the benefit of his health to leave early next month for South Africa.

By far the most notable event of the day was the fourth Australian Griffin Race (ninth of the day) in which Hiyoshi, for which *yen* 26,000 was paid not long ago, started a hot favourite. It was generally thought that though one or two, specially Bressane, might push her hard over about six furlongs she would have matters all her own way for the mile. But things did not quite turn out as had been anticipated by many. Beaujolaise pushed her hard over the first half of the race, and Bressane took a hand in the business about the Trees, with the result that the favorite was beaten by half a length. There was a great deal of excitement over the race, and Bressane's owner was the recipient of many congratulations over a well-run race. In the other events there were some close finishes, for instance the first Australian griffin race which Maissonneuse won by a neck, but most of the wins were easy.

Following were the events:

1.—The PEKIN STAKE; value Yen 400, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for all China Subscription Ponies (Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1907 excluded); weight as per scale; winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 races 5lb. extra. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. States and Koerting's New Jersey, 158lb. (Mr. M. Zahn) 1
Mr. Jester's Silver Heel (late Negishi), 147lb. (Yasu) 2
Mr. Nancho's Tengu, 155lb. .....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. Rafale's Rikosho, 155lb. .....(Fukuhara) 0
Mr. Punch's Le Masque de Fer (late Placid Joe), 150lb...(A. L. Mottu) 0
Mr. Pickwick's Sam Weller (late Celluloid), 155lb. (Higaki) 0
Mr. Diogene's Monocle (late Ritzebuttel), 149lb. (Mr. Stein) 0
Mr. Monte Carlo's King Charles, 155lb. (Takasaki) 0
Mr. Tippet's Bon, 142lb. ....(Kubota) 0
Mr. Tippet's Bullet 145lb. .....(Mr. Henning) 0

Ten horses went out and after slight delay got off pretty well together. When they reached the level Tengu showed in front, Silver Heel lying second. They raced like this along the back stretch but New Jersey began to come up and at the 4 furlong post he led, Tengu second, Silver Heel third. At the distance, however, Tengu came up a little and ran level with New Jersey but the latter would not be denied and regaining the lead as they turned into the Straight gradually increased it and won by 4 lengths from Silver Heel, which was 2 lengths in front of Tengu. Time 1.40 $^{57}/_{100}$

PARI MUTUEL—New Jersey, paid yen 21.00.

2.—The COLONIAL PLATE; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150 and the Third Yen 75; for all Australian Subscription Horses; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry, weight for age; of more than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lb. in all. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Snipe's Melbourne II, 146lb. .....(Jimbo) 1
Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 152lb. ... .(Ebano) 2
Mr. Rafale's Mitsubiki (late Gold Star), 143lb. (Higaki) 3
Major Trick's Otome, 137lb .....(Tomomura) 0
Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 137lb. ...(Mr. Catto) ■
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 132lb. .....(Awoki) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 138lb....(Shimosuke) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Soya, 137lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Hansa's Bremen, 137lb. .....(Sasaki) 0

Hitachi won the rails. Nine faced the barrier. They went off to a good start after some delay at the gate. La Cantiniere jumped away with the lead but Melbourne came up as they got to the top of the hill and they ran level along the back stretch, but as they approached the Trees Melbourne drew in front and they raced in the turn in this order, Melbourne, La Cantiniere, Hitachi. Hitachi displaced La Cantiniere, however, a few strides later, and pushed the leader hard in the straight, but Melbourne held the advantage and won by a length, Hitachi 2 lengths in front of Mitsubiki which had come up with a rush. Time: 1.23 $^{57}/_{100}$.

PARI MUTUEL—Melbourne II, paid yen 15.

3.—The FIRST CHINA GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1907; weight as per scale. One Mile.

Mr. Canuck's Ontario, 145lb...(Mr. J. C. Fletcher) 1
Mr. Nancho's Naniwa, 147lb. .....(Nihonyanagi) 2
Mr. News' Le Siecle, 147lb. ..... . (Nakamura) 3
Mr. Rafale's Koshu, 147lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Jorrock's Dismal Geordie, 147lb. (Mr. G. W. Hawkins) 0
Mr. Miyako's Midori, 148lb. .....(Kitago) 0
Mr. Geegee's Beginner's Luck, 147lb. (Mr. A. L. Mottu) ■
Mr. Spark's Sparkling, 150lb. .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Berkeley, 144lb. .....(Takahashi) ■
Mr. S. Ishii's Ah Chong, 144lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Toyo III, 144lb....(Hiramura) 0
Mr. Schwoab's Ching, 156lb. .....(Mr. Reimer) 0
Mr. Hiawatha's Pawnee, 139lb. .....(Matsumura) 0
Mr. States and Koerting's Georgia II, 146lb. (Mr. Zahn) 0
Mr. H.T.S. Green's Inyo, 147lb .....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Island's Tobago, 144lb. ...(Mr. L. S. Hudson) 0

Sixteen faced the starter and after comparatively little trouble considering the size of the field got off well together, Midori staying at the gate for a while. Le Siecle and Beginner's Luck made the running but Ontario came up later and Naniwa led as they passed the Trees. At the turn Ontario went in front and a good race resulted in this pony's favour by 3 lengths, 2 lengths separating Naniwa (second) from La Siecle. Time: 2.17 $^{42}/_{100}$.

PARI MUTUEL—Ontario paid yen 14.

4.—The MELBOURNE STAKES; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1907; weight for age: winners of 3 races at date of entry excluded; of less than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia, 140lb. (Seikichi) 1
Mr. S. Ishii's Musashino, 140lb. .....(Kanno) 2
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 135lb...(Shiono) 3
Mr. H. T. Yokura's Katori II (late Last Shot), 140lb. (Hansawa) 0
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Peridot, 140lb....(Tomomura) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Camelia, 132lb....(Awoki) 0
Mr. News' Radical, 137lb. .....(Nakamura) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Joyeuse, 135lb. .....(Hirayama) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporeuse, 137lb. ...(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Fledermaus, 137lb. (Hiramura) ■
Mr. States and Koerting's New York, 137lb. (Goto) ■
Mr. States and Koerting's New Hampshire, 135lb. (Kashi) 0
Mr. Jester's Takasaki, 137lb. .....(Yasu) 0
Mr. Cotton's Sagitary (late Invicta), 136lb. (Nakazumi) 0

Fourteen faced the barrier, Joyeuse on the rails. There was a good deal of trouble and Queen Begonia broke through the tape. When they did get off they were all together, Sagitary, however, being left. Radical led from the outset, Queen Begonia lying second, Tourmaline third. The last named came up strong in the back stretch as also did Katori II, but as they passed the Trees Queen Begonia was still running second to the leader. She came away in grand style as they turned into the Straight and won by seven lengths from Musashino who also came up with a rush and finished a neck in front of Tourmaline. Time 1.23 $^{60}/_{100}$.

PARI MUTUEL—The winning stable paid yen 22.50.

5.—The FIRST AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE.—(Class "A" Even Numbers); value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class "A" of Autumn 1907; weight for age, 5lb. allowance. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. R. Loonen's Moissonneuse, 132lb...(Kurosaka) 1
Mr. Hansa's Elbe, 132lb. .....(Sasaki) 2
Mr. R. Kimura's Yugiri, 132lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. Rafale's Pourquoi-pas, 132lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. News' La Lanterne, 132lb. .....(Nakamura) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Walhalla, 132lb. .....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Cajoleuse, 127lb.....(Hirayama) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tatsumaki, 127lb. .....(Kitago) 0
Mr. Hiawatha's Choctaw, 127lb.....(Matsumura) 0
Mr. Sport's Lodore, 132lb. .....(Hansawa) ■

Ten faced the starter, La Lanterne a hot favourite. Tatsumaki made the running with La Lanterne well up. Yugiri took up the running in the stretch with La Lanterne and led as they approached the Trees and till they were turning into the straight when Moissonneuse and Elbe challenged and a hard race in resulted in Moisonneuse winning by a neck from Elbe, Yugiri a length away from the latter. Time: 1.25 $^{22}/_{100}$.

PARI MUTUEL—Moisonneuse stable paid yen 14.

6.—The SECOND AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE.—(Class "B" Odd Numbers); value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class "B" of Autumn 1907; weight for age, 5lb. allowance. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Major Trick's Vedette, 132lb. .....(Tomomura) 1
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Beruza, 127lb. .....(Shiono) 2
Mr. S. Ishii's Asagiri, 135lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. Latham's Lady Aberdeen, 132lb.....(Goto) 0
Mr. Rafale's Mercury, 132lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Kokuyo, 132lb.....(Ebano) 0
Mr. Nancho's Shiratsuyu, 132lb. ...(Nihonyanagi) 0

Seven went out and Vedette started a hot favourite on the rails and ran round easily in front of her field. She was many lengths to the good at the Trees and though challenged by Beruza in the Straight won easily by 4 lengths, half a length separating second and third. Time, 1.24 $^{35}/_{100}$.

PARI MUTUEL—Vedette paid yen 10.50.

7.—The CRITERION PLATE; value Yen 450, the Second to receive Yen 125, and the Third Yen 75; for all China Ponies; weight as per scale; Imported Ponies that have run at previous meetings 5lb. extra. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Canuck's Ontario, 145lb...(Mr. J. C. Fletcher) 1
Mr. Nancho's Tengu, 150lb. .....(Kawasaki) ■
Mr. Nancho's Hatsukoma, 150lb .....(Hiramura) 3
Mr. Nemo's Voltigeur, 144lb. .....(Ichi) 0
Mr. Jorrock's Hussard, 147lb.(Mr. G. W. Hawkins) 0
Mr. Tandem's Coot, 150lb. .....(Mr. A. L. Mottu) 0
Mr. H. Kimura's Aeolus, 150lb.....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Pickwick's Sam Weller (late Celluloid), 1147b. (Mr. C. E. Manton) ■
Mr. Pickwick's Dr. Slammer (late Artaxerxes), 145lb. (Mr. H. R. Manley) ■
Mr. Monte Carlo's Iron King, 155lb ...(Mr. Zahn) 0
Mr. Jester's Silver Lip (late Sceptre II), 147lb. (Yasu) ■
Mr. Jester's Silver Blaze, 150lb. .....(Higaki) ■
Mr. Island's Chusan, 145lb. ...(Mr. L. S. Hudson) 0
Mr. Nancho's Raubgraf, 147lb. ...(Nihonyanagi) ■

Coot was favoured by the public. Fourteen went out and got away to an excellent start, Sam Weller and Silver Lip setting the pace, Ontario lying third. Ontario came up strongly as they passed the Shakespeare and was leading at the Trees, finishing a good race 5 lengths to the good, Tengu which had made a spirited bid three lengths in front of Hatsukoma. Time 1.39 $^{17}/_{100}$.

PARI MUTUEL—Ontario paid yen 38.50.

8.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third

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Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class "A" of Autumn 1907; weight for age, 5lb. allowance. One Mile.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Kohitachi, 132lb. .....(Ebano) 1
Mr. Tatsuta's Suruga, 127lb. .....(Kitago) 2
Mr. Hiawatha's Cherokee, 132lb. .....(Hiramura) 3

Kohitachi jumped off with the lead, Suruga next Going up the hill Cherokee went into the second position. Kohitachi began to increase her lead, Cherokee tiring badly. Coming to the Trees Suruga ran into second place but the leader was now 8 lengths in front and still adding to her lead, the others whipping hard. In the Straight Suruga came up but without avail and Kohitachi finished 7 lengths to the good, 9 lengths between second and third. Time: 1.58 4/5.

PARI MUTUEL:—Kohitachi paid Yen 6.

9.—The FOURTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class "B" of Autumn 1907; weight for age, 5lb. allowance. One Mile.

Mr. Sphynx's Bressane, 132lb. .....(Fujisaki) 1
Mr. R. Kimura's Hiyoshi, 132lb.....(Ebano) 2
Mr. Norfolk's Penelope, 127lb.....(Kashi) 3
Mr. Sphynx's Beaujolaise, 127lb.....(Isaburo) 0
Mr. Minato's Midzuho, 132lb.....(Hiramura) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Harusame, 134lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Jester's Silver Dawn, 134lb.....(Yasu) 0
Mr. Nancho's Wakaume, 132lb.....(Kawasaki) ■

This race was distinguished by the fact that Hiyoshi, the 26,000 *yen* mare, made her debut as a racer on this stage. Eight went out, Hiyoshi an exceedingly warm favourite, though Penelope and Midzuho received some slight support A fine start, Hiyoshi going off with the lead, Penelope second, Harusame last. At the three-quarter post Beaujolaise took the lead, Hiyoshi second and Penelope third. At the 5 furlong post Beaujolaise's lead on Hiyoshi was two lengths and she held her advantage past the half mile. As they neared the Trees Bressane came away fast, and Hiyoshi took the lead. In the straight Bressane tackled her and a splendid race home ended in victory for the brown mare by half a length, two lengths between second and third. Time 1.54 87/100

PARI MUTUEL—Bressane paid yen 135.

10.—The FIRST RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BREDS; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; weight 135lb.; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra each for win not exceeding 15lb. in all. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. H. T. Yokura's Tamano-o, 135lb. (Hiramura) 1
Mr. Kanagawa's Idaten, 140lb. .....(Aoki) 2
Mr. Rafale's Hakodate, 140lb. .....(Higaki) 3
Mr. R. Kimura's Seigetsu, 135lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. R. Kimura's Kinuta, 135lb. .....(Yasu) 0
Capt. Yasuda's Ashiwara, 135lb.....(Satake) 0

Tamano-o took the lead, Idaten second, and at the 5 furlong post was 4 lengths in front. They passed the half mile post in that order, Hakodate third. At the bend there was only half a length between the leaders. At the 2 furlongs Tamano-o came away and continued to gain as they entered the straight. The race home was won by Tamano-o, two lengths ahead of Idaten, which was 8 lengths in front of Hakodate. Time 1.27.

PARI MUTUEL—Tamano-o paid yen 8.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Good weather again favoured the second day of the Nippon Race Club Autumn meeting: there was a bright sun during the greater part of the day, but towards the close the wind changed round to the north, the temperature fell appreciably and a few drops of rain pattered down during the last race from a mass of clouds that were loweringly black enough to portend a deluge. The lawn was full of spectators and the sunshine emboldened the many ladies present to come out in their best frocks so that stands and paddock presented quite an animated scene.

Prince Higashi Fushimi, who arrived in Yokohama from Tokyo a little after one o'clock and drove direct to the race-course, was received there by the President (Sir Claude MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.) and by Governor Sufu (who is an Honorary member of the Club) and by them conducted to the Imperial box in the Grand Stand.

The racing, while interesting, was not, generally speaking, exciting, as most of the favourites did what was expected of them and pulled off wins. Hiyoshi did not go out for the Emperor's Cup and the chief favourites were La Cantiniere, Patricia and Vedette. A very good race resulted in a dead heat, and the run-off in a very popular win for La Cantiniere, whose owner Mr. de Cuers de Cogolin, was chaired, cheered and warmly congratulated. Later the Prince presented to him the fine silver cup given by H.M. the Emperor.

Valseuse, Avant-garde and Trave have been scratched for the meeting.

Following are the events:

1.—The CHINA DERBY; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for all China Ponies; weight as per scale; imported Ponies that have run at previous meetings 5lb. extra; winners at the meeting 7lb. extra. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Tandem's Coot, 150lb.....(Mr. Motto) 1
Mr. Monte Carlo's Iron King, 155lb. ...(Mr. Zahn) 2
Mr. Nancho's Raubgraf, 147lb.....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. Nemo's Voltigeur, 144lb. .....(Ichi) 0
Mr. Jorrock's Hussard, 147lb. .....(Mr. Hawkins) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Aeolus, 150lb..... .(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Star's Chamieur, 147lb.....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Schwoab's Ching, 155lb.....(Mr. Reimers) 0
Mr. Hansa's Poppenbuttel, 156lb. .....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Jester's Silver Lip (late Sceptre II), 147lb. (Yasu) ■
Mr. Tippet's Bon, 142lb. .....(Kubota) 0

Coot started favourite, Iron King second in public estimation. They got off to a good start. As they passed the Grand Stand the first time Silver Lip led, Aeolus second. In the dip, however, Coot and Iron King came up and passing the others easily led to the finish, Coot winning by 3 lengths, and Raubgraf, third. Time 3.28 92/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Coot paid yen 8.50.

2.—The YOKOHAMA DERBY; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for all Australian Subscription Horses; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry; weight for age; of more than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb. in all. One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Snipe's Melbourne II, 146lb. .....(Jimba) W.O.

Of the nineteen horses entered, Melbourne alone went out and did the first walk-over of the meeting.

3.—The FIFTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class "A" of Autumn 1907; weight for age, 5lb. allowance; winners at the meeting 15lb. extra. One Mile and ■ Furlong.

Mr. Hansa's Elbe, 132lb. .....(Sasaki) 1
Mr. Tatsuta's Suruga, 127lb. .....(Kitago) 2
Mr. Island's Mindoro, 127lb.....(Shima) 3
Mr. Rafale's Pourquoi-pas, 132lb. ..... Higaki) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kohitachi, 147lb...(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Hiawatha's Cherokee, 132lb. .....(Hiramura) 0

Half a dozen mares faced the starter, Kohitachi and Elbe being the favourites, and were sent away very well together. As they passed the Grand Stand Pourquoi-pas was a little in front, Kohitachi second. In the dip Elbe had run up and, with Kohitachi, went to the front, taking first place later. After passing the Shakespeare Mindoro displaced Kohitachi, but was beaten for second place by Suruga which ran well in the straight. Three lengths between first and second and half a length between second and third. Time 2.10 37/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Elbe paid yen 11.

4.—The SIXTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses, Class "B" of Autumn 1907; weight for age, 5lb. Allowance; winners at the meeting 15lb. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. R. Kimura's Hiyoshi, 134lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Jester's Silver Dawn, 132lb.....(Yasu) 2
Mr. Nancho's Wakaume, 132lb. .....(Kawasaki)) 3
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Beruza, 132lb. ...(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Sphynx's Beaujolaise, 127lb. .....(Isaburo) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Penelope, 127lb. .....(Kashi) 0

Hiyoshi was, of course, first favourite in this event and the anticipations of her supporters were justified by the result. She took the lead in the first furlong, Beaujolaise lying second, Beruza third. Silver Dawn and Wakaume came up at the bend and Beaujolaise dropped out. The leader was never hurried and won by many lengths, Silver Dawn and Wakaume racing in for second place and the former getting the verdict by three quarters of a length. Time 2 06⅗, 1m. 1 1/10 s. above Mr. Star's May-mie's time in May, 1906, at 145lbs—2m. 05 4/10.

PARI MUTUEL—Hiyoshi paid yen 8.

5.—The SYDNEY STAKES; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1907; weight for age; winners of 3 Races at date of entry excluded; winners of less than 3 races 3lb. extra for each win; winner of Melbourne Stakes, First Day excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 135lb. .(Shiono) 1
Mr. Cotton's Sagitary (late Invicta), 134lb. (Nakazumi) 2
Mr. States and Koerting's New Hampshire, 135lb. (Kashi) 3
Mr. H. T. Yokura's Katori II (late Last Shot), 135lb. (Ichi) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Musashino, 140lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Fledermaus, 137lb (Hiramura) ■
Mr. States and Koerting's New York, 137lb.(Goto) 0
Mr. Jester's Takasaki, 137lb. .....(Yasu) 0

Takasaki led past the Grand Stand, Tourmaline, the favourite, last. Sagitary, at first third, ran into second place as they went up the Dip and as they passed the Shakespeare was running into first place, New Hampshire, which had also shot forward, lying second. As they neared the turn into the Straight, however. Tourmaline came up at a great rate and a fine race in resulted in the bay winning from Sagitary by half a length, one length between second and third. Time 2 09 7/10.

PARI MUTUEL—Tourmaline paid yen 13.

6.—The EMPEROR'S CUP.—Presented by HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.—The Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for all Australian Subscription Horses and Country Breds; winners of 3 races or less at date of entry weight for age; winners of more than 3 races at date of entry 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb. in all; Australian Subscription Horses in Japan for their Second Meeting 3lb. allowance; horses that have started at previous meetings but have not won a race 5lb. allowance accumulative; Australian Subscription Griffins 12lb. allowance; winners after closing of entries to carry 5lb. extra cumulative. Previous winners of Emperor's Cup under these conditions excluded.

Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 129lb. ...(Tamaio) }
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 137lb. .....(Goto) } 1
Mr. Tatsuta's Soya, 127lb. .....(Kitago) 3
Major Trick's Vedette, 130lb. .....(Tomomura) ■
Mr. Rafale's Mitsubiki (late Gold Star), 143lb. (Higaki) ■
Mr. Sphynx's Bressane, 130lb. .....(Fujisaki) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 132lb. .....(Aoki) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Queen Begonia,, 139lb.(Seiichi) 0
Mr. News' Radical, 129lb.....(Nakamura) 0
Mr. Hansa's Bremen, 137lb.....(Sasaki) 0
Mr. Cotton's Mont Blanc, 137lb. .....(Jimba) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Popinjay II (late Chihaya), 140lb. (Mr. Catto)
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 138lb. .....(Kashi) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Joyeuse, 134lb. .....(Kurosaki) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporeuse, 126lb. ...(Hirayama) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Moissonneuse, 126lb.(Hanasawa) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Asagiri, 125lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0

No fewer than seventeen went out, all Australian mares, and Queen Begonia was unfortunately left at the post. The Norfolk stable made the running, Patricia slightly in front, and nearing the Shakespeare had established a gap of half a dozen lengths between them and the field. Here, however, La Cantiniere drew away from the field and closed on the leaders and at the Trees was up to them, Radical and Soya also having come forward. In the straight there was a fine race and the three horses finished practically in a bunch. The judges placed Soya third but declared a dead heat between La Cantiniere and Patricia. Time 1.50 37/100.

PARI MUTUEL—paid on five horses, yen 8 each on La Cantiniere and Vedette and yen 7.50 each on Popinjay II, Parma Violet and Patricia.

The dead heat was run-off after the seventh race after a rest of about three quarters of an hour. The pair went out about equal in the public estimation and got off to a good start, of which La Cantiniere had perhaps the better. Patricia, however, almost immediately went in front and kept the lead by about a couple of lengths to the Shakespeare where her opponent collared her and won with comparative ease by four lengths. Time as before.

PARI MUTUEL.—La Cantiniere paid Yen 6.50.

7.—The SEVENTH AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight for age, 5lb. allowance; winners at the meeting excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. R. Loonen's Cajoleuse, 132lb,.....(Hirayama) 1
Mr. Sport's Yankee Lass, 132lb. .....(Ichi) 2
Mr. M. Kimura's Kokuyo, 132lb. .....(Hakodate) 3
Mr. Rafale's Mercury, 132lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. News' La Lanterne, 132lb.....(Nakamura) 0
Mr. B. Runge's Walhalla, 132lb. .....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Tatsumaki, 127lb.....(Kotago) 0
Mr. R. Kimura's Yugiri, 132lb.....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Harusame, 127lb. .....(Mimi) 0

La Lanterne was a good favourite but Yankee Lass jumped off with the lead and kept it till coming into the straight, where Cajoleuse tackled her, winning by a neck, Kokuyo third, two lengths behind. Time, 1m. 23 37/100s.

PARI MUTUEL.—Cajoleuse paid Yen 42.50.

8.—The MONGOLIAN STAKES; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1907; weight

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as per scale; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for one win, 10lb. for two or more wins. One Mile.

Mr. States & Koerting's New Jersey, 163lb. (Mr. Zahn) 1
Mr. Jester's Silver Heel (late Negishi) 147lb. (Yasu) 2
Mr. Island's Chusan, 145lb .....(Eisuke) 3
Mr. Rafele's Rikosho, 153lb.....(Fukuhara) 0
Mr. Punch's Le Masque de Fer (late Placid Joe, 150lb.....(Mr. Motto) 0
Mr. Diogenes' Moncle (late Ritzebuttel), 153lb. (Mr. Stein) 0
Mr. Monte Carlo's King Charles, 160lb. (Takahashi) 0
Mr. Nancho's Tengu, 155. .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Nancho's Hatsukoma, 155lb.....(Rikizo) 0

New Jersey was a strong favourite, though lying behind Tengu and King Charles till nearing the Shakespeare, where he ran into second place, and coming up to the leader at the turn ran away from him in the Straight and got a verdict of 15 lengths, Silver Heel having pushed into second, three quarters of a length better than Chusan. Time 2.12.

PARI MUTUEL—New Jersey, paid yen 11.

9—The SECOND RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BREDS; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; weight 135lb; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb. in all; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Kanagawa's Idaten, 140lb.....(Awoki) 1
Capt. Yasoda's Suiten late Mizuten, 140lb. (Satake) 2
Mr. R. Kimura's Kinuta, 135lb .....(Yasu) 3
Mr. R. Loonen's Porte Bonheur, 135lb. (Kurosaka) 0
Mr. Rafale's Hakodate, 140lb .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. R. Kimura's Seigetsu, 135lb.....(Kanno) 0

Idaten got the best of the start and led all round the field, though pressed by Suiten from the Shakespeare in. Idaten won by two lengths from Suiten with Kinuta three lengths behind. Time 1.55 32/100

PARI MUTUEL—Idaten, paid yen 8.50.

10.—The SECOND CHINA GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1907; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting 12lb. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Nancho's Naniwa, 147lb. .....(Nihonyanagi) 1
Mr. States and Koerting's Georgia II, 144lb. (Mr. Zahn) 2
Mr. News' Le Siecle, 147lb. .....(Nakamura) 3
Mr. Schwaab's Ching, 153lb. .....(Mr. Fischer) 0
Mr. Rafale's Koshu, 147lb .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Jorreck's Dismal Geordie, 147lb...(Hasegawa) 0
Mr. Miyako's Midori, 148lb.....(Kitago) 0
Mr. George's Beginner's Luck, 147lb. (Mr. Motton) 0
Mr. Spark's Sparkling, 150lb.....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Ah Chong, 144lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. H. Koshiwagi's Toyo III., 144lb...(Hiramura) 0
Mr. Hiawatha's Pawnee, 139lb. .....(Matsumura) 0
Mr. H. T. S. Green's Inoo, 147lb.....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. Jester's Silver Blaze, 150lb. .....(Yasu) 0
Mr. Island's Tobago, 142lb .....(Eisuke) 0

A good race, fifteen going out. Midori led past the Grand Stand and along to the Shakespeare, when Silver Blaze and Georgia II. came up. In the end, however, Naniwa won by half a length, Georgia II. second and Le Siecle third. Time, 2m. 36s.

PARI MUTUEL—Naniwa paid yen 9.50.

YOKOHAMA UNION CHURCH.

The autumn general meeting of the church and congregation of Yokohama Union Church was held on Thursday evening in the Van Schaick Hall. Rev. E. S. Booth occupied the chair and there was a good attendance. The minutes of a special meeting held in September were read by Mr. J. Macbeth, Hon. Secretary, and adopted.

Mr. I. BUNTING on reports being called for said no reply had been received from Rev. Mr. Good either to the telegram or the letter they had sent with the call to him.

MR. MACBETH read the accounts to Sept. 1st which showed a balance of *yen* 1,054.31. They had in the Pastors Fund *yen* 1,013.74 and on current account *yen* 1,054.31.

The accounts were adopted.

Miss DUNSTON'S report on the Ladies Auxiliary showing that the meetings had been well attended and the membership had increased, was also adopted.

Mrs. BAGNALL reported as follows:

Ladies Auxiliary Fund *yen* 193.51, on deposit *yen* 66.99, total *yen* 260.50. Poor Fund *yen* 3,497, Building Fund *yen* 1,097.59, fixed deposit *yen* 1,400, total *yen* 2,497.59.

The question of granting from the poor fund towards the Charity Organization was discussed by the Chairman, Mr. Bunting, Mr. J. Griffin, Mr. C. Griffin, Mrs. Bagnall, etc., a suggestion by Mr. J. Griffin that any disposal of the fund should be stayed till the arrival of the pastor being supported by Mr. Totton and adopted by the meeting.

Mr. C. GRIFFIN reported that the Sunday school was flourishing as never before. The membership was 105; the classes numbered ten; and they had *yen* 81 in the bank.

Mr. BUNTING reported on behalf of the Building Fund that the plans of Church and Sunday School brought from Long Island by Dr. Ballagh had been unanimously approved by the Board and the Executive of the Ladies Auxiliary, subject to certain alterations. The work of adapting the preliminary plans so as to suit the requirements of the Yokohama community had been entrusted to and executed by Mr. L. Suzor. The Church provided for a congregation of four hundred according to the Long Island calculations, the school room for rather more than 200 scholars. The church parlors above the school room provided class rooms for 200. The partitions for class rooms and church parlors they had decided to leave out of the plans until the building had been completed. Both church and school room could be most conveniently placed on Lot No. 49. The money now being raised was for the immediate building of the church and school and could not be diverted for the purchase of the adjoining lot. A member of the board had, however, agreed to purchase and hold the adjoining lot, No. 48, free of interest for the Church for the space of six months. At that time he would require an answer from the Board of Trustees as to whether they would want the same for the purposes of a manse or not. Reckoning the value of the present buildings on lot No. 49 they considered that about *yen* 20,000 was in hand or promised and they now appealed to the church, congregation and general community to raise an additional sum of *yen* 5,000 at once. As soon as they had *yen* 25,000 in hand they would feel justified in commencing building operations.

The plans were submitted to the meeting and the Chairman called for a motion adopting them and authorizing the board to proceed when they had raised the necessary funds.

Some discussion took place, Mr. Bunting making explanations as to the seating capacity.

Mr. C. GRIFFIN addressed the meeting with regard to the Sunday School, pointing out certain unsatisfactory features.

Mr. BUNTING replied.

Mr. GRIFFIN in reply said when the plans were shown him he approved of them providing the capacity was not inferior to Van Schaick Hall. He pointed out that there were 84 parents who sent their children to the Sunday School, of whom 65 parents never came to the Church, and one gentleman had sent him a contribution saying it was for the Sunday School, not for the Church.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out they were there to raise money for the building of a Church and for no other purpose.

Mr. GRIFFIN wound up his remarks by saying that he must resign, with deep regret after 15 years work during which he had brought the membership from 35 to 105.

The Chairman expressed regret and commented at some length on the plans, with special reference to the Sunday School, and expressed the hope that the Superintendent of the Sunday School would reconsider his resignation.

Mr. I. POLLARD said the committee had afforded Mr C. Griffin every opportunity of giving suggestions. He also expressed the hope that Mr. Griffin would reconsider his decision.

Mrs. COLTON proposed and Mrs. Ballagh seconded that the plans be adopted.

The motion was then adopted.

This concluded the proceedings.

At 5 p.m. on Oct. 30th, a passenger train and a goods train on the Tokaido Railway collided at Baba Station. The locomotive and carriages of the passenger train sustained severe damage. The passengers escaped practically unhurt.

THE CALICO BALL.

The Hallowe'en, or Calico, Ball organised by the Yokohama Circle of the King's Daughters to raise funds to relieve the distress caused by the Hakodate fire, was a great success, though it did not come off on Hallowe'en as the English calendar has it. The Public Hall was most gracefully decorated, the principal colours used being purple and white, which are appropriated by the King's Daughters as their distinguishing badge. There was a large attendance and though comparatively few fancy costumes were worn the dancing *salon* looked very bright and festive. There were two bands in attendance, the orchestra of the U. S. S. *Supply* and the Town Band, and they supplied stirring music for 12 dances and three extras.

Prizes were awarded by vote to the best fancy costume, and the results were as follow:—1st, Miss McKim (the Indian maiden Minnehaha), embroidered picture; 2nd, Miss Woodruff (Chinese girl), silver sugar basin and tongs; 3rd, Miss Carst (Dutch maiden), silver card case; 4th Miss McCallum (Superstition), dressing jacket; 5th, Miss Worden (Tommy Atkins), pepper castor; 6th, Mrs. Neville (Pumpkin), butter dish; 7th, Dwyer Neville (Wizard), cigarette case. The Indian costume worn by Miss McKim was a superb creation and undoubtedly the best of any displayed during the evening. Master Dwyer Neville was the only gentleman who appeared in fancy costume, the rest of the men folk preferring ordinary evening dress.

The general arrangements of the ball were in the hands of the following ladies, who are to be heartily congratulated on the great success achieved:—Mrs. Manley, President; Mrs. Lowder, Vice-President; Mrs. W. K. Wilson, Treasurer; Mrs. H. J. Neville, Secretary. Decorations—Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. Macbeth, Miss McLean. Supper—Mrs. Tegner, Mrs. Clausen, Mrs. Hayward, Miss Abbey. Prizes—Mrs. Bowden and Mrs. Hubbard. Music—Mrs. Liddle and Miss Manley.

THE LATE MR. V. H. HELM.

The death of Mr. V. H. Helm, Associate Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., which occurred at Kobe on October 29th, has drawn forth wide-spread expressions of regret. To few men is it given to win so many attached friends by the force of gracious manners and the bright example of a perfect life. His seven years in Japan were spent entirely in his Master's service, first as City Secretary of the Tokyo Y.M.C.A., then as organizer of the Yokohama Y.M.C.A., and since the beginning of this year at Kobe in the same capacity. His enthusiasm was infectious and to him is due much of the success which attended the labours of the Y.M.C.A. in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese war. An affection of the lungs, contracted during the summer, led to pneumonia and though everything possible was done he gradually sank. He was 33 years old and leaves a wife and three children.

The funeral took place in Kobe on Friday, being conducted by Bishop Honda, the Rev. J. L. Dearing preaching the sermon.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Shanghai liner *Hakuai Maru* collided with the steamer *Satsuma Maru* off Akashi in the Inland Sea, at 5 a.m. on Oct. 23rd, the former being bound from Moji to Kobe. In spite of damage, the *Hakuai* arrived at Kobe without assistance. At Kobe, she will undergo repairs which will take about 10 days. The damage sustained by the *Satsuma* was slight and she continued her voyage.

A telegram via Osaka says that owing to dense fog, the steamer *Koko Maru* (2,895 tons) went ashore at daylight on Oct. 23rd in the neighbourhood of Mutsure. She is in a serious condition. She carried Rangoon rice consigned to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to be landed at Yokohama. About 10,000 bags of the cargo are believed to have been saved. The ship was insured for *yen* 120,000 and the cargo for *yen* 350,000.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's Rooms, No. 1, 4 chome, Ginza, Tokyo, on Wednesday, October 16th, at 4 p.m. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President for Tokyo, Mr. J. Mc. D. Gardiner, took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been printed, were taken as read. The Recording Secretary reported that the following persons had been elected as members of the Society:—C. V. Sale, Esq., Yokohama; Mrs D. R. Noyes, St. Paul, Minn.; H. E. Coleman, Esq., Tokyo. Mr. R. J. Kirby then read selections from his paper on "Dazai on Food and Wealth." These selections were the most interesting part of the paper and presented much valuable information about the economical problems, as well as popular superstitions of that period. The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Kirby for his entertaining paper.

DAZAI JUN'S ESSAY ON FOOD AND WEALTH.

There is no difference in the value of the Ryo whether it is in Oban, Koban or Bu. The reason exchange is paid in changing from the larger to the smaller, is that one is easier to use than the other.

Those difficult to use are the Oban and Koban, therefore the gentry and people pay out exchange and obtain gold Bu. This is to the profit of the exchange shops and to the loss of the gentry and those above them. Of the above coins the Oban is least used by the people.

The Koban is used by the gentry in common with gold Bu and it is therefore convenient to pay exchange on this account. Again thirty years ago, the exchange on one Ryo was eight to twelve mon, but in late years the usual rate is thirty or forty mon, sometimes reaching as high as one hundred mon. This means great loss to the gentry.

If possible I should like to see the Hankin (板金) abolished, and only have the one kind, gold Bu, and in this way there would be no need to pay out exchange and this would benefit the gentry.

In the Keicho period (1596-1614) of this dynasty, gold was obtained from the mines of Sado. With this a gold currency was made, which is used to the present time. During the Genroku period (1688-1703) there was not enough for the needs of the state and a new gold currency mixed with silver, copper, lead and tin was coined. The inscription had the character Gen (元) on it. In addition to the three kinds, gold Nishiu (二鉄) were coined. These were half a gold Bu (歩) and were smaller. The four kinds had lost the true yellow colour and looked like brass. This was the new gold of the Genroku period and was current within the seas (Japan). The old gold of the Keicho period was abolished. This gold was not pure, and as it was easily counterfeited there were a large number of criminal counterfeiters who suffered crucifixion. The people despised this currency because it was not pure gold and gradually increased the price of the different kinds of merchandise.

The price of gold had not decreased relative to old gold, but as the prices of merchandise had risen, the value of gold had fallen. Again there was a great deal of forged money circulating amongst people, and people without knowing it received this false money. Bunbyo was much perturbed about this, and after his accession, his wishes were to return the gold currency to its former condition. But as the money of the Genroku period was alloyed with silver, copper, lead and tin in the same proportions as gold, if he wished to coin a currency, like the old coins of the Keicho period, he would have had to diminish the amount of the gold currency by half, so he decided as a temporary measure, until such time as a return could be made to the old gold, to make small coins. He recoined therefore the gold Koban and Bu of the Genroku period discarding the impurities contained and made a new currency out of pure gold. The thickness was lessened, the size made smaller, and the weight made half the old currency. That is to say the weight of the gold Koban was two sen (錢) and four fun (分), and the weight of the gold Bu six fun, two rin and five mo.

The gold Koban was not altered. The gold Nishiu was not changed as the intention was to abolish it. The new currency was put into circulation during the Hoyei (1704-1710) period. It circulated within the seas on equal terms with the gold currency of the Genroku period. In the inscription of the gold Koban there is the character Ken (乾) and they are therefore called Kenkin. Since this has been used no forgeries have been made by the people. As none suffered through false coins the people found this currency convenient. But as the shape was thin and small and the weight only half that of the old currency, the people despised it without reason and though the value has not fallen many things are sold at enhanced prices. Then again this currency is not to circulate very long but only until a return can be made to the old currency of the Keicho period, as it was only supposed to circulate for a short time until the debased currency of the Genroku period could be abolished. If in a short time a return is to be made to the old Keicho currency, they know that the Kenkin will naturally become only half the value, so they advance the prices of all commodities to prevent any loss when the time of return to the old currency arrives. The cleverness at knavish profit of the common people can never be equalled by the gentry and those above them. For this reason the Kenkin is very inconvenient. When in the 3rd year of the Shotoku period (1713) Kembyo was dying, he sent for his ministers and gave them his dying wishes, saying it was best to return to the old Keicho currency. From this time the people gradually reduced the value of the Kenkin and raised the prices of commodities. They gradually altered values so that one Ryo (両) became two Kwan (貫) and six or seven hundred Mon (文) of copper money.

In the time of Sobyo (7th Shogun) a new currency was coined of the same standard as the old Keicho currency. The gold Oban were left for a time, and the Koban and Bu were first coined. They were made of pure gold. The inscription Ken was done away with and the size and weight were just the same as the old Keicho currency and they were brought out for circulation gradually towards the end of the Shotoku period. This was called New gold. One ryo of this was changed for two Kenkin ryo, and one Bu was changed for two Kenkin Bu, and one Kenkin Bu changed for half a Keicho Bu. Half a Bu is a Nishiu. Orders were given that this currency should be circulated the same as the old Keicho currency. At this time there were so many kinds of gold currency that a great deal of inconvenience was caused to the people in its use.

The present Government at the beginning of the Kyoho period (1716) definitely abolished the Kenkin and at the same time did away with the gold Nishiu of the Genroku period and caused the new gold to be chiefly circulated. When the new currency of the Genroku period was coined and the old currency of the Keicho period was thus abolished, the Keicho gold was never seen in circulation. But on the coining of the new currency at the end of Shotoku period a return was made to the old currency of the Keicho. As the new and old were caused to circulate on the same terms, a great deal of Keicho came out, about half and half with the new gold. Where it was hidden for the twenty years after the Genroku period no one can tell. This is wonderful.

Although it was said that the new gold, the Kyoho, would take the place of all the Kenkin, as the people knew that the Kenkin was pure gold they no doubt hid a large quantity of Kenkin. Already if the old currency of the Keicho period is compared in weight with the present new gold it is said that the weight of the old currency is slightly less than the new gold, as there is a small loss in weight because it has been rubbed for long years. Thus the new gold is held in esteem and the old gold despised and we can see that the old gold which has been hoarded is gradually being given out and the new gold is being hoarded instead.

In a few years the amount of Keicho gold has become really very great and the new gold is only one-tenth. From the fact that the old currency which was abolished after the Genroku period has now come into circulation, it can be clearly seen that a great deal of the present Kenkin is being hidden.

As gold and silver are the wealth used for circulation they are not things which ought to be hoarded and hidden. It is right that the bad gold of the Genroku period should be prohibited from circulating. The Kenkin is only small and thin in shape, but is good gold, if this is prohibited circulation then that hoarded by the people cannot be used.

After the time for recoining the currency is past, it cannot be changed for new gold and thus it will become naturally an abolished thing just the same as a hidden jewel buried in the earth. Is this not very sad, this is the way of making the wealth in circulation deficient.

If possible let the Kenkin be used as half the value of the new gold, and as before let the old and new circulate together and thus the hidden Kenkin will be brought out and the wealth of the world will become abundant. This is profitable for the Nation and the people. From 1727 the new gold Oban were circulated and the Genroku period Oban were abolished, and at this time all of the gold currency which had been recoined since the Genroku period was abolished and a return made to that of the old Keicho. This was indeed good Government. When the new law of the Kyoho was issued, the gentry and people, thinking that the gold currency of Japan would be reduced by half, were very tearful, but though several years have passed since the new gold has been circulated, there is no special sign of loss through this reduction and the people have forgotten their great pain. The Government of the state truly carried out a wise decision.

The silver currency of this dynasty has been from the beginning of the State of two kinds; one has been silver shoes (碎銀) and the other Broken Silver (銀錠). For silver, four sen (錢) and three fun (分) go to ryo. Broken Silver is large and small, not being all alike, the weight being from three fun to four of five sen (錢). The shape being like a bean, the common people call the coin Mameita (bean board). The silver shoes are in ten ryo pieces, the weight being forty-three sen. The common people call them silver sticks (銀挺). There are big and small shoes, they need not necessarily be ten ryo. Though there is no question of good and bad silver in the shoe and broken silver, yet in changing shoe silver for broken silver, exchange has to be paid. Just the same as changing gold han for gold Bu, it is simply a question of convenience. With the beginning of the State the silver was pure. When it was recoined in the Genroku period, copper, lead and tin were mixed and the number of coins increased. In the inscription the character Gen was stamped, and it was called the new silver of the Genroku. Compared with the very old Keicho silver the colour was a little lighter. Since this currency has been circulating in Japan the old silver has been abolished. As this currency was not pure silver there appeared a great many forgers, and the gentry and people received a great many counterfeits; and when this new silver ought to have been abolished in the Hoyei period, there was again a deficiency for State purposes, and in order to increase the number of the coins the copper, lead and tin were increased and in the inscription the character Ho was stamped and this was called the new silver of Hoyei. The silver of the Genroku was abolished and the new Hoyei currency was circulated. The colour was dark, and when compared with the Genroku looked like lead. The people despised it; but even then it did not stop at this. Again later the alloy was increased and the inscription had two of the Ho characters stamped on it. The colour became really bad and the way the people despised it was exceptional. Even then it did not stop at this. Later still the alloy was again increased and in the inscription three Ho characters were stamped. Later again the alloy was increased and four Ho characters were stamped. In the Hoyei period the coinings of the silver currency were called, by the people One Ho, Two Ho and Three Ho. When it came to Four Ho, the colour became much darker, losing the true colour of silver, it was not different from lead and tin. The way the people despised this was as if it were earth and stones. The old silver at the time of the beginning of the State was counted at sixty sen to the gold ryo, one sen being usually taken at seventy or eighty Mon to the copper sen. The price of the Three Ho and Four Ho bad silver, decreased largely and there were over eighty sen to the gold ryo, one sen being taken at about forty Mon to the copper sen. At this period the sorrows of gentry and people were extreme.

As in the Eastern provinces gold and *zeni* were used, very little silver was in use and thus the suffering from the ill effects of bad silver was small. But Westward from Kyoto, silver being in use, the ill effects of bad silver were great. The number of counterfeits was extremely great and the sufferings of the gentry and people on this account were beyond conception. From the time that Bunbyo succeeded to the government he was troubled very much by this sorrow. He wished to melt the five lots of bad silver issued since the Genroku period and return to the old currency of the beginning of the State, and he finally ordered his officials to coin a new currency of pure silver similar to the old currency. In the second year of Shotoku period the new currency was gradually circulated. Its value was the same as the old currency and one sen of it was taken at four sen of the Four Ho currency. Three Ho, Two Ho, and One Ho were taken at their silver value. The four classes were taken at a slight advance according to their colour in the new currency. There not being enough of the new currency the five classes of bad silver were not abolished but circulated with the new currency. Having only one kind of silver currency with six stages of goodness and badness, caused great suffering to the gentry and people. In the beginning of the Kyoho period a new order was issued by which all of the bad silver since the Genroku period was abolished and only the new currency of Japanese was reduced to one-fourth and by reason of this the gentry and people were made to suffer. But a number of years after the new silver currency had spread through Japan, gradually this suffering disappeared and without noticing it, the old state of affairs

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existing at the beginning of the state returned. This again was fortunate and good government.

Copper sen mostly spread over the world after the Kwanyei period. In the Genroku period it became too scarce for the needs of the state so new sen were ordered to be cast in the Eastern capital.

The official, by name Hagiwara so and so, to prevent a large use of copper mixed the lead and tin and made the sen smaller and thinner in shape. The Kawanyei and Kwanbun sen weighed ten fun. The Kwanyei new sen of the Genroku period, though inscribed Kawanyei Tsuho, only weighed six or seven fun. The Kwanyei Kwanbun sen were dark red in colour and for coarseness and badness were beyond comparison in ancient and modern times. In China the sen called niggardly sen (慳錢) were this kind of bad sen, the official's idea being that be the sen good or bad, one mon would always be one mon, and he thought it to be useless to waste copper and workmanship. This was through ignorance and without perception of the past. The sen may be a lowly thing, but it is a treasure of the earth for circulation, and is not only for present circulation, but remains for future generations, and people discuss it as the sen of this or that man's time.

In the time of King Kei in the Shu Dynasty large sen were coined, and the inscription on them was Hokwa (寶貨) Over 2200 years have passed since then, and yet they remain. As the Kan dynasty came after that of Shu, there is a large amount of sen remaining, and therefore of course a great deal remains of that subsequent to the Kan Dynasty. Of all the old things of the world which have been handed down, there are none that have continued so long as sen, therefore in China, great pains have been taken in coining them. Copper of the very best has been chosen and the inscriptions have been written by the best penmen of the time. It is said that in the time of King Taiso of To when the Kaigentsuho sen were coined, that the great penman Chosuiro was ordered to write the inscription on the sen. In the So period it is said that the inscription on the Daikwan suho sen was written by the Emperor Biso. Biso was one of the best penmen of the world. These matters are no secret and all the other sen have left examples of the hands of the best penmen of their period. The style of writing was the seal form, the rei (隸) form, the eight, tenth and true grass forms, etc. Their beauty was all of one kind. Again in the old sen, silver being mixed with the copper, the colour was green with white rays and was pretty. Even now old sen are burnt in the fire silver will come to the surface like dew, which is a proof of what I have written. The old sen of Japan, such as the Wado and Kaichin, are very beautiful as regards the coins and inscription, and are not inferior to the old coins of the Middle Kingdom. In these times the copper of Kwanyei and Kwanbun is not only not equal to the old copper, but the circumference of the coins is very large and the characters of the inscription are very small so that the appearance is bad. The writing is from the pen of an ignorant writer so that the shape of letters is bad and cannot be compared with the old sen of China, and they also can not be compared with the Wado of Japan. If such sen should cross over to China and be carried on to posterity, they would be laughed at by the people. Much more does this apply to the later sen of the Genroku period which are the worst sen ever heard of, so any one wishing to allow these to exist does not know what it is to shame the State. The depraved officials who have caused the State to err have all been of this kind. During the Hoyei period, as there were not enough for the needs of the State, orders were given to coin large sen; the diameter of the circle being about one sun and five bu (1½"). The inscription on the face was Hoyeitsuho and on the back circumference there were the four characters Yei-kiu sei-yo, each being taken at ten mon of the ordinary sen. When these sen were issued, the people thought them very inconvenient and disliked them very much. And though the State issued a severe order that these must be circulated the people more and more would not use them. The State issued a very strict order notifying that persons not using these would be severely punished. Though the State daily ordered the people about this matter, the people determinedly would not circulate these. At this stage even the power of the state could not force the circulation and matters which did not accord with the heart of the people could not, even though severe punishment, be forced upon them. In the Spring of Teichu (1637) at the beginning of the government of Bunbyo, these sen were abolished and the people rejoiced exceedingly. But the people who had taken many of these Bub sen at the price of goods and hoarded them, lost their money at once. At the end of the Shotoku period in the Jobyo reign, new sen were coined. The rules for the sen of the Kwanyei and later were taken and the inscription even was Kwanyei Tsuho, but when compared with the old sen of the Kwanyei and Kwanbun the copper was very inferior. The characters of the inscription are much smaller and in some ten years they must be destroyed by wear. After this amount of sen being short amongst the people the value rose and during the Kyoho (享保) period new sen were coined, similar to those of the Shotoku period. After these sen were circulated the amount of sen with the people became once more great. If there is a shortage of sen the value becomes high; if too great an amount the value becomes low, just like other merchandise. The price of the sen generally is based on the Kwanyei sen at four Kwan (貫) mon to the Ryo. If the upper class is giving money to the lower or the lower is paying in to the upper, this price is always used.

But between the people themselves the value is over four Kwan and eight hundred mon for the Ryo. When sen are scarce then sometimes the price does not reach four hundred Kwan mon, when plentiful it reaches five Kwan. For the gentry it is to their advantage that sen be cheap, for the people dear sen is to their profit. When sen are dear gold is cheap and when sen are cheap gold is dear. Though it is to the profit of the merchant and shopkeeper to have sen dear, yet when sen are cheap they do not lose their usual profit, only the gentry sell rice for gold and with gold they buy sen, and as they make all of their payments in sen, if gold is cheap and sen dear then they have not enough money for their needs. This is quite different from the merchants and shop-keepers not losing profit when sen are cheap. Therefore for the present government there is no better plan than to have in circulation an abundance of sen at a cheap price.

In this dynasty sen have been coined many times since the Kwanyei. Since ancient times sen in Japan have been abundant. The fifth and seventh years when new sen were coined was the time when sen were plentiful with the people. After the twentieth year they became scarce and they were bought and sold at advanced prices. If the reason of this is asked, first it is that in times of fire they are burnt and lost; the second reason is that amongst the people, when they bury a person under the name of "Six Road Sen" (六道錢) six mon of sen are placed in the coffin. Six mon is very little, but in Japan there is no knowing how many thousands and ten thousands die daily. If the sen put in the coffin are for an earthly burial they come to earth, if for a fire burial, they become ashes. The third is that foolish folks ascend Fuji, Asama, Yudono and other mountains and throw sen into the crater.

If those in charge of the mountains cannot get into the craters and recover the sen then it is ultimately lost. A fourth is that when images of Buddha and bells for temples are being cast, foolish men and women throw sen into the furnaces. Then lately as copper has become very dear and good copper scarce, and as the Kwanyei and Kwanbun sen are of the very best copper, there are those who collect them and cast Buddhist images, or who cast tea utensils or various utensils. The above four roads for the destruction of sen are well known to all people.

In addition to these there are other ways not known or noticed by people. Until when I was young, there were only Kwanyei and Kwanbun sen, but since the Genroku period bad sen have come out and after that time the old Kwanyei and Kwanbun sen have gradually become fewer. In these present times if one hundred sen are examined only the bad sen since the Genroku period are in excess, and in ten there will be only one or two of the old Kwanyei and Kwanbun sen and the old Yeiraku and previous sen are much more scarce. This is a proof of the disappearance of the sen. The State must establish some good laws to prevent the disappearance of the sen. In China, at funerals, sen are also buried, and when the gods (神) are worshipped sen are burnt, and when the water god is worshipped sen are sunk into the water and so forth, but in later times so-called paper sen shaped like sen and stamped are used. I am adverse to the disappearance of copper sen.

In the present times in exchanging merchandise with foreign countries (China) a great deal of copper goes abroad. For this reason copper is very dear. Though the copper producing mines in Japan are numerous, the officials being afraid of the cost of mining labour do not mine deeply and the amount of copper procured is very little. It is not too little for the world's use, but the price is very high and this makes the cost of coining new sen very great, so that if the State wishes to coin sen the officials are sure to prevent it by saying that copper is scarce. Anciently when the Daimyo Kawagoye, in the time of government of Nobutsuna, broke up the copper Daibutsu of Kyoto and coined Kwanbun sen, he performed an excellent deed. The Kyoto Daibutsu was then changed from one of copper to one of wood. The Southern capital (Nanto) Daibutsu was not broken up then and remains of copper. Then again Kamakura Daibutsu is copper. In addition to these the number of copper images in Japan cannot be called small. Images, of the length of ten or twenty feet are innumerable. During late years the Rokujizo images (六地藏) (the six images along the road side) have been cast in the Eastern capital and it is said they are sixteen feet long. With the ancient images as useless things, to newly cast large images is a waste of copper and a harm to the State. Persons who do such things are called Wood Insects (蠹). Wood Insects eat trees. Were there in these times a nobleman like the Daimyo Kawagoye, beginning with that of the Southern Capital, he would break up all the Great Images in the different places and coin sen. If there were any copper over, the surplus should be applied to the uses of the State. After this a severe prohibition should be issued preventing the useless casting of even small images. Even large temples, if they are not famous temples, ought not to be allowed to cast great bells. In the case of small temples they might be allowed to hang small bells, but all the large bells should be broken and coined into sen and used for other purposes. By this means copper would be made no longer scarce and the State and people would profit. According to the tenets of Buddhism, it is not absolutely necessary that the images of Buddha should be cast of copper to have the most virtue; if they are carved of wood or moulded of clay their virtues are said to be just the same. Therefore to throw away copper which is not enough for the use of the State, Army, and people, on images of Buddha is truly an unlearned thing. Even now were this kind of prohibiting order issued, there would be abundance of copper in Japan. Again though copper is obtained from different mines, the officials in charge count the cost of labour and the expenditure for cereals and if there is not enough copper obtained to compensate for the cost of labour they do not mine deeply. This again is ignorance. The money of the state expended on cereals given to the people is not uselessly expended, and if even but a small quantity of copper and iron, etc., is obtained, it can be applied to the uses of the State. Then again there is the pleasure of helping small people by using them in this matter, as during this time they can obtain food and be free from sorrow. And this is gain to the people. Therefore the expenditure of the State ought to be made without fear and what ought to be mined out should be got out, and the work of taking out the power from the soil carried on. But such decisions can only be resolved on by men who have great powers of observation and calculation.

In ancient times, gold used to be obtained from the mountains of Oshiu, but now none comes thence. During the Keicho period (1596-1614) gold was obtained from the Sado mines and it was abundant to Japan. But it gradually grew less and is said now to have decreased very much. Generally the things which come from the earth are of nature's production for the help of the needs of man, so if a certain mine is deficient, some other mine produces a large quantity. This is the doctrine of dark and light and increase and decrease, and is the law of nature. Therefore in Japan, at the present, there ought to be in different places mountains which produce gold, silver, etc. If such mines are searched for, and are mined without fear of the cost of labour, the abundance of gold will be of such quantity that it will not be necessary to coin debased currency like that of the Genroku period. But there is art in this. Let me speak of one kind. The mountain of Kinpo in Washiu is said to produce gold, as its name would suggest, but the God of the mountain begrudges this and will not give it to man. It is said that the God will surely punish anyone attempting to mine this mountain. This is the vulgar talk of the natives of the place, and also of the priests and priestesses of that mountain. The foolish people of the earth believing this, circulate the report. Most of the officials of the State are ignorant, and as they are not clever like the Daimyo Kawagoye, hearing the talk of the vulgar, they think it must be true and are afraid. Should there be a profit-loving fellow who through greed would make a trial, he would surely retire through the fear of receiving evil from the God, and people hearing and seeing this would sorely be afraid and there would be none who would dare to say anything further. Kinpozan, Kongozan and Arimazan are all of this nature, and there are no doubt many others.

Is it not sorrowful that that which would be of profitable use to the people is wastefully hid and left in the ground? To say that there is art in this means there is a way. Heaven and earth produce all things for the nourishment of man. The Gods are clever and honest beings. If man, through rites, reverences the Gods, they will surely give good fortune to him. Should man rudely approach the Gods, he will surely receive evil. Generally in mountains and all rivers there are sure to be Gods, and if there is a desire to obtain the treasures which

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are produced in the mountains and rivers then important rites from the Emperor must be used for worship of these Gods, and a prayer made for the things wanted. As the Gods do not talk it is impossible to hold conversation with them. They must be inquired of through divination. If the God is pleased with the worship and there is a favourable divination, then the God gives permission. If the divination is unfavourable, then permission is not granted. After the God has given permission, there is no danger of any kind, and no evil from the Gods will be encountered. By following this rule there will be no difficulty in entering any God-mountain. Thus by reverencing a God as a God, the hearts of the people are made free from fear. Even now should an Imperial messenger be sent and the God worshipped with important rites, then the matter would be decided for or against, according to the signs of divination. If the God's permission is obtained to get out the products, then not only Mount Kinpo, but any mountain, could be entered. The Classics say, "Under the Universal Heavens there is no ground which does not belong to the King." It is said that the Emperor is the lord over Gods and men. If the Lord of the country requests with rites on behalf of the State, how can the Mountain and River Gods begrudge their treasures? It is only because men try rudely and by improper methods to steal these treasures, that they not only do not get the treasure, but receive punishment from the Gods.

* * * * * * * *

In the time of Confucius Koseika went to the country of Sei as a messenger. Sengu asked Confucius for rice in husks to be given for the keep of Koseika's mother. Confucius said, Give her a fu (釜) of rice. A fu is six to and four sho. Senyu thought this was too little and asked for a little increase, so Confucius said, Give her a yu (庾). A Yu is one koku and six to, just one and a half times as much as a fu. Senyu still thinking this too little gave what he thought right, which was five ye (乘). A ye is sixteen koku, so five ye would be eighty koku. When Confucius was told of this, he said, "Koseika is a rich man, when he went to Sei he rode a fat horse and wore a light overcoat. I hear that the sages in dealing with a poor man are not mean but generous, with a rich man they do not add to his riches." He accused Senyu in giving five ye to Seki, of heaping riches upon riches. To give riches upon riches is what the low people call in a proverb "Painting a rich man's shin with sauce." At this time there is a great deal of this kind of thing being done. The present times in considering the rich and noble people, do not help the poor, on the contrary put them far far away and give in excess to the rich who want nothing. Confucius in giving a little to the mother of Ka did not act so through avarice. Had Ka been poor, Confucius without any plea from Senyu, would have given the rice. Confucius decided that Ka, being a rich man and going to Sei with a fat horse and light overcoat, it was right for him not to feed Ka's mother, but he did not refuse Senyu's plea and not go against his wishes, but wishing to give only a little said give one fu and when Senyu thought this was not enough and asked for the increase, he gave a little more than the fu and said give a yu. It was Confucius' intention that a rich man's shin should not be painted with sauce. This is the teaching of the sages. Senyu had not attained to this teaching. Not understanding Confucius' thoughts he made a great mistake in giving five ye and strayed from the teachings of the sages, therefore Confucius said this to make his intention clear.

Mr. Lloyd rose to ask a question: Were there in Japan in Dazai's times local mints in the various daimyates, or was there one Imperial mint for the whole country? A singular coincidence had come to his mind while listening to the very interesting paper Mr. Kirby had given them. Whilst Dazai was inveighing against the deterioration of the coinage in Japan, Dean Swift in England and Ireland was doing the same thing. Indeed, the Irish coinage of Swift's time would have merited all Dazai's invectives. With regard to the ways and means of persuading the gods of the mountains to permit mining, as advocated by Dazai, he could give a modern illustration. A couple of years ago, a well-known resident of Tokyo wanted to fill up an old well: a procedure to which his servants objected on the score of not wishing to offend the god that lived there. Application was therefore made to a wise priest, who bade the gentleman go to the well and say in a loud voice: "This is not a well." The god, he said, would hear the remark and would go away, and then the well might be filled up.

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THE LAW COURTS.

A LAND CASE.

The hearing of a case lodged by Dr. E. Wheeler, No. 97, Bluff, against Mr. L. Stornebrink, No. 184, Bluff, petitioning for the return of a piece of leased land, the removal of two buildings thereon, and the restoration of the land to its original state, or otherwise for the payment of damages, was resumed on Oct. 25th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced a plan of the land in dispute which was examined on Oct. 1st by an official of the Prefectural Government at the request of the Court. Counsel said that according to this official, there is no official record of any land lying between the lands belonging to the parties. The extent of the official land includes what is specified in the title-deeds of plaintiff, defendant, and also a third person, G. Tanabe, whose land is annexed to those of the two first mentioned owners. Counsel asked the Judge to appoint a surveying expert to survey the various lots and also asked His Honour to take in several records of the Prefectural Government with regard to land owners and their title-deeds.

The Judge decided to appoint an expert to examine the lots in accordance with the official survey which was made in the record of the local government.

The Court then rose.

ACTION ON MORTGAGE.

An action by Mr. E. C. Davis against Mr. H S. B. Brindley petitioning for the recognition of a mortgage and registration thereof, came up again on Oct. 26th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

Plaintiff's Counsel produced evidence and ave a brief explanation. Defendant's Counsel refused to admit the evidence. After discussion, the Judge decided to give judgment on Nov. 1st.

ACTION AGAINST TOKYO RACE ASSOCIATION.

Kuni Iijima has instituted an action in the Tokyo District Court against the Tokyo Race Association petitioning for the return of her land, a part of which is included in the race course at Ikegami. It is said, according to the petition, that the Tokyo Race Association leased land from the Hommon-ji Temple and converted it into a race course. In this area, about half an acre of land belonging to the plaintiff was included. Before the construction of the course, the association promised to purchase the piece of land at a proper price or otherwise to give other land in exchange. Defendants did not execute the promise or return the land.

So long as the law suit is left unsettled, the race association is unable to use the land in question.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

Some further details are given with regard to the bail of A. Lewis. After the amount was fixed by the Tokyo Appeal Court at *yen* 5,000 Mr. C. V. Sale seized the following, through the bailiff of the Tokyo Local Court, in liquidation of the *yen* 43,780.66, which he claimed and was awarded by the Yokohama District Court:—Cash, *yen* 800, at the house of Yabu Kosaburo, Saga-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, which amount the accused paid on behalf of a third person for a fishing boat. Three lighters which were in the custody of Izawa Yuji, Shinagawa, Tokyo, and which cost *yen* 2,500. Cash, *yen* 2,500, for 3 lighters belonging to the accused which Izawa Yuji sold for *yen* 2,250 against their real cost of *yen* 3,750. Cash, *yen* 1,500, for 3 lighters belonging to the accused which Izawa Yuji sold.

The Tokyo Local Court declared to the third person that the seizure might be stopped or cancelled on deposit of valuable securities amounting to the corresponding sum.

According to one of the Counsel for the defence, Lewis is unable to deposit the amount fixed for bail. He therefore can not be released from prison to be treated for the brain trouble from which he is suffering

SHIPPING CASE.

The following is the judgment given by the Yokohama District Court by Judge Nakanishi in the case instituted by Messrs Langfeldt and Co., Ltd., against the West Commercial Co. the proprietors of the sailing vessel *Agenor*, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States, claiming *yen* 6,353.92, with which action Messrs G. Charles H. Lily and Co., Seattle, were joined as accessory intervenors supporting the defendants.

JUDGEMENT.

In *re* the matter of a case claiming settlement of account for disbursements of expenses necessary for continuing a voyage, commission on the same, and of accounts for necessary provisions supplied (Case *Wa* No. 31, the 39th year of Meiji), between the above parties, judgment is hereby given as follows:—

PRINCIPAL TEXT.—The claim of the plaintiffs is hereby dismissed. The costs of the case are to be borne by the Plaintiffs.

FACTS.—The Process-Attorney for the Plaintiffs prayed for a judgment ordering the Defendants to pay to the Plaintiffs *yen* 6,353.92, together with interest thereon at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, from February 17th, 1906, up to the execution of the judgment; also to bear the costs of the case. The gist of the statement made by him as to the grounds of the claim was as follows:—

The plaintiffs disbursed on behalf of the defendants certain necessary expenses for continuing a voyage of the sailing ship *Agenor* (then lying at anchor at the port of Yokohama) upon twelve different and distinct occasions between January 8th, 1906, and February 12th of the same year, amounting in the aggregate to *yen* 5,507.58. With regard to the above advances, the plaintiff arranged with the defendants to receive from the latter five (5) per cent. commission: viz. *yen* 275.38. Again, the plaintiffs supplied the defendants with seventy five items of provisions necessary for continuing a voyage of the said sailing ship *Agenor* between January 10th, 1906, and February 12th, same year, the total value of the same amounting to *yen* 570.96 On the 16th February 1906, the plaintiffs requested H. Kilman, captain of the sailing ship *Agenor*, lying at anchor in Yokohama harbour, to settle the above account but he replied he had no funds at his disposal enabling him to make payment, and asked

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the plaintiffs to wait until he received remittances from home. Grace was, therefore, granted to him for some time. In the meanwhile the ship had got ready to start on her voyage, and she might have been able to make her departure at any time. In that case the plaintiffs would have encountered considerable difficulty in obtaining satisfaction of claim, so they were forced to file this petition. In reply to the plea of the accessory interveners, the plaintiffs admit that an attorney for the defendants (S. F. Kildall) drew two bills of exchange (Exhibits Nos. A-1 and A-2) for and in place of the said defendants, and that the plaintiffs sent these bills of exchange home through a bank; but the plaintiffs maintain that the above bills of exchange were issued for the purpose of obtaining remittances from home as the defendants were unable to perform their liability in Yokohama. The original liability in this case was not terminated by its being transformed into a liability on bills of exchange. As to the grounds of the above contention, the plaintiffs pointed out the words written on the bills of exchange, "Pay for account ship *Agenor*," and the difference between the sums of money advanced by the plaintiffs to the defendants, and those designated on the bills. The plaintiffs produced Exhibits Nos. A. 1 to A. 5.

The Process-Attorney for the Accessory Interveners to the defendants prayed for a judgment as set forth in the first paragraph of the principal text. The essential points of his statements are that he does not deny that the alleged claims of the plaintiffs once came into existence, but that S. F. Kildall, attorney for the defendants, drew two bills of exchange (Exhibits Nos. A-1 and A-2) and delivered them to the plaintiffs, and in consequence thereof the claim of the plaintiffs terminated. Subsequently the above bills were sold to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The claim in this case was, therefore, changed into claims on bills. This may be clearly recognized by the endorsements appearing on the said bills. In order to prove the above allegations, he prayed the Court to summon S. F. Kildall, B. C. Lambert, and T. C. Anderson, as witnesses.

The defendants did not appear at the time of the hearing.

GROUNDS.—There is no contention between the parties interested about the fact that the claim of the plaintiffs once came into existence between the parties, and that Mr. Kildall, attorney for the defendants, drew bills of exchange (Exhibits Nos. A-1 and A-2) on behalf of the defendants. Although the plaintiffs maintain that the above bills of exchange were issued simply as a means of procuring remittances from home, the defendants having been unable to settle the account at Yokohama, yet the fact that the Yokohama branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation acquired the two bills of exchange by endorsement from the plaintiffs can be seen from Exhibits Nos. A-1 and A-2 and the testimony of the witness B. C. Lambert. In addition to this, the same witness testified to the fact that the bank purchased the said bills from the plaintiffs by endorsement, and his testimony is considered reliable. These facts being taken into consideration, it is obvious that the bills were actually transferred by endorsement to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, and not simply handed to them for collection of the money from the Defendant company. If that be the case, it may be concluded that the bills in question were not issued simply as a means to procure remittances from home, but that the plaintiffs' claim in this case terminated, and, in place thereof, they caused the defendants to issue and deliver the said bills. Although the plaintiffs hold that the nature of their claim has never been changed, because the said bills of exchange contain a statement that the sums shall be paid for account of the ship *Agenor*, this statement is insufficient to rebut the above conclusion. The plaintiffs' contention, that a difference exists between the amount of money actually disbursed by the plaintiffs to the defendants and the face value of the bills, is untenable because there is no sufficient proof of such fact. Furthermore, even if such were the facts of the case this would not upset the conclusion. Exhibits Nos. A-3 and A-5 are also insufficient to support the contention of the plaintiffs.

For the above reasons, the claim of the plaintiffs in this case is considered to be not well grounded, and as regards the costs of the case this matter is decided, (as shown in the principal text) in accordance with Article 72, Paragraph 1, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BASEBALL.

The game on Saturday between the Y.C. & A.C. and the U.S.S. *Supply* resulted in a win for the home nine by 8 runs to 2. Stolen bases were a marked feature of the play. The players and score were:—

U.S.S "SUPPLY."	Y. C. & A. C.
Johnson, 1B.	McChesney, 2B.
Freegord, C.	Gunn, 3B.
Lareau, C.F.	Becker, S.S.
Blakeney, L.F.	Benedict, L.F.
Kruse, S.S.	Frey, P.
Matzou, 2B.	E. W. Kilby, 1B.
Mykis, P.	Miller, C.
Scranlin, R.F.	Thompson, C.F.
Rix, 3B.	Momban, R.F.

SCORE BY INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
"Supply"	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Y.C. & A.C.....	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	0		—8

Struck Out, by Mykis 4; by Frey 4. Base hits, "Supply" 3; Y.C. & A.C. 8. Errors, Supply 6; Y.C. & A.C. 7. Umpire, Babbitt, Y.C. & A.C. Scorer, Jenks, Y.C. & A.C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There were 5 new cases of cholera in Tokyo on Oct. 30th, including a son of Mr. Kobayashi, Director of the Irifune-cho Post Office.

Seven cases of cholera were reported on Oct. 29th in Tokyo, one of the patients being a Chinese student in the Police School of Shitaya.

Mr. Thomas O'Brien, American Ambassador, will give a reception at the Embassy on the evening of Nov. 7th, inviting about 600 Japanese and foreigners.

Three fresh cases of cholera appeared on Oct. 24th in Tokyo. One of the victims was Iyo Otsubo (78), grandmother of Baron Nomura, living in Ushigome.

In consequence of the reports that the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China* was sunk in Vancouver Harbour, cables have been sent to the offices of the C. P. R. asking for information, and a reply arrived on Monday night that the *Empress of China* was sailing on Tuesday.

Following statistics deal with the shipping industry of Japan:—

	End of Sept. 1907.		Increase over investigations made in Sept. 1906.	
	Number	Tons.	Number	Tons.
Steamers	1,560	1,115,347	92	106,942
Sailing vessels...	3,188	356,350	208	12,865
Total.....	5,748	1,471,657	300	119,789

Mr. E. H. Irwine was the victim of a dastardly, unprovoked assault on Saturday night. He was proceeding through Main-street, Yokohama, in a jinrikisha and when near No. 85 met a company of some fourteen or fifteen *sendo*. One of thesemen, as the jinrikisha passed, thrust a pole through the spokes of the wheel, throwing down the puller and pitching Mr. Irwine on to the curbstone. As he tried to rise the *sendo* started beating him, but when he showed fight they made off. Just at this moment, Mr. C. M. Duff, who happened to be at Messrs. Durand & Co's. office, came on to the street and hearing the noise he went to Mr. Irwine's assistance. Mr. Duff managed to hold one man and when a police-constable arrived, fetched by Mr. Irwine's jinrikisha man, he handed the captive over to him. The police declare that the *sendo* were all intoxicated, as otherwise there is no explanation of the affair. Mr. Irwine's injuries to the face, head and ribs are very serious.

It may interest foreign residents to know, said the *Nagasaki Press* of Oct. 29th, that the captain of the Ocean steamer *Teucer* offered to take five men, nominally seamen, off the "beach" at this port. With one accord they made excuse and declined the proffered situations. All have been here for some weeks and if they can find people to provide them with food and drink will probably remain here for some time to come. Residents may protect themselves against these particular men by refusing to furnish future applicants with money, and, if they wish to help deserving cases, give a card instead to be taken to the Seamen's Home with instructions that nothing is to be done for men who have declined reasonable offers of work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"CHURCH AND STATE IN ENGLAND."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The article on "Church and State in England," signed "W.D.," which appears in your issue of to-day, fails, I think, to give the true view of the situation. It leads the uninformed reader to suppose that the Church of England is little more than a mere creature of the State, bound by its own plighted word without reservation or condition to fall in with whatever the State may decree or the King may command.

This is a misconception. It is rather that the State took the Church for its teacher in things appertaining to divine truth and the discipline of Christ, and that the Church took the King, the representative of the body politic, as its legal guardian and as its legal head and supreme Governor in all things appertaining to his office as supreme governor of the Realm of England.

"W.D." to prove the truth of his point of view writes as follows:—

> "Now, in the Preface to the Thirty-nine Articles it is plainly stated that the King is the Head of the Church and also that the Church can decree nothing contrary to the Laws and Customs of the Land. 'We approving their said Ordinances and Constitutions; provided *that none be made contrary to the Laws and Customs of the Land.*'"

We have no need to go further than the immediate context of the quotation here cited to show that so far from supporting what I understand to be the view of "W. D." it really supports the view of the case as I have stated it. The Preface to the Thirty-nine Articles entitled "His Majesty's Declaration," from which the quotation is made, was drawn up for Charles the First by one whose strong Church views are well known, Archbishop Laud. Remembering this let us note the words that immediately follow the quotation given by "W. D." [The italics are mine].

> "That out of Our Princely Care that *the Churchmen may do the Work which is proper unto them*, the Bishops and Clergy from time to time in Convocation, upon their humble Desire, shall have Licence under Our Broad Seal to deliberate of, and to do all such Things, as, being made plain by them, and assented unto by us, shall concern *the settled Continuance of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England now established; from which We will not endure any varying or departing in the least degree.*"

This needs no comment, unless indeed we add to it the witness of the Thirty-nine Articles themselves; the thirty-seventh shows what the King and the Church understood concerning the former's prerogative.

> "Where we attribute to the King's Majesty the chief government, by which Titles we understand the minds of some slanderous folks to be offended; we give not to our Princes the ministering either of God's Word, or of the Sacraments, the which thing the Injunctions also lately set forth by Elizabeth our Queen do most plainly testify; but that only pre-

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rogative, which we see to have been given always to all godly Princes in Holy Scriptures by God Himself, that is that they should rule all estates and degrees committed to their charge by God, whether they be Ecclesiastical or Temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil doers."

"The Clegy in their ordination vows" writes "W.D.," further "undertake to obey the laws of the realm." Yes, certainly they do, but not for one moment as being ready, should such a dilemma arise, to obey men rather than God. For what are the words of the promise?—"Always so to minister the Doctrine and Sacraments, and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and Realm hath received the same, according to the Commandments of God."

I am quite willing to allow that in the Church of England there have been suffered in past time and still remain certain obvious anomalies, but they are not, I am persuaded, so real and fundamental as the article by "W.D." would lead us to suppose. As to disestablishment, the Church of England does not of course desire it, but if it is brought about through her faithful adherence to what she has all along taught to be the doctrine and discipline of Christ, who but a time-server would blame her?

It is indeed a weak spot that "W.D." points out when he speaks of the lack of unanimity within the Church on such a question as that of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. But it at least may be hoped that the possibly undue freedom of opinion and of speech allowed in our Church of England may be over-ruled eventually to a stronger hold on the truth by the great body of her members, who otherwise might have yielded an easy but an all too unreasoning consent to her holy discipline and teaching.

I purposely refrain in this letter from discussing in detail the question of the marriage of a man with his wife's sister, preferring to-day to confine my remarks to the wider issue raised in your columns.

ARMINE F. KING.

S. Andrew's Mission, Tokyo,
30th October, 1907.

HEARST AND HIS INFLUENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I am astonished at the importance you seem to attach to the remarks of Mr. William R. Hearst and to the leading articles of the New York *Sun*, as cabled by Reuter's American agent. I suppose you feel that it is your duty to print these despatches; but that you should comment upon them ■ if they were to be taken seriously, is remarkable. I cannot believe that you, for a moment, desire to add even a little to the friction and ill-feeling which these alarmists are trying to foment; yet the very fact that you do treat them with a semblance of respect, is dangerous. Do you not know that Mr. Hearst is considered so irresponsible that, although a man in years, he is not permitted to control any material part of the estate which his father left? This is a fact: not because his mother is still living, but because his father knew that his son was not fit to be entrusted with such a large propety, and consequently appointed a permanent trustee. Mr. Hearst is supplied liberally with funds to carry out certain enterprises, mostly journalistic, and he uses those funds in a way that makes his fellow-countrymen blush: for what journals they are that Mr. Hearst controls! As George Hearst, the father, bought his seat in the United States Senate, so has the son bought his in the National House of Representatives, and so he hopes to buy the Presidential chair. I cannot believe that my countrymen will permit such a disgrace to be accomplished, and I know that decent people in the homeland pay no attention to the vaporings of this man, except to regret the facility with which he is able to buy worldwide publicity for his words.

As to the *Sun*, since the death of Charles A. Dana, in 1897 that journal has deteriorated rapidly in tone and influence. At one time, while Dana was alive, it was the representative of high Democracy; now it is almost as "yellow" as the *Journal* or the *World*. Its principal function is to attack the Administration, when Republican, regardless of the character of the Administration's acts, and to find fault with the Democratic party, when that party is in control of the Government, like a common scold. It cannot be denied, unfortunately, that these "yellow" newspapers did much towards hounding the United States into declaring war against Spain; but what they gained by that exploit, no man can tell. It may be now that they have equally despicable designs upon the friendly relations that exist between Japan and the United States; but I with an overwhelming majority of my fellow citizens, am of the opinion that better judgment governs both countries now than controlled the affairs of Spain and the United States in 1898.

It is unfortunate that President Roosevelt's more-than-suspected intention to break an established precedent by trying for a third term at all hazards, seems to play into the hands of such proprietors and editors as those who own and edit the New York *Journal* and *Sun*. Their utterances are beneath contempt, and I am convinced will not accomplish what they seem to desire, that is, war between the United States and Japan; but I beg of you, in the interests of peace and friendship, to treat those papers with the contemptuous silence they merit. If you must print the cable messages giving extracts from their columns, it cannot be helped I suppose; but do not, I pray you, add to the mischief by commenting upon them as if they voiced the sentiments of

TRUE AMERICANS.

Kyoto, October 24th, 1907.

THE REAL TROUBLE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Is it really true that there are no political economists in Japan to-day who fully understand the present financial situation, or are they trying to deceive the world and themselves too by the explanations they make? Really some of their explanations are ridiculous while others are pitiful. Count Okuma and Shimada Saburo seem to be about the boldest and most outspoken of any of them and yet I have not seen anything from them that covers the whole situation. The bottom of Japan's financial trouble at the present time, as it seems to me, is that the nation has gone wild borrowing money and spending too great a portion on luxuries, not such as we would call luxuries, but are such compared to the wealth producing power of the nation. To illustrate, you will find in every town in Japan to-day army and navy officers, some retired, others not, building elegant residences, some summer homes and sea side villas. Where does this money come from? It is *on-kyu*—pensions,—money that the war department borrowed and which the people are paying for with increasing heavy taxes. A man and his wife called to see me the other day. He was a common soldier and went through the siege of Port Arthur. He got a decoration and a nice purse for bravery. He is now a cook in a foreigner's home. The elegant silk robes and beautiful *obi* they wore would please the eye of a rich man's wife. I heard that they spent all they got from the War Department on those clothes. I know others who spent half and some who spent all and even more of their pensions on feasts celebrating the receipt of a decoration. For all these things each person in the empire old, young, rich and poor is now paying into the hands of foreign bondholders more than *yen* 1.25 a year on interest account alone. And all this, or the most of it, for luxuries or non-productive uses. The Finance Department a few years ago estimated the total wealth of the empire at 13,000,000,000 *yen*, or a little over. That same department this year persuaded the Diet to allow the nation to spend 600,000,000 *yen* on current expenses, mostly in non-productive enterprises. So from the Government down to cooks the expenditures for luxuries and non-productive works are far in excess of what they could have spent if they had made the money in productive channels. But it was not so made, it was borrowed money, and they know that they have either got to borrow more or increase the already heavy taxes after one more year. As soon as one banker gets back from London another goes to keep the borrowing channels opened and greased. And yet people say they cannot account for the present condition of things. They even make us laugh by telling us that the reason the South Manchurian Railway loan was a failure was that London capitalists learned that Japan was going to spend the money in America, just as if money lenders were in the habit of asking the borrower where he was going to deposit or spend his money. Too much money has been spent in illegitimate channels, too much for the actual wealth produced, and this will always bring hard times anywhere and everywhere. It seems to me what Japan needs is a clear-sighted political economist, who knows enough to teach the nation and is bold enough to speak the truth even though it hurts. The best way to stop the pain in a boil is to cut it open. The cutting hurts but it soon gets well when the source of the trouble is exposed.

Yours truly, WILL PATTILLO.

DR. KATO RULED OUT.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the October 5th issue of the *Japan Weekly Mail* was summarized the contents of a book recently published by Dr. Kato, entitled *Waga Kokutai to Kirisutokyo*. The present writer is quite unequal to, and entirely unwilling, to enter into a controversy upon the main points raised, but anyone can criticize the spirit and methods of another. From this point of view I maintain that Dr. Kato proves himself disqualified to discuss at all the great issues he has touched upon, if fairly reported in the "Summary." I believe he should be shut out.

1.—Because of his *audacity* in attempting to settle such questions in a little book of 99 pages. If it were simply a statement of personal opinion it would be quite a different matter.

2.—Because of his *dogmatism*. According to the "Summary," he coolly says, "The immaculate conception of Christ, his alleged resurrection and the miracles attributed to him are of course all the inventions of superstitious minds." One can but wonder at the daring—for there is audacity here too—of the "of course:" how is it possible to make use of words in the face of the many clear and profound thinkers, at least as "earnest-minded" and well "educated" as Dr. Kato, who have expressed themselves to the contrary? Or how, again, is it possible to allow any weight to the expression "the unproved allegations of Christian ministers," as used in this connection by Dr. Kato—the mere *ipse dixit* of one man?

3.—Because of his *unfairness*. He suggests that Christianity is "a religion that claims allegiance on account of its possessing an authority assumed to be superior to that of all civilized governments." But when has Christianity as a "religion" ever made such an unwarranted assumption? Protestantism—as Dr. Kato must know, or be open to the charge of unpardonable ignorance in view of what he has undertaken—has from the first most strenuously opposed that assumption, as the writer of the "Summary" very properly hints. Equally unfair seems to me the further suggestion, in the words "it is a public calamity that even educated men should in a good many cases have neglected to test the trustworthiness of the stories circulated by Christian teachers," that "educated men need only to apply the test of investigation in order to disprove the stories;" whereas it is probably much nearer the truth to say that men who are really well educated and have applied a genuine test are generally Christian believers, while those who are well educated but still unbelievers are such because of some prejudice, or because so absorbed in their educational pursuits as to either have no time or no desire to apply the test.

4.—Because of his *disavowal of the religious spirit*. He says distinctly that he is "opposed to religion," and assumes that all religious belief and feeling is superstition; that the "Christian teachers" are at once discredited as teachers because they are Christian; ■ "love to God were a bias hindering the discovery of the truth and disqualifying one for theological study.' This, however, would be pertinent not to the knowledge of God alone; it would be equally true that any subject, as that the earth turns on its axis, would make the believer incapable of candor in further investigation and incompetent to attain any real knowledge from his feelings; if so disparted it would necessarily be defective and not the true knowledge of reality. "God in revealing himself to man aims to awaken him to the knowledge of his spiritual environment and thereby of his own constitution as rational and spiritual, as his normal condition and his deepest nature." (*Prof. Samuel Harris, Yale University.*) According to this view—and I find no flaw in it—Dr. Kato, ■ avowedly setting at nought the "deepest nature" of the normally constituted man, renders himself unfit to discuss some of the questions which he has attempted to push to the front.

In a foot race one class of competitors are beaten because they prove inferior runners; another class are debarred even from the privilege of starting, because they have ignored certain preliminary conditions. In the contest which Dr. Kato has entered, he seems to have shown that he should be placed in the second class.

WM. ELLIOTT.

Hiroshima, October 11th, 1907.

The Iwashi fishery (a kind of sardine) off the Kujukuri district, Chiba prefecture, during the past few weeks has been very successful. The yield amounted in value to about *yen* 100,000. Further hauls are expected provided the weather continues favourable.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE NEW YORK FINANCIAL SLUMP.

London, October 24.

Pittsburg reports that receivers have been appointed to the Westinghouse Electric and Westinghouse Machine Companies. At New York the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cortelyou deposited ten million dollars in the local banks to-day. This steadied matters, the market closing active but irregular.

THE LEMIEUX MISSION.

At Montreal Mr. Lemieux, banqueted on the eve of his departure for Japan, said he regarded as one of the happiest omens of the dawning fraternity of nations that one of the youngest and most democratic nations under the protecting ægis of the British Empire should frankly and confidently approach one of the oldest and most distinguished peoples, in order quietly to take counsel regarding the policy best suited to their joint interests.

THE PRICE OF DIAMONDS.

Later.

The Debeers and the Premier Diamond Company have concluded an agreement regulating the sale of diamonds.

THE SHREWSBURY DISASTER.

The coroner's jury have returned a verdict in the Shrewsbury railway disaster that the accident was due to insufficient brakepower.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND PREFERENCE.

The Commonwealth representatives have adopted the British preference proposals undivided.

ACCIDENT TO AN EMPRESS LINER.

London, October 25.

The *Empress of China* has sunk at her wharf in Vancouver. Her after hold and her engine room are flooded.

(Note.—The *Empress of China* was due to arrive in Yokohama on November 10th.—Ed. *J.M.*)

THE FINANCIAL WHIRLWIND.

The Bank rate in London is unchanged. The consensus of opinion is that the London market has remarkably withstood the influence of the New York troubles, which shows that London has rid itself of American speculative commitments.

Pittsburg reports that a receiver has been appointed for the Iron City Trust Co., which has deposits of 1,700,000 dollars.

The Pittsburg market remains closed.

New York wires that the Hamilton Bank, with deposits of 7,000,000 dollars; the 12th Ward Bank, with deposits of 3,000,000 dollars; and the Empire City Savings Bank with deposits of 3,300,000 have suspended.

The New York market opened strong and buoyant but later relapsed to a point below yesterday.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

London, October 25.

A violent earthquake in Calabria, southern Italy, has occasioned widespread damage. Ferruzzano has been completely destroyed. Two hundred people were killed. The Cathedral at Gerace collapsed.

The Government is hurrying relief. His Holiness the Pope is much grieved at the disaster and is sending money to the homeless.

London, October 26.

The latest news is that three hundred people were killed at Ferruzzano. It is estimated that altogether 500 were killed and over 1,000 injured in the affected district.

THE BRITISH ARMY SCHEME.

King Edward has luncheon on Saturday with the Lords Lieutenant of English counties who will attend in full uniform. It is expected that the King will address them upon the territorial army scheme in which he is taking the deepest interest. The Secretary for War, Mr. R. B. Haldane, will probably be present.

RACING.

The betting on the Cambridgeshire is:—6 to 1 against Malwa and Dean Swift; 100 to 14 against Andover; 14 to 1 against Gold Riach; 16 to 1 against Stickup, Hasty and Retort.

THE "LUSITANIA."

The *Lusitania* has arrived at Queenstown from New York in 4 days, 22 hours, 53 seconds, making an average of 23.61 knots per hour. The weather was bad.

THE NEW YORK MONEY CRISIS.

Later.

A violent slump occurred on the New York Stock Exchange at two o'clock this afternoon, but a feverish rally followed on the announcement that a pool had been formed at the instance of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to enable the brokers to close operations to-day. Already the pool has lent twenty-five millions dollars.

The Southern Steel Company of Birmingham, Alabama, has failed. It had a capital of twenty-five million dollars.

A run has begun on the Union Trust Company of Providence, Rhode Island.

Owing to the suspension of the State Bank of Nevada the Governor declared yesterday, to-day, and Saturday legal holidays.

Later.

The Bank Examiner has announced that the accounts of the Hamilton, Twelfth Ward, and Empire City Banks show that all are solvent. The two former suspended for lack of ready cash.

Altogether a better feeling prevails on the New York market, but it is still at its lowest though steadier.

Receivers have been appointed for the Union Trust Company of Providence, and also for the Knickerbocker Trust.

Two Brooklyn banks and the International Trust Company have suspended.

London, October 26.

Reuter's agent in New York reports that runs continue on banks and trust companies. Six more suspensions are reported, but the firms concerned have small capitals though their deposits aggregate thirty-four million dollars.

The entire Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Cortelyou, met at Washington to consider the situation.

Mr. Cortelyou to-day deposited eight million dollars with New York banks. Large savings banks are enforcing thirty to sixty days' notice of withdrawals, fearing a panic.

London, October 26.

Owing to numerous runs on the banks yesterday in consequence of the stoppages in different cities of America, the leading financiers are making impassioned appeals to the public to desist from withdrawing their money from the banks.

CRICKET.

In the first match between West Australia and Marylebone, England scored 350 for seven wickets.

THE SPANISH ROYALTIES.

The battleship *Renown* will take on board King Alfonso and Queen Victoria at Cherbourg on Tuesday. She will proceed to Portsmouth. Their Majesties' visit will last over a month and will be private.

THE GERMAN LIBEL ACTION.

The whole of Europe, especially Germany, is profoundly moved by a libel action now proceeding in Berlin against the well known Maximilian Harden, editor of the newspaper *Zukunst*. The paper alleged that the Kaiser is surrounded and influenced by a coterie of which the chief members are Prince Eulenberg, formerly Ambassador to Vienna, and Count Kuno von Moltke, commandant of Berlin. The articles further hinted that this coterie is a hotbed of vipers. Considerable evidence was adduced corroborating the statements of the *Zukunst*, and judgment is expected to-day.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

London, October 28.

New York financiers are more optimistic in view of a prospective influx of gold from Europe and South America. No suspensions of importance took place yesterday.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

President Roosevelt has authorised the announcement that the battleship squadron starts for the Pacific on December 26th. Mr. Secretary Root, after a long conference with the Japanese Ambassador, stated that there was nothing in the relations between Japan and America which did not justify the despatch of the squadron.

THE OUTRAGE TO KRUGER'S TOMB.

London, October 28.

The *Daily Mail* learns that the outrage to Kruger's tomb was the outcome of a drunken after-dinner prank indulged in by three British officers and two chorus girls.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Reuter's Paris correspondent wires that the supreme council of the Navy has decided to establish a type of battleship much more powerful than the *Dreadnoughts*.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Later.

Reuters' agent in New York telegraphs that 6½ million gold dollars have been engaged for shipment from Europe.

President Roosevelt has written congratulating Mr. Cortelyou and the financiers upon the manner in which they have handled a crisis which threatened with destruction the system of credit essential for the carrying on of legitimate business.

LORD CROMER.

Later.

Lord Cromer has been presented at the Guildhall with the freedom of the City of London.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

Mr. Cortelyou has returned to Washington. It is not anticipated that there will be further financial trouble.

JAPANESE IN CANADA.

The Times correspondent at Vancouver says that the Finance Committee have adopted a resolution demanding the exclusion of Asiatics for a time at least. They are arranging to memorialize the Dominion Government to procure the abrogation of the treaty with Japan.

BRITISH NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

London, October 29.

Rear-Admiral Oram, C.B., has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Royal Navy, in succession to Engineer-Rear-Admiral Sir A. J. Durston, K.C.B., retired.

[Note.—Engineer-Rear-Admiral Henry John Oram joined the Royal Navy on July 1st, 1879, as an assistant-engineer, reaching the rank of rear-admiral on April 1st, 1901.—Ed. *J.M.*]

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THE NEW YORK INSURANCE SCANDAL.

Mr. Gillette, ex-Vice-President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for perjury in connection with the insurance scandals of 1906.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROP.

The *Adelaide Advertiser* forecasts that the wheat harvest of South Australia will be 14½ million bushels.

NEW YORK BUYING GOLD.

Later.

The total engagements of gold for import to New York is 27½ million dollars. 78 shillings per ounce was paid in the open market in London for a million sterling gold for America.

CHICAGO'S WHEAT PIT.

Reuter's Chicago correspondent wires that the grain markets broke heavily owing to the financial situation in New York, but the big holders were undisturbed and a partial recovery was seen at the close.

DUMA ELECTIONS.

The returns to the new Duma show a large preponderance of reactionaries. Out of 327 results, there are 166 monarchists, compared with 25 constitutional democrats, and 9 socialists.

CRICKET.

Reuter's correspondent at Perth telegraphs that the M.C.C. total was 402, of which Fane made 133. Western Australia made 152 and followed on and had knocked up 12 for the loss of no wickets at the close of play.

RACING.

Later.

The betting for the Cambridgeshire is 11 to 2 against Dean Swift, 6 to 1 against Land League and Halma, 8 to 1 Stickup, 100 to 8 Lady Hasty, 100 to 7 Andover, 25 to 1 Linacre.

THE GERMAN LIBEL ACTION.

In the German libel action against Harden, the editor of *Zukunst*, a verdict was given for the defendant but he was ordered to bear the costs.

ACCIDENT TO THE SPANISH ROYAL TRAIN.

The train conveying their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain and the infant Prince from Paris en route to England was derailed on its arrival at Cherbourg. Their Majesties escaped with a severe shaking, and have arrived at Portsmouth on board the battleship *Renown*. Some railway employees were seriously injured.

BERLIN BANK RATE.

London, October 30.

The bank rate has been advanced in Berlin to 6½.

THE ACCIDENT TO SPANISH ROYALTY.

The mishap at Cherbourg to the train conveying their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain was due to the carelessness of the local engine-driver.

EMPIRE RIFLE MATCH.

In the Empire Rifle Match shot off at Sydney the scores were :—Australian team, 2104; New Zealand, 2056; Great Britain, 2053.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Novoye Vremya* has published the first of a series of articles advocating a railway to India as a complement of the Anglo-Russian agreement.

CRICKET.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Perth telegraphs that England won the match against Western Australia by an innings and 134 runs.

UNITED STATES FINANCE.

It is stated in Washington that seventy million dollars have been deposited with the National Banks, exceeding the records of any previous financial crisis.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The Emperor Francis Joseph went for a walk yesterday, the first since his recent illness.

THE SPANISH ROYALTIES.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenburg and a crowd of distinguished people welcomed King Alfonso and his Queen at Victoria station. Their Majesties proceeded to Kensington Palace.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

London, October 31.

The Cambridgeshire was won by Land League, Malwa second, Stickup third. The betting was 8 to 1 against Land League, 2 to 1 against Malwa, 8 to 1 against Stickup. There were fifteen starters and the race was won by a neck, 2 lengths separating second and third.

SENSATIONAL ARREST IN EDINBURGH.

A sensation has been caused in Edinburgh by the arrest of a magistrate called Ayling, who has just resigned a partnership in Constable's publishing house. He is accused of forging large bills.

THE GERMAN LIBEL CASE.

The dignified attitude of Count Kuno von Moltke during the trial of Herr Harden, and other circumstances, have produced a considerable revulsion of feeling in his favour.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

PANIC IN AMERICAN FINANCE.

San Francisco, October 23.

On the morning of Oct. 22nd, a serious run took place on the Knickerbocker Trust Association (which has deposits of $60,000,000, and is the second association of the kind in New York). The trust association continued payments for 3 hours paying at the rate of $4,444 per minute. At 12.30 p.m. payment was suspended. The stock exchange fell into a panic. The shares of various companies fell by between 5 and 9 points. Mr. Cortelyou, American Secretary for the Treasury, has proceeded to New York where he is conducting negotiations with Mr. Morgan and other bankers with a view to relieving the financial distress. Probably the National Treasury will lend money to some prominent bankers to settle the affair. The Vice-president of the Knickerbocker Trust said that the present panic is attributable to the efforts of a person who has tried, during 6 months, to injure the confidence of the nation, by his speeches official or private, and who does not understand the nature of financial confidence. An interviewer asked the Vice-president whether he meant President Roosevelt. He replied that there is no necessity to give the name of the person to whom he referred.

With regard to the panic on the share markets, President Roosevelt is reported to have said that the crisis is the result of his policy of punishing those who attained success by dishonesty, though there was a report that he was responsible for the trouble which had continued for some months past.

RUSSIA.

General Christy, formerly Governor of Moscow, discovered a tunnel under construction towards the Palace, while shooting in a forest near St. Petersburg. Two who were at work were arrested.

RUSSIA'S PLEDGES OF PEACE.

Paris, October 24.

Mr. Iswolsky, the Russian Foreign Minister, speaking here declared that Russia wants rest and does not desire adventures. The Anglo-Russian agreement infringes on the interests of nobody and is aimed at nobody. The treaty with her Japanese friends constitutes with the Anglo-Japanese agreement and the Franco-Japanese agreements pledges for the peace of the Far East.

THE REASON FOR THE FINANCIAL BREAK.

Washington, October 24.

In spite of further bank failures in New York, the Treasury Department views the financial situation reassuringly. The trouble is due to the condition of a few establishments which are discredited through the operations of their officers, and also to the fact that the prices of stocks and securities on which New York loans are based are lower than they have been for many years; but the country districts are prosperous and will shortly send their surplus funds to New York, relieving the stringency.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

London, October 24.

King Edward takes the deepest interest in the new territorial army scheme and has consented to be initiated into its details.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

London, October 25.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese securities are weak and are quoted a quarter to one point lower. The general selling is partly ascribable to purchases by Americans.

London, October 26.

The continued weakness of Japanese stocks is ascribed to New York selling.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, October 26.

The French Chamber of Deputies have debated the question of national defences.

The reporter of the War Budget declared that the eastern fortresses were completely supplied with ammunition and provisions.

Two Nationalists alleged that the Army was disorganized.

The Minister for War controverted alarmist statements, the majority of which were unfounded.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government and of trust in the devotion of the army.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.

The financial panic in New York is subsiding. The Northern Trust Association has paid out $80,000,000 in two days. The deposits of the Trust amount to $42,000,000, and the run still continues. The Binkling (?) Trust, the Fifth Street Trust, the Dollar (?) Trust and other associations have been affected more or less by the trouble. Generally speaking, however, the danger has passed.

The superintendent of the New York Treasury has issued a notification in which he says that the condition of all the banks in that city is firm. The serious run by depositors on the banks must create serious results.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

The damage caused by the earthquake in Calabria is severe. Up the evening of Oct. 24th 200 bodies were found. The death list is believed to be over 2,500. Inundations are still being experienced in the district; and all the roads and telegraphs have been

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destroyed. The exact extent of the damage can not be obtained. Slight shocks are still being experienced. Several thousand people are homeless and exposed to the rains.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

It is reported by a Washington telegram that the period during which the Atlantic Fleet will remain in the Pacific will be fixed by Congress. President Roosevelt desires to keep the squadron in the Pacific for 2 or 3 months, but the term will depend upon the expenditure voted by Congress. The proposed despatch of the squadron is popular in naval circles.

THE ELECTION OF MAYOR FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Taylor, the present Mayor of San Francisco, is the most popular among the candidates for the mayoralty and there is no doubt that he will be elected. The newspapers opposing Mr. Taylor say that he is favourable toward the Japanese who are desirous to have him re-elected. All the journals of Japan also favour his election.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, October 26.

After a conference between Mr. Metcalf, Secretary for the Navy, and Admirals Bronson and Evans a statement was issued on Oct. 26th to the effect that the departure of the Atlantic fleet for the Pacific will take place on Dec. 16th.

The Secretary of the Japanese and Korean Expulsion Society in San Francisco says that the Union has an understanding with members of both Houses of Congress and that a bill for the expulsion of Japanese will be passed in the forthcoming session.

Mr. Schneider, president of the Chicago Education Society, has obtained from the Japanese Government a copy of the Imperial Edict with regard to education. He proposes to add the Imperial Rescript to the curriculum in the primary schools of the city. The proposal will probably be adopted.

On Oct. 25th, six comparatively small banks of New York suspended payment. Generally speaking, however, the financial trouble has subsided. The money which has been withdrawn is being deposited with various banks.

A conference of the American Cabinet was held on Oct. 25th to consider the expenditure of the Navy Department for next year and also the expense involved in the despatch of the fleet to the Pacific. Mr. Metcalf, Secretary for the Navy, asked the Government for $5,000,000 as expenditure to improve Bremerton Naval Station and to increase the wages of enlisted men. In the budget, the Secretary for the Navy included expenditure for the construction of 4 first class battleships and some cruisers to replace the *Oregon* and other old ships.

Mr. King, an official from Ottawa, who is investigating the damage caused during the recent disturbances in Vancouver, is reported to have said that the claim of the Japanese will be reduced to a quarter. One Japanese is not the owner of the house damaged though he lodged a claim for the damage of the building. The Federal Government is liable for the damage to the house owner but not to the lessee.

SERIOUS PLOT AGAINST KING EDWARD.

A plot to assassinate King Edward has been discovered near the Tithenham (?) Gardens where His Majesty is shooting. Arrests were at once made.

AFFAIRS IN VANCOUVER.

London, October 28.

The Times has a special telegram from Vancouver which says that the Finance Committee of the City Council has passed a resolution demanding the exclusion of Asiatics, at least as a temporary measure, and asking the Dominion Government to procure the abrogation of the treaty with Japan. The correspondent says that certain hysterical classes declare the country will be annexed to Asia. The Hindus are being treated with shocking injustice.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

San Francisco, October 27.

After an interview between Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, and Mr. Root, Secretary of State, on Oct. 26th, the latter said that the relations between Japan and America are cordial and will not be impaired by the despatch of the squadron to the Pacific, any more than inconvenience may arise between Great Britain and America, or between France and America in consequence of the disposition of the American Naval force on the Atlantic.

The Governor of the Philippines has asked the American Government to order the Atlantic squadron to visit Manila about February 10th. The fleet, however, will not be in the Pacific at that time. It is said that no newspaper correspondents will be allowed with the fleet.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Some French naval officers have tried to sell to foreigners secret signals of the navy and telegraphic codes. Derton, a military officer in reserve, has also tried to sell to foreigners some military secrets. They were all arrested.

THE RUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

London, October 29.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the elections in 41 provinces have resulted in victory for the Government party, assuring it a majority in the Duma.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Later.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese securities have recovered. American selling has ceased. Copper is quoted at £62.

THE BRITISH TERRITORIAL ARMY.

London, October 27.

King Edward addressed the Lords-Lieutenant of England, Wales and Scotland at Buckingham Palace in a stirring speech upon the important duties of raising and maintaining the new territorial army. The King pointed out that their former important military duties were now restored and he looked to them to foster a spirit of patriotic effort and to enlist the sympathies of the landowners generally to stimulate national efforts to complete the organization.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND JAPAN.

New York, October 28.

President Roosevelt emphatically states that the Japanese question is unconnected with the visit of the fleet to the Pacific and he scouts the idea that the perfectly natural efforts of the Japanese to complete their naval and military organizations need be viewed with apprehension.

Mr. Root, Secretary of State, says that the Government has every reason to be satisfied at the way Japan is cooperating to enforce the immigration laws.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

The financial panic in New York is over The prices of some shares, however, are still on the downward grade, and suspicions are still entertained by the general public. On Oct. 28th, in spite of heavy rains, the American Trust Association experienced a serious run, the entrance to the office being crowded. It is said by a financial expert that the Knickerbocker Trust Association, which originated the present panic, suspended payment after paying out $7,000,000. The close of this bank caused great alarm inasmuch as it had hitherto occupied an unquestioned position. If the Knickerbocker Trust had taken similar steps to the American Trust, which is paying out the whole of its deposits, amounting to $20,000,000, the present trouble in financial circles would not have resulted.

There are no speculative purchases of shares notwithstanding the serious slump on the Stock Exchanges, the reason being that money has become scarce after the withdrawals from various banks. There are signs that purchases from Europe will appear. Probably a rise will be seen within a few days. Generally speaking, an enormous amount of money has been withdrawn from the various banks, and their business is almost stopped on account of the scarcity of funds.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, October 30.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for War have delivered speeches attacking the House of Lords. The former declared that the existing arrangement lacked justice and commonsense and the veto of the Upper House must be abolished later. He urged that the responsibility must in future rest with the House of Commons.

MR. LEMIÉUX.

Later.

Mr. Lemieux sails from Vancouver for Japan on Tuesday. He is confident that a solution of the immigration problem will be discovered.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

It is reported from New York that the financial situation continues to improve. Several trust companies and banks, which suspended, anticipate resuming on Monday.

ASSASSINATION IN RUSSIA.

San Francisco, October 29.

General Maxismosky, Director of the Bureau of Prison Affairs in the Home Department, has been assassinated by a woman belonging to the revolutionists.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The financial trouble in New York has affected the money market in San Francisco.

TREATMENT OF JAPANESE PATIENTS.

The Municipality of Lincoln, Nebraska, have proposed removing to a Japanese hospital, Japanese patients suffering from beri-beri. Mr. S. Shimidzu, Japanese Consul in Chicago, lodged a protest with the City Office, saying that such patients should be treated by the Federal Government, but not by the city office. The Mayor of Lincoln has asked the Central Government for instructions as to the protest of the Consul.

THE DUMA.

London, October 31.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the majority of the new deputies are educated men. It is improbable that the Tsar will open the Duma. He fears terrorist outrages will be revived

AN EXPERT ON THE WAR IN MANCHURIA.

Capt. Vincent, lecturing on artillery in the Manchurian campaign, where he was an *attaché*, declares that all branches of the Japanese army were of a high average of efficiency. The infantry was probably the best that the world has ever seen. He

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praises the bravery and ingenuity of the artillery against the Russian guns.

A CHANNEL FERRY.

Later.

A telegram from Paris says that the Premier has announced that the Government fully concurs with the British Government in heartily approving and supporting the Channel ferry scheme.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

New York, October 23.

In connexion with the fall in the market price of Copper the shares of all companies dealing in that metal have depreciated, and in the sequel two brokers of the Exchange here failed on the 15th instant. The Mercantile National Bank, which was closely connected with these brokers, suffered a run on the 18th instant, but, by the aid of the Clearing House, was enabled to continue its business. Yesterday, however, there was a heavy run on the Knickerbocker Trust Company and it had to close its doors. The Trust Company of America also suffered a run, but being assisted by the Treasury and by two or three strong local banks, it was able to continue its business. Thus although things have not as yet reached the panic stage, financial circles are keenly on the guard, and call money has risen to 90 per cent.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Japanese Embassy, Rome; Oct. 25.

On the 23rd instant there was a strong shock of earthquake in the province of Calabria and Southern Italy, which suffered from the earthquake of the year before last. The towns and villages in the district were not a little injured. Most damage was done in the towns. Over 200 persons were killed or wounded, from which it may be inferred that the damage was greatest in these places. According to the report of the Observatory here the seismometers did not show this shock as much as that of the year before last.

THE NEW YORK PANIC.

Chicago, Japanese Consulate; October 30.

In consequence of the New York panic the banks in this city and its neighbourhood have been adopting exceptional measures with regard to their deposits and other matters on account of the financial pressure, but the public have full confidence in the banks and no special change has taken place in economic circles, so that tradal conditions are comparatively quiet.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE MUTINY AT VLADIVOSTOCK

A part of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Vladivostock Torpedo Squadron opened fire against the barracks on the 29th of October. There were some casualties but the mutineers were at once quelled. The following day was a Russian national holiday and at 11 a.m. a torpedo destroyer opened fire at the official residences of the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief. A section of the forts also opened fire against the same buildings. The town was thrown into a state of extreme commotion. It is thought that the Japanese residents did not suffer. The cause of the occurrence is still obscure. There is a rumour that the gunboat *Manjour* and the torpedo-boat took part in the mutiny but it seems to be untrue.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Calm is being gradually restored in New York. The clearing house has decided to issue certificates from to day. The clearing houses of Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago will take a similar step.

The money market in Sydney is tight. The Eastern Banks having refused to despatch the gold that ought to be sent to the banks of that city the Sydney bankers laid a complaint before the mayor and an extraordinary recess of 5 days commencing from the 29th of October was proclaimed, the banks ceasing business for that time. Nevertheless the credit of the banks is strong.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount to 6½. According to statements hitherto compiled the amount of gold bullion under engagement to be sent to America is 2 million pounds from Paris and other places in France and as much more from the Bank of England and the London banks. Moreover, it is stated that on the 29th of October a million sterling left the Bank of England. In addition to the above there will probably be other shipments. The National City Bank and some others have agreed to send 7½ millions sterling. The market is disturbed, and there are apprehensions that the danger may spread to the provinces so that precautions are being taken.

DAILY SHAMPOOS

Cuticura SOAP

And weekly dressings of Cuticura, purest and sweetest of emollients, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, D. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Booklet.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru 1	F.	Nov. 1
Europe	N. L. D.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa	Nov. 2
America	P. M.	China 2	Sa.	Nov. 2
Hongkong	B. T.	Kumeric	Tu.	Nov. 5
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin 3	Th	Nov. 8
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of China 4	Su	Nov. 10
America	P. M.	Manchuria 5	Su	Nov. 10
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	F.	Nov. 15
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	F.	Nov. 15
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 6	Sa	Nov. 16
Hongkong	T. Y. K.	America Maru	M	Nov. 18
America	O. & O.	Asia	M.	Nov. 25
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of Japan	Th	Nov. 28

1 Left Seattle on the 15th ult.
2 Left San Francisco on the 16th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 29th ult.
4 Left San Francisco on the 24th ult.
5 Left Vancouver on the 29th ult.
6 Left San Francisco on the 30th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer		Date
Europe	M. M.	Ernest Simons	Su	Nov. 3
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su	Nov. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	China	M	Nov. 4
Tacoma	B. T.	Kumeric	W	Nov. 6
Portland	P. & A.	Numantia	W	Nov. 6
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa.	Nov. 9
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of China	Su	Nov. 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	Tu	Nov. 12
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kamakura Maru	W	Nov. 13
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	W	Nov. 13
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa	Nov. 16
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Sa.	Nov. 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Rumano Maru	Sa	Nov. 16
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M.	Nov. 18
Tacoma	B. & S.	Oanfa	M	Nov. 18
Europe	P. & O.	Nore	Tu	Nov. 19
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W	Nov. 20
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	W.	Nov. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of Japan	Th	Nov. 28

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Arrow, British steamer, 2,971, McDonnell, 23th Oct.,—San Francisco, Kerosene Oil,—Standard Oil Co.

Vedra, British Tank steamer, 2,622, H. Tucker, 25th Oct.,—Singapore, Kerosene.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, Von Senden, 25th Oct.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens and Co., Nachf.

Zillah, British steamer, 2,412, Pender, 25th Oct.—Christmas Island, Phosphate Rocks.—Cornes & Co.

Poona, British steamer, 4,878, C. R. Longden, 25th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Fook Sang, British steamer, 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 26th Oct.,—Calcutta and Singapore via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 26th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 27th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, A. de Petris 27th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Shimizu, 26th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Laprik, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 27th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, I. Tsuchiya, 8th Oct.,—Anping and Takao via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, K. Kato, 28th Oct.—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakamiya Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,723, R. Takeda, 28th Oct.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain 29th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mandasan Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,245, P. Holston, 29th Oct.,—Ocean Island, Phosphate Rocks.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,474, P. J. V. Emmerick, 30th Oct.,—Java via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

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Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 30th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 30th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 30th Oct.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, H. Fraser, 30th Oct.,—Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nore, British steamer, 4,180, G. Phillips, 31st Oct.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 31st Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sithonia, German steamer, 4,239, Brehmer, 31st Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Keemun, British steamer, 5,727, R. Conradi, 25th Oct.,—Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hiortdhal, 26th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liangchow, British steamer, 1,990, W. Harder, 26th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 27th Oct.,—Java via ports, General.—Ed. van Nierop & Co.

Amiral Exelmans, French steamer, 3,013, Gens, 26th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, General.—G. Thouronde.

Roan, German steamer, 5,013, G. Meiners, 26th Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 27th Oct.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, Von Senden, 27th Oct.,—Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 28th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Zillah, British steamer, 2,412, Peart, 28th Oct.,—Kobe, Phosphate Rocks.—Cornes & Co.

Chinhua, British steamer 1,349, J. B. Harris, 28th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Vedra, British tank steamer, 2,622, H. Tucker, 29th Oct.,—Karatsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Fook Sang, British steamer, 1,988, T. A. Mitchell, 29th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,827, Wm. Bainbridge, 29th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, A. de Petris, 30th Oct.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 30th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 30th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Wakamiya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,640, R. Takéda, 30th Oct.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pinna, British tank steamer, 4,100, Fairfield, 31st Oct.,—Port Hanford, Ballast.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 31st Oct.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. S. Awaya, Major R. L. Armesley, Mrs. L. C. Arkins, Mrs. A. D. Arkins, Mr. P. J. Bell, Mr. Jos. Brunner, Mr. Otmar Bauer, Mr. Owen W. Bauer, Mrs. Martin V. Beiger, Mrs. Martin V. Beiger, Miss G. Baucus, Mrs. H. E. Collbran, infant and maid, Mr. Wm. Cluff, Mrs. Wm. Cluff, Miss F. Cluff, Miss Julia N. Crosby, Miss Bertha Coore, Mrs. C. D. Dickey, Miss E. Dickenson, Miss Florence Parrish, Mr. H. Fortier, Mrs. N. Fukuichi, Sir Frederick Graham, Mrs. P. Gleason, Mr. H. A. E. Jaehne, Mr. Y. Kitagawa, Mrs. B. Lande, Mr. F. Lewis, Mr. L. Lewis, Mrs. J. de Lorenzi, Miss Helen de Lorenzi, Mr. T. Majima, Mrs. Laura Mease, Mr. N. Minabe, Miss Atta L. Nutter, Mrs. Arthur Popplewell, Mr. G. W. Richter, Mr. W. E. Robertson, Mrs. W. E. Robertson, Miss Nan Robertson, Mr. David Robertson, Master Jack Robertson, Mr. C. F. Rutherford, Miss J. M. Reid, Mr. J. W. Stevenson, Mr. O. H. Schell, Mrs. O. H. Schell, Mr. C. Schlesinger, Dr. Y. Suminokura, Miss E. D. Suft, Mr. H. Thomas, Miss Laura G. Webber, Mr. J. C. Woodbury, Mrs. J. C. Woodbury, Miss Margaret Woodbury, Mr. E. S. Wright, and Mrs. E. S. Wright, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. H. Nose, and Mr. H. F. Sanborn, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Geo. D. Adams, Mrs. Geo. D. Adams, Rev. Willis G. Hoekje, Mr. J. B. McCoy, Mr. C. S. Turner, and Mr. E. J. Kappler, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. E. de Bavier, Mr. A. W. Belting, Mrs. A. W. Belling and infant, Mr. C. H. Blake, Rev. Agnell Bleser, Mr. A. C. Boughton, Mr. H. S. Boone, Mr. Wm. S. Burns, Rev. J. W. Doolin, Miss M. A. Dowling, Miss Daisy P. Gehman, Mr. A. V. Gray, Mrs. A. V. Gray, Mrs. M. Gronenberg, Mr. J. P. Jameson, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, Mr. Barnes Moss, Mrs. Barnes Moss, Mr. M. S. Myers, Miss Sada C. Tomlinson, and Miss Laura Walther, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Geo. N. Briggs, Mrs. Geo. N. Briggs and child, Mr. J. W. Cairns, Mrs. J. W. Cairns, Mr. Paul Clements, Mrs. Paul Clements, Mr. H. L. Condon, Mrs. Georgia G. Cooley, Mr. John B. Cory, Mrs. John B. Cory, Rev. Henry De Pree, Mrs. Henry De Pree and infant, Miss Katherine R. Green, Miss Ellen T. Hicks, Lieut. John Holtman, Dr. P. Janss, Mrs. P. Janss, Mr. Harold Janss, Miss H. M. Kinney, Mr. J. P. Richardson, Mr. Ou Sho Tchun, Mrs. Chas. R. Sleeper, Mr. Harold Sleeper, Miss Sylvia Sleeper, Miss Mabel F. Smith, Rev. F. L. Snyder, Mrs. F. L. Snyder and child, Mr. H. G. Tewes, Mr. A. H. Thomas, Mr. C. R. Trowbridge, Mrs. C. B. Trowbridge and 2 children, Mr. H. M. Wagenblass, Mrs. H. W. Wagenblass, Mr. E. Wallace, Mr. Walter W. Wilson, Miss L. A. Wollard, Miss Julia H. Woodward, Mr. Carl Young, Mr. Earl Young, and Mr. Wong Tin Men, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. B. Tape, Mrs. J. W. Weaver, Mr. G. Sagastume and child, Mr. Sprague, Mr. E. B. Hudson, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis and child, Mr. Weaver and 2 children and Mr. W. R. Devine. For Seattle:—Rev. J. Garaix, Rev. R. C. Thomas, Mr. A. Fisher, Mr. J. V. Todd, Mr. R. M. Corwine, Mrs. L. D. Weeks, Mr. F. Adams, Rev. W. F. Beaman and child, Mr. J. Pearl, Mrs. Hedlund and 2 children, Mr. Cochran and 3 children, Mrs. L. Whiting, Miss A. Elterich, Mrs. J. C. Sprague, Mr. A. Wiltcher, Mrs. A. Wiltcher, Mr. D. Ushikuao, Mr. M. Tabusa, Mr. A. Fisher, Mr. L. Sooey, Mr. H. Hurthouse, Mr. J. Wolff, Mr. W. Sykes, Mr. P. Scambush, Mr. J. Geisler, Mr. J. C. Rogers, Mr. R. Kagi, Mr. S. Mayeda and Mr. Kanada in cabin; 3 in intermediate; 28 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver:—Mr. H. A. Allcock, Mrs. H. A. Allcock, Master Allcock, Mr. J. C. Balderston, Mr. E. Barber, Mr. J. M. Beattie, Mrs. J. M. Beattie, Mr. W. H. Crissman, Miss E. Ferguson, Mr. J. R. Gillingham, Mr. E. W. Goslett, Mrs. E. M. W. Goslett, Mr. R. G. Goslett, Mr. Jno. Hays, Mr. G. Hering, Miss Hind, Mr. Fritz Kayser, Mr. W. Lovatt, Mrs. W. A. Lovatt, Mr. G. E. Mallinson, Miss McLeod, Mr. T. Mikimoto, Mr. H. D. Morrison, Mr. E. M. Rathbone, Mr. W. R. Reid, Mr. T. H. Sawyer, Miss Scarfe, Miss Scarfe, Mr. A. Schmidt, Mr. A. Seidel, Mr. H. G. Simmons, Mr. G. Thomas, Mrs. Wesson, and Miss Wesson, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 1.

Business in woollens continues active. A fall has taken place in American cotton.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	37.50 to 39.50
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	440.00 to 480.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 610.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium }	V 4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best }	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, [illegible] inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

A moderate business is going on.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.30 to 5.60
do Sheet	5.20 to 7.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	12.00 to 12.60
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business continues fairly brisk. Stocks of domestic oils are scarce.

Chester	V.3.67 to 3.79
Victory	3.47 to 3.59
Borneo and Sumatra	2.90 to 3.50
Hokuyetsu	3.25 to 4.00
Nippon	3.05 to 3.65
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3.05 to 3.53
Tozai	3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

No change to be noted.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	V. 8.95 to 9.75
Brown Manila	9.70 to 10.10
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	12.10 to 13.00
White Refined (German)	14.30 to 16.90

INDIGO.

Enquiries have come from the country for the Indian product.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Konshin"	190

COPPER.

The market is still disturbed by the fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Oct. 29th the quotation was £61.10.0.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen —
Bessemer	—
Electric refined	—

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No alteration since the previous report.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen 2.90
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.46
Glycerine "	0.37
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.54
Iode per lb.	5.00
Iodoform lb.	6.75
Iode Kal lb.	3.38
Antifebrine oz.	5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Enquiries have come from France but the prices offered by foreigners are very low, as for instance, Shinshu first class filature Kibiso are wanted at *yen* 185, consequently business has not yet resulted.

On Oct. 30th stocks were: filatures 22,095 bales; Re-reels, 4,135 bales; Orikaishi 2,127 bales; and Sundry, 24 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,430 to 1,435
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,400 to 1,420
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,310 to 1,320
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,120 to 1,130
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,340 to 1,350
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,200 to 1,220
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,110 to 1,120
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,180 to 1,190
Re-reels—Extra	1,170 to 1,180
Re-reels—No. 1	1,150 to 1,160
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,130 to 1,140
Re-reels—No. 2	1,110 to 1,120
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	1,230 to 1,240
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	1,180 to 1,190
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	N.1,170 to 1,180
Kakedas—No. 2	1,135 to 1,145
Kakedas—No. 2½	1,110 to 1,120

* NOTE.—The Price of Kakedas are all nominal.

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QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Oct.	Present delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
25th	1,166	—	1,174	1,167
26th	1,145	1,125	1,144	1,143
28th	—	1,195	1,117	1,117
29th	1,135	—	1,138	1,137
30th	1,118	—	—	1,118
31st	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

In consequence of the financial panic in New York, and the caution observed in London and Berlin as to the financial situation, the market is dull and prices have fallen. It is generally believed that business will revive in the near future as the difficulties abroad are temporary.

On Oct. 30th the stock was: Noshi, 13,090 bales; Kibiso, 13,696 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 397 bales; and sundry 1,736 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210 to 215
Noshi—Filatures, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	155 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	125 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	115 to 120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	90 to 100
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Reeel—Fair	90 to 100
Reeel—Best	85 to 90
Reeel—Good	80 to 85
Reeel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

The season is closed. Nothing to be noted.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	34 to 39
Medium	31 to 32
Good Common	27 to 31
Common	25 to 28

HABUTAE.

Business is quiet. Some small purchases of light grades to be exported to Europe have been done. There is no enquiry from America.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	11.35	10.70	10.45
27	—	11.25	10.60	10.45
36	—	11.25	10.60	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	10.80	10.65	10.45	10.40	10.30
27″	10.15	10.00	9.95	9.90	10.05
36″	10.05	9.95	9.95	10.05	10.05

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	—	—	—
22½″	11.45	10.95	10.60	—
27″	11.30	10.60	10.45	—
36″	11.35	10.70	10.62	—

RICE.

Speculative dealing has again taken place during the week and prices went up to a figure that has not been experienced for some years past. On Oct. 30th, Mr. Aoki, Manager of the Rice Exchange, made a speech at the opening of the morning session. He said that as the result of immoderate dealings prices had risen so as to be injurious to the public interests and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce was paying close attention to the situation. He asked brokers to exercise great care in conducting their business.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	603,369
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	107,877

Delivery.	Closing Price.
November	Yen. 16.55
December	16.15

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.10
Medium	17.40
Common	16.15
Average	17.40

koku, 40629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
November	15.68	November	15.95
December	15.60	December	15.85

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

A[illegible] tion and gives a delig[illegible] and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

June 1st, 1907. e.o.d. 31/3/8

COAL.

Business continues brisk.

	Delivery in Tokyo, per 10,000 *Kin.* *yen.*
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sorachi	No Stock.
Buzen	62.00 to 76.00
Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
Miike	65.00 to 73.00
	per ton.
Coke	15.00 to 21.00
Gas coke	14.00 to 15.00

(10,000 *Kin*, about 6 tons.)

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama November 1

London silver ⅛ higher and Bank of England rate of discount advanced to 5½ per cent. China sterling quotations not yet in but local rates on China will probably be easier, in other rates no change has been made.

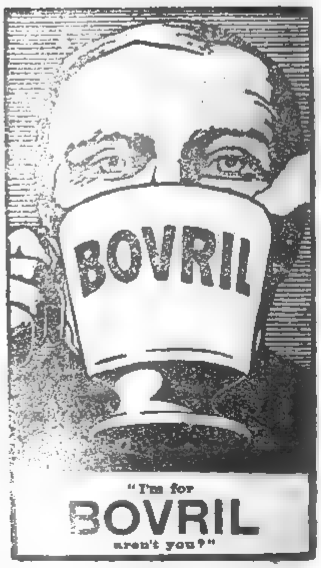
London—Bank T.T.	4/10 9/16
— — Bills on demand	4/10½
— — 4 months' sight	4/10 11/16
— Private 4 months' sight	4 3/4 @ 3/8
— — 6 months' sight	4 1/4 @ 5/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261½ @ 2
— — 6 months' sight	263 @ ½
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	100 [illegible]*
— Private 10 days, sight do	98½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	73¾*
— Private 10 days' sight	75*
India—Bank sight	152½
— Private 30 days' sight	154
America—Bank sight	49⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	51¼
Germany—Bank sight	20.8½
— Private 4 months' sight	214½ @ 15
Bar Silver (London)	27 9/16

* Nominal.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Market which had remained dull for a long time has been disturbed by the financial trouble in New York. Since Oct. 30th, however, prospects have become favourable.

At the end of October, railway shares delivered numbered 20,990, their value amounting to *yen* 989,000; sundry shares delivered were 51,550, and their value, *yen* 2,510,650.



(毎土曜日一度行)

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1907.

BIRTHS.

At Copenhagen, November 2nd, 1907, the wife of WILLIAM LENNART GRUT (née Helen Conder), of a SON.

On Sunday, November 3rd, the wife of Rev. F. N. SCOTT, Higashiyamate, Nagasaki (Chinzei College), of a SON.

DEATH.

PIGOTT.—On November 1st, 1907, at his residence, No. 64, Bluff, Yokohama, HAROLD CHARLES PIGOTT, aged 47.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SNOW fell on Nov. 1st at Ashio, Tochigi prefecture. This is 25 days earlier than last year.

DURING October the average daily receipts of the South Manchurian Railway were *yen* 30,711.

AN OTARU telegram says that floating mines have been frequently observed near South Saghalien, and off Kitami and Teshio in Hokkaido. A warship has been despatched to those parts to destroy them.

THE Shinonome theatre, Nagoya, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Nov. 4th. The damage is estimated at *yen* 8,250.

THE *Tsukuba* and *Chitose* left Singapore on Oct. 31st for Manila. The squadron will arrive at Yokosuka on Nov. 16th.

FIRE occurred on Oct. 31st in west Monbetsu, Iburi province, destroying 200 houses, including the village office and post office.

ON the evening of Nov. 5th, fire broke out in the house of Surgeon-General K. Ishisaka, Fujimicho, Tokyo, destroying the building.

EARLY on the morning of Nov. 2nd, a gale was experienced at Niigata. Two sailing vessels were wrecked, and 5 of their crews were drowned.

ON Oct. 31st, the Sapporo Railway Station was destroyed by fire. The cause is reported to have been sparks from the locomotive of a train.

MR. T. NAGAO, secretary of the Cabinet, and of the Financial Department, who had been suffering from suspected cholera for some days, died on Nov. 5th.

MR. K. MUTO, M.P., and six others who were undergoing examination at the Maebashi District Court on a charge of infringing the Election Law were all committed for trial on Oct. 29th.

ACCORDING to the latest official investigations, the population of Tokyo is: males, 1,073,686; females, 1,011,474; foreigners 5,850; and transient visitors 78,651. There were 442,948 houses.

JAPANESE journals believe that the Imperial Ordinance ordering the convocation of the 24th session of the Imperial Diet will be promulgated about Nov. 20th. The Houses will be opened on Dec. 25th.

THE Nagoya, Meiji, and Aichi Banks have agreed to underwrite the proposed loan of Nagoya city amounting to *yen* 7,700,000. The banks asked some leading banks of Tokyo to assist them in the matter.

T. AIBA, president of the Tomoiye Goshi Kaisha, Kyobashi, Tokyo, was arrested on the evening of Nov. 3rd on a charge of fraud. It is alleged that he obtained *yen* 52,400 from merchants by issuing false drafts.

K. IMAMURA, who had been undergoing examination in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having murdered S. Maeta, a nationalized Russian, on April 14th in Shiba Park, was committed for trial on No. 2nd.

GENERAL VISCOUNT TERAUCHI, Minister for War, will give a luncheon on Oct. 9th at the Koraku-in, Koishikawa, to the military attaches of the foreign Embassies and Legations who are to be present at the autumn military manœuvres.

DURING October, cheques dealt with at the Tokyo Clearing Horse numbered 152,964 and amounted in value to *yen* 613,738,215. The last mentioned figure shows an increase of *yen* 84,021,940.40 over that of the previous month.

THE clearing of the harbour of Port Arthur has made considerable progress. Most of the 13 steamers sunk during the war have been destroyed. The entrance to the harbour, which was hitherto limited to vessels not over 4,000 tons, is now available for warships of about 10,000 tons. As the severely cold season is at hand work will shortly be stopped.

A KOBE telegram says that at 6 p.m. on Nov. 3rd, fire broke out in the Mitsuki-ya Hotel in Toyo-oka cho, Tajima, destroying the building and the Toyo-oka Police Office. Most of the official documents of the police station were lost.

THREE carriages of a passenger train were derailed on the evening of Nov. 3rd at Yanaitsu Station near Hiroshima. Damage to the road-bed was caused, suspending traffic till the following morning. A pointsman' carelessness was the cause.

THE *Dempo* says that owing to the transportation of soldiers for the manœuvres, enormou quantities of merchandise are left untouched at various points, including 3,030 tons at Kobe, 5,400 tons at Osaka; and 7,200 tons at Ajikawa.

A HUNDRED and seventy-five students of the Naval College, who will graduate on Nov. 20th, will leave Edajima on the Training Squadron, consisting of the *Itsukushima*, *Matsushima* and *Hashidate*. They will cruise in domestic waters. Next year they will leave for a deep sea cruise.

IT is reported by Tokyo papers that Major-General Otani, chief of staff of the Military Education Board will be promoted to Lieut.-General and appointed to command a new Division. Major-General Nagaoka, commanding the Second Brigade of Infantry, will succeed him on the Board of Military Education.

VISCOUNT T. HAYASHI, a member of the Privy Council, is seriously ill. On Nov. 6th, the Emperior and Empress sent messengers to his residence enquiring as to his condition. At the same time, His Majesty decorated him with the Grand Cordons of the Rising Sun and the Paulownia.

T. TSUDA, a broker living in Senju, Tokyo, who was undergoing examination in the Tokyo District Court on suspicion that he in company with a Portuguese in Yokohama, obtained *yen* 7,000 from Y. Sudzuki, a wealthy farmer of Tochigi prefecture, by fraud, was acquitted on Nov. 6th on the ground that the evidence against him was insufficient.

ON the night of Nov. 2nd about 200 villagers of Shibuya, Tokyo, tried to destroy the Hiro-o Hospital in that district. Police from Shinjiku dispersed them. The hospital was established in January this year to treat patients suffering from epidemic disease. Previous to its establishment, the inhabitants of the district protested to the Tokyo City Office. The municipalty, however, ignored the protest and in October, 3 patients suffering from epidemic diseases were removed to the institution for treatment under the instructions of the municipalty. Hence the trouble.

ON MONDAY morning, a murder was committed in Yokosuka. S. Mano (26) and Y. Sato (26), both blnejackets belonging to the Naval Station were the alleged culprits. It appears that about 3 a.m. they broke into the house of Mr. S. Tanimura, a teacher of the Naval Engineering College, and murdered him and his wife, named Sama, with swords. Subsequently they attacked the house of another teacher of the same institution and killed him and his wife. They then attempted to commit suicide with revolvers and swords in which project Sato was successful. Mano is still alive though in a serious condition. The latter was at once removed to the Yokosuka Court-Martial. The cause of these attacks is unknown.

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MANCHURIA.

Friday, November 1.

Mr. Consul-General Hagiwara has returned to Tokyo from Mukden. Interviewed by a representative of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, he says that Viceroy Hsu, at the time of assuming office in Mukden, seemed to be animated by the most friendly sentiments towards Japan and to be desirous of satisfactorily settling all the questions pending between the two Empires. By and bye, however, this agreeable mood underwent a complete change and it became impossible to carry to an amicable conclusion any conference with the Viceroy or Governor Tang. Mr. Hagiwara attributes this unfortunate change of disposition to two things. The first is the fact that, on arrival in Mukden, the Viceroy removed from office virtually all the men who been appointed by his predecessor, Chao, including even the latter's son in-law. These doings caused much umbrage to Chao, who was then in Peking, and induced him to throw the whole of his influence into the scale against the Viceroy. The second cause was the growth of the rights recovery fever, which now exercises such a tyrannical influence over the minds of Chinese officials that they dare not do even the things which commend themselves to their sense of justice. The utmost patience is therefore necessary in dealing with them, and anyone thinking to attain speedy results will be rudely mistaken. Even the Russian Representative in Peking cannot be said to have accomplished anything since his arrival in that city. Mr. Hagiwara says that several problems were settled between him and the Chinese in principle, but the fi al formalities necessary to make them effective could not be obtained. He thinks that the principal reason of Viceroy Hsu's visit to Peking was financial. There is urgent need of funds in Manchuria, and doubtless the Viceroy has returned to Mukden with some plan for getting money, but that plan is not at all likely to be a foreign loan, as rumour has of late asserted. Mr. Hagiwara is strongly of opinion that Japan should strain every nerve to supply the Chinese with any funds they may require for the development of Manchuria.

It is announced that the Governor-General of Kwantung contemplates sweeping reductions from next spring in the staff of the various administrative sections under his control. Tokyo journals speak of the dismissal of fully one-half of the present personnel, and of various other changes which will effect a large diminution of administrative outlays.

Saturday, November 2.

Competition between the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese line seems to be tending in favour of the latter. It is stated that between the 15th and the 26th of October 2,100 tons of bean cake were transported from Mukden over the Hsinmintun route, while not so much as one ton came to the South Manchuria Railway, and present appearances indicate that in the near future also the latter will be similarly discriminated against. The greater cheapness of the Chinese railway is of course the principal determining factor in this matter, but it is very possible that national feeling has something to say to it. At all events the directors of the South Manchuria Railway will have to lower their charges in the face of Chinese competition.

Meanwhile the Chinese authorities, not content with this direct competition between the railways, engaged a foreign engineer, Mr. Drake, to examine and report upon the feasibility of dredging the Liao River so as to convert it into a really useful waterway between Mukden and Newchwang. Mr. Drake is said to have completed his preliminary survey and to have reported that although the dredging of the river would be a heavy undertaking, its comparative navigability can be assured by a judicious system of breakwaters which would not cost more than 100,000 *yen*. It is believed that the Chinese authorities will sanction this work.

Mr. Hagiwara, speaking to a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*, throws a new light upon one section of Manchurian affairs. He emphatically denies the truth of the rumours circulated during the past few months in disparagement of ex-Viceroy Chao. The truth is that Chao was a placable and sincere man. He administered affairs with great ability, dispensed with all formalities and was always reasonable and current. The explanation of his unpopularity in Manchuria and his ultimate removal from supreme authority there is to be sought in the sphere of finance. Manchuria, being the cradle of the dynasty now ruling in China, had always enjoyed exceptional fiscal privileges, the only impost levied on the people being a small consumption tax. This system worked well enough in the old days when the Three Eastern Provinces were virtually isolated from the rest of the world, and when their administration entailed no special expense. But after the recent great war their material development became a matter of prime importance to China, and Viceroy Chao had to place the problem of ways and means in the forefront of all administrative considerations. The taxes that he found himself obliged to levy naturally brought him into great disfavour with people who had always enjoyed immunity from such troubles, and thus an opposition was provoked which finally necessitated Chao's recall. His successor, Hsu, though also a man of placable disposition, differs essentially from Chao in the matter of attachment to forms and ceremonies. He came to Mukden with a following of two battalions of troops, and he immediately proceeded to carry out extensive repairs and reconstructions at the Viceregal Yamen, the expense involved being about a million taels. He never moves about except with great pomp and ceremony and with a large military escort. His predecessor, Chao, used to come to the Japanese Consulate-General riding in an ordinary Chinese sedan-chair and without any escort, but Hsu completely eschews such simplicity, and even in the minor details of official duties shows himself a stickler for pomp and display. Speaking arithmetically, the total revenue obtained by the Government in Manchuria prior to the recent war was about 5 million *taels*. This fell by about a moiety during the period of Russian occupation, but was raised again to its original figure on Viceroy Chao's accession to office, and was subsequently increased to 10 million taels. On the other hand the outlays increased in more than corresponding proportion. A principal addition to the expenditures was that Chao inaugurated a system of including the retiring allowance of officials in their actual salary. This had the effect of greatly augmenting the list, so that it rose to 270,000 *taels* per month, including 50,000 *taels* to the Viceroy himself and 30,000 *taels* to the Governor. In addition to this, the troops which accompanied the Viceroy and their followers, aggregating a large number, called for a very heavy outlay, and these various expenditures alone produced a big deficit in the budget. Moreover, it had previously been the habit of the Peking Treasury to grant to the province of Kilin a subsidy of 300,000 *taels* annually, and a subsidy of 700,000 *taels* to the Amur province. But on the accession of Chao to the Viceroyalty, Peking announced that the three provinces must henceforth be self-supporting. No wonder that in these circumstances and in view of the fact that extensive productive enterprises have to be taken in hand and barracks built for the troops, Viceroy Hsu finds himself financially embarrassed and has been appealing to the generosity of Peking. According to Mr. Hagiwara, the Viceroy discussed these matters with Dr. Morrison, *The Times* correspondent in Peking, and was warned by that publicist that should there be any delay in paying the large number of troops now stationed in Manchuria, these men would probably become mutinous and join the Hunghutsz. An interesting explanation is given by Mr. Hagiwara with regard to the Yalu timber-felling enterprise. He says that there are no signs of an agreement being reached between the two Powers, and as the season for the rafts to descend the river has now passed, the Chinese authorities, *more suo*, will probably defer all further discussion until the reopening of the season. The fact is that the Chinese are well aware of the weakness of their case in attempting to limit the area of operations along the Yalu. But their reason is to be sought in a concession granted to the Chehkiang Company to exploit the valley of the Hun. This Company had for principal promoter a near relative of Viceroy Chao, which accounts for the favour it enjoyed at the hands of officialdom. It has now been dissolved, but inasmuch as China's contention with regard to the valley of the Hun was advanced during the company's existence, it is difficult for her now to change her attitude. Mr. Hagiwara adds that this Hun valley is the most valuable along the course of the Yalu.

Sunday, November 3.

It is stated that an agreement has been concluded between China and Russia with regard to a supply of coal for the Trans-Asian Railway. The principal conditions are that Russia shall be free to mine coal in any part of a belt on either side of the Railway in the provinces of Kilin and Amur; that the belt shall be 50 *li* wide—the ideograph used in the telegram indicates Japanese *ri*, but we assume that Chinese *li* (a *li* is one-third of a mile) are intended—; that in consideration of this privilege Russia shall abstain from felling timber along the line; and that, although Chinese subjects may mine coal throughout the indicated region, other foreign subjects or citizens shall not be permitted to do so. We presume that the fact of this compact being limited to the Railway zone saves it from the objection of unconventional discrimination.

The Russian Representative in Peking is now in Mukden, where he is said to be negotiating with the Chinese for the construction of a new line of railway between Stretchensk and Habarovsk. This line would run along the left bank of the Amur, but there does not appear to be any intention of connecting it with the Usuri road by bridging the river.

Japan has made a concession to China in the matter of the postal complication. She has agreed that all mail matter from Shanhaikwan to Mukden shall be dealt with entirely by Chinese officials, but that the system hitherto pursued with regard to mail matter from Shanhai-

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kwan to Newchwang shall be treated as heretofore, pending the conclusion of a fresh agreement. It appears that during the war an arrangement was made at Tientsin between the Chinese postal authorities and the Japanese Consul, according to which all Japanese mail matter, irrespective of bulk, was to be carried from Shanhaikwan to Newchwang on payment of a sum of 4.60 *yen*, and was to be accompanied by a mail messenger whose fare should be included in the above payment. On the other hand, foreign mail matter had to be paid for by weight, namely, 1.30 *yen* per *picul*. With regard to mails for Mukden, they were separated at Kaifontsz and carried thence to Mukden by a Japanese, the payment exacted being so small that the transport may be said to have been gratis. As to mails carried beyond Mukden by the East China Railway after the war was over, the Japanese authorities required that in all matters connected with transport over the Japanese section of the line, these mails should be entrusted entirely to Japanese official management. This was evidently a one-sided arrangement from China's point of view. She had a right to insist that the same trust should be placed in her own officials as Japan demanded for her's. Japan has evidently fallen in with that view.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has an interesting note about forestry enterprise in the Yalu Valley. At present work of this nature on the left bank of the river is directed by an office, Yeirin-sho (forest exploitation bureau), while that on the right bank is directed by an office called the Mokuzai-sho (timber bureau), both of which are under the direction of Major-General Kojima. The work on the left bank is carried on conjointly by Japanese and Koreans, and that on the right bank by Japanese alone, pending the co-operation which the Chinese hesitate to engage in. At present the total capital employed is only 2 million *yen* and the net profit is 600,000 *yen* a year, but if the work of exploitation was conducted on a large scale on the right bank, the profit accruing from the same capital would be 4 million *yen* a year.

Wednesday, November 6.

Through traffic over the Japanese and Russian lines in Manchuria was opened so far as goods are concerned on the 3rd inst., and will be open for passengers on the 15th.

It is stated that Viceroy Hsu's project of floating a Manchurian loan to the amount of 50 million *taels* through a Belgian syndicate has been peremptorily turned down by the Grand Council in Peking. Prince Tsai took the lead in opposing it, and ex-Viceroy Chang supported him vigorously. The principal objections seem to have been that the loan was excessive in amount, and that the whole of the Chinese Empire, not Manchuria alone, would have to be responsible for it.

Shanghai sends a wonderful rumour to the effect that 2,000 Koreans have fled from Kilin to Changchun on the ground of inability to support the oppressive conduct of the Japanese at the former place. It is added that the fugitives have applied to the Chinese Government for permission to cultivate waste lands in the neighbourhood of Changchun. This story seems to us to be worthy of Shanghai's ancient reputation, for how could there have been a colony of 2000 Koreans in Kilin and in what way could they have been subjected to Japanese oppression in a region entirely beyond Japanese jurisdiction?

The excitement about the projected loan in Chehkiang continues to grow in intensity. It seems evident that if this programme be pushed, trouble of a serious nature will be precipitated, and that the wisest plan for the Peking Government will be to buy itself out of any engagements it may have formed with reference to the loan.

Thursday, November 7.

As we anticipated there is an emphatic denial of the absurd rumour recently published that 2,000 Korean subjects who had settled at Kilin, found themselves obliged to emigrate to Changchun and to seek the protection of the Chinese authorities at the latter place against Japanese oppression at the former. The truth is that while there are a few Korean settlers in Kilin, they enjoy there a full measure of Japanese official protection, and benefit largely by it. Where Shanghai obtained materials for constructing this silly tale it is difficult to conjecture.

Telegrams to the *Asahi* from Tairen report that a communication has been received from the Inspector-General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, with reference to the grain veto. Sir Robert announces that no embargo whatever is placed upon the import of grain from Manchuria into the leased territory but that when such grain is exported from Tairen to Chinese ports, the usual duty must be paid on it and the usual surety money lodged. Detailed rules for the handling of this kind of cargo at Tairen will be enacted after consultation with the Japanese local officials.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

According to a telegram from London to the *Jiji Shimpo*, Mr. Hearst has addressed a long cablegram to *The Times* with reference to statements recently made by the latter's Washington correspondent. Mr. Hearst is nothing if not downright and sensational. He denounces the correspondent of *The Times* as belonging to the race of Ananias, and he devotes himself to proving that it is really England on whom the responsibility rests of endeavouring to stir up strife between the United States and Japan, which is consistent with her historical enmity to America. He winds up by affirming that the President's policy with regard to the sending of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific has the support and sympathy of the American people. The sender of the Tokyo telegram concludes by saying that this action on the part of Mr. Hearst is inspired wholly by considerations of domestic policy, and that it illustrates the readiness of certain American publicists to attach greater importance to parochial interests than to international relations.

The *Jiji* has a very opportune article with reference to the coming of the Atlantic Squadron. It observes that the period preceding the election of a president of the United States is always marked by some sacrifice of the country's foreign policy on the altar of domestic affairs, and that the world having come to fully understand this unfortunate tendency, is prepared to discount its effects so that they shall not really impair large interests. On the present occasion there have been in America publicists who sought to construe the coming of the Atlantic fleet in a most unquiet sense, and there have been publicists who applied themselves to combating the measure as likely to estrange Japanese sentiment. Underlying the arguments of both sides it is possible to detect anxiety about Japan's mood, and that being the case, the coming of the fleet assumes the aspect of a really welcome event, since the reception which Japan will give to the ships and their crews must materially help to dispel this apprehension, and to replace upon its old firm basis the warm friendship between the two nations.

Tokyo journals publish telegrams from New York, indicating that rumours are rife in the American capital to the effect that an important change of orders has been made with reference to the movements of the Atlantic Squadron The public interprets this to mean that the cruise of the Squadron in the Pacific has been abandoned, and there is said to be considerable excitement, inasmuch as it is felt that whatever arguments may have existed against the sending of the Squadron in the first instance, a radical change of programme at this eleventh hour would tend to impair American prestige. Nothing, however, has emanated from official quarters on the subject, and the President is said to carefully refrain from giving any signs.

Meanwhile Admiral Evans, speaking at a banquet given in his honour at the Lotus Club on the 2rd inst., roundly ridiculed the idea that the Pacific cruise of the Squadron furnished any grounds whatever for uneasiness. He declared that he himself regarded the cruise as a pleasure trip of the most agreeable nature, and that he looked forward to receiving a hearty and cordial welcome from the Japanese nation and from the American residents in Japan.

The telegrams conveying the above intelligence add that the Admiral's speech has completely discomfited Mr. Hearst and his alarmist fellow-thinkers. In fact all the talk about an anti-Japanese demonstration as the object of the Squadron's expedition has evaporated in thin air.

DEATH OF IBA SOTARO.

On the 31st ultimo, there expired in the Kosuge prison Iba Sotaro, who some years ago assassinated Mr. Hoshi Toru in circumstances which attracted the attention of the whole world. His conduct while in jail appears to have been worthy of a Japanese samurai, showing at once stoicism and resignation. He so completely won the confidence of his jailers by his dignified and orderly behaviour that they permitted him to move about freely throughout the precincts of the prison. An interesting fact recorded of him is that he declined throughout to hold either direct or indirect communication with his wife and children, on the ground that to receive their visits or to have intelligence of their condition would evince a want of sympathy with the widow and children of Mr. Hoshi. After his incarceration Iba became a devout Buddhist and devoted the greater part of his time to reading the *Sutras* and other Buddhist literature. He often expressed profound regret that he had not turned his thoughts to religion at an earlier period of his life, for he would then have certainly shrunk from the crime of assassination, which he now recognised to have been unessential to the accomplishment of his purpose. He also said that if by any chance he should be released from prison, it was his intention to become a Buddhist priest and to devote the remainder of his life to religious rites for the repose of his victim's soul. He was carried off by that fell disease which kills so many Japanese, cancer of the stomach, and in spite of the best medical aid he gradually wasted away. Tokyo papers say that his former students and friends intend to give him a grand funeral.

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KOREA.

Saturday, November 2.

Tokyo newspapers are unanimous in the tone of their correspondence from Seoul. All writers agree that a great change has been effected in the mood of Korean officialdom towards Japan. Korean diplomacy, like Chinese, relies upon the method *divide et impera*, and has hitherto believed that there existed in Japan two hostile camps of politicians, one headed by Prince Ito and the other by Prince Yamagata. It seemed an easy matter to play off one of these parties against the other, and the Koreans relied upon that feat. But their eyes have been completely opened by the visit of Marquis Katsura and by the language which he held in his intercourse with Korean statesmen. He has proved to the latter that the whole of Japan is a unit in its policy towards Korea, and that all hope of obtaining the sympathy of one political party against the procedure of the other in the Peninsula must be abandoned.

It is evident that we are now witnessing the various steps of Japan's wisely conceived programme for solving the Korean problem. The visit of the Prince Imperial was deliberately planned for the purpose of demonstrating the friendship and respect entertained by the Emperor of Japan for his Korean brother, and the visit of Marquis Katsura was similarly planned for the purpose of dispelling all erroneous notions about the state of Japanese domestic politics.

The Crown Prince of Korea is reported to have sent a most friendly and unaffected telegram to the Japanese Prince Imperial on the 30th ultimo. at which time the Prince Imperial was in Kyushu. The little Korean Prince recalled his pleasant intercourse with Prince Haru, whom he had learned, he said, to regard with greater esteem than even that extended to a relative, and he asked the Prince to send him news of any interesting incidents that might occur on his tour.

Sunday November, 3.

His Imperial Highness Prince Haru has replied at length to the telegram sent by the Crown Prince of Korea. The reply contained a detailed statement of the movements of Prince Haru after leaving Chemulpo, and concluded by saying that the Prince would describe the incidents of his journey to his Korean brother on the latter's arrival in Tokyo. This, it may be remarked *en passant*, is the most conclusive evidence hitherto furnished that the Crown Prince of Korea is soon to come to Japan.

Our readers will doubtless remark that for several days past there has been a complete absence of news with regard to provincial disturbances in Korea. We hear nothing of the expeditionary force which set out from Gensan towards the close of last month, and of course in this case the absence of intelligence can not be construed as showing that order has been completely restored. But otherwise it seems fair to infer that things have quieted down.

Prince Ito is quoted as saying that at his suggestion and on his responsibility the visit of the Prince Imperial to Korea was undertaken and the results have been satisfactory beyond all expectation.

Marquis Katsura is quoted by the *Nippon* as paying the highest possible compliments to Prince Ito's management of the Korean problem, and as declaring that everything hitherto accomplished has been due to the exertions and zeal of the veteran statesman.

The Central Agricultural Society of Korea held a general meeting in Seoul on the 1st inst. Prince Ito and the Korean Minister for Agriculture and Commerce were both present. The former spoke strongly of the necessity of agricultural development in Korea and congratulated the society on the good work it was doing.

Monday, November 4.

Speaking at a banquet given in Seoul on the 2nd inst. to celebrate the completion of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank's new building, Prince Ito directed his remarks entirely to the subject of Korean finances. He recalled the fact that he himself had visited the United States of America 38 years ago for the purpose of investigating financial conditions in the great Republic, and that the information then collected by him had been used for the foundation of Japan's economic situation. It would scarcely be denied that great results had attended the working of that system, and he ventured to predict that similar results would be attained in Korea now that due order had been introduced into the region of her finances. After all nothing could be truer than the Chinese proverb "food and clothes first, etiquette second." The basis of a nation was the individuals composing it, and the basis of each individual was his own sustenance. Thus was reached the ultimate object of political economy, namely, the enrichment of the units of a people. He believed that Korea had now entered the route leading to the accomplishment of that aim, and he deemed it a perversion of the proper order of things that critics should busy themselves with Korean politics to the exclusion of the much more important subject of Korean finance.

In connexion with the above speech it is apposite to mention that the new fiscal organisation for Korea has been enacted. There are to be 13 financial inspection bureaux, one in each province, and under them there will be 200 financial offices. In consequence of this change the Japanese financial advisorate has been abolished, and the members of its personnel have been appointed to the posts of superintendents and other important positions in the new system. It is not stated exactly when this new system goes into operation, but we gather that there will be no delay.

There continues to be a complete dearth of intelligence as to disturbances in the provinces. Whether the insurgents have completely retired from the field or whether they are only holding back, it is not possible to say with any assurance, but no one will be surprised to find that when the history of this time comes to be written, this comparatively sudden cessation of rioting will be put down as having synchronized very curiously with the visit of the Japanese Prince Imperial to the Peninsula and the consequent restoration of the Korean Throne's confidence in Japan's Ministry.

Tuesday, November 5.

The Emperor of Korea issued, immediately on the departure of the Japanese Prince Imperial from Seoul, an edict alluding in very strong terms to the sincerity of the friendship shown by Japan in sending her Crown Prince to visit Korea. The edict says that bonds of close amity have now been drawn between the Imperial House of Korea and that of Japan. It counsels the nation to lay aside all feelings of uneasiness, and to co-operate with its rulers in promoting legislative reforms and material developments such as shall minister to the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The continued absence of any fresh disturbances in the provinces, coupled with the issue of the above edict, seems to lend probability to the surmise made by us in a recent issue, namely, that had the influence of the Court been frankly employed to promote peace and good order, the recent disturbances throughout the country would never have taken place. One naturally hesitates to attribute direct instigation to the ex-Emperor or his intriguing courtiers, but it is hard to avoid the conviction that indirectly they are more or less responsible for the cruel and utterly futile losses of life and property with which Korea has been cursed during the past three months. On the other hand, we are proportionately struck with admiration for the brilliancy of Prince Ito's conception in arranging the visit of the Prince Imperial. It was indeed a splendid thought, and a profoundly courageous one too, for one can not doubt that the Prince Imperial ran very large risks in entering Seoul at such a moment. Had anything untoward resulted from this temerity, it would have been upon the shoulders of the statesman who suggested the step that public blame must have rested. The incident offers, we think, fresh testimony to one of the admirable features of Japan's polity, namely, the absolute confidence reposed by the Throne in its trusty advisors. Had not the Emperor relied completely on Prince Ito's judgment the visit of the Crown Prince could never have been sanctioned, and by the exercise of this wise discretion on the Sovereign's part and of this brave intelligence on Prince Ito's, the Korean nation seems to have been saved from a continuance of calamitous conditions.

Of course it would be extravagant to suppose that all the elements of disorder and intrigue have been quelled in the Korean capital. On the heels of the announcement of the above edict comes news that the party of Yi Yong-ik is again attempting to foment trouble, and that one of its leaders, Kin, who is known as the principal advocate of pro-Russian views, has come from Vladivostock and is secretly sojourning in Seoul. It is also rumoured that the notorious Yi Keun-thaik and his friends have arranged to send secret envoys to the United States, Russia and France for the purpose of protesting against Japanese usurpations, but such procedure would be so obviously futile that we hesitate to believe the story.

Wednesday, November 6.

A prominent Japanese official in Korea is quoted by two Tokyo journals as alleging that the ex-Emperor of Korea has not by any means abandoned his anti-Japanese intrigues. It is not believed that he has again resorted to the futile device of sending secret envoys to Western Powers, but the renewal of his political plots, or rather their uninterrupted continuance, is considered certain. This official says that unless his Majesty takes warning and changes his mischievous courses it will be necessary to adopt a very strong remedy, however unwilling the Japanese may be to resort to extreme measures. This is a somewhat ominous utterance, especially when we remember that political plotting has been the perpetual pastime of this Sovereign ever since he ascended the Throne. There was some time ago a rumour that on the eve of the arrival of the Japanese Prince Imperial in Seoul the ex-Emperor and Lady Om paid a large sum to necromancers in order to invoke the supernal powers against the Imperial visitor. We now read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that one of the Chamberlains

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recently spoke to his Majesty on this subject in the presence of Lady Om, and pointed out what an evil effect such procedure must exercise upon the sentiment of Japan towards Korea. The ex-Emperor, however, denied all connexion with the business just as emphatically as he formerly denied his part in sending the delegates to the Hague.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpo* that an official telegram has been received in Tokyo announcing the intended arrival of the Korean Prince Imperial for about the 20th of December. He will accompany Prince Ito, and will, it is said, enter the Peers' School.

Unfortunately the comparatively long interval of tranquillity in Korea has been now broken by another disturbance in the neighbourhood of Yoju, a region which has become notorious during the past few months. On this occasion a small party consisting of three Japanese constables was assailed by 200 insurgents when *en route* from Yoju to Wipho. The three Japanese and one of the Koreans were killed. From the province of Chhollado also comes news that two Japanese civilians have been murdered by the insurgents.

Two members of the *Seiyu-kai* and of the Progressist Party, who are closely connected with the Korean Cotton Growing Company (Kankoku Menka-Saibai Kaisha) have just returned to Japan from a trip in the Peninsula. They report most favourably upon the prospects of this new enterprise. At present there are nine experimental stations, and the total area of the cotton-growing grounds is 200 acres, while the sum hitherto expended aggregates 35,000 *yen*. American seed has been used with excellent results. There is said to be no comparison between Korean cotton and the cotton grown from this foreign seed by the improved methods. The yield of the staple is from 400 to 600 catties per acre, which of course represents a high rate of profit. It is proposed to increase the number of experimental stations by five in the near future, and before long it is expected that 2,500 acres will be brought under cultivation, the Korean Government having agreed to assist the enterprise by an annual grant of 100,000 *yen*. Of course the ultimate idea is that Japan should obtain all her supplies of cotton from Korea and thus become independent of America and India, but several years must elapse before that result is attained. At present the most sanguine estimates speak of 10 million *yen* worth of cotton as the contemplated annual harvest, a figure which would have to be considerably increased to meet Japan's total needs.

The Eastern Sea Colonization Company has made further progress towards establishment. A full understanding has been come to, it is said, between its chief promoter, Marquis Katsura, and the Governments of Japan and Korea. A bill will accordingly be submitted to the Diet next session seeking the necessary legislative approval. The details of the scheme remain the same as we have already reported with one exception, namely, that the Treasury is to be asked to guarantee 6 per cent. on the paid up capital instead of giving an annual subsidy of 300,000 *yen*. The paid up capital will be 2½ millions, that is to say, one-fourth of the subscribed capital, and the company will have authority to float debentures to the aggregate amount of 20 times its paid up capital.

Thursday, November 7.

There has been a fracas between Japanese soldiers, stationed at Chanson on the northern frontier of Korea, and some Chinese subjects resident in Manchuria. The details furnished by telegram are meagre, but we gather that a party of Japanese crossed the Yalu and attempted to purchase some barn-door fowl from the Chinese. A dispute arose about the price, and words waxing high, a mob of Chinese gradually collected. From which side the first act of violence came we do not gather, but it is stated that the Chinese attempted to seize the side arms of the Japanese soldiers, who, in self defence, were obliged to employ these weapons and also to open fire. Two Chinese were killed and four wounded. It is difficult to understand why a party of Japanese soldiers carrying rifles were engaged on a chicken-purchasing expedition.

The insurgents are again making themselves troublesome in the province of Chhollado. Their achievements on this occasion appear to have been limited to the murder of one Japanese woman, the wife of a constable.

The private resources of the ex-Emperor of Korea are now attracting some attention. His Majesty has always seemed to possess a plentitude of funds for the purpose of oiling the wheels of his various political intrigues, and there have been many vague surmises as to the source whence this money was obtained. It is now said to have been definitely ascertained that his Majesty has a large amount lodged in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and a telegram from Seoul alleges that some persons have of late been endeavouring to dispose of a very considerable quantity of gold ingots, which also are believed to be the property of the ex-Emperor. Prince Ito, in one of his recent speeches, dwelt on the vital importance of adjusting Korean finance. Such an utterance would be generally interpreted simply as referring to the question of obtaining a sufficient national revenue and promoting the prosperity of tax payers. But in Korea's case there is evidently included the tracing of financial labyrinths which seldom exist in any modern State.

FORMOSA.

Friday, November 1.

From Formosa comes very satisfactory news of the progress made by the Aiyu in recovering the positions lately invaded by the savages. It appears that the latter fell out amongst themselves about the division of the spoils, and the Aiyu, pushing steadily on, occupied position after position until the night of the 30th ultimo, found them in the immediate neighbourhood of the principal stronghold. Five of the chiefs of the savages then came in and made act of submission, and it is now thought that the results of the recent untoward incident have been completely retrieved.

It is stated that great progress has been made of late with the work on the grand trunk line running north and west in Formosa. The section between Takao and Hozan (Fengshan) has been almost completed, and according to the present outlook Taipeh in the north and Takao in the south will be brought into direct railway communication by next March or April. The ensuing step in the natural order of things would be to construct a railway running east and west, and already with that purpose surveys have been made of a road from Taipeh to Giran. But as parts of this route would traverse districts infested by savages, and as the recent expedition to Taito on the eastern coast disclosed the existence there of one of the richest regions in Formosa, the construction of the Taipeh-Giran line will be postponed, it is said, in favour of a road from Pinan to Bokuseki-kaku, a distance of 57 miles. The building of this line will form an item of the twenty-year programme which, as our readers know, is contemplated by the Formosa Viceroyalty. The programme is to involve a total outlay of 40 million *yen*, 30 millions of which will be devoted to irrigation works, 5 millions to harbour constructions at Takao and Kelung and the remaining 5 millions to this newly projected railway.

It has generally been supposed that the policy pursued by the present Viceroy of Formosa differs from that of his predecessor Count Kodama, in that whereas the latter adopted the principle of conciliation, the former's weapon is the sword. This is emphatically denied by Mr. Saito, private secretary to General Sakuma. He says that the policies of the two Viceroys are identical. Every possible expedient is again and again resorted to for the purpose of winning over the savages by gentle methods, and only when these have been proved to be entirely hopeless has recourse been had to arms. As for the problem of quelling the savages by military operations it is attended with immense difficulties, and those who imagine that a force can be marched direct to its goal in such a country as eastern Formosa are strangely mistaken.

Meanwhile news comes that the Aiyu lines are being gradually and steadily pushed forward. On the night of the 31st ultimo two important positions in the Toyen district were successfully occupied.

Sunday, Nov. 3.

The news from Formosa this morning is that the Aiyu have completely recovered the positions occupied by them in the summer campaign but subsequently recaptured by the savages. We presume that this means the cessation of further hostilities until next spring.

Thursday, November 7.

It is reported from Formosa that the Aiyu have captured all the ordnance in the possession of the savages. We presume that by this is indicated the recovery of the artillery which fell into the hands of the savages on the occasion of their recent successful reprisals. The telegrams add that the savages have now lost all heart for fighting and are more disposed to surrender. On this occasion the losses of the Aiyu have been comparatively small, but it is evident that they encountered more or less resistance, for their tale of casualties average from two to three daily.

It appears that a party of Japanese and Chinese constables was recently sent to explore a road which the Chinese authorities during their tenure of Formosa commenced to cut in an easterly direction through the forests. The Chinese did not consummate this design. They abandoned it after carrying the road through a considerable distance and the immediate result of their labour was merely to facilitate the movements of badgers and foxes. It was found, however, by the Japanese exploring party that the path can easily be restored and carried forward over the lower slopes of Mount Morrison. It will then be a valuable aid to the complete subjugation of the island.

Fire broke out early on the morning of Nov. 6th, in the factory of the Toyo Confectionery Kabushiki Kaisha, destroying 3 buildings.

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THE MUTINY AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

Friday forenoon.

Telegrams received by the *Aashi Shimbun* from Vladivostock throw a strange light upon the recent mutiny. It appears from this account that the proximate cause of the disturbance was the persuasion of four female students of the Girls College, who, during the night of the 29th ultimo, proceeded to the destroyer *Skory* and induced the men to mutiny with the ultimate idea of escaping to Japan. The officers of the destroyer were tied up by the mutineers but what their ultimate fate was we can not gather. It would seem that the original idea was to carry out this project in secret, but the matter becoming known, three other destroyers threw in their lot with the mutineers and opened fire on the forts and subsequently on the official residences of the Governor and the Commander-in-chief. The forts replied, and a shell lodging in the engine room of the *Skory*, injured the vessel so much that she had to be beached to prevent her from sinking. Another account (*Mainichi Dempo*) says that of the three destroyers which joined the *Skory* in her mutiny, two escaped to sea and one lies under the guns of the forts near the mouth of the harbour. It is stated that all the mutineers were killed and that the Captain of the *Bravy* as well as two other officers lost their lives. The fiercest fighting seems to have taken place on Rossia Island, where a considerable force of the troops mutinied and attempted to capture the forts. This essay was with difficulty frustrated, but not without many casualties on both sides, the number of dead being put at 40 and the number of wounded at 60. Communications, however, with the island are suspended and the exact facts cannot be ascertained. Some accounts say that the four students who visited the destroyer on the night of the 29th were Jewesses, but this may be only one of the habitual attempts made in Russia to defame the much suffering race. If the above stories be credible, it is evident that the cause of the disturbance must lie deep, and that a part of the troops and the sailors are in a condition constantly threatening mutiny. The law of seige has been proclaimed in Vladivostock and all the surrounding region, but for the present at any rate order seems to have been restored. The origin of the disturbance is said to be the gradual spread of revolutionary sentiments among the men of the garrison and of the squadron. Some accounts assign as the proximate cause of the mutiny failure to hand the men their pay or to serve out winter clothing, which ought to have been done in September. The *Asahi Shimbun* quotes a member of the Russo Japanese Trading Company as saying that the discontent was immediately due to discovery of the Authorities' intention to send the cruisers and gunboats of the squadron to Nagasaki for the winter and to leave the destroyers and torpedo-boats at Vladivostock. There are no telegrams indicating that any injury was suffered by the town, a fact which must be considered very remarkable when all the circumstances are taken into account.

Friday afternoon.

The latest news semi-officially received in Tokyo is dated the 31st ultimo. It says that the crew of the destroyer *Skory*, who were instigated by the rioters, raised a disturbance on the 17th of October (Russian reckoning), ran up the red flag and opened fire against the town and the barracks. The gunboat *Manjour* and the destroyers *Grosovoy*, *Smely* and *Serdity* returned this fire, and the Twelfth Regiment of East Siberia Rifles having also opened fire on the mutinous destroyer, she was so badly injured that she had to be driven ashore. Many of the rioters were killed by this cannonade, and the rest were arrested. Captain Crow(?) of the *Bravy* was killed during the fight, and Commanders Shüter(?) and Waselieff of the *Skory* and the *Serdity* were wounded. There were some Jew girls among the rioters. A disturbance seems to have occurred on Rosia Island also, for the sound of guns was heard in that direction. The people were much alarmed but the town has become calm. The Governor has put the law of siege into operation.

Saturday, November 2.

According to advices received by the *Hochi Shimbun* from Vladivostock, the trouble had its origin in a collision of some kind between certain officers and soldiers of the garrison on the 29th of October. This, however, seems to have been a trifling affair, and probably would not have led to any serious consequences had not two female revolutionaries visited the destroyer *Skory* that night and harangued the men into a mutinous mood. But on the whole it seems probable that no emeute would have taken place had not the 30th of October been the second anniversary of the mutiny in 1905. There appears to be no doubt that the advent of this day had, on the one hand, created a feeling of unrest among the men, and, on the other, suggested an opportunity to the propagandists of revolution. Quiet seems to have been now fairly restored and on the whole the affair was evidently magnified by rumour. There are statements that the trouble spread to other places in Siberia but nothing definite is yet known These reports come respectively from Harbin, between which place and Chita revolutionaries are said to be busy; from Nicholifsk and from Irkutsk. At this last place various severe measures are said to have been taken against incendiary newspapers, and the result has been considerable disturbance of the public mind. Though not of grave importance separately, all these events tend to show that the spirit of unrest is still abroad in Russia.

Sunday, November 3.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Vladivostock despatched on the morning of the 2nd, which says that symptoms of disturbance have again shown themselves in that city and that the closing of the market has been ordered. Another telegram to the same journal from Nagasaki suggests that this renewal of unquiet is the outcome of vigorous steps taken by the authorities to arrest the revolutionaries. A number of the latter are said to have escaped in the British steamer *Maria* (?), which is expected to arrive at Nagasaki on the 4th inst.

Wednesday, November 6.

The spirit of unrest does not seem to be yet fully exorcised in Vladivostock. In consequence of the very strict measures adopted by the authorities, the male leaders of the revolutionary party are unable to preach their propaganda, but they are said to be making skilful use of their womankind for the purpose. The officials are exercising the greatest strictness in checking the import of seditious literature. From revolutionary headquarters in Europe 30,000 pamphlets of an incendiary nature are said to have been sent to Vladivostock during the past year by secret routes through Korea and Manchuria, and 20,000 of these are reported to have come into the hands of the troops, with the result that considerable agitation has been fomented among the latter. Rumour has it that the recent emeute would have proved a much more serious affair had it not been for the clever insight of the Governor. The latter succeeded in obtaining intelligence which suggested that an outbreak would take place on the 25th of October. He accordingly telegraphed at once to Nagasaki urging the immediate return of the Commander-in-Chief, who was then sojourning in the latter place. That officer lost no time in complying. He reached Vladivostock on the 23rd of October and at once adopted measures against the pending contingency. It is said that had his return been deferred for ten days, the consequences might have been very serious. Rumour alleges that two-thirds of the crews of the destroyers *Grosovoy* and *Skory* are disaffected, and that a change of officers has been made in the case of a section of the troops, who are suspected of entertaining mutinous views. Among the injunctions issued by the revolutionaries there is one which enjoins strict respect for the persons and properties of all foreigners, including Chinese, Japanese and Koreans.

The master of the S. S. *Port Maria*, which left Vladivostock at 2 a.m. on the 2nd and reached Nagasaki on the afternoon of the 4th, is quoted as saying that during the night of the 2nd the town was in a most disturbed condition. He estimates that 280 persons were killed or wounded. He further reports that the crews of three destroyers had made up their minds to mutiny and steer for Japan; but at the eleventh hour dissensions sprang up amongst them, and many of those who had apparently thrown in their lot with the mutineers turned against the latter, so that the scheme fell through.

We have referred more than once to the arrival at Nagasaki of Russian fugitives from Vladivostock by the S.S. *Port Maria*. It is now alleged that these men number 30 and that they speak in very confident tones of the future of their revolutionary designs. The recent outbreak at Vladivostock, they say, had been in evolution for fully a month beforehand, but its success was prevented by the disaffection of the crew of a destroyer. They claim, however, that they have sympathisers in all ranks of the army and navy, and that the effective maturity of their plans is only a question of time. Indeed, they speak openly of the Emperor's birthday, namely the 12th of December, as a date that will be memorable in the annals of Russia. We may remind our readers that this is not the first time when a similarly seditious propaganda has emanated from Russian revolutionaries in Nagasaki, but in every case there has been no practical fulfilment of prediction.

Taotai K. S. Low, a returned American student (C. E. M. 1872/5) and a civil engineer, has, according to the *Universal Gazette*, been appointed by Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Yun-kwei provinces, Engineer in-Chief of the railways of Yünnan province. Taotai Low, who is at present in Shanghai, has also been asked to go to Canton to take over the post of Engineer-in-Chief of the Yueh-Han (Canton-Hankow) Railway, vice Ku'ang Yang-kuang who is to proceed to Chihli. Taotai Low built the Ping-hsiang Railway, and also began the Hangchow line.

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THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

For a time on the morning of the 3rd the weather seemed disposed to disturb the festivities in connexion with the Emperor's birthday, but just when the moment (8.30 a.m.) arrived for His Majesty to leave the Palace the sun burst out with a brilliancy which must have had special significance for all loyal-hearted Japanese. Unfortunately, however, from 10 a.m. rain began to fall, and soon developed into a deluge, which lasted all day. Nothing could have been more inconvenient, for the troops had all paraded before the weather broke, and they were thus caught completely. The review at Aoyama was on an exceptionally large scale, the Guards and the First Division being engaged. On return to the Palace the usual reception took place and luncheon was subsequently served in the Homei den, the foreign Ambassadors and high Japanese officials being present. The Emperor spoke a few gracious words, which were replied to by Marquis Saionji on behalf of the Japanese, and by the British Ambassador on behalf of the Corps Diplomatique. It need hardly be added that the Japanese newspapers devoted many columns to congratulatory articles and to photographs of His Majesty. One paper (the *Chuo*) added a group representing the crowned heads of Europe, with King Edward very conspicuously occupying a large space in the centre.

One often hears the question asked how old is the Emperor of Japan, and the present is a good opportunity for saying that His Majesty completed his 56th year on the 3rd inst. The speeches delivered at the Palace banquet on that auspicious occasion were conspicuously brief. The Emperor, Marquis Saionji and Sir Claude MacDonald all confined themselves strictly to the business in hand, namely, that of proposing, or returning thanks for the healths of the Crowned Heads and Chief Magistrates of the world, and expressing the usual wishes for the welfare of the Imperial Household of Japan. The speeches were entirely without amplifications of any kind. It is stated that the number of guests present at the banquet was over 600. Telegrams are published from nearly all the principal places in China, Manchuria and Korea, as well of course as in Japan itself, relating that the celebration of the Imperial Birthday was conducted everywhere with great *éclat*. It goes without saying that congratulatory telegrams were addressed to His Majesty by all the foreign Powers. In London, St. Petersburg and Bangkok the special procedure was adopted of sending a Court Chamberlain to the Japanese Embassy and Legations as bearer of the message.

The Birthday Ball was given this year in the official residence of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, and, in spite of most inclement weather, it attracted an unprecedented crowd of guests, whose number probably reflected the great popularity enjoyed by the host and hostess, Count and Countess Hayashi. For the purposes of the entertainment an annex of very large dimensions had been specially constructed so as to open into the main building. It included a spacious buffet, a reserved buffet, a dancing hall, a large saloon, a reserved saloon, three smoking rooms and other apartments. At a few minutes past 9 o'clock the Imperial party arrived, namely, Prince and Princess Arisugawa, Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, Prince and Princess Kuni and Prince and Princess Nashimoto. Shortly after their arrival the ceremonial quadrille was danced, and thereafter the general dancing began and was kept up until 1 o'clock. The beauty and brilliancy of the decorations attracted universal expressions of admiration, the various salons being a galaxy of electric light and tasteful devices with fine blending of rich colours. It is estimated that over two thousand guests were present.

Governor Sufu gave a luncheon on Nov. 3rd in honour of the Emperor's Birthday at his official residence to some 40 guests, including the foreign consuls of Yokohama. During the day, all the streets were decorated in spite of the stormy weather, the former foreign settlement being very gay with bunting.

At all the schools, the children assembled to conduct the usual ceremony, the principals reading the Imperial Rescript on Education and giving explanations with regard to it, and subsequently the pupils sang the *Kimi-ga-yo*. Owing to the heavy rain which began about 10.30 a.m., all athletic sports planned for the children, etc., were abandoned. Flooding was experienced in the Chinese quarter on account of the incessant downpour.

Prince Tanehito Arisugawa, a student of the Naval College, Prince Narihisa Kitashirakawa and Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, students of the Military College, were decorated on Nov. 3rd with the Grand Cordon of the First Class of the Paulownia.

THE EXHIBITION.

On the 6th inst. Viscount Kaneko invited the Japanese journalists of Tokyo to the office of the Great Exhibition and informed them that the site for the exhibition had now been definitely fixed. Seven or eight different localities had been suggested, but in the sequel of various investigations this number had been reduced to three, namely Aoyama Ueno and Tsukishima. Minute investigations had then been undertaken, and the duty of making surveys had been intrusted to the War Department. All this work had now been concluded, with the result that Aoyama was definitely fixed upon. Had it been possible to obtain the temporary use of the Imperial Botanical Gardens at Shinjiku, there could not have been any hesitation in selecting this position from the outset. But that was not possible, and therefore the plan adopted may be described as a dual site, one part being the present parade-ground, which measures 154,000 *tsubo*, and the other a large plot of State-owned land measuring 160,000 *tsubo* in the Yoyogi district. The parade-ground is separated from Yoyogi by a distance of about 1,400 yards, and a strip of land varying in width from 60 yards to 160 will have to be acquired for the purpose of uniting the two sections. This means the purchase of about 20,000 *tsubo* of land, and another position of equal dimensions will have to be bought on the north side of the parade-ground. Thus the total area devoted to the Exhibition will be 354,000 *tsubo* (about 300 acres), and the general plan may be described as two main groups of buildings, separated by a wide avenue 1400 yards long, which will probably be appropriated for various "side-shows." On the whole this seems a very suitable arrangement and at any rate it is the best that can be made. It will be seen that only some 40,000 *tsubo* of land will have to be actually purchased in the Aoyama region, but, on the other hand, the commissioners of the Exhibition have pledged themselves to supply a parade ground for the military in lieu of the one appropriated at Aoyama. It is stated that land for the latter purpose will be acquired in the Setagaya district. There can be no question that from the picturesque point of view Ueno would be far preferable, and there is also the further consideration, what is to become of the Aoyama parade ground after the Exhibition is closed, and how can the buildings erected there be conveniently disposed of? These questions are evidently, exercising the minds of some citizens for no less an authority than Baron Shibusawa gives expression to them through the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*. But, when is all is said and done, the fact remains that the necessary space was not obtainable at Ueno.

GARDEN PARTY IN TOKYO.

On the afternoon of the 5th instant a garden party was given at the Tokyo residence of Mr. and Mrs. K. Okura to celebrate the marriage of their eldest son to Miss Mizoguchi, daughter of Count Mizoguchi. The marriage had actually taken place several days previously, but it is the custom in Japan to make what is called the "ceremony of introduction" at a later date than that of the wedding itself. Mr. Okura's beautiful garden and his fine assemblage of works of art, housed in a magnificent museum, are by this time well known to virtually the whole foreign community of Japan, for his hospitalities have been lavish and his remarkable collections are famous. It is unnecessary, therefore, to speak at any length of the residence and its surroundings, and we may confine ourselves to saying that every possible measure had been taken to accommodate the guests, who numbered over a thousand and included practically all the *elite* of Tokyo. The visitors were received by Mr. and Mrs. Okura, Senior, and Mr. and Mrs. Okura, Junior, and the proceedings began with music, after which the garden was thrown open and subsequently the museum. Then again the band played, and thereafter the guests passed to the histrionic hall where several congratulatory dances were performed by a party of the most celebrated professionals in the capital. Addresses were then delivered by the two Mr. Okuras and refreshments were served at 5 o'clock. The addresses, it need scarcely be said, were purely formal expressions of thanks to the guests for their kind attendance. Fortunately the weather was fairly propitious, the incessant rain of the previous two days having cleared off shortly before noon, though the sky remained overcast. It is a well deserved tribute to say that a more brilliant or better arranged entertainment has seldom been witnessed in Tokyo.

MARRIAGE IN TOKYO.

On the 2nd instant at 2 p.m. the marriage of Mr. Henry Kirby Rodwell and Miss Mary Lloyd, took place at St. Andrew's Church in Tokyo. The Church was beautifully decorated with white chrysanthemums and bamboos, and its seating capacity was taxed to afford room for the large number of persons who attended to show their respect and affection for the bride's eminent father, and to pray for the happiness of the bride and bridegroom. After the service the guests repaired to the residence of the Reverend Arthur Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd, to offer congratulations to the newly married couple and to partake of refreshments. The day was ideal, and it was the universal hope that the bright and genial sunshine might prove an augury of the life lying before Mr. and Mrs. Rodwell.

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THE WESTERN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In addition to the telegrams received through Reuter and the *Asahi's* London correspondent, there have of course been independent cablegrams to the Bank of Japan and to the Specie Bank. From these we learn that a special meeting of the directors of the Bank of England was held on the 1st inst. and the decision to raise the rate of discount to 6 per cent was taken on that day. This is of course a precaution against the exodus of gold to the United States, where a marked scarcity of hard money has made itself manifest. One telegram to the Bank of Japan and to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the paper of the National Banks has to pay a premium of from ■ to 3 per cent against gold certificates or gold coins. New York further telegraphs that the recent semblance of quiet in the money market was only temporary and that the panic has again made itself felt. It is thought probable that two important trust companies will have to close their doors, although Mr. Pierpont Morgan is doing everything possible to avert such a calamity. On the other hand, a later telegram to the *Asahi* says that the President has at length abandoned his *laissez aller* policy and has held a conference with the great financiers of the United States, the result being that they have come to an agreement which is expected to materially change the situation. It is further stated that by the advice of the members of the Cabinet the President has decided to greatly alter the tone of his next Message to Congress, as his too stalwart utterances are believed to be largely responsible for the prevailing trouble.

When the news reached Japan that the Bank of England has raised its rate to 5½ per cent. and the Bank of Germany to 6½, there was some talk among Japanese financiers as to the probable necessity ■f raising the Bank of Japan's rate also. But it is now stated that no occasion for such a step is thought to exist. The progress of Japan's trade with America must be more or less checked, especially the silk trade, but she ■ not threatened with any exodus of gold, and therefore the bank rate may remain in *statu quo*.

Of course this almost calamitous state of financial affairs in America has had its ■ffect upon the Japanese Stock Exchange. In the afternoon session on the 5th inst. a large block of Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares were thrown upon the market and there were heavy sales of Stock Exchange shares also, which incidents materially contributed to the general feeling of depression. The beginning of the recent change for the better was directly attributable to the purchase of a number of Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares by a large timber merchant of the capital, and as this buyer threw his purchases back on the 5th inst., a correspondingly depressing effect was produced. As to the Tokyo Stock Exchange, rumours were circulated that its dividend would not exceed 10 per cent., and this is believed to be mainly responsible for the heavy fall experienced by these shares within the past few days. But the truth is that the Tokyo Stock Exchange is the best index of the state of the market, and when the latter is weak the former's shares invariably fall.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* gives very wise counsel at this crisis. It urges its countrymen to remember that the relations between Japan and the money markets of the Occident are at present of a comparatively distant character, and that the state of the latter ought not to materially influence the former. The *Shogyo* is always optimistic in tone but on this occasion its views must be endorsed by all thoughtful people.

On the 5th inst. the bankers who represent the united banks of the Tokyo Clearing Houce met and discussed the financial situation. They came to the conclusion that the Government should be urged to lose no time in handing over the bonds due by the State on account of the nationalization of the railways, and should also employ the utmost expedition in paying off the debts carried by these lines. In connexion with this resolution a committee was appointed, consisting of Baron Shibusawa (First Bank), Mr. Toyokawa (Mitsu Bishi Bank), Mr. Naruse (Fifteenth Bank), Mr. Ikeda (Hundredth Bank), and two others. By this committee the best methods of giving practical effect to the above resolution were to be made a subject of consultation at the Bankers Club on the 6th inst.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, November 1.

Tokyo journals express great satisfaction at the payment of the prisoners' maintenance fund by Russia, since the receipt of this sum will enable the authorities to fully balance the accounts for next fiscal year. Apart from the ordinary income of the State, there is now a total of 145 million *yen* in sight, namely, 32 millions of surplus from last year's budget, 48½ millions from the prisoners' maintenance fund, 32½ millions from the war fund and 32 millions of public-works bonds. This is independent of the surplus accruing from the current year which will not be inconsiderable. The *Chuo Shimbun*, commenting on the receipt of the prisoners' maintenance fund, thinks that it ought to have a favourable effect upon the share market since it represents a large sum of money coming from abroad and not involving the payment of any interest or the restoration of any principal.

The *Nippon* gives a brief statement of the results of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's working during the past half year. It was a time essentially unfavourable for maritime-carrying operations owing to a manifest excess in the number of carriers. The great Japanese steamship company will nevertheless be able to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. as usual. Its American service gave eminently satisfactory results, and these balanced in some degree the unfavourable returns in domestic waters. The Australien line also, partly owing to the Exhibition, showed a marked improvement in goods and passengers as compared with the preceding half year. The North China services, however, continue to be a source of loss, and the European service remains as before. On the whole the results were not as favourable as those obtained during the previous half year, but the rate of dividend will be as usual. The payment of this dividend will more or less affect the sums placed to the various reserves or carried forward to the next account.

The French Compressor Company, started by Mr. Loonen and his fellow capitalists, has been duly registered, with a capital of 300,000 *yen* in 50 *yen* shares, one third being paid up. It was understood that the first specimen of the compressor's capacities would be exhibited on the occasion of reconstructing the Company's offices in Tokyo which were recently destroyed by fire, but we observe that the usual style of building is in process of erection, and there are no signs of the compressor having been employed. Doubtless there are good reasons for this change of plan. It is stated that the Kanegafuchi and the Fuji Gas Cotton Spinning Companies are negotiating with the French Syndicate—called the East Asia Industrial Association (Toa Kyogyo Dantai)—for a foreign loan. The French experts of the Syndicate are now visiting the works of these companies for the purpose of inspection.

The subscription of the first instalment of the Muroran Steel Foundry (Seikojo) having been completely paid up, the Company held its first general meeting in Tokyo on the 1st inst. This is the company which represents a coalition between Messrs. Armstrong and Co. and Messrs. Vickers Maxim and Co. on the English side and the Tanko Kisen Kaisha on the Japanese side, the capital of 10 million *yen* being equally subscribed by both parties.

Saturday, November 2.

The favourable trend of the foreign trade of Japan since July underwent a change in the last ten days of October when imports exceeded exports by 2,264,000 *yen*. This is attributable to the fall in the price of copper and silver, which exercised a depressing effect on the export trade. Taking the whole month of October, the exports amounted to 42,196,000 *yen* and the imports to 43,232,000 *yen*; the excess of imports being thus 1,036,000 *yen*. With regard to the entire trade for the first ten months of the year, exports totalled 363,292,000 *yen*, and imports 418,609,000 *yen*. Compared with last year there was an increase of exports amounting to 27,500,000 *yen* and an increase of imports amounting to 62,200,000 *yen*. The total excess of imports up to the end of October was 55,330,000 *yen*, and it is believed that whatever effect the exports during November and December may have upon these figures, the final result will show an excess of imports to the extent of 20 or 30 million *yen*. A great deal depends of course on the silk market. Silk is now accumulating in Yokohama in the face of a very small export, and if prices drop below their present level the effect upon the money market of Japan may be serious.

The prospects of the foreign loans which the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company and the Fuji Gas Spinning Company are endeavouring to negotiate with the French Syndicate, are said to be bright. These two companies are among the most prosperous and solid in Japan and the security they can offer should satisfy any investor. The sum which each company seeks to raise is said to be 5 million *yen*.

Sunday, November 3.

The financial trouble in New York naturally extended to San Francisco. Apprehending that the City's supply of gold from New York would be suspended, depositors hastened to withdraw their money, and, on the 30th ultimo at 3 p.m., the California Safe Deposit and Trust Bank had to suspend payment. On the following day a meeting of all the bankers in the city was held, and at their request the Governor ordered a special financial holiday, which order was expected to be repeated until the necessary adjustments had been made.

Last spring when the silk crop promised to be very fine and prices showed a strong upward tendency, it was predicted by some financiers that the total export of silk for the year would reach the unprecedented figure of 120 million *yen*. This prediction seems

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likely to be verified in spite of the temporary check caused by the recent financial crisis in the United States. The figures up to the end of October are given as follow :—

Month.	Amounts. Yen.
1	7,763,831
2	7,895,121
3	5,253,651
4	6,581,207
5	4,571,745
6	5,492,938
7	12,845,292
8	19,575,024
9	13,450,379
10	16,744,994
	100,174,187

There can be little doubt that the exports in November and December will raise the above total to at least 120 millions.

The announcement of the Government's intention to run labourers' trains every morning and evening between Yokohama and Tokyo, at rates 20 per cent. lower than those charged by the Keihin Electric line, caused the stock of the latter to undergo heavy depreciation. It fell no less than 5.90 *yen* for forward deliveries. These labourers' trains are to consist of third class carriages only, and it is evident that even at equal rates of freight they must prove formidable competitors of the Electric line, which, owing to many stoppages and delays, is much slower than the locomotive.

The improvement which commenced faintly on the Stock Exchange from the 1st, continued in a more marked degree on the 2nd. With the exception of the Keihin Electric Railway stock, all shares appreciated more or less, and the opinion is journalistically expressed that the era of selling has passed and the season of buying commenced. For our own part, however, we do not take a particularly optimistic view. Genuine investors seem to be still holding aloof, and speculators, not having yet recovered confidence, are afraid to hold their purchases for any length of time. They unload the moment they see a profit however small, and the result is that each upward movement is followed by a downward.

Wednesday, November 6.

It is alleged that at a State Council held on the 2nd inst. a decision was come to that from the year 1909 some increase of taxation must be effected. Marquises Inouye and Matsukata have not yet had an opportunity of expressing their views on this subject, but it is not thought likely that they will raise any objection. Nothing is said as to the nature of the increased taxes, but the general idea seems to be that *sake* and tobacco will have to bear the principal burden.

It was not to be supposed that the Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama) Electric Railway Company would sit with folded hands in the face of official competition. So soon as it became known that the Government was about to run special trains for labourers at reduced rates between the two cities, the Company announced a still greater reduction and organised a service of cars starting every 5 minutes from either end. The result is that the return fares by the electric railway are now from 4 to 6 *sen* cheaper than those by the Government line. The Company's returns on the 1st and 2nd inst. showed that its business had not been affected injuriously by the competition of the State line; and the immediate consequence was that the shares of the Company partly recovered from the collapse which followed the Government's announcement of a competitive system.

At present the great bulk of the transactions effected upon the Tokyo Stock Exchange are marginal: that is to say, purchases or sales are made for future delivery or receipt at intervals of one, two or three months. When transactions of this nature are completed during the daily sessions of the Exchange, a very brief interval is devoted to spot dealings. For some time past the directors of the Exchange have had it in view to largely increase the facilities for spot transactions and to make corresponding extensions of the available premises. The Government's opinion on the subject has been consulted and has been found favourable, with the exception of a few minor points. It is now expected, therefore, that this change will be speedily carried out and that it will prove a convenience in dealing with shares, especially since the banks will then have a better guide as to the actual marketable value of these securities.

The Kyoto Municipal loan, which the authorities of that city hoped to obtain from the principal banks by an issue of 6 per cent. bonds at 95, is said to have finally failed in view of the approach of the new year when there is always a large demand for money. The principal banks have declined to associate themselves with this transaction.

The condition of the Yokohama silk market has again become gloomy. Financial affairs in America continue to be so disquieting that orders from that great consuming centre have been cancelled, and no transactions whatever took place on the 4th inst. This state of affairs produced a marked effect upon the Tokyo Stock Exchange, completely checking the tendency to rise which had been shown on the 1st and 2nd inst. Another factor which made for depression was the receipt of news that the London Stock Market had taken a recess on the 1st inst. for the purpose of investigating accounts, and that two brokers had failed. It is not clearly understood what this portends, but such things manifestly tend to increase the feeling of uneasiness. On the other side of the account has to be placed the fact that, according to telegrams from London to the Specie Bank on the 4th inst., the market for Japanese securities has risen considerably.

Thursday, November 7.

The Tokyo Railway Company has at length completed and obtained official sanction for all its preliminary arrangements to supply electric lighting to every part of the city. The system will be entirely under ground, a plan which involves considerable initial expense but is said to be cheaper in the end, especially in a city like Tokyo where the rules enacted by the authorities for the purpose of minimising the danger of top-hamper, would necessitate the erection of poles as much as 100 feet high in some cases. Of course this Company enjoys the great advantage of possessing a large amount of surplus electric power which can be devoted to lighting purposes, so that the cost of generation is reduced almost to zero. How the Tokyo Electric Light Company will fare in the presence of this competition will now be an interesting question for practical solution. The Tokyo Light Company also will have to gradually convert its overhead wires into underground, and thus its capital outlay will include the double expense. Moreover, until the underground arrangements are completed, there can be no hope of any material improvement in the very inferior quality of the light now furnished by it.

There is talk, apparently serious, of amalgamating the Keihin and the Yokohama Electric Railway Companies. This has been prompted mainly by the recently inaugurated competition of the State Railway between Tokyo and Yokohama. The Railway Bureau has decided to despatch 28 special trains daily from Shimbashi and 27 from Yokohama. A third-class return ticket by these trains will cost only 40 *sen* against 60 *sen* hitherto charged. The Keihin Railway collects 37 *sen* for a similar service, but on the other hand this line starts from Shinagawa and terminates at Kanagawa, so that to reach its Tokyo terminus from any part of the city nine *sen* must be expended upon a return ticket by the Tokyo Railway, and to get from Kanagawa into Yokohama by the Yokohama Electric line, there is a further outlay of 7 *sen*, making 53 *sen* in all against the Government's charge of 40 *sen*. Genuine competition is of course impossible in these circumstances, and hence the talk of amalgamating the two Electric Railways. There are obstacles of course, the principal being differences in capital and dividends. The Keihin has a subscribed capital of 5,100,000 *yen*, of which 3,000,000 is paid up, and it usually declares a dividend of 13 per cent. over its 34 miles of road. The Yokohama Company has only 6 miles of line and earns a dividend of 7 per cent. on a paid up capital of 1,500,000 *yen* out of a subscribed capital of 3,000,000 *yen*.

The present is an exceedingly dark epoch in the financial world. There are no solid symptoms as yet of any ease in the American situation, owing to difficulties in obtaining the supplies of gold which seem to be the only effective means of relief. On the other hand the Yokohama Specie Bank and the united banks of Tokyo have announced their intention not to discount trade bills on foreign countries for the present so that Japan's over-sea commerce is receiving a severe blow. Moreover silk has suddenly taken another downward plunge and the Commodities Exchanges of Yokohama and Tokyo have suspended their sessions for the nominal purpose of adjusting accounts. The effect of all this has been to produce a veritable debacle on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and no one ventures to conjecture when the bottom will be reached.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

On the morning of Oct. 31st. the steamer *No. 3 Unyu Maru* collided with the *Miyasaki Maru* off Sakade village in Adjukijima not far from Takamatsu. The *Unyu* sustained severe damage. She was towed by the *Miyasaki* to Sakade. The *Miyasaki* was apparently safe and left for the west.

Early on the morning of Oct. 31st, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Tatsuta Maru* (468 tons) went ashore off the district of west Uwajima near Matsuyama. The passengers are all safe. Dense fog seems to have been the cause.

The steamer *Rokuko Maru* (2,410 tons) which left Yokohama on Oct. 26th went ashore at 9 a.m. on Oct. 29th off Tokoname, Owari province, on her way to Osaka via Ohama and Atsuta.

According to a telegram received in Yokohama, the British mail steamer *Tartar* collided with a steamer a few hours after leaving Vancouver, on Oct. 27th. The *Tartar* sustained severe damage and returned to port for repairs.

A telegram from Otaru says that the steamer *Shinko Maru* went ashore off Wakanai, Kitami. Details are not yet reported.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's small steamer *Zuiyo Maru* struck a reef off Naka, a district in Tokushima prefecture, on Oct. 30th. She sank on Nov. 1st. The crew and passengers are safe.

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JAPANESE CONSULS AND THE PRESS.

There seems to have been of late quite an epidemic of collisions between Japanese Consular authorities in China and the local press. The first newspaper to suffer was the *Hokuyo Nippo* of Tientsin, which was suppressed. The second was the *Hoten Koko* of Mukden which was suspended; and the third, the *Manchu Nippo* of Newchwang, which having been suspended by the Consul put up its shutters of its own accord. The two first of these three journals were apparently guilty of some offence which justified their punishment for their fate has not hitherto excited much comment, but the case of the third continues to be the cause of much public agitation. The whole question of the attitude of Japanese Consuls towards their own nationals is brought up for discussion, and some very strong criticisms are uttered, but it is plain that whether Mr. Consul Kubota be right or wrong, these criticisms are largely inspired by the proverbial journalistic tendency to exaggerate every question bearing upon freedom of speech and pen. If Tokyo newspapers are rightly informed, nearly all the Japanese journals published in Manchuria are organs of either the Governor-General or some other powerful individual or association. Pre-eminent among the few independent ones was the *Manchu Nippo*, and its offence is nothing more or less than that it threw some light into places which interested parties would fain have kept dark. We shall doubtless be in a better position by and bye to form a just judgment in this matter. Meanwhile it may be remarked as a curious coincidence that these journalistic mishaps in Manchuria have synchronized with a consular sentence against an English journal published in Seoul, and it is also instructive to note that the strong tendencies of its British contemporaries in China and Japan has been to sympathise with the incriminated paper. But as to that two things are very observable. One is that the paper itself has hitherto carefully refrained from publishing the text of the consular judgment; the other that it professes to think that the cause of its mishap is the publication of honest reports about Japanese military discomfiture in the interior of the country. This is obvious persiflage which bears more convincing testimony than any consular judgment could to the disingenuousness of the condemned editor.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

Foreign critics of Japan's financial condition are apt to overlook the fact that her present large yearly outlays are in part due to the operation of a *post-bellum* programme of continuing expenditures, which reach their maximum in 1908 and thenceforth decline. The figures of these continuing outlays are as follow:—

Year.	Yen.
1907	88,170,806
1908	99,877,237
1909	85,882,026
1910	75,804,844
1911	68,323,733
1912	54,878,042
1913	45,011,580
1914	5,880,994
1915	5,572,029
1916	5,405,657
1917	5,027,621
1918	1,983,912
1919	1,983,912
1920	1,983,912
1921	1,633,915

It will be observed from the above that from 1914 these continuing expenses become comparatively insignificant, but in the interval between 1908 and 1913, inclusive, namely, a period of 6 years, they constitute a heavy though steadily decreasing burden on the Treasury. According to figures recently published in these columns, full provision is already in sight for the fiscal year beginning next April and ending on March 31st, 1909. But the sources from which means must be found for the following 5 years are not yet indicated. Doubtless it would be quite possible to reduce these outlays largely if Japan could persuade herself to forego a portion of her unproductive expenditures upon armaments. But how many of her real friends will counsel that course? At all events the strain is only temporary, and we must assume that her financiers have some clearly defined plan for meeting it.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. H. C. PIGOTT.

The death of Mr. Harold Charles Pigott on Friday evening came with shocking suddenness. All that day he had been attending to business and left the office for home late in the afternoon apparently in the best of health. Shortly before 7 o'clock, however, he had a fainting fit, and before Dr. Wheeler and Mr. C. B. Bernard, an old friend, could arrive, death supervened from syncope. Mr. Pigott, who was a son of the late Charles Pigott of Gunnersbury, London, was in his forty-eighth year. He came to Japan some time in the early eighties for the then prominent firm of Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., and after a few years in Kobe was transferred to Yokohama where he has resided ever since. On his old firm going into liquidation he started business for himself as a general insurance and financial agent, representing among other firms the big shipbuilding concern of Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd. Of a markedly retiring disposition, Mr. Piggott was known to but a very small circle, for he mixed little in the general life of the community. Devoted to Japanese art and literature and a passionate lover of horticulture, Mr. Pigott at home led the life of a student and investigator, content with the company of his books, flowers and photographs. He leaves a wife, a Japanese lady, and five children, to whom the condolences of the community will go forth.

The funeral of the late Mr. H. C. Pigott took place in Yokohama on Monday morning. A drizzling rain was falling as the sad procession formed but there was a large attendance of Japanese and foreigners to pay the last tribute of respect. The pall-bearers were Dr. Wheeler, Messrs. W. B. Mason, E. Beart, G. Syme Thomson, C. B. Bernard and B. Munster, while the chief mourners were the widow and her five young daughters. The Rev. W. P. G. Field conducted the service in accordance with the rites of the Church of England. Many floral tributes accompanied the casket.

THE BUDGET.

There have been various references of late in Japanese journals to the budget for next year which will have to be submitted to the Diet immediately on the meeting of the latter. We may mention *en passant* that the order convening the Diet is expected to be issued on the 15th inst., which means that the two houses will assemble on or about the 25th of December, and that their business during the current year will be limited to mere formalities. The paragraphs in question all agree in stating that the estimates for the fiscal year beginning on the 1st of April 1908 will adhere closely to the lines of those for the present year. There will be no new works, except perhaps some extensions of railways, neither will there be any additional taxes or floating of domestic loans. All the funds required for the extraordinary expenditures connected with the *post bellum* programme are already in sight for 1908, and it is not thought that any occasion will arise for consulting the Elder Statesmen on the subject. The great question, however, will be the budget for 1909-10. The extraordinary expenditures which form part of the continuing programme will not be greatly less in the latter year than in 1908, but at present no assets are visible over and above the ordinary revenue. This is the main problem now vexing the brains of Japanese financiers, and it will have to be solved very soon. We cannot suppose that when the *post bellum* programme was elaborated and submitted to the Diet last year, the financiers responsible for it had no plan in view for obtaining the necessary funds. But that plan has never been made public, though we may fairly assume that its backbone is additional taxation. Naturally the question is beginning to occupy a prominent place in public attention.

BALL IN TOKYO.

One of the most *recherché* and successful balls ever given in Tokyo took place on the 5th instant at the residence of Mr. R. Loonen in Tokyo. The house, having been specially fitted by Viscount Aoki—whose tenant Mr. Loonen is—for hospitable uses, has a fine dancing salon opening off the dining room, but this not being sufficiently spacious for Mr. Loonen's purposes, he caused a very large annex to be built, which served at first as a reception room and subsequently as a supper salon. This room, unquestionably the largest in any private house in Tokyo, was decorated and furnished with remarkable taste and an astonishing profusion of choice objects, the decorative scheme having for basis two huge cherry-trees which spread wide arms with abundant wealth of blossom to all parts of the salon. A difficulty is always felt in Tokyo when the enclosure of a private house has to be opened to hundreds of vehicles: space is lacking and confusion as well as danger result. This drawback was obviated on Tuesday evening by building a wide passage from the vestibule to the outer gate, so that carriages and jinrikisha used only the street outside and did not enter the enclosure. The long passage thus formed was one of the most attractive features, being converted completely into a wistaria gallery, with green lanterns hanging at intervals among the rich clusters of purple blossoms. About an hour in the early part of the entertainment was devoted to the performance of Japanese dances by a large troupe of geisha, and at half-past eleven the cotillon commenced, continuing until two o'clock in the morning when a sumptuous supper was served. The favours used in the cotillon were uniquely pretty, to say nothing of their great costliness, and every feature of the ball showed correspondingly lavish and tasteful hospitality. Dancing was kept up with vigour until about five o'clock.

The *Labour Leader* has published the following:—The last scrap of writing we had from Mr. Keir Hardie was a postcard from Japan, dated Aug. 21st. Its message was brief: "In this far-off land there is beauty and much human kindness. But the love of money is creeping in, and will soon take away the charm."

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CHINA.

The Chehkiang Railway loan appears to be creating quite serious excitement in China. A delegation of five of the leaders of the anti-loan agitation are said to have proceeded to Peking with the intention of committing suicide before the gates of the British Legation by way of protest against the loan. Another report says that a mob assembled at the tomb of the Wang family. Mr. Wang was formerly Chinese Representative in London and is now a Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. His name is connected with the negotiations for the loan, and the intention of the mob was to commit the greatest sacrilege possible in China, namely, to violate the family vault. The Wang family succeeded in preventing this by pledging themselves to ostracise Mr. Wang, and it is now said that he has resigned his official appointment and will return to Chehkiang for the purpose of protecting the tomb.

With regard to the trouble about the Muho gold mine in the Amur region, the Russian authorities are said to have carried out their threat of isolating the mine until the Chinese implement the engagement given at the time of the transfer of the property to their hands. All the boats provided by Russian subjects for the carriage of ore have been withdrawn, and a situation has been created which can not be tolerable for any length o time to the Chinese.

The question of the Chehkiang foreign loan is assuming quite troublesome proportions. The Chinese Government had gone so far apparently as actually to negotiate an agreement with the Anglo Chinese Syndicate for the raising of a sum of 15 million *yen* to be applied to railway building in that province. There have been many demonstrations of opposition to this procedure on the part of the people of the province, and their objections culminated a few days ago in the adoption of a resolution that any railways constructed in the province by means of foreign money should be immediately wrecked. This very decisive attitude on the part of the people produced its intended effect in Peking. The Chinese Government is reported to have informed the Syndicate that the transaction must be suspended if not abandoned. The Syndicate will doubtless have much to say on the subject, but its utterances will ultimately take the form of dollars and cents to be collected by the British Legation in Peking. At present the action taken by the British Government appears to be limited to announcing that unless Peking signs the Chehkiang railway loan, the funds promised for constructing the road from Tientsin to Chinkiang will be withheld. Germany, however, is concerned in this latter project, so that the whole affair looks rather complicated.

However much one may sympathise with the nationalist spirit now pervading China, one can not but marved at the want of intelligence evinced in its displays. The Chinese apparently havenot yet grasped the elementary fact that to walk alone one must have legs capable of carrying one. Thus Mr. Iwahara, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who has just returned from South China, reports that the capitalists in that region are entrusting the laying out and building of their railways to young men who have had only brief academical experience in the United States but who are nevertheless preferred to foreign experts in any shape or form.

Recent telegrams from Peking stated very clearly, as our readers doubtless remember, that the postal difficulty between Japan and China had been adjusted by a species of compromise, according to which the carriage of Japanese mails to Mukden was to be entrusted to Chinese officials, while their carriage to Newchwang must remain in Japanese hands pending the conclusion of a new convention. It appears now, however, that this version was somewhat incorrect. The Chinese Government did not agree to continue the former Newchang arrangement pending the conclusion of a convention: they only agreed to continue it until the 6th inst., and as no negotiations took place in the interim, they suddenly shut down upon the existing system and declared that no more Japanese mails might be carried to Newchang in Japanese hands. Sir Robert Hart is said to be strenuously endeavouring to work out some *modus vivendi*. He is fully sensible, no doubt, of the arbitrary and unfriendly nature of China's action in thus suddenly interrupting such an important function as the transmission of another country's mail matter. It is plain that if the Chinese contemplated making the 6th inst. a terminal point, they ought to have been careful to open negotiations before that date.

In reply to a telegram from the Waiwupu in regard to the Japanese Government's request for permission to export a certain large quantity of rice from the Yangtze Valley for the use of the Japanese people at those places which have suffered from a bad rice crop this year, Viceroy Tuan Fang of the Liangkiang Provinces states (according to the Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, writing on Oct. 21st), that though the rice crops in Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui are not bad, it is still not a prosperous year. The average price of rice is now over $7 per picul in the Liangkiang Viceroyalty, and the natives would become uneasy if such a large quantity (the amount demanded is said to be 500,000 piculs) were exported from Wuhu to Japan by Japanese merchants. In these circumstances H.E. Tuan, as well as Governor Fêng Chü of Anhui, are not in favour of the Japanese request, which is based upon an agreement of 1894 between the defunct Tsungli Yamên and the then Japanese Minister in the capital, in which it was stipulated that in case of scarcity or famine in Japan, the Japanese Government should be permitted to import Chinese rice for the purpose. H. E. Yuan Shih kai, Joint Chinese President of the Waiwupu, intends, however, to give sanction to respectable Chinese merchants to purchase the rice from Wuhu or Hankow and export it to Japan for marketing purposes; but not to grant powers to the Japanese Government or people to buy what rice they require directly in China. This is to avoid any precedent being taken by other Powers for the exportation of rice from China.

In the issue (Oct. 29th) in which the above appeared, the following note on native affairs is published:—

As the consent of the Throne has been given to allow the Japanese Government to purchase 600,000 piculs of rice from Hunan province to relieve the distress in Japan, the merchants and gentry of that province, whilst protesting to the authorities that the harvests of Hunan have been by no means abundant, have, however, set about like loyal citizens to obey the Imperial commands. They have arranged to start rice agencies at Hankow to receive grain imported from Hunan and to export the rice from Hankow instead of allowing outsiders to go into their province to obtain the cereal. This plan, it is believed, will prevent any attempt on the part of speculators and dishonest merchants from taking advantage of the Government permission to export grain on their own private accounts.

The *N. C. Daily News* of Oct. 29th published the following from its Peking correspondent:—

The Peking Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister in Tokyo about the sending back of a certain number of Chinese labourers and skilled workmen by the Japanese authorities from Kyushiu and Kobe. The opposition of the labour class is pleaded in excuse, with the pretext that the importation of Chinese coolies is against the Imperial Ordinance No. 352 of 1889. As these workmen are skilled Chinese artisans and not ordinary coolies, who receive *yen* 45 per mensem and work as engine-builders and fitters at the works of Messrs. C. Nickel & Co. in the vicinity of Kobe; and as they are entitled to reasonable treatment, under the most-favoured-nation clause, the Chinese Government has instructed H.E. Li Chia-chu to protest to the Tokyo Government in order to secure the withdrawal of the decision of the Kobe Police. Should satisfaction not be accorded China may take steps to retaliate by calling on Japan to repatriate the many Japanese coolies who are at present to be found in the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria. The case will doubtless be used as an argument by the U. S. Government against Japanese immigration into the States.

His Excellency Wu Ting-fang and Taotai Jui Chêng were entertained at a complimentary banquet at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, on the evening of Oct. 28th, before their departure from Shanghai, by about 170 members of the foreign community. The Ladies Wu and Jui were also present sitting at a table with several foreign ladies. Speeches were made by the two chief guests emphasizing the growing *rapprochement* between Chinese and foreigners throughout the Empire.

It will be, perhaps, remembered, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, that when Fêng Lin, Assistant Imperial Resident of Tibet, was passing through Patang in the winter of 1905 en route to his post he was ambushed by recalcitrant lamas and disaffected Tibetans and slain. Since then Patang has been subdued and reorganized by the Szechuan authorities and a memorial temple built in Chêngtu by Imperial command. A telegram from that city now states that on Oct. 25th, just two years since Fêng Lin's death, his wife, carrying her husband's name tablet, went to his memorial temple and drowned herself in the lotus pond in the grounds before help was forthcoming.

A short time ago, says a Shanghai exchange H.E. Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-k'ai recommended to the Throne that the literary degree of Doctor (Chinshih) be conferred upon Taotai Jeme Tien-yon, A.M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief and Director of the Peking-Kalgan Railway; Perfect Woo Yang-tsêng, Mining Engineer, and Chinese Assistant Director of the Kaiping Colliery; Taotai Kuang Yungkuang, Engineer-in-Chief of the Yueh-Han (Canton-Hankow) Railway, and Chü Yung-chih (Dr. Watt) Head of the Sanitary Department of the Tientsin native city and Principal Medical Officer of the Peiyang Hospital. The first three gentlemen are returned American students of 1872-5. This recommendation was opposed on most flimsy grounds by the wiseacres of the Ministry of Education, but, nothing discouraged, His Excellency has repeated his recommendation with the result that an Imperial Rescript may soon be expected granting the honours.

His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States of America, to Peru, Mexico and Cuba, was entertained at a farewell dinner on Oct. 18th by about sixty leading Chinese residents of Hongkong. In a speech His Excellency pointed out the goal of China's diplomacy in her international relations, reminding his hearers of the duties that devolved on all loyal patriots and faithful citizens irrespective of differences in rank or condition To be open to all that is good and worthy in the influences and opportunities of the new era; to do what is possible to bring and to keep China in line with the more advanced nations; to aid her progress which, from this time onward, should be steady, rational, and secure, is the privilege of all who seek by right means to accomplish the highest well-being of the nation. His Excellency left on Oct. 19th by the *Minnesota* for Shanghai.

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MARQUIS KATSURA.

It appears that Marquis Katsura, before setting out for Korea, was examined by Dr. Hirai for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in view of his serious illness in July of 1906, he might undertake the journey to Korea with safety. Dr. Hirai decided in the affirmative, but from the time of reaching Seoul disquieting symptoms developed themselves, and the great activity shown by the Marquis during his stay in Korea seems to have been rendered possible by the strength of his indomitable will alone. Ultimately, however, he was obliged to shorten his sojourn in Korea, and when he reached Bakan on the 3rd inst. he was seized with a shivering fit, his temperature rising to 42 and his pulse to 126. There has been some abatement of these serious symptoms, but no doubt is entertained that the Marquis is suffering from another attack of inflammation of the liver.

Arriving at Bakan on his return journey from Korea, Marquis Katsura was attacked by his old enemy, gastric trouble. He had a fainting fit which greatly alarmed his *entourage*, but his present condition is spoken of as comparatively favourable. Dr. Hirai, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Marquis' constitution, was at once summoned from Tokyo to attend him, and it is said that the Marquis will now proceed to Yamaguchi and remain there until his health is fully re-established.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Japan Society in Shanghai gave an entertainment on the 2nd inst. to Mr. Hayashi, who represents his country in Peking and who had recently been travelling in the Yangtsz valley. The Minister's speech is telegraphically reported in the columns of the Tokyo leading journals. He recalled the fact that he had been Consul in Shanghai 15 years ago, and he said that on revisiting the place now, he was astounded by the difference in the position occupied by Japan to-day. It was now only a question of utilizing that fine position advantageously. To this end he urged the necessity of cultivating the most friendly possible relations with the Chinese, of avoiding cut-throat competition among Japanese business men, and of studying the language of the country, a practice in which other nationalities showed much more diligence than the Japanese. He alluded in very plain terms to the rights-recovery fever from which China is now suffering, and he declared that the resulting policy being impossible of practical realization, China's wisest plan would be to abandon this mood and set herself to make preparations such as might by and bye warrant her aspirations.

It is very seldom that rain continues for so many hours consecutively in November as has just been the case, but the explanation is that two centres of depression have declared themselves in the region of Hachiojima and to the south of Shikoku. These centres are behaving in a sluggish manner, and their effect is to cause rain throughout the whole of the islands of Japan with the exception of small parts of Kyushu and Hokkaido. The exceptionally high readings of the barometer in Tokyo and Yokohama do not suggest the propinquity of a centre of depression, and possibly these regions may escape with comparative immunity.

Seven or eight centres of disturbance are reported from various parts of the regions surrounding Japan, a fact which amply accounts for the disturbed state of the weather.

The patent of Baron has been conferred on the following members of the Japanese diplomatic service, namely, Mr. Takahira Kogoro, who represented Japan in Washington throughout the war; Mr. Makino Shinken, who occupied a similar position in Vienna at that period and who is now Minister of Education; Mr. Uchida Kosai, Japanese Minister in Peking during the war and now Ambassador in Austria; and Mr. Hayashi Gonsuke, who represented his country in Seoul throughout the war and is now her representative in Peking.

We find in the *Chuo Shimbun* figures which profess to be an absolutely accurate statement of the settlement effected between Russia and Japan with reference to the expense of maintaining the prisoners taken from each State by the other during the war. Japan's account was made up in *yen*, and it showed Russia to be her debtor to the extent of 49,095,440 *yen*. Russia's presentation was of course in *roubles*. It totalled 1,592,011 *roubles*, which, being converted into *yen* at 1.03 *yen* per *rouble*, come to 1,639,771 *yen*. Subtracting this total from the former, the result is that Japan has to receive 47,455,688 *yen*, which will be paid to her on the 25th inst. in London.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Japanese Nation in Evolution; by W. E. GRIFFIS. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.; Tokyo, Methodist Publishing Co.

WE doubt whether to any foreign, or even Japanese, writer, belongs so pre-eminently as to Mr. Griffis the credit of having made Japan known to the outer world. He had written no less than eleven works, all devoted to discussion of Japan and her story, before the publication of the twelfth which now lies before us. Mr. Griffis has the genius of compilation. It is not so remarkable, perhaps, that while living thousands of miles away from Japan and being therefore denied the advantage of direct observation, he should nevertheless have kept himself accurately posted in every phase of her remarkable career. That kind of diligence is not uncommon. But combined with it, in Dr. Griffis' case, is a remarkable power of digesting material and marshalling facts, so that his works constitute admirable and trustworthy compendia of the most interesting and important events in Japan's modern history. In his last work these traits are specially conspicuous, and they are enhanced by an attractive and terse style which carries the reader along smoothly and contentedly, however slight may have been his original interest in the subject. Dr. Griffis has reached the conclusion that the Japanese are a mixed people, made up of several races, the basic stock being a white race speaking an Aryan tongue. Whether he has succeeded in proving this we do not pause to inquire, for such a discussion must deal with many hypothetical elements, researches not having yet furnished conclusive evidence. No one, however, can deny the interest of the theory, since it accounts for the remarkable aptitude shown by the Japanese in assimilating Aryan ideas and institutions—accounts for it, that is to say, if any accounting be necessary, for to us it has always seemed sufficient to attribute to the Japanese a full measure of intelligent liberality. Brought into contact with orders of civilization which, in some important respects, were superior to their own, they recognized the superiority, and set themselves diligently to profit by the discovery. If, in order to show a sufficient reason for their hospitable attitude towards the national progress of the Occident, it be necessary to prove their consanguinity with Occidental races, must we not also assume that their equally hospitable attitude towards Chinese civilization in remote and mediæval times establishes their affinity with the people of the Middle Kingdom? However, we did not set out to discuss, still less to controvert, Dr. Griffis' views. Our purpose is to convey to our readers a broad idea of the scope of his latest work, leaving them to discover its exact contents by perusal of its luminous pages. It is divided into five parts; the first treating of Prehistoric Nippon, the second of Japan in the Light of Records, the third of the Japanese as a Nation, the fourth of Modern Occidental Influences, and the fifth of Japan among the Nations. This table might suggest a voluminous and tediously lengthy compilation; but that would be an altogether erroneous impression. The whole of the text is comprised in 400 octavo pages, printed in exceptionally large type, and it is easy to see that the author's incessant aim has been to render thoroughly accessible to the unleisured man of business, as well as to the patient student, all the most essential features of Japan's history and development. He has unquestionably succeeded, and after perusing the work we can confidently promise that it will be found full of interest and attractiveness for every class of reader.

The Awakening of China; by W. A. P. MARTIN, D.D., LL.D., Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama.

Dr. MARTIN, formerly President of the Chinese Imperial University, is already known to the reading public as the author of "A Cycle of Cathay;" "The Siege in Peking," and "The Lore of Cathay." He has now given us a sumptuous volume, clearly printed, beautifully illustrated and attractively written, which is not, as its title might suggest, a mere essay on the changes that China is now undergoing—whether in reality or in hypothesis we can not yet be quite sure—, but is rather a work giving a bird's-eye view of the history, geography, topography, ethnology and politics of China. The author sets out by taking his reader with him on a trip through China, where all the important centres are visited and all their most remarkable features are presented to the reader by means of full-page photographs of great excellence. He then discusses the origin of the Chinese; then passes on to their dynastic annals, devoting a chapter to each epoch; then gives us, in a drama of 5 acts, the tale of their foreign relations, from the Opium War down to the Russo-Japanese conflict, and winds up with a chapter on "Reform in China," another on Viceroy Chang; a third on "Anti-foreign agitation," and a fourth on the Manchus." It will be at once evident that we have here no dry chronicle of the historical kind, but a rapid survey of everything that the Middle Kingdom possesses interesting to foreigners. It is curious to observe, *en passant*, how monotonously uniform is the story told by every nation as to its own origin. Always we have a great race intruding upon territory occupied by comparative savages, driving out the latter, and absorbing their home-lands. And always the retrospect ceases with those savages or semi-savages, though analogy requires that they too should have been origin-

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ally nomads and that a still more contemptible race should have preceded them. Indeed there is no terminal to this series of intrusions and obtrusions. They are as continuous as the endless chain of rocks which the negro philosopher followed to the confines of eternity. But in ancient times, only one out of each group of nomads commands serious attention, all its predecessors being cursorily dismissed as unworthy of detailed analysis. Thus Dr. Martin introduces the Chinese as "a small migratory people, like the tribes of Israel," who "entered the land of promise from the north-west," their original habitat having been Shinar, India or Persia, and who found the country already occupied by various savage tribes, concerning which, their provenance, their social affinities or the manner and date of their arrival in the valleys of the Yellow River and the Yangtsz, his readers are left without information or materials for conjecture. We do not speak thus in disparagement. All writers of national annals either construct a mythological debut for the earliest known occupants of the stage, or leave the problem wholly unsolved, as Dr. Martin does. On the other hand, the learned author has managed to compress into the short space of 73 pages an account, most succinct and satisfying, of the gradual evolution of the Chinese race from the days of their arrival on the banks of the Yellow River to the accession of the Ta-Tsing dynasty. Naturally the most interesting section of the work is that dealing with China's foreign relations. With many of the conclusions here recorded we are disposed to disagree, but we admit, on the other hand, that Dr. Martin has succeeded in rendering the whole subject most attractive. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that he devotes less than a page to the events of the China-Japan war of 1894-5, and we observe that he labours under a curious misapprehension with regard to the opening episode of the war between Japan and Russia, for he represents the Japanese torpedo attack which began the conflict as having taken place under the shelter of a cannonade by Togo's battleships. It is not, however, for the incidents of these epoch-making events that men will consult Dr. Martin's pages but rather for his estimate of the effects produced on the Chinese nation. As to those effects he is distinctly sanguine. He thinks that whereas other wars made China feel her weakness, the Japanese victories in Manchuria "begot a belief in her latent strength," so that her people began to ask, "if our neighbour can do thus, why may we not do the same?;" and to answer, "we certainly can, if, like her, we break with the effete systems of the past. Let us then take these island heroes for our schoolmasters." The author then goes on to describe the consequences of this new conviction, namely, the despatch of a small army of students to study in Japan; the engagement of Japanese subjects to serve in professional capacities in China; the employment of crowds of Japanese artificers in every handicraft in the Middle Kingdom and so forth; upon which facts he bases the following dictum:—"All this inclines one to conclude that a rapid transformation in this ancient empire is to be counted on. The Chinese will soon do for themselves what they are now getting the Japanese to do for them. Japanese ideas will be permanent, but the direct agency of the Japanese people will certainly become less conspicuous than it now is." This is a courageous prediction. But Dr. Martin has much confidence. He believes in China, and when we recall that he has studied the country and the people for more than 45 years by direct observation and in the light of many stirring experiences, we are constrained to attach high value to his judgment. At all events the gratitude of the reading public is due to him in ample measure for giving to them this well conceived and cleverly compiled work, admirable alike as to text and as to illustrations, and embodying the ripe experiences of a highly educated man, who has studied his subject unremittingly during nearly half a century.

The Call of the East; by CHARLOTTE LORRIMER, Messrs. Gay and Bird, London.

HAD we read this book without having first looked at the title-page, we should have imagined that, at some time of his career, Balzac had visited Japan and composed a volume published only now when the hand of the great French writer is stilled for all time. There is all Balzac's wonderful power of painting great pictures with a few strokes, and there is all the profound melancholy that tinges his many romances from first to last. Unconsciously Miss Lorrimer makes comprehensible to us the mood in which her beautiful tales are told when she says in her preface:—"The Orient calls to us in the deep voices of old temple-bells, in the plaintive notes of bamboo flutes and violins, in the shill song of the *semi*. We feel it when on long, blue summer days, the perfume of the lotus floats across the rice-fields, no less than in autumn, when the sound of hand-flails comes from threshing floors—and we can not explain it any more than we could explain a rose." This is an echo of the inimitably sad and sweet note sounded by Tennyson in "The Princess:"—"Tears from the depths of some divine despair, rise from the heart and gather to the eyes, in looking o'er the happy autumn fields and thinking of the days that are no more." There is a sound of softly falling tears audible throughout all this gifted lady's writings. She sees the beauty of the happy autumn fields and she transfers it to her pages with exquisite fidelity, but all the while the thoughts of the days that are no more cast a deep shadow over her soul. Fifteen chapters make the book, some dealing with incidents in Chinese life, others with incidents in Japanese. Thereare, of course, occasional lapses into poetic licence—we have not the heart to call them errors—as, for instance, when "Iyeyasu" and "Iyemitsu" are persistently written "Tyeyasu" and "Tyemitsu" (perhaps the printer is responsible); when O-yuri-san writes such a farewell to life as could scarcely have been penned by a Japanese maiden; when honorifics and constructions are used which have no genuine Japanese counterparts, and when the *Varyag* and the *Koreetz* are made to fight at Chemulpho against the whole Japanese fleet—the "fat battle-ships the slim cruisers and the fidgety little destroyers." But these are the specks of dust in the sunlight. It is impossible to be critical in the face of such fair fancies and graceful diction as characterize Miss Lorrimer's writing. Her book will certainly find its place on the bookshelves of all discerning readers side by side with the immortal works of Lafcadio Hearne, and, like his works, it will not only reveal to the world a new and most poetic interpreter of the Orient, but also create in many minds a deep and lasting interest in the civilization of the East.

Mr. C. A. Shrubsole, F.G.S., at a meeting of geologists at Reading, stated that the Thames Valley has sunk 100ft. during the period of human habitation.

FUNERAL OF MR. V. W. HELM.

The funeral of the late Mr. V. W. Helm, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Kobe, occurred in that city on the 1st inst. at 2 p.m. at the Kobe Kumiai church. The services were conducted by Bishop Honda of the Methodist Church, and Dr. Dearing of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Yokohama.

The Scripture lessons were read from Mr. Helm's Bible and consisted of portions which he had marked. His favourite hymn, "O Love that will not let me go," was rendered by a quartette, and Mr. Smith, of Nagoya, sang "Crossing the Bar." The whole impression of the service was one of triumphant ending of a useful career, rather than of mourning or despair.

Bishop Honda spoke from the text, "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God believe also in me." He said that Mr. Helm had devoted his life to doing Christ's work in Christ's spirit, and that his personal influence and example had been an inspiration to many. He referred to Mr. Helm's having left his native land to assist in the work of the Japanese Association, and regretted that still there exist here conditions which call for outside aid. In closing his tribute he said that while the body of Mr. Helm is dead, his spirit is alive for ever more.

Dr. Dearing said he had been impressed as he thought of the seemingly untimely end of our friend with the words, "Be still, and know that I am God." We cannot understand the greater purposes and truer measurements of life. We must wait and trust in the wisdom and goodness of the Father. We must learn that length of life is not measured by years alone "that life is long which answers life's great end." Measured by what he had accomplished, Mr. Helm's life was long.

Dr. Dearing mentioned four characteristics of Mr. Helm's life that help to explain his great influence. First, his steadfast loyalty to Christ which found expression through a rare combination of sincerity in his private life and practical energy and tactful public service. Second, his perfect devotion to young men to whom he rendered service that was never merely official or perfunctory. Third, his untiring energy; and, fourth, his winning personality which drew every one to him and of which some elements were moral courage, purity of heart and sincerity of speech. Dr. Dearing reminded his audience that it took two great men to produce the poem "In Memoriam," the one whose rare personality inspired the writing, and the other whose ability gave expression to the inspiration of his friend. "If the noble personality of our departed friend does not inspire us who remain to higher living and fuller service in the cause to which he gave his life, the fault will be in us.

From the church the remains were conveyed to the cemetery where, after a short service, they were cremated. Six of Mr. Helm's Japanese friends and six of his foreign friends acted as pall-bearers."

THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

The autumn military manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of Utsunomiya have commenced. On Nov. 4th, a force of the Southern Army retired from Utsunomiya to the village of South Inukai. The Northern Army advanced to Yasutsuka in pursuit. Early on the following morning, a hot engagement took place between the advanced lines of the northern army and a number of cavalry of the southern army, after which desperate fighting between both the main forces followed lasting an hour. The northern army was defeated and retired. On the same afternoon, the northern force abandoned its position on Utsunomiya and fell back on Hosekiji and other adjoining villages. On Wednesday the armies resumed the engagement from each side of the River Kinu. One gun of the 15th, regiment fell into the river while passing the Sankoku bridge near Koga Street, in Utsunomiya, on the way from Takasaki to join the First Division. Fortunately neither men nor horses were injured.

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GRAND EXHIBITION OF JAPAN: 1912.

We have obtained a copy of the interesting speech delivered by Viscount Kaneko at the recent banquet given by the Exhibition Authorities to foreign journalists, and we now publish it :—

Gentlemen, I can not let the evening pass without availing myself of this opportunity to explain the nature and scope of our coming Grand Exhibition in 1912, and point out its basic and characteristic difference from similar exhibitions in Europe and America. In foreign countries an exhibition is usually organized and carried out by a private corporation and the Government only assists in bringing it to success.

Some of you have no doubt watched the history of our previous five Domestic Exhibitions, as well as of our participation in foreign international exhibitions, and have also noticed that in each case, the initiative was taken by the Imperial Government, which organized affairs and carried them out entirely under rules and regulations set forth by them. The proposed Grand Exhibition in 1912 is no exception to this precedent. It is entirely a Government affair, and comes under the control of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The organization as well as the regulation of this Grand Exhibition are therefore necessarily different from those of similar exhibitions in Europe and America, with which you are familiar.

From the name of this proposed exhibition—which is officially styled the Grand Exhibition of Japan, 1912—you may naturally infer that it is a domestic exhibition, but in its spirit and nature it is thoroughly identical with an international exhibition, because the prime and direct object of the Imperial Government is to emphasize its universal character and to make it as great an international exhibition as possible; though under the present conditions of our country, we can not too boldly assume that this great undertaking is an international exposition. As you all know, the organization and management of an international exposition is now more of a science than in the case of a mere bazaar, and it requires many skilled and specially trained minds. Moreover the material improvement of our country is yet in its first stage, particularly our railway accommodation, hotels, streets and sanitation, and we are not yet provided with many necessary facilities which foreigners are accustomed to enjoy in European capitals. And apart from this, Japan has had, as you know, no opportunity hitherto to entertain an international assembly of any importance, so that we sadly lack experience in this line. For these obvious reasons, the coming exhibition has assumed the name I have just mentioned; yet the earnest wish of our Imperial Government is to realize, with the assistance and participation of the Governments and people of foreign nations, the objects of an international exhibition.

The Japanese Government have therefore appropriated *yen* 10,000 000, and the different departments of the Central Government, the provincial governments and many corporate bodies will spend additional sums, which will meet a large part of the outlays for the Exhibition. Moreover the Tokyo Municipality have already decided to cooperate with the Imperial Government in making many public improvements and providing certain necessary accommodations to make the exhibition a success.

With such aims and objects, the Imperial Government have already sent out a most cordial invitation to the Governments of all the nations to assist and participate by sending exhibits relating to Education, Science, Machinery, Electricity and Manufactures. Although our Government provides buildings for those five specified exhibits of foreign countries, yet any nation can erect a special building of its own, and can exhibit products irrespective of those mentioned.

I am now happy to announce that prompt replies are coming from the Governments of various countries. They are as follow :—

(1) GERMANY.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs sent an answer stating that he had already informed the proper authorities and also notified those concerned, and that he is much interested in this Exhibition.

(2) MEXICO.—The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has, by order of the President, replied that the Government and people of Mexico will both participate in the Exhibition.

(3) CANADA.—The Minister of Agriculture wrote to our Consul stating that, in view of his last visit to the Osaka Exhibition, he has arrived at the conclusion that the coming exhibition will be on a much larger scale than before; therefore when the proper time comes, he will recommend the Canadian Government to participate in the exhibition, which will be of great benefit to the Government and people of Canada.

(4) NEW ZEALAND.—The Government of New Zealand informed our Consul that they have decided to participate in the exhibition, and that in regard to space and kinds of exhibits, they will make arrangements with the Japanese Government later on.

(5) GREAT BRITAIN.—I will read a part of the letter of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs addressed to our Ambassador in London :—

"In my note of June 26th ultimo I had the honor to state that I had notified the Authorities interested of the project to hold an International Exhibition in Tokyo in 1912. I am now in a position to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government will give their most careful consideration to the question of their official participation in the exhibition. As, however, the date of the opening of the exhibition is so far distant, His Majesty's Government would propose to defer coming to a definite decision on this point until the arrangements are further advanced.

"The Board of Trade will, however, be happy to direct the attention of the commercial public of this country to the exhibition by announcements in their weekly *Journal*, and to distribute amongst those interested any copies of the regulations and programme of the Exhibition which the Imperial Japanese Government may place at their disposal for the purpose."

(6) THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.—I will again read a part of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs :—

"The Imperial Japanese Government can be assured in advance that the Government of the French Republic will be pleased to participate in this work of progress and civilization.

"I have not failed to draw attention to this project on the part of the authorities who may be interested, and especially of the Ministers of Commerce, Agriculture, Colonies, and Public Instruction, as well as the committee, of expositions."

Our geographical position peculiarly enables us to bring the whole of Asia into one focus, and to show all Asiatic products in contrast with those of Europe and America, thus giving a good opportunity for Western people to study the tastes and needs not only of the Japanese, but of the peoples of all Asia, which is fast becoming the world's market. Moreover, Western exhibitors may show during the Exhibition many articles which have not hitherto found their way to the East from European stores or American factories; and at the some time many of our Asiatic products which heretofore have remained hidden, may be brought to the notice of keen Western business eyes, and be exported to Europe and America. Thus we are mutually concerned in this coming exhibition, which can not but result in reciprocal benefit to all the nations represented.

As in the sixteenth century, the Mediterranean trade shifted to the Atlantic Ocean, so, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the world's commerce is transferred to the Pacific, and the Asiatic problem has now become one of the important subjects in Europe and America. Moreover in the last three or four years, Japan has suddenly loomed up like a spectre above the horizon of the Far East, and all the nations have gazed at her with amazement. Consequently we have often been misunderstood by the peoples of foreign countries, and we expect to take this opportunity to show what we are by throwing open the whole country and keeping no secrets whatever. In regard to custom duties on articles sent from foreign countries, and all materials belonging to the Governments of foreign nations, we shall adopt the same rules as in foreign international expositions, and admit them free of duties. Again for patented articles, we expect to follow the same rule of foreign expositions by giving patent rights to owners from the date they exhibit therein.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to magnify the importance of the press; but I feel that the success or failure of an international exhibition largely depends on what you, the representatives of the press, will do for it. It has been wisely said that "the St. Louis World's Fair was built upon newspaper columns." I think that is very true, and one may easily see from it what a vast influence you can exert. But in saying this, I do not at all mean to ask you to send abroad anything unduly favorable to us. What I want is simply to solicit your co-operation with us to report to the outside world those things which, in your judgement, our coming exhibition justly deserves to have mentioned.

We expect to make this Exhibition a National Jubilee to show our gratitude toward Asia, Europe and America. During the last 1500 years, the Indian Religion and Chinese Philosophy have largely contributed to build up the intellectuality of the Japanese people, and enabled us to grasp the new science brought by Europe and America fifty years ago. After we were admitted to reap the fruits of Western civilization, nineteenth century science worked powerfully upon our mind and thus made the modern Japan recognized by the whole world. Therefore on this occasion we hope to show to our benefactors the results of adaptation and assimilation of the types of oriental and occidental civilization in intellectual works as well as in material products.

Whether we are fully prepared or not to assume the gigantic responsibility of holding such an Exhibition and of inviting to it all the nations remains to be seen, but our earnest hope is to solicit all the nations to come together and assist us in this Grand Exposition of the arts of peace, and realize the debt which each one owes to the other, in the matter of promoting science and education, industry and commerce, of which the twentieth century is so justly and so proudly characteristic.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society came off in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening, when there was a large attendance. The President, Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, read the following paper :—

PHIL MAY, ARTIST AND HUMOURIST.

Phil May was the greatest exponent of the art of humourous outline drawing of his day, and, within the compass of his own particular degree of art, perhaps of any day. His humour, at first based upon the closest observation of the brazen effrontery of the Australian larrikin and the unblushing and as oftentimes as not unconscious impertinence of the London gutter-snipe, quickly mellowed to the tones of old Greek comedy until not one trace of bitterness was left. He laughed with his subject, not at him. His raillery never wounded; his satire never stung. A really spiteful drawing cannot be found in any of his collections. The most companionable of men, the most open-handed of mortals, ever ready to help less fortunate folk than himself, he "warmed both hands at the fire of life" while it lasted and sank to rest sincerely mourned by all who knew him. The bitter privations of his boyhood's days sowed the seeds of the malady which shortened the span of his years, but fortunately those early memories never interfered with the free development of his genius His career was short; meteoric in fact, but it left a remarkable legacy for future generations, a legacy of laughter mingled with tears. For none could convey the sense of genuine mirth-compelling humour in fewer

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lines than he; none could visualise better the fleeting humour of the streets of a great city; none could pourtray more sympathetically the poignant pathos which underlies so much of life.

Of its kind his work was perfect and like all perfect work it was the result of much strenuous labour and conscientious study. It is said that he first drew his pictures like ordinary folk, filling in all the shadows, throwing up all the high lights: then he set to work to eliminate all but the very essential outlines, leaving—well, a Phil May sketch.

Genius, I think Macauley—or was it Dean Swift?—told the schoolboys of mid-Victorian days, is the capacity for taking pains. Phil May took infinite pains with all his work, rejecting study after study if it failed to result in the effects he desired to produce. He was known to spend days in trying to evolve the proper curve in a charwoman's sleeve, a curve which he deemed essential to bring out the character of his subject, and in the end has been heard to declare that the problem was unsolvable. Yet a less self-critical man would have been satisfied with any one of those preliminary drawings.

On this matter of his art and style I would like to quote Mr. Spielmann, the eminent art critic. Writing in the *Magazine of Art* he declared that Phil May was a humourist, not a caricaturist, "his aim is to show men and things as they are, seen through a curtain of fun and raillery—not as they might be or ought to be; his very lines are often funny. His work seems done at lightning speed, but, as a matter of fact, he is a slow worker, slow and desperately serious." This was written in 1894 when May had long since "arrived" and it adequately describes his method.

Born in Leeds in 1864, the son of a Staffordshire engineer, young Phil was working for his living by the time he was 12 years old. After a short period in an architect's office he joined a band of strolling players and continued with them for four years. At the age of 18 he was drawing pictures for the *St. Stephen's Review* in London, and then he went out to Australia where he joined the staff of the *Sydney Bulletin*. Here he stayed for another four years. The year 1891 saw him back in London and Paris and the turn in the tide of his fortunes was due, for it was at this period that he published the work which first brought him into prominent notice, "The Parson and the Painter." It was a revelation to the artistic circles of London and secured for him the appreciation of one of the most critical audiences in the world. Work on his old paper, the *St. Stephen's Review*, followed, and then he toured America for the *Graphic*, sending home some racy sketches. By this time his fame was in full radiance and his name assured. In 1895 *Punch* invited him to join the famous Dinner Table. This was a signal honour for one only just turned thirty, for many a well-known artist contributes to *Punch* and yet does not win the higher distinction of a seat at the weekly dinner. Our American cousins, I know, smile when we speak of *Punch* as a humourous paper, but throughout the British Empire nobody challenges his unblemished title. We are proud of *Punch*, proud of his clean record, of his sturdy patriotism, of his healthy variety of British humour. *Punch's* wit never makes his victim squirm. He is far too urbane, far too broad minded a jester to wound or stab in the back.

Quite recently a writer in *Harper's Weekly* tried to explain to his fellow countrymen the reasons for *Punch's* unique position. To begin with, he said, *Punch* sets forth best, perhaps, of any newspaper the current views and habits of John Bull. "Like an old-fashioned restaurant *Punch* has a traditional menu, especially of illustrated jokes. Of these the most important is the political cartoon or joke, which, when of international interest, is reproduced the world over. Then there is the sporting joke. A hunting or a shooting incident in winter, and in the summer months a cricket or a racing one, with golf, the sporting Frenchman, and auto accidents to fill in gaps. Akin to this last is the military and barrack joke which, of necessity, deals chiefly with recruits and the volunteers. Of the domestic joke *Punch* has always made a speciality. Here we have the intercourse of servants with their mistresses; children's questions in the thirst for information; the schooling of their offspring by devoted parents, or vice versa. Again, *Punch* readers often find an incident which may not be inaptly called the uneducated joke. This joke is a far-reaching one. It embraces the experiences of Weary William on the tramp; his ignorance of Latin and his native wit; the repartees of bus drivers and cabbies; the humours of the crowded street; misunderstandings while shopping; the parson puzzled by his poor parishoner's remarks; the squire's daughter tickled by the unconscious witticism of an aged cottager; mistakes made by the newly rich; also the medical variety, that cuts both ways, with the doctor's or the patient's misconception of an ailment. Finally there is the rising generation joke; the follies of the *jeunesse doree*; the shocks administered to older folks by the young idea; the grappling with all modern thought by rich and poor alike."

Such was the company to which poor Phil May came so thoroughly well equipped, and his presence at *Punch's* board was welcomed as heartily by the gifted staff as by the paper's patrons. For eight years he worked for *Punch* and then the flame of life, which he had none too carefully tended, flickered down, and he passed into the greater silence which lies beyond the curtain dividing this world from the next.

To the last he retained his tall, boyish figure, with an old-fashioned hatchet face crowned by hair that hung in a waterfall over a high forehead. Callers at his home in St. John's Wood, London, were always received with gladness, the kindly grey eyes being ever lighted with the pleasantest of smiles which no importunity could dissipate. His personal charm was magnetic, and his modesty was as great as his genius. He gave away with a prodigal hand the sketches which should really have formed his funded wealth, and he died a poor man.

Punch was not the only paper which he served. I have already noted the *St. Stephen's Rveiew*; the *Graphic*, the *Sketch*, the *Westminster Gazette*, all welcomed contributions from his marvellous pen, while for many years he brought out an "Annual" or a "Sketch Book" which are now greatly treasured by their fortunate possessors.

Writing only a year or so before his untimely death, "R. D. B." said in the *Sketch*:—"If imitation be the sincerest form of flattery—and dare we question the dictum of school copy-books on that score?—Phil May might surely be pardoned were he literally consumed with conceit, for the style he originated has been sedulously copied, not only by duffers, who have not an original idea in their heads, but by men of unquestionable talent who ought to, and probably do, know better—but it pays! What is the result? Do we find this artist inflated with the knowledge of his own powers and importance as founder of a 'school'? Not one whit. Indeed, a more unassuming, more kindly-hearted 'good-fellow' it would be impossible to find. Many a time I have heard it said of him that he never uttered an unkind word of anyone, and let those beware who would venture to do so of him in the presence of his friends.

"To gain an adequate conception of the striking originality of Phil May's style, it is only necessary to study carefully the general black-and-white work of ten years ago, and then place beside it, by way of comparison, 'The Parson and the Painter,' which appeared about that time, and came as a revelation to all who were able to appreciate its extraordinary power; no other word than 'extraordinary' can be employed in referring to that book, which is still unique. Here was something entirely fresh, characterized by the keenest observation, the breeziest humour, and a vigorous handling of the pen which took the art world at least by storm. On every page of it we have our old familiar friends of Whitechapel and Whitby, Petticoat Lane and Paris, Romano's and Rule's to the life, while the accompanying text, for which Phil May is responsible to a greater extent than he will admit—sparkles with keen insight into the little ways of the world.

"Of course, it was inevitable that imitation should follow, and it did, with a vengeance! But it was only imitation, and nothing more; there is still but one Phil May, though minor reflections are as numerous as pebbles on the sea-shore. Some one has said of great Japanese artists that they excel in the art of 'leaving out,' and the same remark applies with peculiar force to him whose work is under review. Instead of loading his sketches with a superabundance of shading, and cross-hatching, he relies for the most part upon a pure line, and only just enough of that to express the idea he has in mind.

"But what a line it is! One of the keenest critics of our day described it to me as being 'full of sympathy,' and no more accurate nor apt definition could be given. In the hands of Phil May a pen or pencil seems to be transformed into a brush, so that, instead of a hard, unsympathetic black-and-white sketch, we have everything to suggest a painting, and that of the best. It is with the pen-work of this artist that the reader will be most familiar, for that, by reason of ease of reproduction, has been the most widely circulated; but in his 'Annuals'—to be treasured by those who are so fortunate as to possess them—are a few pencil and chalk sketches of exceptional beauty. I have in mind at the moment 'All Hot,' 'Flotsam and Jetsam,' and a number of 'Studies' (1895), 'Whitechapel,' 'Study for a Background at Newlyn' and 'Brother Brushes' (1896), and other gems of that kind.

"Phil May delights to wear the cap-and-bells; but tears are close akin to laughter, and many of his sketches are instinct with pathos. He sees not only the comic side of things, but knows the undercurrent of tragedy in the lives of the poor; he pokes no fun at that. I think that one of the most pathetic of his conceptions is a sketch of two poor, little ill-clad street urchins, standing shivering and regarding with interest the pet dog, clothed in warm coat, of one of the 'Upper Ten.' The comment made is, 'Perhaps if we'd been dogs, we might have been somebody's pets.' There are tears in that.

"Different and all-embracing as his subjects have been, Phil May must be regarded as the artist above all others of what are so glibly termed the 'Lower Classes,' and his work in that regard may be classed with that of Dickens in another but kindred branch of art. 'Arry and 'Arriet out for the Bank 'Oliday, the coster, the portly and garrulous matron of the East End Alley; the worn-out work-girl, and the poor, neglected little gutter-snipe, he has made all his own, but in every mood, and a more gifted advocate they could not possibly have had. I should like to dwell upon this subject at much greater length, but space forbids. If any readers think that what comments I have made are too glowing, let them question any artist of our time who has studied Phil May's work thoroughly and knows what he can do, and they will find that not one half has been told."

It is not generally known that Phil May was a writer of minor verse. I recently came across two trifles from his pen which I will quote as they have been set to music and sung in public. The first is entitled

THE ROSES THAT I GAVE TO YOU.

The roses that I gave to you,
But yesterday all fresh with dew,
Lie withered now, and scentless too.
Darling, hear me, speaking sooth,
Gather flowers in your youth.
Ere they wither, as they must
Nothing lingers here but dust;
So do not waste a single minute,
But gather all the joy that's in it.

The second is called

SOUVENIR.

When I am dead, lay my head
On a pillar of roses red—
Roses red, that their scent so dear
May linger with me as a souvenir
Of my darling's love,
E'en after death.

Punch's tribute to his memory, which appeared on the 12th August, seven days after his death—was written by Mr. Owen Seaman (its present editor) and was couched in the following terms;—"If the death of the Phil May is a loss that the world of art may not soon retrieve to his wide circle of friends it is a irreparable hurt. He had

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a nature made to love; so great a charm of gentleness and unaffected modesty went with his splendid gifts. The hard times of early life that helped him in his art, as they helped another 'Filippo' to 'learn the look of things,' left their trace, too, in the almost reckless generosity he showed for the needs of others. Less careful for himself, he suffered as a man must suffer who has a heart too quickly responsive to the claims of good-fellowship always to distinguish in others between friendship and mere "camaraderie." Among his colleagues at the Table he inspired a personal affection, never even faintly tinged with envy, for the genius from which they all caught a reflected pride. Their only jealousy was for the happy possessor of the latest of those delightfully spontaneous sketches, which he used to make on the backs of the *Punch* dinner menus. These gifts are treasured still more dearly now, along with the many unrecorded memories that linger about his vacant place."

In the *Tatler* of the same date appeared the following tribute in verse from the pen of Mr. J. M. Bulloch:—

IN MEMORY OF PHIL MAY.

"Sic transit." All, alas too soon!
The world grows staid and stern and sad;
December takes the place of June
And Duty flouts at Folly's fad.
Our later wisdom treats as mad
The joy of life that once seemed gay,
The Good has still to battle Bad—
But old Bohemia died in May.

He saw his kind by sunlight noon
The bore, the bounder, and the cad;
The donah and her coster coon;
The gutter-snipe most thinly clad.
For him their day was mostly glad,
Their life a jestful roundelay.
No more they'll dance it to his Strad.
For old Bohemia died in May.

He'd make the roistering rigadoon
Immortal on a blotting pad—
As Mr. Puck's pantaloon—
Or on the enterprising "ad."
Come young, come old, come lass, come lad,
He always saw the sunny day,
And each man felt an undergrad—
But old Bohemia died in May.

ENVOY.

Mirth wraps her in the mourner's plaid;
The curtain falls upon the play
And all the wayward world is sad—
For old Bohemia died in May.

With those loving words of well-tried colleagues we will leave Phil May, in the fervent, trusting hope that "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

Following this introduction came a series of 74 black and white illustrations gathered from many papers, periodicals and annuals to which Phil May contributed. They ranged from the grave to the gay, from skits on smart society to political caricatures, from the humour of the drawing-room to the wit of Seven Dials, from the pathos of the gutter-snipe to the unconscious humour of the small boy and girl, from the "cheek" of the London flower-girl to some racy observations on life passed by an East End char-woman. Phil May's first contribution to *Punch* was shown and also one of his latest, while three illustrations from a very rare copy of "The Parson and the Painter" were thrown upon the screen.

The Vice-President moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and this being cordially given, the evening concluded with the following musical programme:—

Piano Solo....."Impromptu No. 3".....*Schubert.*
(Opus 142.)
Miss Griffin.

Song..."Remember me no more"...*Sir W. Robinson.*
Encore..."Caller Herrin".....
Mrs. E. C. Irwine.

Recitation....."Grandma".....
Mrs. J. L. Dearing.

Songs.....(*a*) "Du bist die Ruh".....*Schubert.*
(*b*) "The First Primrose".....*Grieg.*
Mr E. P. Frankl.

Violin Solo....."Cavatina"....*Bohm.*
Mr. C. H. Thorn.

NIPPON RACE CLUB GOLFING ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of members of the Nippon Race Club Golfing Association was held on Monday evening in the rooms of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. Mr. J. Williamson Jones, Vice-President of the Association, occupied the chair and there was a good attendance.

The minutes of last meeting were taken as read.

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

Sundry Creditors:		
Amounts due and unpaid at 30 June		Yen 260.32
Balance:		
Transfer from:—		
Working account	Yen 650.60	
Club and Ball account.	140.22	
Bar account	33.88	824.70
		Yen 1,085.02

ASSETS

Cash in hand:	Yen	386.09
Stock on hand:		
Clubs and Balls.....	Yen 162.50	
Wines, etc.....	89.80	
Bar Furniture	52.55	
Property.....	119.65	424.50
Outstanding accounts:		
Bar receipts		274.43
		Yen 1,085.02

WORKING ACCOUNT.

LIABILITIES.

Cost of laying out Links	Yen	1,047.00
Lawn Mower, etc,.....		50.65
Ground Up-Keep, Wages, etc.		452.32
Printing, Advertising, Postages, etc. ...		155.94
Cost of Lockers.....		69.00
Opening Tiffin account		255.55
Hire of Rooms		20.00
Balance		650.60
	Yen	2,701.06

ASSETS.

Grant from N. R. C.	Yen	1,000.00
Interest at 2 per cent. on Bank account		5.31
Opening Tiffin Receipts		223.10
Members' Subscriptions		1,350.00
" Visiting.....		3.00
Lawn Mower Yen 50.65		
Lockers 69.00		119.65
	Yen	2,701.06

CLUB AND BALL ACCOUNT.

LIABILITIES.

Clubs and Balls purchased	Yen	772.46
Duty and Landing charges		340.07
Balance		140.22
	Yen	1252.75

ASSETS.

Proceeds from Clubs and Balls sold ...	Yen	1157.75
Stock on hand		
Less 5 per cent. Depreciation		95.00
	Yen	1252.75

BAR ACCOUNT.

LIABILITIES.

Bar Furnishings	Yen	52.55
Cost of Wines, etc.		281.18
Wages to Bar Boy, etc.		63.20
Balance.....		33.88
	Yen	430.81

ASSETS

Receipts to date	Yen	220.96
Stock on hand:		
Wines, etc.....Yen 89.80		
Balls 67.50		
Furnishings as per Contra.. 52.55		209.85
	Yen	430.81

Audited and found Correct.

A. H. TAIT.

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 30th June, 1907.

W. HAMPTON FERRIER,
Hon. Treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the accounts, said it was probable their income would be about *yen* 2,000 a year and they would be able to go along successfully on that. With regard to the past season it might be as well to let the members know what had been done though no doubt most of them knew. They competed on their opening day for a prize presented by the Distillers Co., Ltd., through their agent, Mr. A. C. Hutton Potts, which was won by Mr. Lowson. The next prize, presented by Mr. Daniel, was played for on Boxing Day and was won by Mr. Mollison. The next were doubles for a prize by Mr. Argyll Robertson, which was won by Mrs. Healing and Mrs. A. J. McClure. Then there was a competition by ladies for which the Association lent the use of their links. That disposed of their home play but as to their operations abroad, they went down to Kobe, eight of them, and played an interport match with the result that they lost the singles by 5 to 3 and halved the doubles (applause). They could not have done without the services of their champion player, who had proved himself the champion by winning the championship down in Kobe and it was with great gratification that they heard last month of his success. Next year Kobe would come up here and play both the interport and amateur matches on the Links at Negishi and as the local members would be quite at home they hoped to be able to give a good account of themselves. In addition to the competitions mentioned they played for the monthly medal which was won by Messrs. Lowson, Williamson Jones, Ferrier, Lindley, Tait, Robertson, Mollison, Kellogg, Showler and Pollack, who had all thereby secured a nomination for the Captain's prize which would be played for this month—the first probably next Sunday. For next season they would have the monthly bogey competitions and monthly nominations for the Captain's prize throughout, and in November they would play for the Club Championship Medal presented by the Club; in December they would play for the Kobe Challenge Cup, a charming souvenir of their visit to Kobe in August last; in January they would have the mixed doubles for a prize presented by Mr. Williamson Jones, open to professional pairs, in February they would play for the prize presented by Mr. Stedman, and that would finish their programme for the cold weather.

On the motion of Mr. A. J. McClure the accounts as printed were accepted.

The next business was the election of officials, etc., and Mr. F. R. Daniel proposed that the former committee and officials having served the club should be re-elected. The list was as follows: H. E. Governor K. Sufu, President; Messrs. J. Williamson Jones, Vice-President; A. J. McClure, Captain; G. G. Brady, W. V. Showler, and A. B. Lowson, Committee; [redacted] R. Kellogg, Hon. Treas.; and A. E. Todd, Hon. Sec.

Mr. DANIEL also spoke highly, and the Chairman confirmed his expressions, as to the work done by Mr. Kellogg in improving the links.

On the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Lowson Mr. Daniel's name was added to the committee.

Mr. BRADY announced amid cheers that he would give a prize to be played for on March 17th to be called the St Patrick's Prize.

This was all the business.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Association football opened its season in Yokohama on Saturday afternoon, when Colours won by two goals to one. Naturally the play was somewhat scrappy, none of the men taking part having had an opportunity of playing together since the spring, but the game showed that the Y.C. and A.C. have some splendid material to draw upon this season. Among the new comers, Maudling displayed a fine turn of speed, while his knowledge of the game is beyond reproach. Hornstein kicked both goals for Colours; Maudling secured the goal for Whites from a pass by Maas. Players:—

COLOURS.		WHITES.
Da Costa	Goal	Mowll
Sharman, D. Drummond	Backs.	Buist, G. Neville
T. Kilby, E. Kilby, E. Levack	½ Backs.	H. Kilby, Griffin, Bousfield
S. Ford, C. I. Hornstein, Valentine, W. Graham, H. Cabeldu	Forwards.	Maudling, W. Gray, C. Thwaites, Jewett, D. Maas

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YOKOHAMA.

With regard to the alleged removal of official certificates attached to *habutae* silk manufactured in Kawamata, Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, has summoned to his presence Mr. Kutsuba, a well-known *habutae* silk trader of Yokohama, who is the president of the Kawamata Habutae Bleaching Company. The minister said that the removal of official labels certifying the staple's weight, quality, etc. must be regarded as injurious to commercial confidence although there are no special laws to deal with such actions. Should the custom be continued, the Government would not hesitate to treat it strictly in accordance with the common law.

On the night of Oct. 30th, a man, apparently a merchant, about 25 years old, was run over by a train at Namamugi near Kanagawa. The body was cut in pieces. As he was not identified, the corpse was handed to the village office.

The budget of Kanagawa prefecture for the forthcoming fiscal year includes civil engineering expenditure amounting to *yen* 1,000,000. It is said that out of this large sum, *yen* 825,000 will be spent on permanent repairs to the bridges, roads, etc. It is reported by a trustworthy authority that a portion of the money will be raised by means of a loan.

Mr. H. Tsuyuki, a member of the staff of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who was suffering from lung disease, died at Kamakura on Oct. 28th. The funeral took place on Thursday from the Catholic Church on the Bluff. The deceased was educated at the Tokyo High Commercial School. In 1894, he entered the employment of the bank and after two years was appointed to the Lyons branch, where he continued for seven years. In 1904, he returned to the Yokohama Office.

A coolie named K. Yaguchi has been arrested by the Tobe police on a charge of having stolen 6 dozen razors valued at about *yen* 150, from a godown belonging to Messrs. Hehn Bros. in the Customs grounds.

M. Nozawa, (39) an artificial flower merchant, of Motomachi, Go-chome, on the night of Oct. 30th, attacked his wife, Ima (24) and a workman named T. Naitzu (38) in the latter's house, West Tobe-machi, inflicting severe injuries. The assailant was at once arrested. Jealousy is reported to have been the cause.

Thirty-three of the horses which the Horse Breeding Bureau purchased in Hungary arrived by the *Hitachi Maru* on Friday in excellent condition. The prices of 10 of them were *yen* 6,000 each; of 22 horses *yen* 3,000 each.

On the morning of Nov. 2nd frost visited the northern district of Kanagawa prefecture. Before daylight the temperature was 31.9 Fahr. According to the Yokohama Observatory, the cold weather has set in sooner than in any year since 1900. This fact is attributed to an area of high pressure which appeared on Oct. 31st in the Sea of Korea and which moved towards the Sea of Japan.

A sendo named Sadakichi (28) was attacked by cholera and died on Nov. 2nd.

Two cases of diphtheria were reported on Nov. 2nd in Yokohama.

Foreign trade in Yokohama from Oct. 21st to 31st was: Exports, *yen* 9,299,599; and imports, *yen* 7,481,120. Exports of gold, *yen* 220,000 and imports *yen* 1,400.

According to a report received on Nov. 4th at the Yokohama Central Police Office, a fisherman named K. Hasegawa (23) living in South Shitaura, Miura, near Yokosuka, was attacked by cholera on Nov. 2nd off Omori, and died the following morning.

On the night of Nov. 2nd, a merchant named T. Takahashi (43) living in Kanagawa, attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into the sea at Urashima-cho. He was saved by a fishing boat. Monetary difficulty, and illness from which he had been suffering for a year, are reported to have been the cause.

Fire broke out at 1.15 p.m. on Nov. 3rd in the shop of T. Sudzuki, a kerosene oil dealer, in Ota-machi, Shichome. In spite of the heavy rain the flames at once spread to two adjoining houses. The three buildings were destroyed. It is reported by the Isezaki-cho police that one of the employees of the place was trying to open a kerosene tin at a charcoal fire which set the oil in a blaze. The explosion followed.

At 4 p.m. on Nov. 4th, an extraordinary meeting of the Yokohama City Assembly was held. Messrs. F. Watanabe, S. Hiranuma, and I. Wakao, city councillors, whose term of office had expired, were re-elected. A bill providing for the purchase of the house of Mr. K. Shimoda, the well known contractor, in Tsukioka-cho, for *yen* 17,307 and its employment as the official residence of the Mayor was handed to a special committee consisting of 7 members of the Assembly. The bill regarding the permanent repair of the damage at the source of the Yokohama Water Works, caused by the storm in August, the expenditure under which is estimated at *yen* 47,357.48, was unanimously passed.

S. Ishikawa, a merchant of Motomachi, Yokohama, was run over and killed by a train on the morning of Nov. 4th while crossing the railway between Dzushi and Kamakura on his way from his villa.

Dr. T. Otegawa, a well-known economist of Tokyo, has been punished in the Yokohama District Court with a fine of *yen* 3 on a charge of infringement of the Passport Regulations.

The members of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly have gone to inspect the damage caused to various public roads, bridges, schools, etc. by the storm in August. One of the civil engineers of the Prefectural office went in company with them.

The budget of the Kanagawa Prefecture for the forthcoming fiscal year is estimated at *yen* 1,300,000, with the exception of the special expenditure, *yen* 940,000, needed for the repairs of the damage caused by flooding. The ordinary expenditure shows an increase of *yen* 120,000 over that of the present fiscal year.

Governor Sufu has been decorated by the King of Italy with the First Order of Merit.

A theft was reported on board the mail steamer *China* which left Yokohama on Nov. 5th for Hongkong. It appears that a little before her departure a leather hand bag belonging to a Chinese passenger was found broken open and *yen* 400 contained in it was missing. The affair was immediately reported to the Harbour Police Office. No arrest has yet been made.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Nov. 4th is as follows:—

		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama.	New cases	2	—	6	7	—
	Died	3	—	2	2	—
Other Districts.	New cases	3	1	10	6	—
	Died	1	—	3	2	—

Fire occurred at 2.40 p.m. on Nov. 5th on a lighter alongside the steamer *Yamaguchi Maru*. About 30 bales of cotton discharged from the ship were damaged. The loss is estimated at *yen* 600. It is said that after having received the cargo, 2 sendoes were sleeping in their quarters when the accident occurred. The flames at once spread owing to the strong northerly wind, in spite of the heavy rain. The cause is believed to have been tobacco ashes.

On Nov. 5th, a case of cholera appeared at the Nagahama quarantine station. The patient is J. Matsumoto (21), one of the firemen on the steamer *Tenshin Maru* which was detained at the quarantine station for 5 days on account of a cholera case being discovered among the passengers before her arrival at Yokohama on Oct. 30th. The other patient was undergoing at the station the usual disinfecting treatment with others of the crew of the steamer. On Wednesday, 2 cases of the same disease were reported at South Shimoura, a hamlet not far from Kamakura. One of the patients is a fisherman, and the other a farmer. S. Isomura. A workman, living in Asama-cho, Kanagawa, was attacked by cholera on Nov. 6th.

The Yokohama butchers intend to raise the price of meat again. According to their ideas prices will be raised between *sen* 4 and *sen* 7 per pound.

H. Ishii (45), who has no fixed residence, was arrested on Nov. 5th by the Isezaki-cho police on a charge of stealing fowls from a house on the Bluff and from Japanese houses by means of a long string having a fish-hook and bait.

YOKOHAMA PUBLIC HALL ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Public Hall Association was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Public Hall to confirm the special resolution passed at the meeting of Oct. 16th. Mr. D. Marshall was in the chair and among those present were Messrs. Tom. Thomas, James Walter, N. F. Smith, C. F. McWilliams, E. Eddison (Hon. Secretary), G. G. Brady, S Isaacs. Considerable delay was experienced before a quorum of eight could be secured.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

On the motion of Mr. N. F. Smith seconded by Mr. T. Thomas the minutes of last meeting were taken as read.

On the motion of Mr. Smith seconded by Mr. Thomas the resolutions as passed at the last meeting were confirmed, they were as follows:

"To wind up the Public Hall Association and form a Company with a capital of *yen* 50,000 divided into 1,000 fully paid up shares of *yen* 50 each. The Company to be called the Public Hall Company, Limited, incorporated under the Companies Ordinances in Hongkong."

"Subject to the Articles of Association, each Shareholder of said Association to receive one fully paid up share in the new Company in exchange for each share at present held and to have the privilege of taking up three other new shares, on payment of *yen* 50 for each new share, provided the application be sent to the Directors on or before the 15th November, 1907, after which date all shares unapplied for will be offered to the Public."

"That the present Directors act as Liquidators of the old Association and as Promoters in the new Company and register the latter in Hongkong."

Some informal discussion took place on minor points but the business was practically concluded with the confirming of the resolutions, and the meeting adjourned.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Hotel, Limited, was held on Tuesday at the Grand Hotel and the special resolution which was passed on the 21st ultimo was confirmed unanimously. This resolution provides for an increase of the capital of the Company to *yen* 1,000,000 by the creation of Preference Shares to the amount of *yen* 500,000 with cumulative right to dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. It provides also for an issue of Debentures to the amount of *yen* 800,000 at seven per cent. per annum to be secured by pledge of the whole property as it will be when the new buildings are completed and furnished. The Preference Shares will be issued before building operations are begun and the Debentures later, as the reconstruction goes on. The total cost of the new hotel ready for guests is to be *yen* 1,300,000.

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NIPPON RACE CLUB.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

PATRONS:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, A. J. Easton, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., N. Saka, Esq., F. Strahler, Esq., Governor Sufu, M. Surth, Esq., T. Thomas, Esq., and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, H.E. A. Gerard, N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., H.E. Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, N. Saka, Esq., and H.E. Governor Sufu.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—S. Isaacs, Esq., Chairman; B. Runge, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; T. C. Anderson, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; F. H. Bugbird, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., B. C. T. Gray, Esq., and Geo. Hood, Esq., Secretary.

STEWARDS OF THE MEETING.

S. Isaacs, Esq. .....Chairman.
B. Runge, Esq. .....Hon. Clerk of the Course.
H. T. S. Green, Esq. .....Judge.
E. C. Davis, Esq. .....Assistant Judge.
D. Marshall, Esq. } .....Starters.
B. C. T. Gray, Esq. }
Dr. E. Wheeler .....Scales.
F. H. Bugbird, Esq. .....Handicapper.
F. M. Tegner, Esq. .....Timekeeper.
T. C. Anderson, Esq. M. Surth, Esq.
K. Mori, Esq. T. Thomas, Esq.
H. D. C. Jones, Esq. L. S. Hudson, Esq.

Splendid weather and good racing attended the third day's events, the wind, which had blown pretty hard during the night, dropping in the course of the morning and the sun coming out quite brightly. There was a good crowd of spectators, which included many ladies. The very first race resulted in a dead heat between New York and Takasaki and as the owners decided to divide the stakes there was no run-off.

In consequence of the disqualification of Midori, which ran a dead heat, but was unable to weigh in at proper weight the Pari Mutuel in the tenth race paid on Georgia alone. At once a demonstration was made protesting against the extension of the act to the Pari Mutuel, and for sometime there was considerable uproar. The police available at first were quite unable to cope with the crowd but reinforcements arrived and matters became calmer. In the end the Pari Mutuel returned their money to the backers of Midori.

1.—The BRISBANE HANDICAP; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1907; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. States and Koerting's New York, 134lb. (Goto) } *1
Mr. Jester's Takasaki, 134lb. .....(Yasu) }
Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporeuse, 138lb. .....(Karoshi) 3
Mr. H. T. Yokura's Katori II, 145lb....(Hanzawa) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Musashino, 138lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Fledermaus, 127lb.(Hiramura) 0
Mr. Cotton's Sagitary (late Invicta), 151lb. (Nakazumi) 0

* Dead Heat.

Musashino was first favourite. New York next the rails went off with the lead, Sagitary second. In the dip Vaporeuse came up and going up the hill she was third, Takasaki in second place. Musashino displaced the third horse half way up but along the stretch the leaders increased their distance. At the Trees Musashino could do no more and New York led into the Straight where a hot race took place, Takasaki making a dead heat of it with New York. Vaporeuse third. Time 1.50 7/100.

PARI MUTUEL—New York paid yen 19, and Takasaki yen 16.

There was no run-off, owners agreeing to divide.

2.—The THIRD CHINA GRIFFIN RACE; value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1907; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Island's Tobago, 142lb. .....(Seizaki) 1
Mr. States and Koerting's Georgia II, 144lb. (Mr. Zahn) 2
Mr. Spark's Sparkling, 150lb. .....(Hakodate) 3
Mr. Rafale's Koshu, 147lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Jorrock's Dismal Geordie, 147lb.(Mr. Hawkins) ■
Mr. Hiawatha's Pawnee, 139lb. .....(Matsumura) 0
Mr. H. T. S. Green's Inyo, 142lb. .....(Kitago) ■
Mr. Jester's Silver Blaze, 150lb. .....(Yasu) ■

Georgia II started a warm favourite. There was a good start and Tobago led past the Grand Stand and all round. Silver Blaze keeping her company to the Trees. Here Georgia II came up and led as they turned into the Straight where Tobago collared him and fairly rode away from him and finished 5 lengths to the good; 2 lengths separating second and third. Time, 2.45 19/100—which beats Ashitaka's 1904 record of 2.46 1/10.

PARI MUTUEL—Tobago paid Yen 97.50.

3.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' FIRST HANDICAP; value yen 700, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

Mr. Norfolk's Penelope, 147lb. .....(Goto) 1
Mr. S. Ishii's Asagiri, 143lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 2
Mr. Rafale's Pourquoi-pas, 120lb. .....(Masajiro) 3
Mr. Sphynx's Beaujolaise, 120lb. .....(Isaburo) ■
Mr. Minato's Midzuho, 127lb. .....(Hiramura) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Suruga, 133lb. .....(Kitago) 0
Mr. Hiawatha's Cherokee, 125lb. .....(Matsura) 0
Mr. Jester's Silver Dawn, 147lb. .....(Yasu) 0
Mr. Island's Mindoro, 130lb. .....(Shima) 0
Mr. Nancho's Wakaume, 142lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0

Mindoro and Penelope ranked equal in the public estimation. After a little trouble, four horses breaking through the tape, they got off to a good start. Beaujolaise led round greater part of the course but as they neared the Trees Penelope came away and won easily by 6 lengths, ½ length between second and third. Time 1.50 7/10.

PARI MUTUEL—Penelope paid yen 18.

4.—The JOCKEY CUP; value Yen 350, with Cup for the Rider; the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for all China Subscription Ponies; weight as per scale; winners at date of entry 5lb. extra for one win, 7lb. for two or more wins; winners at the meeting 5lb. extra; to be ridden by Members of the Club, or Visitors whose names must be sent in to the Committee before the meeting and approved by them. One Mile.

Mr. States and Koerting's New Jersey, 165lb. (Mr. Zahn) 1
Mr. Canuck's Ontario, 155lb. .....(Mr. Fletcher) 2
Mr. Schwoab's Ching, 148lb. .....(Mr. Fischer) 3
Mr. Nemo's Voltigeur, 146lb. .....(Mr. Andreis) 0
Mr. Tandem's Coot, 162lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) ■
Mr. M. Kimura's Aeolus, 157lb. ...(Mr. Hawkins) 0
Mr. Star's Charmeur, 154lb. .....(Mr. Nimmerfal) 0
Mr. Pickwick's Sam Weller (late Celluloid), 150lb. (Mr. Manton) 0
Mr. Pickwick's Dr. Slammer (late Artaxerxes), 152lb. (Mr. Manley) 0
Mr. Nancho's Raubgraf, 149lb. .....(Mr. Kondo) ■
Mr. Nancho's Naniwa, 158lb. .....(Capt. Makita) 0

New Jersey was chiefly favoured for this race. After a tedious delay they were sent off, New Jersey on the outside and Ching on the rail making the running. Along the stretch Ching led but New Jersey came up between the Shakespeare and the Trees and won by 2 lengths from Ontario, Ching six lengths away third. Time, 2.12½.

PARI MUTUEL—New Jersey paid yen 13.50.

After the race the Jockey cup was presented to Mr. Zahn, the rider of New Jersey.

5.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' SECOND HANDICAP; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. R. Kimura's Hiyoshi, 150lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Hansa's Elbe, 124lb. .....(Sasaki) 2
Mr. R. Loonen's Moissonneuse, 121lb. (Hirayama) 3
Major Trick's Vedette, 130lb. .....(Shinosuke) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kohitachi, 129lb. .....(Ebano) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Cajoleuse, 121lb. .....(Mr. Catto) 0

Vedette led as they passed the Grand Stand for the first time but Hiyoshi rushed up as they were under the gate and taking the lead at once increased it all the way round, being a dozen lengths ahead as they entered the back stretch. At the Shakespeare Moissonneuse and later Kohitachi came away from the ruck but the leader had the race easily in hand and finished 7 lengths to the good, the same distance separating second and third. Time 2.22 6/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Hiyoshi paid yen 7.

6.—The QUEENSLAND HANDICAP; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1907. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 135lb. (Shiono) 1
Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 155lb....(Tomomura) 2
Mr. R. Loonen's Joyeuse, 128lb. .....(Kurosaka) 3
Mr. States and Koerting's New Hampshire, 133lb. (Goto) 0

La Cantinier was a hot favourite and passed the Grand Stand first, with Tourmaline second. These two raced round the course together, the favourite leading. As they came into the straight Tourmaline went to the front and won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths separating second and third. Time 2.22 6/10.

PARI MUTUEL—Tourmaline paid yen 20.50.

7.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' THIRD HANDICAP; value Yen 700, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; winners at the meeting excluded. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Latham's Lady Aberdeen, 127lb. .....(Goto) 1
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Heruza, 145lb. .....(Shiono) 2
Mr. Sport's Lodore, 125lb. .....(Hansawa) 3
Mr. News' La Lanterne, 125lb. .....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Kokuyo, 140lb. .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. R. Kimura's Yugiji, 140lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Harusame, 120lb .....(Mima) 0

Lady Aberdeen took the lead and held it to about the Trees where Kokuyo displaced her for a little. In the Straight there was a warm ending in favour of Lady Aberdeen by 2 lengths, Heruza second, half a length in front of Lodore. Time, 1.23 39/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Lady Aberdeen paid yen 76.50.

8.—The COSMOPOLITAN HANDICAP; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for all Australian Subscription Horses. One Mile.

Mr. Snipe's Melbourne II, 160lb. .....(Jimba) 1
Mr. Hansa's Bremen, 130lb. .....(Sasaka) 2
Mr. Tatsuta's Soya, 136lb. .....(Takahashi) 3
Major Trick's Otome, 115lb. .....(Fukuhara) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Countess, 127lb. .....(Awoki) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 155lb. ...(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. News' Radical, 118lb. .....(Nakamura) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Parma Violet, 135lb .....(Kashi) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Patricia, 143lb. .....(Goto) 0
Mr. Norfolk's Popinjay II (late Chihaya), 130lb. (Shinnosuke) 0
Mr. Cotton's Mont-Blanc, 122lb. .....(Tamazo) 0

Radical led as they began to ascend the hill, with Hitachi and Melbourne, the favourite, third. Going along the back stretch two of the Norfolk stable came up but at this point Parma Violet fell, bringing down Popinjay with both Kashi and Shinnosuke, their jockeys, who were brought back in a carriage and were found to be pretty badly shaken up while Parma Violet had her shoulder dislocated. The jockeys are likely to recover. Parma Violet's rider Kashi, declared that another horse crossed him. Melbourne II. displaced Hitachi and getting in the Straight won by a length from Bremen, half a length separating second and third. Time, 1.49 39/10.

PARI MUTUEL—Melbourne II paid yen 8.50.

9.—The MANCHURIAN HANDICAP; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Spring 1907. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Nancho's Hatsukoma, 148lb. .....(Hiramura) 1
Mr. Jester's Silver Heel (late Negishi), 151lb. (Yasu) 2
Mr. Island's Chusan, 145lb. .....(Sasaki) 3
Mr. Rafale's Rikosho, 135lb. .....(Masajiro) 0
Mr. Punch's Le Masque de Fer (late Placid Joe), 140lb. ...(Mr. Woodward) 0
Mr. Diogenes' Monocle (late Ritzebuttel), 130lb. (Eisuke) 0
Mr. Hansa's Poppenbuttel, 151lb. .....(Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Monte Carlo's King Charles, 140lb....(Kitago) 0
Mr. Nancho's Tengu, 145lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Tippet's Bon, 130lb. .....(Mr. Henning) 0

King Charles led at first, Tengu second and Hatsukoma third but going up the hill Tengu went in front. In the stretch Hatsukoma took first place and held it to the close winning by a length and a half from Chusan which had come up in the straight, half a length separating second and third. Time, 2.48 87/100.

PARI MUTUEL.—9 and 10 paid Yen 8.50.

A protest lodged against Silver Heel after this race for boring was sustained and the horse disqualified. Chusan therefore takes second place.

10.—The FOURTH CHINA GRIFFIN RACE; value Yen 350, the Second to receive Yen 100, and the Third Yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1907; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting excluded. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. States and Koerting's Georgia, 144lb. (Mr. Zahn) †
Mr. Miyako's Midori, 148lb .....(Kitago) †
Mr. News' Le Siecle, 147lb. .....(Nakamura) 3
Mr. Rafale's Koshu, 147lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. Geegee's Beginner's Luck, 147lb..(Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Berkeley, 144lb. .....(Takahashi) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Ah Chong, 144lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Toyo III, 144lb....(Hiramura) 0
Mr. H. T. S. Green's Inyo, 147lb. .....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Jester's Silver Blaze, 150lb. .....(Yasu) 0

They got off to a splendid start Midori assuming the lead and maintaining it with Georgia II close up. Approaching the Straight Georgia II came up and a magnificent race home resulted in a dead heat. Time 1.38 77/100

PARI MUTUEL—Georgia paid yen 19. Midori being short when weighing in.

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FORTH DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

The last day's racing of the Nippon Race Club's autumn meeting was again favoured with fine weather, and in consequence there was a large crowd of spectators, including a large number of ladies.

The racing was good, with a sufficient number of surprises to make it interesting. For example, in the second race Hiyoshi, heavily handicapped, was prime favourite with the public yet the weight she was carrying began to tell about the Shakespeare and Penelope paid a fairly satisfactory amount to her backers. Again in the fifth race Soya was strongly favoured yet she was easily beaten by Hitachi. The result of the seventh race was also a surprise, for Silver Dawn won quite easily and paid *yen* 57.50 to her supporters, and in the eighth Katori II. pulled off a good race with Radical and paid *yen* 32. But the next two races furnished the climax of these upsets, for King Charles won the China Consolation from Le Masque de Fer and rewarded backers with *yen* 127.50 per chance, and Dismal Geordie put on the ultimate finishing touch by winning the China Griffins' Consolation and paying *yen* 226 to a favoured few who had probably been attracted to him by his auspicious name.

It is to be regretted that the accident to Parma Violet on Friday made it necessary to shoot this fine mare. It may be noted also that Mr. Runge's Walhalla had to be shot after the seventh race on the second day for the same reason, a dislocated shoulder.

The following were the events :—

1.—The THIRD RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BREDS; value Yen 500, the Second to receive Yen 150, and Third Yen 75; weight 135lb; extra for each win, not exceeding 15lb. in all; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile and Quarter.

Capt. Yasuda's Suiten (late Mizuten).. 135lb. (Satake) 1
Mr. Rafale's Hakodate, 140lb .....(Higaki) 2
Mr. R. Kimura's Kinuta, 135lb.....(Yasu) 3
Major Trick's Sous-off, 130lb.....(Fukuhara) 0
Mr. N. Kawakita's Benkei, 135lb..... (Hakodate) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Porte Bonheur, 135lb.(Kurosaka) 0
Mr. R. Kimura's Seigetsu, 137lb.....(Kanno) 0

Kinuta led past the Grand Stand, Hakodate second. At the top of the hill Suiten displaced the leader but Hakodate maintained second place. In this order they ran home, Suiten winning by four lengths, eight lengths between Hakodate and Kinuta. Time 2.27.

PARI MUTUEL—Suiten paid yen 6.50.

2.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFIN WINNERS' HANDICAP; value Yen 800; for Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Norfolk's Penelope, 128lb. .....(Goto) 1
Mr. R. Kimura's Hiyoshi, 150lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 2
Mr. R. Loonen's Moissonneuse, 107lb. (Musujiro) 3
Mr. N. Kawakita's Kohitachi, 125lb. .....(Ehara) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Cajoleuse, 109lb.....(Mima) 0

Hiyoshi started favourite though severely handicapped. She led the field past the Grand Stand, Penelope second, and they ran thus to the Shakespeare, when Penelope began to come up. In the straight a good race occurred, Penelope getting in front and winning by one and a half lengths from Hiyoshi, Moissoneuse five lengths behind. Time 2.5 7/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Penelope paid yen 27.50

3.—The AUSTRALIAN WINNERS' HANDICAP; value Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses (Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907 excluded); forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Snipe's Melbourne II, 140lb. .....(Jimba) 1
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline, 132lb...(Shiono) 2
Mr. States and Koerting's New York, 107lb. (Tomomura) 3
Major Trick's La Cantiniere, 128lb.....(Kitago) 0
Mr. Jester's Takasaki, 110lb.....(Mima) 0

In this race Melbourne II was strong favourite. Takasaki led past the Grand Stand, Melbourne II. next. As they went up the hill Melbourne II. took the lead and kept it to the end, beating Tourmaline, which had come up well, by six lengths, New York three lengths behind the latter. Time 2.5 6/10.

PARI MUTUEL—Melbourne II paid yen 7.50.

4.—The CHINA WINNERS' HANDICAP; value Yen 600; for all China Ponies; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Canuck's Ontario, 153lb...(Mr. J. C. Fletcher) 1
Mr. States & Koerting's New Jersey, 165lb. (Mr. Zahn) 2
Mr. Island's Tobago, 123lb .....(Eisuke) 3
Mr. Tandem's Coot, 155lb.....(Mr. Mottu) 0
Mr. Nancho's Naniwa, 137lb. .....(Nihonyanagi) 0
Mr. Nancho's Hatsukoma, 138lb. .....(Masajiro) 0
Mr. States and Koerting's Georgia II, 131lb. Goto) 0

The public favoured both New Jersey and Ontario. The latter was in the lead as they passed the Grand Stand, New Jersey second and Coot third. This order did not vary during the race except that Tobago displaced Coot, and Ontario won by half a length, beating New Jersey's record time by doing the distance in 2.28 7/10 as against 2.30 4/100. Tobago finished third, three lengths behind.

PARI MUTUEL—Ontario paid yen 19.50.

5.—The CONSOLATION HANDICAP; value Yen 300, the Second to receive Yen 125, and Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses (Subscription Horses of Spring and Autumn 1907 excluded) that have started at the meeting and not won a race. One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. N. Kawakita's Hitachi, 150lb. ...(Tsubouchi) 1
Mr. Hansa's Bremen, 138lb.....(Sasaki) 2
Mr. Cotton's Mont-Blanc, 112lb. .....Tamazo) 3
Mr. N. Kawakita's Patricia, 133lb.....(Goto) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Soya, 131lb. .....(Kitago) 0

Soya started favourite, but Patricia led past the Grand Stand, Hitachi second, and Bremen third. At the Shakespeare, Bremen ran into second place and a fine race in the straight resulted in Hitachi coming in half a length ahead of Bremen, Mont-Blanc half a length behind. Time, 2.19 3/10. Hitachi thus broke her own record of 2.19 6/10 in 1904.

PARI MUTUEL—Hitachi paid yen 22.00.

6.—The AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses Class "A" of Autumn 1907 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight for age, 5lb. allowance. One Mile.

Mr. Island's Mindoro, 132lb.....(Sasaki) 1
Mr. Tatsuta's Suruga, 127lb. .....(Kitago) 2
Mr. Rafale's Pourquoi-pas, 132lb. .....(Higaki) 3
Mr. Hiawatha's Cherokee, 130lb.....(Matsumura) 0

Yugiri got the lead at the start, but soon Mindoro displaced her and came home first. At the Shakespeare Suruga and Pourquoi-pas passed Yugiri. Mindoro won by five lengths, the same distance between Suruga and Pourquoi-pas. Time 1.49 1/50.

PARI MUTUEL—Mindoro paid yen 13.00.

7.—The SECOND AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION; value Yen 600, the Second to receive Yen 200, and the Third Yen 100; for Australian Subscription Horses Class "B" of Autumn 1907 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight for age, 5lb. allowance. One Mile.

Mr. Jester's Silver Dawn, 132lb.....(Yasu) 1
Mr. G. Bakhmeteff's Beruza, 132lb.....(Shiono) 2
Mr. Sport's Yankee Lass, 132lb.....(Hansawa) 3
Mr. S. Ishii's Asagiri, 136lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Kokuyo, 132lb. .....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Nancho's Wakaume, 132lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0

Half a dozen went out. Asagiri was left at the post. Wakaume led most of the way round. Silver Dawn and Beruza lying close up. In the straight Silver Dawn made her effort and won easily by ten lengths, Beruza one and a half lengths in front of Yankee Lass. Time 1.50 7/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Silver Dawn paid yen 57.50.

8.—The AUSTRALIAN CONSOLATION RACE; value Yen 450, the Second to receive Yen 150, and the Third Yen 75; for Australian Subscription Horses of Spring 1907 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight for age. One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. H. T. Yokura's Katori II (late Last Shot), 137lb. (Higaki) 1
Mr. News' Radical, 137lb.....(Nakamura) 2
Mr. Cotton's Sagitary, 134lb. .....(Nakazumi) 3
Mr. States and Koerting's New Hampshire, 137lb. (Goto) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Musashino, 137lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Joyeuse, 137lb. .....(Hirayama) 0
Mr. R. Loonen's Vaporeuse, 137lb.....(Kurosaki) 0

Radical led past the Grand Stand and kept it up to the Shakespeare, where Katori II. showed in front. A close race in the straight resulted, Katori finishing a head to the good, Sagitary half a length behind Radical. Time 2.9 32/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Katori II. paid yen 32.00.

9.—The CHINA CONSOLATION; value yen 350, the the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all China Subscription Ponies that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale, less 10lbs. One Mile.

Mr. Monte Carlo's King Charles, 135lb...(Kitago) 1
Mr. Punch's Le Masque de Fer (late Placid Joe), 140lb...(Seikichi) 2
Mr. Island's Chusan, 135lb. ..... (Eisuke) 3
Mr. Nemo's Voltigeur, 129lb..... (Mr. Andreis) 0
Mr. Jorrock's Hussard, 137lb.(Mr. G. W. Hawkins) 0
Mr. M. Kimura's Aeolus, 140lb.....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Star's Charmeur, 137lb. .....(Tsubouchi) 0
Mr. Pickwick's Sam Weller (late Celluloid), 140lb. (Mr Manton) 0
Mr. Pickwick's Dr. Slammer (late Artaxerxes), 140lb. (Mr. H. R. Manley) 0
Mr. Jester's Silver Heel (late Negishi), 137lb. (Higaki) 0
Mr. Jester's Silver Lip (late Sceptre II), 137lb. (Yasu) 0
Mr. Nancho's Raubgraf, 137lb. .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Nancho's Tengu, 140lb.....(Nihonyanagi 0
Mr. Tippet's Bon, 132lb.... .....(Mr. Henning) 0

This was a close race, King Charles snatching a victory by a length from Le Masque de Fer. Tengu, King Charles and Silver Heel led most of the way round but in the straight Le Masque de Fer and Chusan came up, King Charles finishing a length in front of the former, half a length separating second and third. Time, 2.14 6/10.

PARI MUTUEL—King Charles paid yen 127.50.

10.—The CHINA GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION; value yen 350, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for China Subscription Ponies of Autumn 1907 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale, less 10lb. One Mile.

Mr. Jorrock's Dismal Geordie, 137lb....(Hansawa) 1
Mr. Jester's Silver Blaze, 140lb. .....(Yasu) 2
Mr. Schwoab's Ching, 143lb. .....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. H.T.S. Green's Inyo, 137lb.....(Sugiyama) 0
Mr. Rafale's Koshu, 137lb. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. H. Kashiwagi's Toyo III, 134lb....(Hiramura) 0
Mr. S. Ishii's Ah Chong, 134lb. .....(Kanno) 0
Mr. Tatsuta's Berkeley, 129lb. .....(Mima) 0
Mr. Spark's Sparkling, 140lb.....(Hakodate) 0
Mr. Geegee's Beginner's Luck, 137lb. (Mr. A. L. Mottu) 0
Mr. Miyako's Midori, 138lb.....(Kitago) 0
Mr. Hiawatha's Pawnee, 132lb. .....(Matsumura) 0

Ching and Midori were favourites but the latter had a bad start and never got a look in. Silver Blaze jumped off with the lead. At the Shakespeare Ching came up from fifth place and there was a pretty close race in, Dismal Geordie coming to the front and winning by half a length, Ching one length behind Silver Blaze. Time, 2.12 15/100.

PARI MUTUEL—Dismal Geordie paid yen 226.00

CUSTOM PROTESTS.

Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, gave decisions on Nov. 6th on several protests.

The first was filed by Messrs. L. J. Healing and Co., No. 22, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported "Morse graphs and paper" on which the appraisers imposed 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 328 of the tariff. The importers contended that the articles are parts of telegraphic apparatus and should be dealt with under No. 451 of the tariff, which provides for 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty. The petition was dismissed on the ground that the materials do not constitute parts of telegraphic apparatus.

Messrs. A. Oestmann and Co., No. 76, Yamashita-cho, imported paragon ribs, and the appraisers ordered them to pay duty of 50 per cent. in accordance with No. 403 of the tariff. The importers contended that the article is a material partly manufactured and should be treated under No. 537 of the tariff which provides for 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty. The protest was not entertained on the ground that the material is wholly manufactured, gilt or silvered, and ready for use.

Messrs. G. Blundell and Co. imported "phasantite washable distemper" in powder on which the authorities imposed a duty of 30 per cent. *ad val.* under No. 208 of the tariff. The importers held that the material is a kind of pigment, and the duty should be 15 per cent under No. 207 of the tariff. The protest was dismissed on the ground that the material was manufactured with a quantity of glue and carbonic calcium, and must be regarded as a kind of paint.

The Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha imported an article made with marble. The appraisers dealt with it under No. 346 of the tariff, which provides 30 per cent. *ad val.* duty. The importers contended that the material formed part of a clock, and the duty should be 10 per cent. in accordance with No. 50 of the German-Japanese conventional tariff. The protest was admitted and the duty was altered in favour of the importers.

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THE LAW COURTS.

CLAIM FOR INDIAN COTTON.

A case in which Messrs. Cornes and Co. claim *yen* 6,058.88 from a Chinaman, Lu Chi-tung, who is carrying on business under the name of Hing-Tai, at No. 70, Yamashita-cho, came up again on Nov. 1st in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nakanishi.

S. Sakai, an employee of the Kitakawa Shoten, cotton traders, of Kita Naka-dori, and Fujiyama Hisakichi, a banto of Messrs. Cornes and Co. were examined as witnesses.

Sakai deposed that the Kitakawa Shoten had been doing business with Messrs. Cornes & Co. for over 13 years. The contracts between the parties were always made in duplicate. Mr. A.G.M. Weale signed the contracts representing his firm. H. Fujiyama, banto of Messrs Cornes and Co. attended to the business of concluding contracts between the parties. The receipts for money paid by the Japanese purchasers were sometimes made by Fujiyama with his own stamp or the office stamp. Promissory notes to the firm were addressed to Fujiyama. About May this year, Mr. Weale asked the Kitakawa Shoten not to address promissory notes to Fujiyama hereafter. Since then, every document has been addressed in the firm's name.

H. Fujiyama stated that in July, this year, he received *yen* 31,119.89 in 4 cheques from defendant to be paid to Messrs. Cornes and Co. as the cost of Indian cotton. Witness gave a receipt for the money. The receipt was made in a receipt-book produced by the Chinaman. Witness affixed the office stamp to the receipt. Being shown by defendant's counsel the receipt-book, and by plaintiffs counsel the contract made between the parties for the cotton, witness said that the stamps affixed to the documents were all the same. Examined by plaintiff's Counsel, witness said that the money he received from customers was all paid to the accountants' office. The firm gave delivery orders on the payment. Practically the delivery order interprets the receipt of the money in spite of the fact that the receipt was given by the witness. The payment of defendant was made by 4 cheques. Witness deposited some of the cheques with a bank in his own name. Later witness made payment to the firm with his own cheque. He did not remember whether the cheques given by the Chinaman were addressed to Messrs. Cornes and Co. or himself, or bearer. He was not authorized by his employers to deposit the money he received from the firm's customer in his own bank.

The parties' Counsel briefly discussed after which the Court adjourned the hearing.

CLAIM FOR HOTEL BOARD.

A case instituted by Miss Preisler, proprietress of the Bluff Hotel, No. 2, Bluff, Yokohama, against Mr. W. H. Lewis, No. 179, Bluff, Yokohama, claiming *yen* 190, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from Oct. 1st till execution of judgment, came up on Nov. 4th in the Yokohama Local Court.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. Nakamura, and defendant was absent.

Plaintiff's Counsel stated that defendant stayed at the Bluff Hotel from June 24th to Oct. 1st. He paid his bills at first but the bill for Sept. 1st to Oct. 1st has not been paid. It consisted of board *yen* 170; various chits, *yen* 16.35; dog-food, *yen* 3; and expenses incurred in carrying luggage *sen* 65. Counsel asked the Judge for permission enabling plaintiff to temporarily seize the property of defendant.

The Court gave judgment in favour of plaintiff.

ACTION TO REGISTER MORTGAGE.

An action instituted by Mr. E. C. Davis against Mr. H. S. B. Brindley, petitioning for the recognition of a mortgage and registration thereof came up again in the Yokohama District Court on Thursday.

Judge Nakanishi gave judgment dismissing the petition of plaintiff and ordering him to bear costs.

THE WILKINSON LAW COSTS CASE.

In connexion with the case of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, of Hongkong, against Mr. J. Clifford Wilkinson claiming for lawyer's costs, etc., amounting to *yen* 2,348 and interest, which is under trial in the Osaka Appeal Court, Mr. G. O. Heath, of the firm of Crosse and Sawada, Yokohama, was examined on Nov. 7th in the Yokohama Local Court before Judge Takase on a commission issued by the Osaka Court.

It may be noted that in the proceedings in the Osaka Court, which took place on Oct. 16th, Mr. Y. Yamashita, appellants' counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine Mr. G. O Heath as a witness. The Judge granted the motion

In the Yokohama Local Court, the appellants were represented by Mr. Yamashita. Mr. Clifford Wilkinson appeared in person.

Mr. Gilbert Octavius Heath stated, in reply to the Court: I am 34 years of age. I am a solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. I am a British subject. I live at the Yokohama United Club. I am carrying on business at No. 79 Yamashita-cho. I have no connexion with any of the parties in this case. I have no interest in the fees that may be paid to Wilkinson and Grist but I have advised them on the case. I have given them legal advice. I know Wilkinson and Grist only by correspondence. I correct that by saying that I met Mr. Wilkinson once about 12 months ago. I met him in my office at Kobe. I read the newspaper reports of the case in the Kobe Courts after the hearings of the case. I could not tell the dates when Mr. Clifford Wilkinson made his statements at the Kobe Court. His statements were that Wilkinson and Grist had acted beyond his instructions.—Mr. J. Clifford Wilkinson's instructions. Those statements were made by Mr. J. Clifford Wilkinson. As to the statements made by Mr. J. C. Wilkinson I did not make an application in the Hongkong Supreme Court but Wilkinson and Grist did so. They applied for a declaration that the statements of Mr. J. C. Wilkinson were false. They asked the Court to make that declaration. I learned from the Hongkong and Kobe papers, that such an application had been made. The *Kobe Chronicle* and the *Hongkong Daily News*, they were, I think, though I am not sure of the latter name. That would be about November last year. The declaration was made by the Court as asked for. It was a declaration to the effect that the statements were false and that Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist had acted strictly in accordance with the instructions of Mr. J. Clifford Wilkinson. I knew of the declaration from the newspapers, as I said before, about November. The application and the declaration were published at the same time. As a general rule, in my experience, a contract is not made between solicitor and client. There is an implied contract. A man who instructs a solicitor under British jurisdiction will pay the fees allowed by the Court. In the absence of an express contract, which is seldom entered into, the Court will imply payment of the fees established by that Court. That is in Hongkong. In Japan I understand it is the custom to make a contract in order to sue before the Japanese Courts but if it is in order to take action in a British Court outside Japan no contract is required. The solicitor renders his bill of expenses to the client after the matter is finished. There is no necessity for a contract before that. That is my experience. I have had 7 years experience in British Courts and never signed a contract for my fees. In the absence of an express contract the solicitor sends in his bill, which should be in accordance with the scale published by the Court. Unless the client objects to the bill it is paid directly by him. If he objects he should apply to the Court to tax the bill. He may make such application up to the time the bill is paid and generally for a month after. Should an application to modify a bill be made and the Court approves the Court reduces the bill accordingly. If the application is unreasonable they will refuse it. When such an application is made to the Court both solicitor and client may be represented in court, and the result of that, the decision, is final as between solicitor and client. Neither party may object, except by appeal to a higher court. In contentious business such an application would be dealt with by the court that dealt with the case. In non-contentious business it is always dealt with by the Supreme Court. That I also state out of experience.

Shown by Mr. Yamashita a copy of the *Japan Chronicle* of Nov. 28th (Exhibit A 4) witness said that was one of the papers in which the report of the application and decision was given.

Continuing, he said the client who objected to a bill would take out a summons against the solicitor, calling on him to appear at the taxation of the bill, and on the date fixed the Court would go through the bill and modify or confirm it. The solicitor would send in his bill one month before he took out the summons. After a solicitor had sent a bill to a client and before the expiration of the month he had spoken of either side could apply for modification of the bill. After the expiry of the month the client could apply to have it modified for a month afterward.

To Mr. J. C. Wilkinson—I have credentials. I have practised seven years in courts before coming to Japan. I have not my credentials here; they are at my office.

Mr. Yamashita objected to these questions as being outside the case in the Osaka Court, but the Judge allowed the examination to go on.

Still to Mr. Wilkinson, witness stated: I am interested in the firm of Crosse and Yamashita, the plaintiff's counsel; I have no contract and never had any contract with them. I am interested, but I have no written contract.

Did not an advertisement appear in the *Kobe Herald* by Mr. Crosse saying that he had taken you as a partner?—I do not remember such an advertisement. I said before that I was not directly interested in this case. I have an interest in that firm but I am not aware that it will depend one way or the other on the result of this case. I have never practised in Hongkong. The jurisdiction in all British courts is similar. The same general laws of procedure apply. I have consulted Mr. Crosse on this case.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist's bill was here produced, but the Court said it was irrelevant.

Mr. Wilkinson said it was the original bill of Wilkinson and Grist and he wished to ask a few questions about it.

The Court said it was not within its jurisdiction to decide as to the reasonableness or otherwise of the bill.

Mr. Wilkinson asked what advice the witness had given to Wilkinson and Grist.

Witness said it was a wide question and besides he claimed privilege. He had seen the bill but could not form an opinion, as he did not know what work was done. He had seen the correspondence between Mr. Wilkinson and Wilkinson and Grist but it formed a very small part of the work done. He had seen correspondence but had seen none of the other work done.

The testimony was then declared closed, but Mr. Wilkinson said he wished to ask further questions. He produced documents and said he would not occupy the Court long.

The Judge intimated that if Mr. Wilkinson had anything further to say he could say it in the Osaka Court and that this Court was not instructed to listen to him longer.

While Mr. Wilkinson was still speaking the Court rose.

YACHTING.

What is understood to have been the final race of the yachting season, with record points, was sailed on Saturday by 22-rater yachts of the Yokohama Yacht Club round the Widow Buoy course for a prize presented by Mr. Tom Abbey. Also as many of the boats in this class belong to the fleet of the Mosquito Yacht Club it was decided that the craft of that Club should at the same time be taken as racing for their fast prize of the season, Mr. Hamilton's cup. The wind was fresh from about south and all had tied down two reefs. Five boats started but two did not finish—*Pele* and *Sunbeam*—the former of which split her mainsail going out to the Lightship, and the latter burst her jib after rounding the Lightship. *Aimee*, having the best of the start, was first out of the

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harbour and at the Lightship she was still first, *Sunbeam* and *Winsome* going neck and neck. Here, however, *Pele* split her canvas and later *Sunbeam* also had to return home disabled. After rounding the Widow Buoy *Aimee* drew away from *Winsome* and at the Lightship the times were *Aimee* 3.13.10, *Winsome* 3.19.45. Reaching in to the harbour *Aimee* increased her lead, but *Winsome* came up later and on her allowance of 6 minutes made it a dead heat. The prize, however, was awarded to *Aimee*; *Winsome*, the only Mosquito Yacht Club Yacht to finish, won Mr. Hamilton's cup. Times:

	Start.	Finish.	Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Aimee	1.45.1	3.50.25	—	3.50.25
Pele	1.45.10	gave up	6	—
Winsome	1.45.15	3.56.25	6	3.50.25
Sunbeam	1.45.35	gave up	6	—
Chocho	1.45.21	4.28.21	27	4.01.21

We are asked to say that the official times by which *Aimee* and *Winsome* were made to have sailed a dead heat are wrong, and that as a matter of fact *Aimee* finished 6m. 11s. ahead of the other. In that event, of course, *Winsome* (which received an allowance of 6m.) lost the race by 11 seconds.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Two cholera cases were reported in Tokyo on Nov. 1st.

Two plague cases were reported in Osaka on Nov. 4th.

Two new cases of cholera were reported in Tokyo on Nov. 6th. The victims died the same day.

A Hongkong telegram says that the British Minister in Peking has advised the Wai-wu-pu to establish in Hongkong an office dealing with general Chinese affairs and that the office will greatly benefit China.

On the night of September 21 a passenger who fell from a steamer in the British Channel, and was given up as drowned, swam nearly a mile to the shore, climbed sixty feet up the cliffs, and was rescued by the coastguard.

The first meeting of a new race club, the Kwansei Keiba Kwai, will be held on Nov. 17th, 18th, 23rd and 24th, at Naruo, a village between Kobe and Osaka. Princes Kuni and Kayo, now in Osaka, will be present on the second day. The Imperial Household Department will present a prize.

According to the *Reader*, Miss Braddon has realised the historic ambition of Sir Walter Scott, who vowed he would make £100,000 by fiction before he ceased writing But Miss Braddon has had her days of struggle and disappointment. For the neglected genius, her only message is: "Work, persevere incessantly, and you will conquer."

According to the New York correspondent of the Central News, Mr. Paul Haupt, Semitic Professor at the Johns Hopkins University, has for a long time past been engaged in an attempt to establish definitely the origin and date of the "Song of Solomon," being convinced that the present theories are wrong. He now announces that the "song" was written near Damascus quite six hundred years after the reign of Solomon.

The bones of an enormous prehistoric quadruped were recently discovered near Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands, and a portion of the skeleton has already been forwarded to Vancouver. An examination of the skull shows that the animal measured 7ft. 6 in. across the forehead from eye to eye, while the sockets apparently held eyeballs 18in. to 2ft. in diameter, with pupils the size of the lenses used in large automobile searchlights. Another of the bones is a rib 16ft. long. Dr. G. E Bayfield, of Vancouver, who has inspected the specimen bones, calculates that sitting on its haunches, the animal would have covered an area of 1,325 square feet and could have chewed the tree-tops with the greatest ease.

BASEBALL.

The first game of baseball between the Keio University and the St. Louis College, Hawaii, took place on the Keio ground in Tokyo, on Thursday in delightful weather. The spectators numbered thousands and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. Nothing was scored till the 3rd innings when St. Louis made, while Keio, secured 2 in the fifth. In the eighth the score was tied, 3 all, and eventually 13 innings had to be played before victory finally settled on the Japanese side by 3 runs to 5.

– KEIO GIJUKU.

	P.O.	A.	E.	A.B.	R.	1B.H.	S.B.
Kanki, 3b.	2	6	1	6	1	3	0
Sasaki, s.s.	1	6	1	6	1	2	0
Abe, c.f.	3	0	■	6	0	1	■
Sakurai, 2b.	2	2	1	6	0	0	0
Yoshikawa, l.f.	5	0	0	5	0	0	■
Koyama, r.f.	2	0	0	5	1	■	0
Fukuta, c.	3	0	1	5	1	1	0
Aoki, p.	2	2	0	5	■	1	0
Takahama, 1b.	19	0	0	5	1	2	0

ST. LOUIS.

	P.O.	A.	E.	A.B.	R.	1B.H.	S.B.
Eusue, e.f.	1	0	0	6	1	1	1
Fernandez, l.f.	0	0	0	6	1	1	1
Bushnell, 3b.	4	1	1	6	0	2	0
Evers, s.s.	1	2	0	6	0	1	1
Lo Ou, r.f.	1	0	0	6	0	1	0
Brims, 2b.	4	2	1	6	0	■	0
Gleason, 1b.	15	0	2	5	0	1	0
Leslie, p.	11	4	0	5	1	3	0
Soares, c.	2	5	0	5	0	3	0

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	5
Keio	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Earned runs, St. Louis 3, Keio 2, 2b. hits, Takahama 1. Sacrifice hit, St. Louis 1. Struck out by Aoki, 2, by Leslie 0. Left on bases, St. Louis 7; Keio, 6. Double play Takahama to Kanki; Leslie to Gleason, Soares to Bushnell. Wild throws, Leslie 1. Passed balls St. Louis 2, Keio 1. Sacrifice hits Aoki 1, Abe 1; Fernandez 1. Hit by pitcher, Koyama. Stole home, Fernandez 1. Bases on balls, St. Louis 3; Keio 2. Game began 1 hr. 40 min. 9th inning ended 3 hr. 5 min. Ended 3 hr. 50 min. Time, 2 hrs. 10 min. Umpire. Weedman for the odd innings, Mishima for the even.

The second baseball game between the St. Louis College, Hawaii, and a Japanese team, played on the Keio University ground on Thursday, resulted in a defeat for the Waseda nine by 3 runs to nothing.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The English insurance companies that set up non-indorsement of co-insurance as a special defence against paying losses sustained through the fire following the earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, agreed on October 9th to recede from their position if a resolution of condemnation adopted by the Chamber of Commerce were rescinded. This was done, and those insured thus gain a victory.

The failure of Jamestown Fair ought not to pass unnoted by the opponents of graft, remarks a San Francisco paper. The scheme was carried through by log rolling of a shameful character. Sensible men recognized the impossibility of an exposition proving successful in an out-of-the-town in the South, but the cunning work of the log-rolling grafter was crowned with success and the Government gave its sanction to an enterprise which has brought discredit to the country in more ways than one.

"It is reasonably certain that Mars has been inhabited in the past, and it is reasonably certain that it is inhabited now," is the careful conclusion of Professor David Todd, who arrived at Panama on Oct. 10th, from a four months' expedition in South America. Six weeks of Professor Todd's time was spent with the giant Lowell telescope in the Tarapica desert in North Chile. More than a thousand photographs were taken, and as the crowning feature of the scientist's work twenty photographs of double canals on Mars were obtained.

Dr. L. C. H. Zeigler has obtained a verdict in his favour in the suit which he brought against the estate of the late Mrs. McVicker, of Chicago, for $100,000. Dr. Zeigler claimed by virtue of a contract which he said he made with Mrs. McVicker to give her his exclusive attention during the remainder of her life. She according to the claims advanced by Dr. Zeigler, was to have left him that amount in her will. The jury awarded him the full claim.

Mr. Thomas W. Phillips, an oil and gas magnate and former member of congress from Western Pennsylvania, on Oct. 12th made an unsuccessful attempt to have the foreign Christian Missionary Board of America, a branch of the Disciples of Christ, return $24,000 given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, on the ground that it was tainted money. This donation was accepted with a final clause that provides that no more money will be solicited from the same source.

There is a marked deficiency in the American crops this season, according to the reports issued on October 9th by the Agricultural Department at Washington. The present condition of corn suggests a yield of about 2,448,000,000 bushels, against 2,927,416,000 bushels harvested last year. The yield of spring wheat is about 625,000,000 bushels, compared with 735,000,000 bushels harvested in 1906. The oats crop is estimated at about 740,000,000 bushels, against 965,000,000 bushels last year.

The authorities of the University of Chicago announced on October 11th a new gift of $330,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and to the founders he promised to treble future donations to the William Rainy Harper memorial library fund to the amount of $90,000, making the aggregate of his latest benefaction $600,000. The gift assures the erection of the library in honor of the late university president. Dr. W. Goodspeed, registrar of the university and secretary of the board of trustees, declared that the memorial library would be planned to cost between $600,000 and $700,000, instead of the $2,500,000 at first intended. Rockefeller's gift and $200,000 from other sources will thus cover the cost and provide a sustaining fund for the building. This $330,000 gift represents fulfillment of a promise to treble the amount raised from other sources, which has been $110,000, given by the public in small amounts. Dr. Goodspeed and President Pratt Judson will begin a personal canvass to raise the additional $90,000.

Senator Cox, who is connected with some of Canada's biggest enterprises, has declared for the admission of Asiatic labour, asserting that millions more might be spent on Canadian railroad construction if there were men. A Calgary interview quotes him as saying that if the Grand Trunk Pacific could get more labour it would be pushed ahead more rapidly. From $17,000,000 to $18,000,000, he said, was lying on deposit in the banks of the old country, waiting to be spent on the road, but it could not get enough men. Contractors working between Edmonton and Winnipeg do not want to begin in the mountain sections, because it would draw their men away. He was convinced, looking at the general welfare of the whole country, the true policy at this particular time was to open the doors and encourage labour from every country. He believed it to be a mistake to try to keep out labour when the country was suffering. He was told in Vancouver that if he lived on the coast, he would not say this, but he looked at the question in a broader view and believed he was right. The senator appealed to both political parties to keep the Asiatic question from being made a political one.

An object lesson in the increase of the cost of living has been afforded the American Government in the proposals submitted for supplying provisions to the fleet of Admiral Evans for the trip to the Pacific. There was an increase in the price

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of every article offered over the prices last year. The most notable case was in the proposal for furnishing 1,000,000 pounds of beef, the increase being a considerable fraction of a cent per pound. Another illustration of the general increase in the cost of everything was afforded by the estimates submited to the department for work to be urged upon the next Congress. In these the cost of labour has increased so much the past year that the estimates have been advanced from 50 to 75 per cent.

Nearly all vessels in the Central American fruit trade will, it it said, replace their Norwegian crews with Chinamen. About 80 per cent. of these steamships are chartered from Norwegian owners, who, according to report, have concluded that, owing to the unsatisfactory labour of their countrymen, and the increasing number of desertions, partly on account of interference of boarding-house runners, they will no longer employ them. Each ship will sign probably 35 men, bringing the total number of Chinese to 1,050.

After Jan. 1. between 75,000 and 100,000 clergymen who have been travelling on half rates on all western American railroads will be compelled to pay full fares. Beginning with the first of the new year, not a single clergyman's certificate will be issued by any railroad between Chicago and the Rocky Mountains, with the possible exception of Texas and Louisiana. The withdrawal of clergymen's rates will reduce the expenses of the Western Passenger Association almost 75 per cent. and will make it come within $50,000 a year. The action of the railroads is in line with the announced policy of withdrawing all reduced rate privileges in States where two-cent laws are passed.

After an extensive investigation of the country's natural resources, conducted in the West, at the instance of the American Government, Professor J. A. Holmes, Chief of the Technologic Bureau of the Geological Survey of the United States, who has just returned, has made an official statement warning the American people that the present prodigious waste of their resources must stop at once if the country is to continue to prosper. Professor Holmes made the investigation to determine how serious the situation is. He declares that in the mining operations of the present time nearly one half of the total coal supply is being left underground; that water as a source of power is being wasted. day after day and year after year to the extent of millions of horsepower, and that forest fires have burned more lumber than has been used in the building of homes or in the industries. Professor Holmes says that the waste of coal is appalling. Every possible means should be adopted, he declares, for reducing this waste to an absolute minimum, in order that the country's fuel resources may suffice, for the future as well as for the present needs of the nation. At the present rate of increase in consumption," says Mr. Holmes, "the better part of the fuel supply of the country will be done by the end of the present century, unless the proper steps are taken."

One of the most noted Indian fighters and frontier scouts in the United States Army went on the retired list on Oct. 9 when Brigadier-General Edward Settle Godfrey reached the age of 64 years. He has the distinction of being one of the last of the high commissioned officers in the Army who saw service in the Civil War. He served as a private in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry before he was appointed a cadet at West Point, where he graduated in 1867, and was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. Most of his active military service was with that regiment in the Indian campaigns. He won a medal of honor for "most distinguished gallantry in action" against the Nez Perces Indians at Bear Paw mountain, Mont., September 30, 1877, leading his command into action when he was severely wounded. He served at the Battle of Wounded Knee and his participation in that engagement nearly cost him his life and cost him, in the estimation of his fellow officers, the rank of Major-General. Certain alleged acts in that engagement, for which President Roosevelt held General Godfrey responsible, made the President his unsparing critic. and he declared Godfrey should never be promoted under the Roosevelt administration. The President relented after much persuasion on the part of General Franklin Bell, present chief of the general staff, and others who were in the Wounded Knee engagement, and promoted General Godfrey from senior Colonel of the line to Brigadier General. This promotion was not made, however, until last January. The charge against Godfrey was that he permitted the killing of women and children unnecessarily in battle.

On an average two hundred and forty murders are committed in New York City every year, according to a statement made by the *New York World*. The *World* says: "Sixty-five arrests are made for these murders. Thirty-three alleged murderers are brought to trial. Twenty convictions result. Two of the convicted men are sentenced to death. Three others receive life sentences. A murderer in New York City stands a chance of one in one hundred of escaping the penalty of his crime. In the first twenty-five years of the nineteenth century there were only two unsolved murder cases in New York. From 1900 to the present day there have been over 300 unsolved murder cases in New York City. These figures were furnished by William C. Clemons, the criminologist. The causes, Mr. Clemons says, are inefficient and ignorant detectives, men who are excellent patrolmen, but who know nothing of the science of tracing crime and criminals. Besides the known murders every year, he says there are at least twenty-five which are never heard of. These take place in every walk of life and are usually accomplished by the use of poisons, although frequently a knife or a pistol inflicts a death wound, and members of the family conceal the fact. Appendicitis, heart failure or some similar cause is marked down as the medium of death."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CALICO BALL.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly give publicity to the appended statement of accounts of the recent Hallow E'en Calico Ball, given under the auspices of the King's Daughters Circle, and am

Yours faithfully,

CATHERINE V. WILSON.
Hon. Treasurer.

Receipts.	Yen.
Sale of tickets	378.00
Contribution Mrs. Mollison	20.00
" Mrs. Watanabe	5.00
" Mrs. Ward	5.00
"Japan Gazette"	11.00
Anonymous	4.00
Per Sale of Lemonade and Ice Cream	30.30
" Cakes	2.00
	455.30

Expenses.	Yen.
Hire of Hall	60.00
Decoration of same	14.81
Town Band	30.00
Rickishas for "Supply" Band	8.40
Hayashi	8.25
Doorkeeper	5.00
"Box of Curios"	20.00
"Gazette"	11.00
"Herald"	3.00
"Mail"	1.00
"Advertiser"	0.00
Committee's ex's. (crockery, etc.)	5.70
	167.16

Balance, *yen* 288.14.

JAPANESE TELEGRAMS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The suggestion has probably often been made before, but while my attention is called to the matter I ask whether it would not be possible in sending a telegram in Japanese for the words to be separated as they are in an English telegram? The sender would be willing in many cases to pay if necessary for the insertion of some mark to show the end of a word. As it is a Japanese telegram is notoriously hard to understand even after it is read and,—as writers in the correspondence columns of Japanese papers frequently complain,—it is not always easy to read the *kana* as they are hurriedly written.

I am, sir, yours truly, Spectator.

THE HALLOW E'EN CALICO BALL.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—On behalf of the King's Daughters' Circle, allow me, through the columns of your paper, to thank all those who so kindly contributed to the success of the recent Hallow E'en Calico Ball.

I also wish to extend thanks to those who so generously supported the entertainment, through which the Circle has been able to realise the sum of *yen* two hundred and eighty-eight and *sen* fourteen (Y288.14) in aid of the Hakodate sufferers by fire.

I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

M. B. MANLEY.
Leader, King's Daughters' Circle.

Nov. 17th, 1907. Yokohama.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

THE VLADIVOSTOCK MUTINY.

London, October 31.

At Vladivostock the crew of the destroyer *Skory* mutinied and bombarded the town. A gunboat, three destroyers and the land batteries returned the fire and the ringleaders were killed. The *Skory* was riddled and run ashore to prevent sinking. The survivors were arrested.

GALLANT LITTLE WALES.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Secretary for War, speaking at Rhyl, said that the Government had decided definitely to offer Wales a Welsh territorial division commanded by a Welsh general.

THE OUTRAGE TO KRUGER'S TOMB.

Later.

Reuter's agent at Pretoria telegraphs that Lieutenant Clark, of the Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Herring, of the Engineers, and an ex-civilian named Dickson have been arrested in connection with the outrage to Kruger's grave. They were released on bail of £500 each.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Deakin, speaking in Melbourne, said that he had practically concluded the mail contract negotiations with the Orient line, which had made substantial concessions to the Commonwealth Government.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK TROUBLE.

Later.

Loyal destroyers approached the destroyer *Skory* on three sides and bombarded her heavily. Her boilers exploded and there were only three survivors. The plan for a simultaneous mutiny on shore failed, two or three score mutineers being shot by loyal chasseurs.

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST.

It is announced that the Knickerbocker Trust is solvent.

MORE FAILURES.

Later.

There have been two more failures on the London Stock Exchange owing to unsatisfactory crops in India and America. Prices in Russia are approaching the level of the great famine of 1891. A telegram from Melbourne says that owing to the anticipated shortage of the harvest, exporters are proposing to re-import consignments of wheat now *en route*.

A THIRD "DREADNOUGHT."

London, November 1.

The British Admiralty has invited tenders for the third battleship included in the current estimates but postponed pending the result of the Hague Conference.

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THE GERMAN SCANDALS.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the public prosecutor has begun proceedings against Prince Philip von Eulenberg and three ex-officers of high rank.

MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA.

London, November 2.

One of the most crowded meetings ever held in the Albert Hall has celebrated the centenary of Protestant Missions in China, Sympathetic letters were received and read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and others. Sir Ernest Satow wrote urging toleration on the part of missionaries who ought to learn the teaching of Chinese sages and doctors before undertaking to replace them. They should also refrain from interfering between converts and Chinese magistrates. The main thing needful was that there should be more workers and more money contributed.

SERIOUS PLOT IN ST PETERSBURG.

Several military clerks arrested in St. Petersburg revealed a plot to blow up the whole military council, including the Minister of War, at its weekly sitting,

ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Later.

The municipal elections in England and Wales yesterday, so far as concerns returns from 141 boroughs, show that the Conservatives won 115 seats, the Liberals 20, the Labourites 22, the Independents 4, the Socialists 4. Socialists were defeated in 27 boroughs where they attempted to displace candidates seeking re-election.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

The Simla Legislative Council has passed a bill prohibiting unauthorized public meetings. There were three native dissentients.

Lord Minto said it was impossible to minimise the warnings of the last few months—riots, insults to Europeans, and attempts to tamper with the army. He asked Lord Kitchener to thank the Indian troops for the contempt with which they had received such overtures. On the other hand the Government did not wish to check political hopes and ambitions which were the natural and welcome outcome of education.

THE FIFTH LANCERS.

London, November 3.

The *Times* says that the Fifth Lancers at Aldershot are reported to be unfit for service. Three Majors and two Captains have been placed on half pay.

GOLD FOR AMERICA.

The Cunard liner *Lusitania* takes two millions sterling of gold to New York to-day.

The money panic in America has increased the number of the unemployed and it is estimated that sixty thousand men have been rendered idle through it.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

One hundred and fifty arrests have been made at Vladivostock among soldiers, sailors and civilians. It appears that agitators have long been working among the garrison and sailors to produce a mutiny. The merchantmen steamed out of harbour before the firing began. The crew of the destroyer *Selditz* also mutinied but were quelled.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL SITUATION.

London, November 4.

President Roosevelt is being strongly urged to call an extra session of Congress to deal with the financial situation.

THREATENED RAILWAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

A great railway strike is threatened in Great Britain owing to the refusal of the railway companies to recognise the status of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in negotiations between the companies and their employees. A ballot of the members of the Society shows that there is a majority of 152 to 1 in favour of a strike unless recognition is accorded to the Union.

ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

London, November 4.

Ladies have been for the first time voted for in municipal elections but only four out of seventeen were returned.

THE STATUS OF SCANDINAVIA.

The Treaty of 1855 by which Great Britain and France guaranteed the integrity of Scandinavia against Russia was dissolved at Christiania on Saturday and a new treaty, to which Norway, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia are the signatories, has been signed guaranteeing the integrity of Norway.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

Later.

In the voting on the question of the great railway strike in Great Britain there is a correction as to the majority of 78,152; 86,925 out of 97,081 members favoured the strike and the rest opposed it. The rest did not vote.

The result was announced at a mass meeting of 10,000 railway men in the Albert Hall. Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, was received enthusiastically and the meeting resolved to support any action that the executive deemed necessary.

BANK RATE STILL RISING.

London, November 5.

The raising of the Bank rate to 6 per cent. and further engagements of gold in London for the United States to the extent of over $3,000,000, making the total commitments during the present crisis 32½ millions, has caused a severe depression on the stock market in London. If this state of things continues there is a possibility of a bank rate of even 7 per cent.

The monetary stringency in America is so intense that even the New York municipality is paying its employees by cheque.

The Steel Corporation has instructed its subsidiary companies, which have a weekly pay roll of nearly 3,000,000 dollars, to pay only 20 per cent. in cash, the rest in cheque.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

London, November 5.

The Cabinet in Washington has decided not to call an extra session of Congress to consider the financial crisis but it is expected that President Roosevelt will recommend currency reform legislation at the opening of the regular session on the 2nd December.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY ANARCHY.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that Prince Hilkoff, the Minister of Railways, as a result of a journey through South Russia, the Caucasus, and Central Asia, found the railways in the control of revolutionists who are planning an armed rising. The Minister narrowly escaped bamboozling at Astrabad.

AUSTRALIAN HARVEST PROSPECTS.

There has been a good general rain in Victoria, South Australia and parts of New South Wales, so that the harvest prospects are considerably improved.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Norwegian treaty is strongly resented by Sweden and appears to be directed against the latter.

HINDUS IN AMERICA.

Mobs have wrecked the Hindu barracks at Everett, near Seattle. The Hindus took refuge in the prison, which was stormed, and the police were compelled to let them fly to the city.

THE GERMAN SCANDALS.

London, November 6.

Another sensational trial opens to-day in Berlin. A journalist named Brand is charged with criminal libel, having accused Prince von Buelow with the grossest offences.

DEFEAT OF SOCIALISTS.

At the Glasgow Municipal Elections, the Socialists were routed, including the brother of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P. The only one to be returned was an ex-Councillor.

THE FIFTH LANCERS.

The affair of the Fifth Lancers is keenly discussed in military circles. No official explanation has been made, but it is understood that the decision taken by the Army Council is traceable to the autumn manœuvres on Salisbury Plain.

Later.

Capt. Cope, of the 18th Hussars, and Major Cox, of the 19th Hussars, have been appointed Majors of the 5th Lancers.

FINANCIAL ANXIETY.

The American financial crisis is being considerably felt by Berlin and Amsterdam.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

The Kaiser has postponed his visit to Holland, as after his visit to King Edward is concluded he stays privately in the Isle of Wight on account of his health. The Kaiser has been suffering from persistent catarrh and depression in consequence of the recent events in Berlin.

The Kaiserin is not coming to England owing to the outbreak of chicken-pox in the Imperial family.

FLOUR MILLS STOPPING.

Many flour mills in Minneapolis have closed owing to financial conditions.

THE GERMAN SCANDAL.

London, November 7.

The journalist Brand, charged with libelling Prince von Buelow, was sentenced on the 6th inst. to eighteen months imprisonment. Prince von Buelow declared that the charges brought against him are insensate. He regarded the tendencies ascribed to him as abhorrent and incomprehensible.

ACCIDENT TO TRAINING SHIP.

From Flensburg comes news that a boiler explosion blew out the deck of the training ship *Blucher*. Hitherto eight are known to have been killed and 22 seriously wounded.

THE FIFTH LANCERS.

There is much sympathy at Aldershot with the officers of the 5th Lancers, but the action of the Army Council is commended as evidence of a determination to maintain the utmost efficiency throughout the Army.

THE OUTRAGE TO KRUGER'S TOMB.

The two officers and a civilian implicated in the outrage to Kruger's tomb in Pretoria were committed for trial on the 31st ult. Bail was reduced to £250.

THE KAISER'S ENGLISH VISIT.

The alteration in the German plans came as a complete surprise to both London and Berlin.

Later.

The Kaiserin has agreed to accompany the Kaiser to England as the result of urgent representations on the part of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

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THE BRITISH RAILWAY DISPUTE SETTLED.

The railway dispute in Great Britain has been settled, after numerous conferences between Mr. Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, the Chairmen of the Railway Companies and the men. The settlement was announced late yesterday evening after the terms had been submitted to the King, who had taken the keenest interest in the negotiations.

Later.

The railway dispute was settled on the 4th inst., by the adoption of the system of a conciliation and arbitration board with regard to questions of wages and hours.

SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION.

The municipal elections in San Francisco resulted in the return of the reform party, headed by Mayor Taylor.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

EARTHQUAKE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

San Francisco, October 30.

A telegram from Tashkend reports that a detructive landslide has occurred at Culataca (?) in that district. The whole city was overwhelmed. The collapse is said to have been caused by the earthquake which was recently experienced. The only survivors are the Governor of the city and his mother. All of the citizens, numbering 15,000, were buried under the land-slide.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

In spite of the financial trouble in New York, no anxiety is felt in San Francisco, all the banks being firm. The San Francisco Mint was ordered on Oct. 25th to strike gold coinage to the value of $15,000,000.

GERMAN NAVAL AFFAIRS.

London, October 31.

It is reported from Berlin that the naval authorities have announced that they have decided provisionally to station a squadron of the fleet in the North Sea with its base at Wilhelmshaven.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The bureaucrats are greatly incensed by the news of the naval and military mutiny at Vladivostock, because they imagined that the revolutionary spirit was practically extinguished. The *Novoye Vremya* urges that stern measures be taken and says that the navy is without proper management.

THE FLOODS IN ITALY.

London, November 1.

A Rome telegram says that the most destructive floods have taken place in the north of Italy. The damage to embankments and other works alone is over a million pounds sterling. The rivers Poe and Ticini are still rising. Troops and engineers have been sent to the threatened points.

THE KAISER.

From Berlin it is telegraphed that the Emperor is confined to his room with a chill.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, October 31.

In consequence of the situation in New York a run is still proceeding on several banks of San Francisco and in consequence the banks in the union are refusing payment of cheques not certified by the union, and are trying to prevent the occurrence of financial danger. The steps taken caused suspicion among depositors, however, and the run increased. The California Safe Deposit and Trust stopped payment on Oct. 30th. The same evening, Governor Gillette of California issued a notification that the anniversary of the earthquake should be regarded as a holiday in order to prevent the further spread of the panic. General trade will be stopped till the trouble is over.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary for the Navy, says that a belief is generally entertained that owing to the deficiency in the number of bluejackets, the despatch of the fleet to the Pacific will be delayed. The securing of bluejackets, however, is not difficult and the departure of the ships, therefore, will not be changed. The Secretary further said the Atlantic Fleet is in an excellent condition.

MR. TAFT.

President Roosevelt denies a report that he has ordered Mr. Taft, American Secretary for War, now in the Philippines, to proceed to Berlin at once. It is reported that the proposed visit of Mr. Taft to Berlin is a mere compliment as an individual and that there is no necessity to order him to hurry to the German capital. Even if he should arrive there earlier than anticipated, it is not regarded as a significant affair.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

November 1.

Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary for the Navy, will introduce, in the forthcoming session of Congress, a bill providing for the increase of the width of the Panama Canal from 111 feet to 200 feet. The proposal is due to the fact that the size of battleships is being enlarged.

THE MUTINY IN VLADIVOSTOCK.

During the recent mutiny at Vladivostock, several Americans were killed. The American Government has asked its representative at that city to supply details as to the matter.

THE FIFTH LANCERS.

London, November 2.

The Fifth Lancers, a crack regiment, is reported unfit for service. Five squadron leaders have been placed on half pay.

COALING THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Twenty-one Glasgow steamers have been chartered to convey coal to the American fleet visiting the Pacific. The total amount of coal is 200,000 tons.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

There is considerable uneasiness in higher financial circles lest something sensational might precipitate further trouble. The financial deadlock is seriously straining industry. The scarcity of currency is increasing. The Mints are coining money day and night to meet the demand. Discharges of workmen and the curtailment of expenditure on construction works are reported daily.

PLAGUE.

Later.

Several cases of plague are reported from Tunis and Oran.

MESOPOTAMIA.

The Turkish Government is awaking to the necessity of irrigation works in Mesopotamia, which was once renowned for its fertility, but is now rapidly becoming a desert. Large sums have been assigned towards installing water works.

PERSIA.

London, November 4.

The Foreign Minister of State, speaking in Teheran with reference to the Anglo-Russian agreement, said that Persia reserves independence of action and will maintain the open door. She is confident of repaying her foreign loans.

Disorders are spreading among the Turcomans. Massacres and pillaging have taken place at Astrabad. There have been serious riots at Teheran and Kermanshah.

THE NEW DUMA.

A parliamentary majority in favour of the constitution is assured in St. Petersburg.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

There are serious wages disputes between the British railway companies and their workmen. A crisis is approaching. The ballot of the workmen shows 76,925 in favour of the strike to 8,773 against it.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

London, November 4.

The overstrained financiers of New York are urging President Roosevelt to summon an extra session of Congress to reform the currency and to pass a measure securing Federal control in order to restore public confidence, and also to state publicly that the national credit is sound. The situation, they urge, is serious and needs heroic action.

SWISS MILITARY LAW.

The new Swiss military law, increasing in several respects the military obligations of able-bodied members of the population, has been ratified by popular vote.

SOCIALISM.

A French Socialist deputy now in Switzerland has been warned that if he attempts to urge his propaganda he will be immediately expelled.

JAPANESE SECURITIES.

The Stock Exchange quotations for foreign government stocks are depressed. There is heavy Continental liquidation. Japanese stocks have fallen ½ to 1½.

HINDUS IN AMERICA.

Later.

At Everett, in the State of Washington, a mob consisting principally of labourers attacked and abolished the quarters occupied by 41 Hindus. The police sheltered the Hindus in the gaol.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The Canadian Deputy Minister of Labour, now in Vancouver, states that with reference to the employment agencies organised in connection with the Japanese emigration movement, he has been ordered to investigate their methods,

"FINANCIAL BARBARISM."

The Times urges the United States Government to immediately terminate the present state of financial barbarism, which is causing world-wide inconvenience, and either to make up the currency deficiency or to support the banks.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, November 4.

The Education Board of Savannah, Georgia, has decided to exclude a Japanese child named Yugami from a night school. Two weeks ago the child was permitted to attend the school in the absence of the Director of the Education Board. After his return the Director said that the admission of a Japanese to the school was against the racial discrimination adopted in the southern states. The educational authorities of Savannah, however, decided to deal with the boy on the ground that his age exceeds the maximum allowed in the school.

The Governor of California has ordered several small banks in a difficult condition

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to temporarily close their doors with a view to avoiding serious runs upon them. The runs on other banks are still going on. Money has become scarce. The San Francisco Customs has issued a number of $5, $10 and $20 notes.

It is reported that President Roosevelt will not attempt to relieve the present financial trouble. He has had an interview, however, with leading financiers with a view to restoring order. An agreement was arrived at between the parties. The situation is expected to change for the better.

The election of Mayor of San Francisco will take place to-morrow. Mr. Macaulay, the labour candidate, is popular.

The reception of Mr. Taft in Berlin is expected to be specially cordial.

THE ITALIAN SCANDAL.

Rome, November 6.

The trial has begun before the Senate of Nasai, ex-Minister of Education, who is charged with peculation and malversation of funds while he was a member of the Luna-Galleni ministries in 1901-03. Nasai fled from Italy in 1904 and the Court of Cassation after three years' decided that the judicial authorities were incompetent to try the case. Nasai, who returned to Italy, attempted to sit in the Chamber. A Parliamentary Commission recommended his trial by the Senate, whereupon Nasai was re-arrested.

TAYLOR RE-ELECTED IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Nov. 5.

The election of Mayor of San Francisco took place to-day. The result was that Mr. Taylor, the present Mayor, was re-elected, and his supporters were also appointed to various public offices. The Democrats were thus successful. The city generally manifested pleasure.

TAMMANY WINS THE DAY.

In the election of Mayor of New York, Tammany was successful.

MR. TAFT HURRIES HOME

It is rumoured that Mr. Taft, now in Manila, will abandon his proposed visit to several places in Europe and will return home directly from the Philippines. This is said to be due to political affairs and also to the recent trouble in Vladivostock.

AMERICAN ADMIRALS.

At a banquet given by the Japanese Consul in New York to celebrate the Japanese Emperor's Birthday, Rear-Admiral Coghlan, of the American Navy, said that the relations between Japan and America are hereditary in friendliness and that the bonds writing them must be permanent. The Pacific was to be regarded as a lake between the two countries. His speech was received with special applause.

Admiral Evans, who has been assigned to the command of the Pacific Fleet, said at a dinner in the Astor Club, New York, given in his honour, that the proposed despatch of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific originated in special circumstances. Whether the transfer of the Fleet ended satisfactorily or in the outbreak of war, American citizens must not be disappointed with the result. He further said: "I should be glad if I can visit Yokohama with the squadron, though that is not part of the present purpose of the cruise. I know the Japanese will welcome the American warships in a manner quite different from reception given the Japanese by rioters in San Francisco and adjoining places. I am only anxious regarding the vagabonds in San Francisco.

THE DUMA.

St. Petersburg, November 7.

The Government majority in the assembly daily records increases. This is accompanied by acts of repression. The Opposition papers are subject to wholesale punishment.

There is an enormous increase in the price of grain causing distress among the poorer classes. The newspapers urge the Government to raise freights.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco elections show a disgraceful reign of graft over the people, who are determined to have an honest government.

BRITISH RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Later.

The British railway dispute has been settled on a basis of establishing conciliation boards consisting of representatives of the railways and the men, to whom all disputes will be referred. The settlement is regarded as a great triumph for Mr. Lloyd-George, the President of the Local Government Board, who conducted the negotiations. This brings to an end a period of great national anxiety.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, November 4.

The San Francisco money market continues very tight. The Clearing House is issuing certificates of small dimensions, namely, $5 and $20, and these, being used by the banks for purposes of daily payments, are doing the duty of actual coins. This system is taken from that now in operation in New York and elsewhere. It is a temporary method of relieving stringency, but the result is that inconvertible paper-notes are circulated.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

San Francisco, November 2.

The Mayor of San Francisco has again proclaimed extraordinary days of rest from business. The various banks are open as usual, but they avail themselves of the holidays to decline large disbursements. Their strong rooms have exceptionally abundant amounts of cash, but in view of the existing situation they are exercising strict caution, and have almost ceased to make loans or buy bills of exchange. Announcements have been received that supplies of cash are coming from New York, and confidence appears to have been partially restored. The clearing house following the example of New York and at the request of the Banker's Union, is issuing certificates which the banks are allowed to pay out in lieu of hard cash. The Trust Company has not yet re-opened its doors.

FORMOSA.

Formosa, November 6.

The advance of the Aiyu lines has been continued and both banks of the lower reach of the Habun River have been occupied. This is a position of much strength, being the place where the aborigines habitually cross the river. There appear to be a small number of the savages in the thick forest on the left bank, but otherwise everything is quiet. The savages who had been ordered to give up their arms and ammunition delayed in obeying, but when the order was peremptorily repeated they complied. The chief of the savages in the Habun region, and the chief of the Taisha region, together with a number of young men, seem to have escaped to the Kosan village. These will probably continue to resist.

ITCHING ALMOST UNBEARABLE

Eczema in Sore, Red Patches Like Ringworm Spread Over Body and Limbs—Physician No Help—Gradually Grew Worse—Could Not Work With Comfort—Relieved in One Day and At Last

IS PERFECTLY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"About October of last year I noticed a small round red patch on each of my lower limbs, not unlike ringworm. It gradually got so large and irritating that I could not go on with my work in comfort. Finally, sores began to spread all over both of my limbs, and the itching and pain was so acute that I consulted a doctor, who said the complaint was eczema. He gave me some salve, which I used for several weeks. Instead of improving, however, they got gradually worse, and the soreness and itching at last got almost unbearable. I tried all kinds of other ointments, which did me no good.

"One day I happened to see an account of how Cuticura Remedies had cured a case something like my own, and I determined to try them. The following day I had less discomfort, and after using the Cuticura Remedies awhile my skin began to heal. The itching and irritation died away and the skin itself assumed a healthier appearance, too. Perseverance with Cuticura has now resulted in a perfect cure. The quantity I required was two tablets of Cuticura Soap, two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and one vial of Cuticura Pills. I will always recommend Cuticura to my friends. Daniel Steptoe, 26, Barrymore Ave., Queenstown, Feb. 8, 1906."

SKIN HUMOURS

Eczemas, Tetters, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations and Chafings

Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood of infants, children and adults, when all else fails.

A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon (Ltd.), Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. ☞ Post-free, Cuticura Booklet.

TOKYO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The usual regular meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society was held in the Hall of the Methodist Publishing House with the President, Rev. H. St. George Tucker, in the chair. Owing to unfavourable weather only a small audience assembled to hear Mr. Cyril Allen who gave a most interesting address on the subject "Among the Zulus." About fifty lantern slides were shown, most of them from photographs taken by the speaker, and as the views were thrown on the screen Mr. Allen accompanied them by an entertaining and instructive commentary. Beginning with the little town of Newcastle on the border of Natal, we were transported by a powerful ox-team across the hills to the cactus studded plains of Zululand, into a troublesome "donga" that suggested the "bad lands" of the American North West, across a flooded river to the kraal and enclosed huts of the natives. A series of pictures followed exhibiting the various styles and grades of dwelling and of inhabitant, from the lowly cot of the humble peasants—whose wife the speaker estimated at a value of two or three goats!—to a bungalow which appeared almost worthy of occupancy by some of the fascinating city belles and swains whose dusky countenances and adorned persons in turn occupied the screen. The neatly dressed children of a mission station and modern look-

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ing newsboys, were contrasted with uncultivated youngsters in more primitive garb. Wedding dance and war dance, king and rain-maker furnished an introduction to different phases of peculiarly Zulu customs; while a martial-looking squad of police and some fine strapping rikshaw runners with their rubber-tired vehicles, for two passengers, seemed more familiar objects, though with a difference. A picture of the ravine where Jess met her end was interesting to the admirers of Rider Haggard, and the Great Kloof of the Drakensberg Mountains on the north west bounday of Natal, the home of Basutos and Bushmen, and runaway regiments of the great king Chaka, furnished a picturesque contrast to the veldt. In closing the lecturer expressed the greatest admiration for the character of the Zulu, both physical and moral, the result of generations of fighting, with its elimination of the unfit.

After a short interval the following musical programme was given:—

Piano Solo: "Andante" and "Rondo Capriccioso,"..... *Mendelssohn.*
Mrs. DAVEY.

Cornet Solo: ....."Addah" ..... *Looey.*
Mr. CALDWELL.

Vocal Duet: .....*a.* "Venetian Song" ..... *Tosti.*
b. "It was a Lover and his Lass."
Mr. and Mrs. DAVEY.

Violin Solo: .....*a.* "Reverie"..... *Vivaldi.*
b. "Adagio and Giga."
Miss SEYMOUR.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China 1	Su	Nov. 10
America.....	P. M.....	Manchuria 2	Su	Nov. 10
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Aki Maru 3	F.	Nov. 15
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Monteagle 4	F.	Nov. 15
Tacoma	B. T.....	Tremont	F.	Nov. 15
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru 5	Sa	Nov. 16
Europe	N. L. D...	Prinzess Alice 6	Sa	Nov. 16
Hongkong...	T. V. K....	America Maru	M	Nov. 18
Europe	M. M.....	Polynesien	W	Nov. 20
America.....	O. & O....	Asia	M.	Nov. 25
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Shawmut	Tu.	Nov. 26
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Th	Nov. 28

1 Left Vancouver on the 29th ult.
2 Left San Francisco on the 24th ult.
3 Left Seattle on the 29th ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 30th ult.
6 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Portland.....	P. & A....	Numantia	F.	Nov. 8
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamaguchi M.	Su	Nov. 10
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su	Nov. 10
Europe	N. D. L....	Prinz Ludwig	Tu.	Nov. 12
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Manchuria	Tu	Nov. 12
Europe	N. Y. K...	Kamakura Maru	W	Nov. 13
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Tosa Maru	W	Nov. 13
Europe	M. M. ...	Tonkin	Sa.	Nov. 16
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	Sa	Nov. 16
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Sa.	Nov. 16
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Rumano Maru	Sa.	Nov. 16
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	M.	Nov. 18
Tacoma	B. & S....	Oanfa	M	Nov. 18
Europe	P. & O....	Nore	Tu	Nov. 19
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru	W	Nov. 20
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Asia	W.	Nov. 27
Tacoma	B. T.....	Shawmut	W.	Nov. 27
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Th.	Nov. 28

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Gonfevale, British steamer, 2,845, Steele, 1st Nov., —New York, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Glenearn, British steamer, 2,855, W. Houghton, 1st Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,163, Wm. Townsend, 1st Nov.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Sakimoto, 1st Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 2nd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 2nd Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, T. Irisawa, 2nd Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,463, A. E. Moses, 3rd Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Machida, 3rd Nov.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, J. Deguchi, 3rd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 3rd Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Denbighshire, British steamer, 2,489, Evans, 3rd Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, J. Henderson, 4th Nov.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes Co.

Paula, German steamer, 108, H. Feser, 4th Nov.,—Saipan, General.—Schmidt Scharff & Co.

Candia, British steamer, 4,195, O. Jones, 4th Nov., —London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neumann, 4th Nov., —Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, T. Tibballs, 5th Nov.,—Nagahama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Elsa, Norwegian steamer, 2,304, Worsoe, 5th Nov., —Portland, Or., Lumber.—Cornes & Co.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 6th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Eiger, Norwegian steamer, 875, Fingalsen, 6th Nov., —Hankow, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Fiume, German steamer, 838, N. Evegner, 6th Nov., —Hongkong, Sugar.—Becker & Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, N. Nielsen, 7th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumeric, British steamer, 4,006, Cowley, 7th Nov., —Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, Y. Nomura 7th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Koshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, Ichiji, 7th Nov.,—Taku, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,704, F. von Binzer, 7th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Numantia, German steamer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 7th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —P. & A. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, S. Muramatsu, 1st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 1st Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Poona, British steamer, 4,878, C. R. Longden, 2nd Oct.,—Brisbane and Sydney via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Saishu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,324, I. Nomu, 2nd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,155, S. Hasegawa, 2nd Nov.,—Anping via ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Pingsuey, British steamer, 4,150, E. Warrall, 3rd Nov.,—Sourabaya, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 3rd Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, H. Sakimoto, 3rd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Shimidzu, 3rd Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 3rd Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 3rd Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 4th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 4th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Machida, 4th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jason, British steamer, 4,880, T. G. Steeves, 5th Nov., —London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. F. Friele, 5th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General:—P. M. S.S. Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neumann, 5th Nov., —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,284, T. Ohta, 5th Nov.,—Moji, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, A. E. Moses, 6th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, K. Kato, 6th Nov.,—Taku via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Denbighshire, British steamer, 2,489, Evans, 6th Nov.,—Kuchinotsu, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sithonia German steamer, 4,239, Brehmer, 6th Nov., —Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,474, P. J. V. Emmerick, 7th Nov.,—Java via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 7th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,331, K. Kori, 7th Nov.,—Bombay via ports, Mails and General, —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumeric, British steamer, 4,006, Cowley, 7th Nov., —Seattle, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. Watari Kitashima, Mrs. Watari Kitashima, infant and maid, Miss Mary Kitashima, Master Tadasu Kitashima, Mr. W. R. Patterson, Mrs. W. R. Patterson, Miss Ida L. Patterson, Miss Della I. Patterson, and Mr. E. S. Hoyt, in cabin. For Kobe:—Mr. W. E. Rockwell, Mr. N. L. Rockwell, Mrs. N. L. Rockwell, and Miss Alice E. Rockwell, in cabin. For Manila:—Rev. A. E. Bigelow, Mrs. A. E. Bigelow, Miss C. M. Bissenger, Mrs. C. W. Briggs and infant, Miss Hilda Briggs, Mrs. E. W. Cheney and infant, Mr. O. S. Cole, Mr. A. A. Bryan, Mr. John T. Collier, Mr. J. W. B. Mannion, Mrs. J. W. B. Mannion and infant, Master Joseph W. Mannion, Mr. Otto W. Nesbitt, Rev. W. O. Valentine and daughter, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Rev. Geo. C. Cobb, Mrs. Geo. C. Cobb, Miss Ruth Cobb, Mr. M. Gantz, Mrs. Anna K. Scott, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, from Europe via ports:—Mrs. and Miss von Binzer, Miss H. Bluemer, Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin, Mr. R. Bomken, Mr. Spencer Smith and family, Mr. Ah Lam, Mr. A. Maugham, Dr. Miyoshi, Mrs. Volpicelli, Miss Hide, Mrs. Smalley, Mr. Bluemer, Mr. Thomas and family, Mr. Gordon Smith, Miss Clarke, Miss Kilby, Mrs. Thacker, Miss Saito, Miss D. Framerey, Mr. Wong, Mr. Li Fon Ka, Mr. Lin Cho Ye, Mr. M. Tong, Mr. L. Tong, Mr. Li Kin Son, Mr. Lin Tui Show, Mr. Yoching Yen, Mr. Dong, Mr. Chang, Mr. Yun, and Mr. Yamanishi, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Minnesota* for Seattle Wash., via ports:—Mr. F. Adams, Rev. W. F. Beaman and child, Mrs. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. Cordon, Mr. Mr. R. M. Corwine, Miss A. H. B. Elterich, Mrs. H. C. Eckenberger, Mr. A. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Rev. J. Garaix, Mr. J. Geister, Mr. S. Hatakoshi, Mr. Hedland, Mrs. Hedland and 2 children, Miss K. Hori, Mr. H. Hurthouse, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Iwashita, Mrs. M. Johnson and child, Mr. R. Kaji, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kamada, Mr. S. Kawashima, Miss Y. Kobayashi, Mr. S. Kuroda, Mr. H. H. Lowry, Mr. B. Matsuki, Mr. S. Mayeda, Mr. S. Mizuno, Mr. Chas. Mackay, Mr. L. S. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Neill, Miss K. Neill, Mr. J. Peal, Mr. J. C. Rogers, Mr. P. Shambush, Mr. L. Sooey, Mrs. J. C. Sprague, Mr. M. Strank, Mr. T. Suga, Mr. T. W. Sykes, Mr. M. Tabusa, Mr. H. Takeshita, Miss I. Takeshita, Mr. K. Takeuchi, Rev. R. C. Thomas, Mr. J. N. Todd, Mr. D. Ushikubo, Mr. H. Uyama, Dr. and Mrs. Wakefield, Miss J. E. Watson, Mrs. L. D. Weeks, Mrs. L. J. Whiting, Mr. A. E. Willsher, Mrs. A. E. Willsher, Mr. J. Wolff, Mrs. and E. Mathuleova, J. D. Chanong, Mr. and Mrs. Cappler, Mr. Dubrinski, Mr. S. Mikelatos and Mr. M. Viet in cabin.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. Verissel, Mr. J. Holland, Mr. H. Giddes, Mr. H. Bremier, Miss E. H. Butler, Mr. Georges Butler, Mr. G. Furness, Rev. J. Carter, Mr. N. W. Hamilton, Mrs. K. Hayden, Mr. E. Fox and infant, Mr. A. Roy, and Mr. Lars Karlsen, in cabin.

Per American steamer *China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Rev. A. E. Bigelow, Mrs. A. E. Bigelow, Miss C. M. Bissenger, Mrs. C. W. Briggs and infant, Miss Hilda Briggs, Mr. A. A. Bryan, Mrs. E. W. Chaney and infant, Mr. O. S. Cole, Mr. John T. Coller, Mr. M. Gantz, Rev. Geo. C. Cobb, Mrs. Geo.

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C. Cobb, Miss Ruth Cobb, Mr. E. S. Hoyt, Mr. W. Kitashima, Mrs. W. Kitashima, infant and maid, Miss Mary Kitashima, Master T. Kitashima, Mr. J. W. B. Mannion, Mrs. J. W. B. Mannion and infant, Master Joseph W. Mannion, Mr. Otto W. Nesbitt, Mr. W. R. Patterson, Mrs. W. R. Patterson, Miss Ida L. Patterson, Miss Dolla I. Patterson, Mr. W. E. Rockwell, Mr. N. L. Rockwell, Miss Alice M. Rockwell, Mrs. Anna [redacted]. Scott, Rev. W. O. Valentine, Mrs. W. O. Valentine and daughter, Dr. R. T. Bowie, Rev. Chas. W. Briggs, Mrs. E. Dunn, Miss E. Dunn, Mr. Frank Hill, Mr. A. J. Low, Mrs. A. J. Low, Mr. J. A. Macaulay, Mr. E. L. Macaulay, Mr. J. L. Parks, Mr. H A. C. Rubio, and Mr. C. Schlesinger, in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by *Hongkong Maru*, for San Francisco, 30th Oct :—

	Bales.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	221
J. Brett & Co.	3
Total	224

Silk shippers by *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle, Wash., 30th Oct. :—

	Bales.
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	112
Doshin Kaisha	32
Total	224

Silk shippers by *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, 31st Oct. :—

	Bales.
Siber Wolff & Co.	166
Vivanti Bros.	138
Bavier & Co.	75
Varenne & Co.	55
F. Strahler & Co.	50
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.	48
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	40
Jewett and Bent	35
Henri Bernardin & Co.	30
L. Mottet	25
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	20
Ulysse Pila & Co.	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	437
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	186
Hara Yushutsuten	75
Doshin Kaisha	5
Total	1,395.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Ernest Simons* :—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyon.	Russia.	Milan. St. Chamond	Marseilles	Hamburg.	Italy.	Zurich
Jewett, Bent & Co.	31	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co.	45	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushutsuten	60	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guillice & Co.	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabhola & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kijito Gomei Kaisha	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co.	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Total	332	177	15	—	10	—	—	—

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 7, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—The market continues quiet and very little has been done beyond an investment business, and transactions which have taken place have been principally in Japanese Stocks.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $670 buyers. North China Insurance Tls. 73 buyers. Union Insurance $765 buyers. China Sugars $104 buyers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $9½ buyers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $102 buyers. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 75 sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $67 sellers. Hongkong Lands $95 sales. Humphrey's Estates, $11 sellers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 100 buyers. Green Island Cements $11 buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	10%	„ ½	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100	5,000	Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	„ ½	145 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	„ 1	80 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		„ ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd. †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	„ 1	41 N.
Y. E. [redacted] Iron Works *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	10%	„ ½	85 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	„ 1	50 N.
„ „ pref.		2000	50	50				8%		50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS,
Share and General Broker.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 8.

Business is brisk in woollens and mixtures. Cotton is quiet. Imports of Australian wool are going on.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	37.50 to 39.50
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN PER BALE

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	440.00 to 480.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 610.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette	1.25
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-130 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to [redacted] 32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
„ „ „ 2 „ „	0.56 to 0.65
„ „ „ 3 „ „	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
„ „ „ 2 „ „	0.41 to 0.45
„ „ „ 3 „ „	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

A moderate business is going on.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y.5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	5.30 to 5.60
do Sheet	5.20 to 7.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	12.00 to 12.60
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redear"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business continues fairly brisk. Stocks of domestic oils are scarce.

Chester	Y.3.67 to 3.79
Victory	3.47 to 3.59
Borneo and Sumatra	2.90 to 3.50
Hokuyetsu	3.25 to 4.00
Nippon	3.05 to 3.65
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3.05 to 3.53
Tozai	3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

No change.

	PER PICUL
Brown Takao	Y. 8.95 to 9.75
Brown Manila	9.70 to 10.10
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	12.10 to 13.20
White Refined (German)	14.30 to 16.90

INDIGO.

Business in this line is generally brisk. The artificial dyes are gradually replacing the natural indigo.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
„ second	250
Java, first	300
„ second	290
Madras, first	160
„ second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

The market continues to be unsettled by the fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Nov. 6th the quotation was £63.10.0.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen —
Bessemer	—
Electric refined	—

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No alteration.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen 2.90
Carbolic acid cryst „	0.46
Glycerine „	0.37
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	7.20
Nitrate Soda „	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate „	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.00
Iodoform lb.	6.75
Iode Kal lb.	3.38
Antifebrine oz.	5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Quotations have fallen considerably, business being affected by the serious financial situation abroad.

On Nov. 6th stocks were: filatures 23,262 bales; Re-reels, 4,451 bales; Orikaishi 2,032 bales; and Sundry, 24 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,330 to 1,350
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,320 to 1,330
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,280 to 1,290
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,050 to 1,060
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,250 to 1,270
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,160 to 1,170
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	1,040 to 1,050
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,140 to 1,150
Re-reels—Extra	1,090 to 1,100
Re-reels—No. 1	1,060 to 1,070
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,030 to 1,040
Re-reels—No. 2	1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	1,120 to 1,130
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	1,060 to 1,070
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	1,050 to 1,060
Kakedas—No. 2	1,025 to 1,030
Kakedas—No. 2½	1,000 to 1,005

* NOTE.—The prices of Kakedas are all nominal.

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QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

The Exchange was closed at the 2nd session of the afternoon on Nov. 6th on account of the extraordinary fall.

Nov.	Present delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.	January delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1st	—	1,418	1,145	1,142
2nd	1,137	—	1,143	1,142
4th	1,087	1,096	1,097	1,095
5th	1,077	—	1,077	1,076
6th	1,019	1,020	1,010	1,010
7th	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

Business commenced last week, but transactions do not amount [illegible] much as sellers and purchasers do not agree.

On Nov. 6th the stock was: Noshi, 13,632 bales; Kibiso, 13,482 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 397 bales; and sundry 2,042 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210 to 225
Noshi—Filatures, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	159 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	125 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	115 to 120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	90 to 100
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Reeel—Fair	90 to 100
Reeel—Best	85 to 90
Reeel—Good	80 to 85
Reeel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

The season has closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

HABUTAE.

A moderate business is going on. The tendency of the market is steady as manufacturers are taking an obstinate stand.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	11.35	10.70	10.45
27	—	11.25	10.60	10.45
36	—	11.25	10.60	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	11.00	10.85	10.55	10.55	10.45
27″	10.40	10.25	10.10	10.00	10.10
36″	10.40	10.25	10.15	10.10	10.20

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	—	—	—
22½″	11.50	11.70	11.40	—
27″	11.10	11.40	11.20	—
36″	11.00	11.45	11.20	—

RICE.

The market is stationary, there being no noticeable alteration since last report. Foreign rice is slightly firmer.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	574,649
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	113,361

Delivery.	Closing Price.
November	Yen. 16.73
December	16.62
January	16.35

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior	Yen 18.00
Medium	17.40
Common	16.15
Average	17.40

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
November	15.59	November	16.18
December	15.89	December	16.14
January	15.90	January	16.13

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market which had showed signs of revival again fell into an almost lifeless condition. Considerable falls in quotations were experienced. The dullness is reported to have originated with the financial situation in America, which is still grave, as well as the raising of the interest rate by the Bank of England to 6 per cent.

COAL.

Business continues brisk.

	Delivery in Tokyo. per 10,000 *Kin.*
	yen.
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sorachi	No Stock.
Buzen	62.00 to 76.00
Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
Miike	65.00 to 73.00 per ton.
Coke	15.00 to 21.00
Gas coke	14.00 to 15.00

(10,000 *Kin*, about [illegible] tons.)

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama November 8

London silver [illegible] lower and Hongkong sterling quotations [illegible] lower have caused local rates on China to be adjusted accordingly. Bank paper has been difficult to obtain and is partially [illegible] lower.

London—Bank T.T		4/0[illegible] @ [illegible]
— — Bills on demand		2/0[illegible] @ [illegible]
— — 4 months' sight		2/0[illegible] @ [illegible]
— Private 4 months' sight		2/1[illegible] @ [illegible]
— — 6 months' sight		2/1[illegible]
Paris & Lyons Bank sight		256[illegible]
— Private 4 months' sight		262 @ [illegible]
— — 6 months' sight		262½ @ 4
Hongkong Bank sight	per $100	102*
— Private 10 days, sight	do	100*
Shanghai—Bank sight		72[illegible]*
— Private 10 days' sight		73[illegible]*
India—Bank sight		152[illegible]
— Private 30 days' sight		1[illegible]4
America—Bank sight		49[illegible]
— Private 30 days' sight		50[illegible]
— Private 4 months' sight		51[illegible]
Germany Bank sight		20[illegible]
— Private 4 months' sight		215 @ [illegible]
Bar Silver (London)		28

* No [illegible]

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1907.

BIRTHS

On the 10th November, at No. 155 Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of ATHOL B. ROUSE, of a Son.

At No. 1650 Harwood Street, Vancouver, B.C., on the 28th ult. to Dr. and Mrs. RALPH S. MILLER of Kobe, a daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Empress of Japan is at present suffering from a cold.

PRINCE FUSHIMI the younger will start for Europe in January next.

A FLOATING mine was washed ashore on Nov. 7th at Yatsumori, a village in Ugo province.

AN accountant of the Ryogoku Railway Station is reported to have absconded with *yen* 1,380.

THE Emperor left Tokyo on Thursday to be present at the grand military manœuvres in Tochigi.

THE Crown Prince returned to the capital on Thursday after his visit to Korea and tour in western Japan.

THE wedding of Miss Hisa, fifth daughter of Count S. Uyesugi, and Count S. Kamei will take place on Nov. 21st.

COMMENTING on the financial situation in America, the *Nichi Nichi* says that as the result of the recent panic 60,000 workmen are in distress. The attacks upon the trusts have really recoiled upon the poorer classes.

MR. Y. OZAKI, Mayor of Tokyo, has been decorated by the President of France with the Order of the Legion of Honour.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. TOJO and M. Tabe were promoted to the rank of Lieut-General on Nov. 7th and placed on the reserve list.

TOKYO papers state that Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor, will shortly be promoted to the rank of Prince.

ELEVEN cases of bubonic plague are reported from an island off north Matsura, near Nagasaki. Five of the patients died on Nov. 8th.

A PASSENGER and a freight train collided at Tennoji Station near Osaka, on the morning of Nov. 11th. Seven passengers were injured.

MR. YUKICHI ITO, a Master of the Board of Ceremonies, adopted son of Prince Ito, Resident-General in Korea, has changed his name to Hirobumi.

A TELEGRAM from Tieling says that on Nov. 7th a thunder storm was experienced there. Later snow fell. Telegraphic communication was stopped for 2 days.

IT is officially reported that the *Tsukuda* and *Chitose* left Manila on the afternoon of Nov. 8th and are expected to arrive at Yokosuka at 9 a.m. on Nov. 16th.

A COLLAPSE occurred on the Toyokuni Coal Mine, Fukuoka prefecture, on Nov. 11th, and a gas explosion followed. One out of 73 workmen was killed and 8 injured.

THE cruiser *Ibuki* will be launched on Nov. 21st at Kure; the gun-boat *Yodo* on Nov. 24th at Kobe; and the gun-boat *Mogami* at the beginning of December at Nagasaki.

S. SATO, proprietor and editor of the *Yokosuka Times*, was arrested on Nov. 13th on a charge of having received by fraud *yen* 50 from K. Okamoto, a merchant of Yokosuka.

MR. R. NISHIO, Manager of the Oriental Trading Company, Kobe, has been arrested by the Kobe District Court. He is charged with an infringement of the Customs Law.

MR. SAIGO, Mr. Yamashita and Mr. Minakami, Mayors of Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, respectively, have been decorated by the President of France with the Order of the Legion of Honour.

EARLY on the morning of Nov. 11th, a man armed with a sword broke into the house of a fire-wood and charcoal merchant in Tomikawa-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo, and stole *yen* 70.

MR. T. MATSUNAGA, formerly president of the *Iiji* News Agency, has prosecuted in the Tokyo District Court Mr. C. Osada, a teacher of Waseda University, on a charge of fraud and embezzlement.

THREE out of 30 workmen employed in an iron casting factory at Namba, Osaka, were attacked by plague on Nov. 10th. Twelve other men are suffering from a disease resembling this epidemic.

WITH a view to encouraging and promoting improvement in painting, Messrs. Sumitomo and Fujita, wealthy merchants of Osaka, intend to commission prominent painters of that city and Tokyo to paint two large pictures to be completed before the opening of the proposed Grand Exhibition. They will pay *yen* 15,000 each for such paintings.

AT 3 a.m. on Nov. 7th, fire broke out at Naoetsu, not far from Niigata, destroying 141 houses. An employee of the Rice Exchange was killed while trying to save some articles from the office.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha has concluded a contract with the Union of Petroleum Manufacturers of California to carry their output to Japan for 5 years. The shipping company has purchased 3 tank ships.

DETENTION was caused to a passenger train between Koriyama and Fukushima on Nov. 10th, by an accident to the engine. One Nov. 9th, the locomotive of a freight train was derailed at Fukushima station causing damage to the line.

A REPORT from Yingkow says that the Chinese Governor of Newchwang has cancelled the charter of the Newchwang Race Club on the ground that the society had not carried out a contract with regard to land which had been selected for the course.

IT is reported from Ashikaga that owing to the high price of material the productions by the local factories this year are only about half those of last year. From the beginning of January to the end of October, 3,775,331 pieces were sold for *yen* 8,729,964.96.

V. KOBAYASHI, a printer, Sukiya-cho, Tokyo, murdered another printer named K. Isono, on Nov. 9th, by cutting him with a knife. The culprit gave himself up at a police office near by. A drunken dispute between them is reported to have been the cause.

MARCHIONESS YAMANOUCHI will leave Yokohama on Nov. 27th, by the *Hitachi Maru* for Europe, to investigate social conditions there. She will proceed at first to Paris where she will meet her husband. Subsequently they will spend two years in visiting other prominent places.

THE Kaiser has decorated with the third Order of the Red Cross, Baroness Sengé, Marchioness Nabeshima, Princess Oyama, Baroness Hanabusa, Baron Okazawa, Miss Sudzuki. The three last mentioned are Vice-President, Secretary, and Chief Nurse respectively of the Japan Red Cross Society.

THE *Kokumin* reports that the Tokyo municipality intend to raise a loan of *yen* 10,000,000, or 15,000,000, which is needed for the construction of a public hall in Hibiya Park and also in connexion with the proposed Grand Exhibition. The paper adds that the City authorities are contemplating selling lots of land belonging to the city.

A BYE-ELECTION for a member of the House of Peers will take place on Nov. 16th. The competition lies between Count Kawamura and Count Ogi and feeling runs rather high. The supporters of Count Kawamura expect that he will carry 42 votes against 37 cast for his opponent, but the other side declare that Count Ogi will win by 45 votes to 36.

AFTER considering ways and means to further the objects of the Fine Art Exhibition recently established in Tokyo, the Department of Education is reported to have decided to purchase two foreign paintings, two Japanese paintings, and one piece of statuary for *yen* 3,000. The promoters will ask the Government to defray a still larger amount in further purchases.

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KOREA.

Friday, November 8.

A somewhat belated report comes from Korea showing that by some of the insurgents very little respect is paid to the persons of the Imperial Envoys. Two of these Envoys, who had set out from Pyongyang for the purpose of distributing a pacific edict among the people, were attacked by a body of insurgents on the 22nd of October. One of them threw away his impedimenta, including the Imperial edict, and effected his escape, but the other was made prisoner. The latter subsequently fled to Wonju and conveyed intelligence of the affair. At the date of this incident the Peninsula was in a much more disturbed condition than it appears to be at present, and our readers will doubtless remember that the edict spoken of above was issued by the reigning Emperor to inculcate the expediency of preserving peace and order. It can scarcely be supposed that men who acted as these insurgents are said to have done, regard themselves as champions of the Throne in the occupation of the present Sovereign.

It is stated that the Korean Prime Minister, Mr. Yi Wang-yong, in transmitting to Mr. Megata the handsome honorarium granted to him by the Korean Government in consideration of his highly meritorious services, sent a covering despatch which alluded in very strong terms to the benefits Korea had derived from Mr. Megata's financial advice.

Saturday, November 9.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* telegrams from Seoul indicate that the relations between the ex-Emperor and the reigning Sovereign are gradually becoming estranged. It is hard to see how they could be otherwise so long as the former continues his intrigues against a state of affairs which the latter must have recognised to be inevitable. That the ex-Emperor is continuing these intrigues appears to be beyond question. It is doubtful whether he has resorted to the folly of sending secret envoys abroad, but that he is in communication with the insurgents, and that their activity, such as it is, must be attributed to his encouragement, is said to be clearly established.

The Il Chinghoi, distressed by the difficulty of restoring order in the provinces, have held a meeting and decided to form bands of volunteers out of the members of their Party. The ostensible purpose of forming these bands is self-defence. They are not, nominally at all events, intended to take offensive action, but they will be stationed in the disturbed localities and will act as checks upon the lawlessness of the insurgents.

The appropriation in next year's Japanese budget on account of the expenses of the Residency-General will be 1,300,000 *yen*, inclusive of the outlays on account of Chientao, which are henceforth to be considered as continuing expenditures. In addition to the above, there is a sum of 400,000 *yen*, spread over three years, for the purpose of building an official residence for the Resident-General.

On the morning of the 3rd inst., in the neighbourhood of Chungchong, there was a sharp encounter between a Japanese detachment and a body of 220 insurgents. Fourteen of the latter, including their leader, were killed, and four local officials who appear to have been implicated were apprehended.

Sunday, November 10.

It is now stated that the return of Prince Ito to Japan, which was originally fixed for the middle of December, will take place at the close of the present month. He will be accompanied by the Crown Prince of Korea and during his absence Viscount Sone will discharge the duties of Resident-General.

The Emperor of Japan has addressed a message of appreciation accompanied by some handsome gifts to Prince Ito in recognition of his services in connexion with the recent visit of the Prince Imperial to Korea.

That perennial subject the separation of the Emperor and ex-Emperor of Korea, is again brought upon the tapis by news from Seoul which indicates that both Sovereigns are to change their residences in the near future.

Monday, November 11.

The *Seoul Press* publishes an interesting article with reference to the Exhibition in the Korean capital which is to close on the 15th inst. having been opened on the 1st of September. The affair seems to have been a great success. At the outset it was anticipated that the visitors would not number more than 50,000 altogether, but up to the 5th inst. they had totalled 160,000. Our contemporary does not say very much about the nature of the exhibits, but we gather that Japan, as might have been expected, was very prominently represented.

The plan proposed by the Il Chinghoi for the organisation of defensive bodies in the various localities throughout the country, as a means of coping with the insurrectionary movement, is said to have received the cordial support of the authorities. Regulations have been issued with regard to these bodies. It would seem that very considerable powers are to be vested in their leaders, and that the Government regards the movement as eminently useful. All good citizens are encouraged to join so as to protect themselves and their property against injury at the hands of the insurgents.

On the 10th inst. the ceremony of conferring prizes in connexion with the Exhibition took place in Seoul and was attended by the Prince Imperial and Prince Ito.

Tuesday, November 12.

Some accounts are published of the instructions given to the people of various localities by the Imperial Messengers sent out to promote the preservation of peace and good order. They are said to have in the first place urged the necessity of widely promulgating the Imperial Orders and urging their strict observance. Special care is to be taken for conserving means of communication, and in the event of any injury being done to the latter, repairs should be immediately undertaken. Every effort must be made to prevent abuses of the taxation system. Sericulture should be encouraged; the people are to be left to chose their own style of coiffure, and children are to be vaccinated without fail. There appears to be every disposition on the part of the people to observe these instructions.

It is stated that the Japanese Household Department has determined to purchase the house and grounds belonging to Count Mizoguchi in Hikawa-cho and to assign it as a residence for the Korean Prince Imperial on his arrival in Japan.

Wednesday, November 13.

It is quite amusing to read of the manœuvres of the ex-Emperor to preserve his propinquity to the centre of political action. When it was announced that the residence of the reigning Sovereign would soon be moved to a place so remote from that of the ex-Emperor as to render daily intercourse difficult, the old Sovereign had recourse to the assistance of Lady Om, who induced the Minister of Education to approach the Premier with a proposal for the removal of the ex-Emperor's palace also. It is stated that this device had attained the neighbourhood of success when Prince Ito detected it and interfered. It is tolerably plain that until the separation of the two Sovereigns is completely effected, Court intrigues will continue to be a frequent feature of Seoul life, and by this time the public probably understand the importance of the residential question, though the knowledge has been obtained at the expense of some weariness.

We read in the correspondence of the *Hochi Shimbun* that the place chosen for the residence of the reigning Emperor is a part of the original Palace. It possesses great scenic beauties and the buildings are said to be exceptionally fine from a Korean point of view.

It is said to have been definitely decided that the Korean Prince Imperial will start from Chemulpo with Prince Ito by the *Manchu Maru* on the 5th of December.

The insurgents in Kyongkwi-do seem to be turning their hands against the people. Five hundred of them have formed a corps under the leadership of a man named Yi, and it is said that they have sent detachments to all the villages in that province requiring that every house shall furnish a catty of gunpowder and every hamlet ten recruits for their ranks. They further require that all taxes shall henceforth be paid into their hands, and they proclaim that anyone disobeying this order shall have his house burned. This is a kind of programme to which the insurgents have not hitherto resorted, openly at all events, and it must of course have the effect of estranging the sympathy of the people at large. Meanwhile there are some symptoms of the appearance of the insurgents in the immediate neighbourhood of Seoul. Two small parties of 5 or 6 men each were recently observed prowling about in a suspicious way, and one of them shot a Korean policemen who attempted to interfere with their doings. These parties appear to be detachments from Yangju.

Thursday, November 14.

The intriguers at the Korean Court seem to have made a deperate attempt at the eleventh hour to prevent the removal of the Imperial Family to the new Palace. They caused a rumour to be industriously spread that the Palace would be set on fire, and it was considered necessary to keep a strong force of police on watch day and night. This incident vividly recalls the Goten-yama incendiarism in Tokyo nearly half a century ago, when the building which was to have accommodated the British Representative had the torch put to it by *Samurai* who objected to foreigners in general and who rebelled in particular against this sacred hill being polluted by their presence. Whether the Korean plotters really intended to burn the new Palace, or whether the menace was designed merely for purposes of intimidation, the telegrams do not clearly indicate, but in either case the attempt was unsuccessful, for on the 13th inst. the transfer of the Court took place with great ceremony. Cablegrams from Seoul tell of the order of the procession and indicate that the Crown Prince did not accompany the reigning Emperor, but repaired independently from the Palace of the ex-Emperor. Another fact indicated by the telegrams is that the ex-Emperor and Lady Om employed all the

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resources of diplomacy and persuasion to prevent the transfer of the Prince Imperial to the new residence of his half brother, the reigning Sovereign. The little Prince himself, either from conviction or under influence, is said to have spent half his time in tears during the ten days immediately preceding the transfer of the Palace, and his father and mother, the ex-Emperor and Lady Om, vehemently urged the cruelty of separating parents and child, especially on the eve of the latter's departure for a distant country. The Resident-General as well as the reigning Sovereign were most earnestly solicited in this matter, and it is evident that they must have had very strong reasons for refusing such a natural request. It is not to be supposed, however, that the ex-Emperor has finally bowed to the separation thus effected. His Majesty, who has hitherto been proverbial for clinging to the precincts of his Palace and never setting foot outside Seoul, seems now disposed to become quite a traveller. He has announced his intention of worshipping at the ancestral tombs on the 15th inst., and on his return he will take the opportunity to visit the new Palace of the reigning Sovereign. This is said to be the commencement of a series of regular pilgrimages which will have ostensibly innocent motives but really will be contrived to restore and preserve the intimate relations which the Resident-General and the reform party consider it necessary to interrupt in the best interests of Korea.

It is stated that three of the Elder Statesmen of Korea, headed by Yi Dochai, are planning the organisation of a party which shall re-unite the fragments of the Chakang-hoi, include all those opposed to Japanese interference in Korean affairs, and make head against the Il Ching-hoi.

The Kwangju leader of the insurgents has been seized and fusilladed. It was clearly proved that the killing of Japanese police at Chiksan and of four members of the Il Ching-hoi was done by his orders. Full evidence having been obtained also against a major-general called Kim, a detachment was sent to arrest him but he resisted vehemently and was shot in the struggle. Meanwhile there are signs of the insurrection spreading to the neighbourhood of Pyongyang, and the island of Kwanghwa has again been the scene of disturbance, 25 insurgents having attacked the Japanese police station there. The assailants were driven back after a sharp fight, but on the side of the defenders two Japanese were wounded and one Korean killed.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION.

Friday, November 8.

We read in the *Hochi Shimbun* that the recent statement about a new parade ground in lieu of that at Aoyama, which is to be used for the purpose of the Exhibition, was erroneous. Setagaya was named as the probable site of the new parade ground and the idea was that the Exhibition Authorities would purchase the land and hand it over to the War Office, but our contemporary says that the War Office has stipulated for a payment of 2½ million *yen*, which it will apply to the purchase of land in any locality that it considers expedient. The incident is fortunate for the War Office, inasmuch as the Aoyama parade ground has always been considered far too small for military requirements. It measures only about 133 acres (160,000 *tsubo*,) whereas the military authorities consider that twice that space is essential for parade and review purposes. It is said that the district between Okubo and Sugamo will be selected and that surveys have already been completed there. It seems to us, however, to be questionable whether the necessary land can be obtained in this region at an average price of 8 *yen* a *tsubo*, which would be the figure on the above assumption. Meanwhile this decision on the part of the War Office has somewhat embarrassed the Exhibition Authorities. Their appropriation under the heading of "site" is only 2,460,000 *yen*, and consequently a payment of 2½ millions to the War Office at once creates a deficit, to say nothing of further expenses which must be incurred for the purpose of supplementary land and for buying or moving buildings. In these circumstances recourse has been had to the Treasury and it is expected that the Diet will be asked to make a further grant.

Aoyama has more than risen to the occasion. Although a period of four years remains before the Exhibition year, the price of land in that region has already advanced by leaps and bounds, and houses which had long lain tenantless now find eager occupants. Whether this will last throughout the interval of four years or whether there will be a break midway remains to be seen.

The question of communications in view of the Exhibition is already receiving much attention. Statements are attributed to the authorities of the Railway Bureau in the sense that a double line of rails will certainly not suffice between Yokohama and Tokyo and that four lines will have to be laid. The Shinjiku station also will have to be greatly enlarged, and as for Shimbashi the programme is to use it for baggage purposes only and to make the passenger terminus at Yurakucho, where the principal station of the central railway is to be.

Saturday, November 9.

The Tokyo Railway Company has determined, it is said, to rise fully to the occasion of the great Exhibition by proceeding at once to construct the various lines of its system converging upon the Aoyama district. The list of these lines is given, but as the names would convey little significance to our readers, we refrain from publishing them.

In this context we may mention that the prospect of the Exhibition has hastened the decision of the Tokyo City Council as to the building of the long-talked-of Kokwaido (public meeting place). We spoke some time ago about this project and about the dimensions of the edifice, which is to be on a very large scale. A vehement discussion has raged for months with regard to the site, some parties contending for Shiba, some for Shitaya and some for Ueno. It has now, however, been definitely decided that Hibiya Park shall be chosen. This will involve an additional expenditure of 100,000 *yen* for the preparation of the site, and it occurs to us that an excellent opportunity here offers for utilizing the Compressor which has been recently introduced into Japan by a French Syndicate.

Mr. Matsuoka, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who is one of the chief commissioners of the Grand Exhibition, gives in the columns of the *Mainichi Dempo* an interesting statement of the reasons which led to the adoption of Aoyama as the site for the Exhibition. There was at first an idea that the island of Tsukishima would have been convenient, but investigations proved that it would be necessary to build two large bridges and several small ones as well as to provide for the removal of some big factories. This would have entailed an outlay of 5 million *yen*, an obviously prohibitive figure. As to Ueno and Tabata, they offered inducements in the matter of scenery, but there were two great difficulties. One was that the Yanaka Cemetery would have had to be removed, and the other that land-owners in some cases demanded prohibitive prices and in others refused to sell at all. At the lowest calculation an outlay of 4 millions would have been required in connexion with this site. There remained only Aoyama and Yoyogi. Here two patent advantages existed, namely, one, that the War Office was willing to give up the parade ground in return for a payment of 2½ million *yen*; and the other, that a space of 160,000 *tsubo* at Yoyogi could be obtained from the Government, free of expense. The intention is to convert the Aoyama parade ground, which measures 130 acres, into a public park, after the exhibition. Of course the news of this decision has already had the effect of enhancing the price of land throughout the whole region of Aoyama and its neighbourhood and has proportionately disappointed those whose excessive demands rendered Ueno an impossible site. Evidently if this design of converting the Aoyama parade ground into a city park is carried out, the main line of the City's growth will be in the Azabu direction.

Sunday, November 10.

It is now stated that the new parade ground which the military authorities will occupy in lieu of the Aoyama ground, which is to be given up for the purposes of the Exhibition, will be, not in the Setagaya district as was originally stated, but in the Yoyogi and Shibuya suburbs. A space measuring 300,000 *tsubo* is said to be available there.

Monday, November 11.

The question of ways and means is again beginning to press for solution at the hands of the Tokyo Municipality. For the purposes of collateral works, such as widening streets, building bridges, making drains and so forth, a total sum of 13 million *yen* is required between this and 1912. If this is raised by issuing 6 per cent. bonds redeemable in 30 years, a sum of a million *yen* yearly will be required for payment on account of interest and sinking fund. The principal asset which the Municipality have in view is a tax upon the sale of boats and buildings. This was disapproved originally by the Government but is now likely to be sanctioned. It would not produce, however, more than 500,000 *yen* annually and the remaining sum of equal dimensions will have to be obtained by direct taxation, namely, by increase of the income tax and the land tax. Among four of the principal cities of Japan Tokyo is most lightly taxed. Thus the citizens of Kyoto pay 15.63 *yen* per head to the Municipality; the citizens of Osaka 14.50 *yen*; the citizens of Kobe 11.67 *yen*, and the citizens of Tokyo only 10.23 *yen*. There are from 400,000 to 500,000 houses in the capital, so that the proposed increase of taxes would not average more than 1.00 *yen* per building. We do not mean that the house tax is to be increased to that extent, for that particular impost has already reached its legal limit, but as a method of indicating the weight of the proposed burden, the average per house is a convenient form of reckoning.

A gale was experienced on Nov. 11th, at Sakata, in Yamagata prefecture. Seven buildings collapsed.

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CHINA.

Saturday, November 9.

The Chehkiang railway problem seems to be assuming a more acute character. On the 9th inst. the opponents of the measure who reside in Shanghai held a big meeting and reiterated publicly their protest against any recourse to the building of railways in the two provinces with foreign money. Further, the shareholders of the railway in Kiangsu and Chehkiang are arranging for a demonstration in a similar sense on the 13th inst. Meanwhile in Peking the British Representative is said to have refused to defer beyond the 18th inst. the signing of the agreement between the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate and the Chinese authorities for recourse to a foreign loan. It can only be repeated that the exit from this dilemma lies in some compensatory payment by the Chinese Government. If the people of Chehkiang and Kiangsu are really determined to do without railways altogether rather than have lines built with foreign money, their inclination can not be forced by any legitimate exercise of administrative authority. Such an objection on their part may sound extravagant in the ears of nations which regard wealthy States in the light of bankers for poor ones, but it is evident that the Chinese have come to regard railways built with foreign money as prime factors in the creation of that perilous potentiality, a sphere of influence.

The Chinese Government, as might have been expected, has not adhered to its unreasonable attitude in the matter of the carriage of Japanese mails from Tientsin to Newchwang. The prohibition was in force during one day only, and in deference to representations made by the Japanese Legation in Peking through Sir Robert Hart the service was resumed on the 6th inst. It may be assumed therefore that this incident will be satisfactorily settled.

Monday, November 11.

It appears that a body of regulations with reference to foreigners employed as teachers in Chinese schools and colleges has been promulgated in Peking. One of the most notable features of this new legislation is that all interference with the internal affairs of the schools is forbidden to foreign teachers.

There is said to have been a somewhat important discovery of coal in the province of Kwangtung, and the Throne has been memorialized to grant a sum of 500,000 *taels* for the purpose of working the deposit. The memorialists say that the coal is of excellent quality, and that it can be used by the local railways as well as for export to Hongkong.

Telegrams from Yingkow announce the bankruptcy of an important local merchant, named Tang. His liabilities are said to be 3 million *taels* and his assets only 140,000. It is added that the Specie Bank's notes have depreciated by 1 per cent in consequence.

Newchwang was visited by a severe storm on the night of the 6th inst. A hundred Chinese boats anchored in the river and a 180 Chinese sailors are said to have lost their lives. No injury was suffered by the Japanese vessels lying in the harbour, including the gunboat *Maya*.

The question of the Yalu timber felling industry is again alluded to by the Tokyo press. Things appear to have adhered to their old groove. Several conferences have taken place, but they have failed to bring the parties nearer to each other or to an agreement. China maintains her obstinate attitude, and the Japanese Government has determined, it is said, to let the problem rest until China herself re-opens it. Japan, as has been often pointed out, is in the position of the *beatus possidens*. She is exploiting the forests and will continue to do so on her own account until China becomes more current.

Another problem which recently approached the verge of settlement has been again thrown back into the maelstrom of discussion. This is the question of the mines along the course of the Mukden-Antung Railway. It was originally arranged between Viceroy Hsu and Consul-General Hagiwara on the basis of mutual co-operation, but Peking hesitated to endorse the agreement. Then during Hsu's absence at the capital, the matter was again taken up by Governor Tang and Mr. Consul Kato. Once again a compact was drafted, and everything seemed on the point of being settled when the Viceroy, returning, discovered that the detailed regulations appended to the agreement stood in need of amendment. So this matter too is deferred to the kalends of March.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports that anti-Japanese feeling is greatly on the increase in southern China. The province of Fuhkien is specially referred to. This place is believed by the local officials to be a revolutionary hotbed, and they consider that the sentiment of insurrection has been imported from Japan *viâ* Formosa. Therefore in the event of any outbreak in that province, feeling is likely to run very high against the Japanese.

Evidently there is more to be heard still about the problem of foreign capital for the railways of Chehkiang and Kiangsu. The latest news is that the students from these two provinces who are receiving education in Peking have approached the Board of Censors to induce it to memorialize on the subject, and that the other students in the capital are joining the movement. Shanghai sends a rather vague message about the matter, but we gather from it that the idea of the Peking Government is to borrow the money from the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate and to leave to the people of the two provinces the privilege of clearing off the loan. From the same source we learn that if the agreement which has been carried nearly to conclusion with the Syndicate be now broken off, the Chinese Government will have to pay indemnity to the extent of 900,000 *taels*.

Tuesday, November 12.

A telegram from Shanghai says that one of the Chinese mercantile magnates of that port, by name Yeh Yu-tien, has become bankrupt. He was an expectant Taotai and he also held the position of President of the Canton Merchants Guild, which body is concerting measures to assist him. It is said that this failure will seriously affect several of the foreign firms of Shanghai.

From Newchwang also comes intelligence of another failure, namely that of the Tung Sheng-ho Bank. The head office of the bank, its seven branches and its 30 agencies have all closed their doors. The liabilities are said to be 4 million *yen*, of which one million falls on the Russo-Chinese Bank, 400,000 on the Chinese Official Bank, and 300,000 on the Specie Bank. This failure is said to have produced something like a panic in Newchwang.

The shipping casualties in the recent gale at Newchwang are now put at 400 Chinese boats and 200 lives.

The affair of the *Manchu Nippo* has not by any means come to an end. In Mukden a meeting of sympathisers with the editor has been held and a resolution was passed to forward a strong protest to the Japanese Government.

According to statements made by Japanese who appear to have just returned from Chientao, the Chinese Chief Constable in that region has twice warned the Japanese to desist from working the gold mine on Chenpau shan. Some remonstrance from Colonel Saito is expected to be addressed to the Chinese in connexion with this matter, and it is thought that the Chientao problem will ultimately centre on the Chenpau mine.

It is stated that arrangements have been made of a satisfactory nature with regard to the conflicting jurisdictions of the Governor-General, the Consul-General and the Railway Authorities in Manchuria, but the description given to the public is too vague to convey any clear information. Evidently the question was never so acute as certain writers suggested.

Wednesday, November 13.

Telegrams continue to indicate growing trouble in connexion with the railway-loan question in Chehkiang and Kiangsu. It is stated that the Central Government shows some disposition to lay the blame of the commotion on the shoulders of Wang Tashieh, Vice-Minister of the Waiwupu. This is the official whose ancestral graves the people of Chehkiang recently threatened to violate on the ground that he had advocated the foreign loan. It would thus seem that the unfortunate Vice-Minister is looked at askance by both sides. At the recent meeting held in Shanghai to protest against the conclusion of the loan agreement, women are said to have been present—an almost unprecedented occurrence—and rumour alleges that a proposal was made to boycott British merchandise. It does not appear, however, that the proposal was actually put to the vote. In the provinces where the railway would be constructed the commotion seems growing rather than subsiding, and the Governor of Chehkiang has warned Peking that unless the people's antipathy to a foreign loan be respected, grave disaffection is likely to arise.

With regard to the failures of the Tung Sheng-ho Bank in Shanghai and the leading merchant Yeh Yu-tien in Newchwang, it now appears that these two firms, though differently named, were one and the same. The reason of their failure is very plain. They had contracted for supplies of cotton stuffs when silver ruled high, and before these transactions were closed the white metal experienced a heavy fall. Some uneasiness is felt lest the consequences of these failures should extend to Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Chefoo, nor is it improbable that Yokohama also may suffer. Some authorities say, however, that the contracts made by the insolvent merchants with Japan are very small and that the loss will fall entirely upon the Specie Bank. Meanwhile Newchwang is on the point of being closed for the winter months, and there can be little doubt that the financial situation will have been restored before the spring trade commences.

Thursday, November 14.

Telegrams from Shanghai to the *Asahi Shimbun* indicate that the Peking Government has assumed a very decided attitude towards the problem of the railway between the two provinces of Chehkiang and Kiangsu. The Council of State has officially informed the Governors of the two provinces and their Viceroy that the employment of British

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capital for the construction of the proposed railway must be regarded as an accomplished fact, which can not be disturbed without serious injury to China's foreign relations. On the other hand, the Chinese Government has taken and will continue to take every step necessary for asserting and preserving Chinese rights and interests in connexion with the railway, and the Emperor and Empress Dowager therefore rely upon the local inhabitants to accept the situation quietly. In consequence of this emphatic instruction, the people of the two provinces have determined, it is said, to refrain from sending the proposed delegation to Peking, but, on the other hand, they have also determined not to pay their taxes, which refusal they consider the most effective kind of protest. Everything will now depend upon the conditions of the agreement with reference to the loan. If when these are made public, the people of the two provinces learn clearly that the accommodation given to them by foreign capitalists is only temporary, and that whatever obligations it imposes can be cancelled by proper steps at any time, their objection will probably be disarmed.

It was rumoured some time ago that Prince Pu Lun would be sent from China to Japan to return the visit of His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi. This is now confirmed. His Highness will reach Kobe on the 27th inst. by the steamer *Ampeh*. During his stay in Japan he will be the guest of the Imperial Household, and the Shiba Detached Palace is to be assigned as his place of residence. The committee of reception is headed by Mr. Ito Hirokumi—hitherto known as Ito Yukichi, adopted son of Prince Ito Hirobumi—by Viscount Inaba and by Mr. Onchi. Prince Pu Lun is a great grandson of the Emperor Tao-Kuang, his grandfather having been the latter's elder son, Prince Yinchi. He is a Lieut-General of the Manchu Blue Banner Corps.

The *Nanfangpao's* Hangchow correspondent reports that T'ang Hsu, Engineer-in-Chief of the Chekiang Railways, has died through abstention from food, as a protest against the introduction of foreign capital for railway construction into his province.

We read that an Imperial Decree was issued in Peking on Nov. 4th granting ten sticks of great Tibetan incense to be burnt at the altar of the Dragon King Temple (Riverine deity) as a mark of Imperial gratitude for a peaceful Yellow River this year. A large number of officials connected with the Yellow River Conservancy of Shantung were granted rewards for their vigilance in river work.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

According to the *Hochi Shimbun*, which is by no means a flawless authority where matters relating to the present Ministry are concerned, but which writes now with every show of assurance, the Japanese Government, speaking through the Foreign Office, has delivered itself in a very important manner to the new United States Ambassador. The gist of the policy now announced is said to be as follows:—The Japanese Government has always regarded the San Francisco incident as a purely local ebullition, and has never taken it as an expression of the feeling of the American nation at large. Therefore it has viewed the matter calmly, being assured that justice would be done. As to the general question of Japanese emigration to the American Continent, the Japanese Government considers this a matter of great importance from the point of view of Japan's expansion, and would therefore be most unwilling to forego any of the privileges already secured by treaty. Hence it hopes that the American Government will consider the question in a sympathetic spirit. On the other hand, Japan has no intention of sacrificing the much-valued friendship of the United States on the altar of such a comparatively minor problem. She therefore places the case confidently in America's hands It is not to be denied that a small section of the Japanese newspaper press has discussed this matter somewhat intemperately, so that its utterances may have misled readers into ascribing a bellicose mood to Japan. It would be a most unhappy error to imagine anything of the sort. The national sentiment may be accurately gathered from the self-contained and moderate utterances of the great majority of the newspapers. With regard to the coming of the battleship squadron, not a few American publicists have insisted on the existence of an intimate connexion between this movement and the San Francisco affair. The Japanese people and the Japanese Government do not labour under any such delusion. They welcome the coming of the Fleet as it will afford an opportunity for displaying to America the real sentiment of the Japanese nation. The Pacific Ocean is doubtless destined to become the scene of great maritime and commercial activities, but these, it is sincerely hoped and believed, will always be conducted in a spirit of peaceful and friendly rivalry or co-operation.

Our Tokyo contemporary affirms that the mistaken version of Count Hayashi's utterances to Mr. Kaneko Shiusei was in reality due to the publication of these official deliverances in the United States. The source in short was erroneously traced but the fact is indisputable. We (*Japan Mail*) do not vouch for the accuracy of the *Hochi's* allegations but we find them sufficiently credible.

The anti-Japanese agitators in San Francisco appear to be growing very active. They have been holding meetings and urging their representatives in Congress to reverse the failures hitherto made in inducing the Legislature to pass a law in deference to racial differentiation. It seems that this question has passed beyond the range of anything like sober reason. The prejudices of a section of the Californian people have become so deep-rooted as to amount to veritable hatred. One recalls with amused regret the days when America took the lead amongst nations in preaching to Japan the duties of free international intercourse. *Tempora mutantur*. The only thing we can be thankful for is that England herself has thus far escaped this taint though the malady has attacked two of her colonies. Undoubtedly it will tax the ability of the Tokyo and Washington Governments to solve the problem, but as both sides are animated by unaffected goodwill towards each other and have an ample endowment of tact, we may fairly feel confident as to the result. Meanwhile Vancouver is said to have agreed to pay 10,000 dollars by way of compensation for the anti-Japanese excesses recently perpetrated by a portion of its citizens.

It will be remembered that some time ago Tokyo papers published with every show of assurance statements alleged to have been made by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Kaneko Shiusei, representative of the Kwajutsu Saibai Domei (fruit growers union) and of the Japan Society in California. These statements were subsequently contradicted as an altogether misleading account of what Count Hayashi had really said. No time was lost in making the correction, but, as is not infrequently the case, the original story seems to have taken root while the correction has passed unnoticed. Telegrams from New York indicate that Mr. Secretary Root interprets these utterances of Count Hayashi as indicating a substantial modification of the resolute policy hitherto dictated from Tokyo to the Japanese Representative in Washington.

The above legend represents the American Secretary of State as a curiously credulous person. Before attaching any international importance to a newspaper rumour of the kind, the first step that an ordinarily cautious diplomat must take would be to assure himself of the truth of such rumours. Mr. Root is not in the least likely to have neglected this obvious precaution, and we may therefore dismiss the above telegrams as mere *canards*.

FORMOSA.

The news from Formosa continues to be highly favourable. The aborigines in the disaffected districts seem to be rapidly giving in their submission, and the two Aiyu lines which had advanced from Toyen and Shinko, respectively, have joined hands on the heights above the Habun River. The mountain-guns captured by the aborigines in their recent raid against the positions originally occupied by the Aiyu, have been found lying in a forest. It is easy to conceive, as the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* points out, that the hardships endured by the Aiyu in a campaign like this must be very great. They are practically without shelter, and are obliged to construct for themselves rough huts roofed with bark. What this means now that the cold weather is setting in may be imagined. The Taipeh branch of the Ladies' Patriotic League of Japan is making energetic efforts to relieve their hardships in some small degree. One of the most discouraging characteristics of such fighting from the point of view of those engaged in it is that it is not regarded as regular war, and therefore the resulting rewards and honours are proportionately small.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It appears from telegrams published in Tokyo that the American Naval Council has approved of Subig in the Philippines as a naval basis in preference to Manila. Mr. Taft is said to have recommended the latter and Admiral Dewey the former. How the President may determine remains to be seen, but it is not likely that he will run counter to the decision of the Naval Council.

With regard to the establishment of the naval base in the Philippines, it is said to be the intention of the United States Government that five or six of the battleships accompanying Admiral Evans are to remain permanently at Subig. The Admiral's Squadron will assemble in Hampden Roads on the 14th of December and will leave that place on the 16th. The itinerary is published but as it does not carry us to San Francisco no great interest yet attaches to it. Many months must intervene before the Squadron arrives in Far Eastern waters.

A telegram via Nagasaki says that some ten persons who were charged with having instigated the mutiny at Vladivostock on Oct. 31st, were recently executed. A woman of 17 years old was among them.

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VLADIVOSTOCK.

Monday, November 11.

Telegrams from Vladivostock to the *Asahi Shimbun* say that secrecy is still observed with regard to the events which occurred on the island of Rossia during the recent emeute, but it is confidently asserted that a staff officer was killed there. The authorities having ascertained definitely that the women who instigated the riot were of the Jewish race, have decided to order the exodus of all Jews from Vladivostock, but this decision has not yet been carried into practice. One of these girls is said to have been shot on board the *Skory* and died in a few minutes. Of the revolutionaries only 45 remain alive, the remainder having all perished in the fight. It has been proved, according to rumour, that the editor of a local newspaper and two secretaries of the East China Railway were implicated in the affair. It is stated that the places which suffered most injury in the riot were the Court Martial Office, the Port Admiralty, the Naval Club, a temple, several official residences, the Far East School, the store of Messrs. Kuntz and Albers, the power station and the houses and shops in the vicinity of these places. Eight of the inhabitants were wounded and one Chinese resident was killed, on whose account the China Trading Company have demanded an indemnity of 25,000 roubles.

Tuesday, November 12.

There is news this morning that Russia is increasing her forces at Vladivostock. She has sent out experts to make the necessary arrangements for building new barracks. The additional troops will aggregate two Divisions which will mean a formidable augmentation of military strength in that region. Rumour of course does not neglect to utilize such materials. It is said to be commonly whispered in Vladivostock that Russia is on the eve of war with China and that the above increase of local strength is suggested by that contingency. This appears to us to be one of rumour's worst breaks. There is no trouble between Russia and China, and certainly the present is an inopportune time for reviving the old fashioned habit of ascribing all sorts of sinister designs to the Great Northern Power. Russia has domestic troubles which amply suffice to account for a substantial increase of her Za-Baikal forces, and recent incidents at Vladivostock have most unfortunately illustrated the necessity.

In this context it is interesting to note a statement attributed to some Russian revolutionaries who have arrived at Nagasaki by the steamer *Mongolia*. They say that there are in Irkutsk three newspapers all devoted to the revolutionary propaganda. Not one of them has survived its thousandth issue without colliding with the law. The authorities have power to suspend a newspaper for the first offence, to supplement suspension by a month's imprisonment for the second offence, and to supplement it from two to six months for a third offence, which last penalty, however, can generally be commuted by a payment of from one thousand to three thousand roubles. It is said that under the operation of this system 30 editors and publishers are now in prison at Irkutsk. A great many good folks will doubtless raise hands of horror over such a recital, but for our own part we do not recognise any very marked distinction between those who incite to crime and those who commit it. Russia has to move with due deliberation in the interests of her immense and heterogeneous population. Anyone who agitates precipitate reforms without due regard to existing conditions, may be very patriotic but is certainly not less blameworthy than one who deliberately obstructs the guardians of peace and order in the performance of their duty.

These fugitives to Nagasaki further allege that the crews of the Volunteer Fleet are honeycombed with sedition and that they would rise *en masse* if an opportunity offered. Fugitives from Habarovsk are also quoted as saying that forts are being constructed at the mouth of the Amur and that they are apparently designed to guard against an attack from the direction of Alexandrovsk. This is too vague to be of much interest.

Thursday, November 14.

It is stated that on the night of the 11th inst. there was discovered at the dockyard in Vladivostock a quantity of weapons and explosives secreted there by the revolutionaries, and also a number of documents showing the relations between the latter and the men of the army and navy. This discovery has resulted in a vigourous house-to-house search which is expected to have important results.

There is a rumour that a destroyer which effected its escape from Vladivostock, has been sighted 50 miles north of the island of Tsushima. The crew of the war-vessel are said to have stopped a German steamer, and forcibly taken from her a quantity of coal. This story is somewhat incredible. So far as trustworthy intelligence has hitherto been received, the only destroyer that openly mutinied at Vladivostock was the *Skory*, and she suffered so severely that she had to be beached to prevent her from sinking. There was indeed a vague rumour that two other destroyers had made their way out of the port, but no confirmatory news subsequently came to hand, and it is incredible that such an important item of intelligence could be concealed. It would indeed be the duty of the Russian Government to make it known, since such an event concerns the commercial interests of all nations.

CHIENTAO.

If persistent rumours may be trusted, the Chinese are giving a great deal of trouble in Chientao. They seem to be imbued with the idea that the diplomatic problem relating to the suzerainty of this region can be settled by local violence. Whether the principal exponents of this theory are soldiers or civilians the telegrams do not clearly distinguish, but it is at all events clear that both are assisting each other either as actors or abettors. The unfortunate Korean inhabitants are the sufferers. They are said to be subjected to such ill treatment that they dare not venture into the fields to gather the harvest. There are frequent disputes about the ownership of land, and the Chinese resolve them by egging on the soldiers to beat or apprehend the Koreans. From a place called Musan comes a story that a certain Korean named Kin, being charged with failure to pay land rent to one Wang, a Chinese owner, was seized by order of the latter and so badly maltreated that his life is endangered. When some Japanese gendarmes proceeded to Mr. Wang's residence to inquire into this matter, they found him living in a veritable fort with loopholed walls and complete arrangements for armed defence. Whatever tact and patience Colonel Saito may bring to the discharge of his difficult functions, it is evident that this state of affairs is fraught with danger and that unless the Chinese authorities take effective steps to quell their nationals' truculent mood unpleasant complications may at any moment ensue.

It is evident that whatever attitude China finally assumes towards the Chientao problem, a large Japanese colony will be among the elements of the situation. If the events of the past 20 years have demonstrated anything, it is that the Japanese are remarkably enterprising people. History, indeed, might have prepared us for this, since it shows that if artificial restraints had not been imposed on the Japanese from the 16th Century onwards, they would in all probability have overrun the Far East. But the point is that 300 years of forced seclusion, which might have been expected to educate a thoroughly domestic mood, does not appear to have quelled their taste for adventure in any degree. They are daily emigrating in increased numbers to Formosa, to China, to America, to Australia, to Manchuria, to Korea, and to Saghalien, and we now read that already a colony of 200 are to be found in Chientao. There is talk of building there a large Japanese town at a cost of 6½ million *yen*, and we entertain no doubt whatever that the project will be consummated, in part at any rate Of course it must be a matter of time, but time means also a steady influx of new settlers, and it will be found before long, we suspect, that the development of Chientao's best resources will be in Japanese hands.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The King's Birthday was celebrated in Tokyo by a garden party at the British Embassy. Nothing could have been more propitious than the weather—a typical Japanese November day, with temperature genial enough for spring and sunshine sparkling among autumnal tints. The Embassy grounds looked charming, and the party was pervaded by that spirit of hospitality and geniality which characterizes all entertainments where Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald are host and hostess. It need scarcely be said that the United Kingdom was represented by hundreds of people from Tokyo and Yokohama, and that all the members of the Foreign Corps Diplomatique, as well as many of the most prominent Japanese in public or private life, were present. As is usual at the British Embassy, the arrangements left nothing to be desired, and it was specially noticeable that things were ordered for the entrance and exit of vehicles so as to ensure complete freedom from the confusion which too often mars the success of parties in Tokyo.

The anniversary of King Edward's Birthday was celebrated in Yokohama chiefly by the hanging out of flags, which in the fine weather made a capital show. Most of the British ships in harbour were decorated, and in the course of the day a band played selections at the Oriental Palace Hotel.

In answer to a message sent by the British Association of Yokohama, conveying loyal and respectful congratulations on the occasion of His Majesty King Edward VII's birthday, the following telegram has been received:—

November 9th, 1907.

"I am commanded by the King to thank the members of the British Association Yokohama for their good wishes on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday," signed Knollys.

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THE CANADIAN QUESTION.

The arrival of the Canadian Deputy, Mr. Lemieux, has of course attracted some attention in the columns of the Japanese press. Thus the *Hochi Shimbun* expresses the opinion that his visit can scarcely be inspired by the purpose of concluding any new convention with Japan. The fact is, according to our contemporary's view, that the causes which gave rise to the recent anti-Japanese disturbances in Canada were purely ephemeral. The principal of them was an abnormal inflow of Japanese labourers resulting from the fact that men who had crossed from Hawaii to the United States found the doors of the latter suddenly closed in their face, and so turned towards Canada, thus producing in the latter an unusual phenomenon. This incident is now a thing of the past and there is no apparent occasion to apprehend its repetition. The Canadian delegate must be fully sensible of these facts, and therefore it will perhaps be right to conclude that his mission to Japan is merely to exchange views intimately with the Government in Tokyo and to examine the state of affairs in this country. The *Nippon* writes editorially on the subject. It preludes its remarks by describing Mr. Lemieux as the representative of one portion of the dominions of Japan's ally and by expressing a hope that he will not find any reason to be dissatisfied with the results of his visit to Japan. Nevertheless it is to be desired that he should refrain from asking the Tokyo Government to enter into any agreement abrogating or curtailing the rights of free residence and free enterprise already secured to Japan by treaty. These rights Japan is not prepared to jeopardise, especially in deference to what is virtually an assertion of the racial inferiority of her people. Such a concession must not be expected from her. On the other hand, she has her own duty to perform in the sense of averting any incidents likely to impair her good relations with Canada. To that end nothing seems more feasible or wiser than that she should continue the policy recently inaugurated by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, namely, to impose, of her own accord, such limitations on the emigration of her people to Canada as shall deprive the movement of any conspicuous proportions. It will be well that Mr. Lemieux should recognise this situation clearly and should refrain from pressing any proposals to which Japan in deference to her own dignity and rights can not assent. The *Nippon* also is evidently puzzled about the purpose of Mr. Lemieux's visit, inasmuch as he had an opportunity of conferring with Mr. Ishii in Ottawa and must therefore be fully acquainted with the views of the Japanese Government.

The Canadian delegate, who arrived in Yokohama on the evening of the 13th after a very stormy voyage, was at once interviewed by representatives of the Japanese press. Naturally he observed great circumspection and declined to make any definite statement as to the object of his visit, other than that he was charged to conduct an interchange of views with the Japanese authorities in a conciliatory spirit, which would form the basis for such a practical solution as might prevent misunderstandings and thus constitute the best guarantee of friendly relations. To this very diplomatic statement he carefully confined himself, and then went on to speak in complimentary terms of the impressions produced upon his mind by perusing the story of Japanese modern progress.

Mr. Lemieux arrived at Shimbashi at 11.30 a.m. on the 14th inst., and proceeded at once to the British Embassy. It is said that he was subsequently to repair to the Foreign Office.

THE DOJIN KAI.

On the 9th inst at 2 p.m. a meeting of the Benevolence Society was held at Count Okuma's Waseda residence. The Count spoke with regard to the objects of the Society and the progress hitherto made by it. He said that it did not aim simply at dispensing deeds of charity: it had also the political purpose of educating international sympathies in the Far East and of thus leading China and Korea into the paths of progress. Thus far its operations had been very successful. It had already four hospitals under its direct management in China and Korea besides several with which it was indirectly connected, and it had sent out no less than 200 physicians and nurses. The Society did not claim to be working in this matter solely for the benefit of foreign peoples. Underlying its exertions was the object of securing peace for Japan by educating in her neighbours a practical spirit of inter-State humanity. The Imperial Household of Japan had donated a sum of 5,000 *yen* towards the object of the Society, and its history up to the present gave promise of excellent results. Letters of sympathy and congratulation were read from Marquis Saionji, Mr. Hara, Minister of Home Affairs, Baron Makino, Minister of Education, the Chinese Representative, Marquises Nabeshima and Kuroda and others. After the meeting a garden party was given in the grounds of Count Okuma's residence. The report published in connexion with the Society's doings showed that its field of direct operations is practically confined to Manchuria and Korea, the localities of the four hospitals founded and controlled by it being at Newchwang, Antung, Pyongyang and Taiku (near Fusan). Connected with these hospitals are medical schools where instruction in the art of healing is given to Koreans and Chinese. Each hospital derives an income of from 20 to 30 thousand *yen* from the locality where it is situated, and receives from the Society annual aid to the extent of from 16 to 20 thousand. The Society has also a medical school at Ushigome in Tokyo with an attached hospital, where for the most part Chinese students receive instruction, academical and practical. We omit the list of hospitals and schools in which the Society is indirectly interested.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

A highly enthusiastic article is published by the *Mainichi Dempo* with reference to the Japanese Navy. It is claimed that remarkable progress has been made since the war in the armament of ships, in the manner of mounting their guns and with regard to ammunition. It is difficult to state these results in a concrete form, but the article alleges that whereas the greatest range attainable by the guns mounted on Japanese ships during the war was 17,000 metres, it is now from 18 to 19 thousand, and the facilities for using these powerful weapons have increased in an even greater ratio. The training of gunners has made still more marked progress. In the Battle of the Japan Sea it was calculated that for every two hits scored by the Russians, eight were scored by the Japanese, and this result aroused the applause of naval men the world over. But even this has been improved upon, so that recent experiments indicate a conspicuous increase of firing efficiency, and it is now believed that so far as armament is concerned, two of the ships of to-day would be a match for three of those which fought in the last naval battle of the war.

In this context it may be mentioned that the battleship *Iwami* (formerly *Orel*) is to take her place in the First Squadron on the 20th inst. The Kure shipwrights claim that they have converted her into a vessel fit to manœuvre in any fighting line. Her repairs have cost much time and much money, but both are well repaid. The principal changes effected have been to lessen her superstructure, to increase her stability and to improve her armament, which now consists of four 12-in. and six 8-in. guns.

MANCHURIA.

The South Manchuria Railway seems to be faring badly in the presence of the competition set up by the Chinese line. The latter is said to be securing practically all the traffic and the wharf at Tairen presents a desolate appearance. This state of affairs is alleged to be partly attributable to the incomplete state of the former road, and it has now been determined to push on with all celerity the construction of one broad-gage track without waiting until the double track can be taken in hand. Meanwhile we do not hear of any further lowering of rates by the South Manchuria Railway Company to meet the keen competition of the Chinese road.

Viceroy Hsu is said to be busily elaborating a scheme of currency reform in Manchuria. The principal object is to put an end to the somewhat chaotic conditions now existing, and the Viceroy is credited with the intention of making the *tael* the unit of currency and using the Mexican dollar as a substitute until the proposed system can be put into operation. In the meanwhile 2 million *yen* worth of exchangeable notes are to be issued against coins struck by the Tientsin Mint.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

The death of Viscount Hayashi, who had been lying ill for some days, took place on the night of the 8th inst. at his Azabu residence, at the ripe age of 85. His title was raised to that of Count immediately before his death. The deceased nobleman was one of the bannerets of the former Choshu clan. He was celebrated for skill in the use of the spear, having been a pupil of the renowned Obata Genyemon and having received the certificate of highest merit (*oku-gi*). It is said that up to the beginning of this year he never abandoned his habit of rising an hour before daylight for the purpose of practising with his favourite weapon, and that at the battle of Shimonoseki he expressed profound regret that the enemies' warships had the power of motion, for otherwise he would have boarded them and disposed of all their crews at the point of the spear. His official career included service in several departments of State as a Vice-Minister, and he held the posts of Senator, Privy Councillor, and Councillor of the Imperial Household. In the year 1890 he was entrusted with the duty of bringing up the two Imperial Princesses, Fumi and Yasu, which duty he discharged with the utmost fidelity and judgment.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, November 8.

There appear to be some obstacles to the conclusion of the agreement for forming a match trust in Osaka. This matter was much talked of in July last, and at that time the project seemed to have great vitality. It was supported by English and German capitalists, the representative of the former being Dr. Rutherfoord Harris, and the Japanese projectors showed much keenness. But since then things have not progressed. Dr. Harris has returned to London and his representatives in Japan are said to be behaving in a somewhat lukewarm manner. Whether this be the case or not we can not tell, but at all events there have been a series of failures to effect meetings or conclude conferences, and the story reads as though both sides had become indifferent. The Osaka office of the Trust has been closed, and Tokyo papers say that although it would be in accordance with custom for the projectors to contribute equally to the expenses hitherto incurred, these outlays have been dispersed by the Japanese only, namely, Messrs. Inouye and Doi. The probability is that European capital has not been found as accessible for the purposes of the trust as was originally expected.

It is now stated that although the whole of the loan sought by the City of Kyoto, namely 10 million *yen*, can not be floated at present, a fraction of it, namely 3 millions, has been arranged for by the Mitsui Bank, the rate of interest being 6 per cent. and the issue price of the bonds, 95. The City wants this money badly for drainage, waterworks, and an electric power station.

The Authorities are said to be about to institute legal proceedings against the four insurance companies which have failed to pay the risks contracted for in Hakodate before the fire. These companies are the Nisshu, the Ryokwan, the Naigwai and the Yamato. Their liabilities in the above order are 300,000 *yen*, 50,000, 30,000, and 40,000 respectively. The Naigwai has made some fractional payments but the three others simply seem to have folded their hands in despair, and in the meanwhile urgent applications for official intervention, as provided by law, are reaching the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The well known Chinese firm, Tung Tung-tai of No. 142, Yokohama, has been obliged to put up its shutters. Its liabilities are said to be about 100,000 *yen*, of which it owes 50,000 to the Soda Bank, 30,000 to the Jitsugyo Bank, and 20,000 to the Marine Products Guild. The losses which have caused this catastrophe are said to be the recent sharp decline in the price of silver, and it is feared that similar losses have fallen upon many of the Chinese merchants in Shanghai in connexion with purchases of Japanese yarns. Should bankruptcies occur among the Chinese traders in Shanghai a serious blow may be dealt to the Japanese cotton spinning industry. The Tung Tung-tai firm did not deal in cotton yarns but only in rice and marine products. One Tokyo journal says that there is a chance for the firm to avoid actual bankruptcy.

No light as yet appears in the silk market. Prices continue to fall and stocks to accumulate in Yokohama while the demand is almost nil. If the American market does not recover more or less within the next few days the effect of this state of affairs may be disastrous. Owing to the high prices that ruled before the trouble set in, a good average is recorded up to the present, but the prices now ruling are said to be below the cost of production, and even at such figures there is no demand. The banks of course have put up their rate of interest against advances on silk. The principal sericulturists are said to be assembling in Yokohama to discuss the situation, and altogether a heavy blow seems likely to be suffered in the region of foreign trade, which had been so prosperous up to the present.

It is certainly almost calamitous that copper and silver should have simultaneously fallen so heavily and that the American financial crisis should have supervened at this precise moment. Not only are the copper producers of Japan threatened with loss of market, but also the two other great staples, cotton yarns and raw silk, are seriously menaced. The opinion amongst Japanese business men seems to to be that everything depends upon the speedy restoration of normal conditions in the United States.

A private telegram received in Tokyo from London dated the 7th inst. says that the money market in that city has been somewhat eased by the arrival of a million pounds sterling in gold from the Bank of France and the pending arrival of 3 millions more. The telegram says that this action has been taken by the French bank not in connexion with the regular course of business but as a step partly expedient and partly friendly. The coming of a million sterling from Germnay also in hard money is imminent, but this is altogether in the way of business. Such supplies of specie have had the effect of greatly improving the situation in London, but, on the other hand, there is news that the Bank of England has raised its rate to 7 per cent. In any case we can not assume that the crisis is actually past. America remains to be heard from, and strange to say all the telegrams which reached Tokyo on the 7th inst., with one exception, were silent on this subject. Such silence in the circumstances would seem to indicate that at least no further disquieting feature has presented itself. The exception noted above was a cablegram to the German *Japan Post* to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury in Washington had expressed the opinion that normal conditions would soon be restored.

Our readers are aware that on the 7th inst. a statement was published to the effect that the Specie Bank and the Union Banks had declined to discount bills on foreign countries. This is now denied. What has really happened is that discounting is refused in certain circumstances, namely, when the operation would entail any large draft by the American banks upon their specie reserves. Otherwise banking facilities are granted just as hitherto.

The bears got in on the Tokyo Stock Exchange during the afternoon session on the 7th inst. They diligently spread rumours that the money markets of New York and London had again fallen into an evil plight and that the price of silver had taken a large leap downwards. These stories coming at a moment where great nervousness already prevailed had the effect of forcing down all quotations more or less. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's shares, upon which a dividend of 12 per cent. will certainly be paid, fell at one moment to 79.10 *yen*, and seemed likely to fall to 78 and a fraction when an investor stepped in and pulled back the price 70 or 80 *sen* by a purchase of from two to three thousand shares. It may fairly be said that the prices of all gilt edged securities are now at panic points and a unique opportunity offers for investors, though in truth it can not be predicted that a still better opportunity is not imminent.

Very rough figures have been published with reference to the budget for next year. They furnish various information in addition to what has already appeared in these columns. We note, however, that whereas the Department of Foreign Affairs asked for an increase of 2,200,000 *yen*, this demand has been cut down to 100,000. The Department's ordinary expenditures are increased by 400,000, while, on the other hand, its extraordinary outlays are reduced by 290,000 Provision is made for an Embassy in Russia and for two new Consulates, whereas twelve had been projected. Practically all the Departments except those of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce have had their additional demands rejected. In the Department of Communications the Railway Bureau asked for an appropriation of 120 million *yen* to be spent between the present time and the Exhibition year, but this is cut down to 21,720,000 *yen*. Still, adding other railway projects, the Department's appropriations for productive enterprises during next year aggregate 40 millions.

Saturday, November 9.

Our readers are aware that the bankers of Tokyo recently decided to appoint a committee for the purpose of urging upon the Government the expediency of handing over as soon as possible the bonds representing the purchase price of the seventeen nationalised railways. Whether this committee has actually taken any steps in the sense desired we have not learned, but it is journalistically reported that the Government shows a strong disposition to facilitate matters as much as possible. The fact is that although the purchase price of the railways was settled at the time of their transfer to the State, many minor details remained to be determined and it is to the discussion of these that the delay is attributable. The Government has of course the right to postpone the handing over of the bonds within the limit of five years from the date of purchase, but it is pointed out by the shareholders with considerable justice that this limit was fixed in the context of another provision, namely, that the arrangements for purchase might be extended over ten years whereas they were really completed in as many months, and consequently a corresponding abbreviation of the time for paying out the bonds ought to be made. What the Government has now done should lead to a very speedy settlement. It has decided in effect that an adjustment committee shall be formed, and that virtually judicial functions shall be assigned to it. This committee will hear the arguments on the side of the railways and on the side of the Government, and will then render decisions which shall be binding on both parties. The railway companies are understood to be making some stipulations about the personnel of the committee but this point is not expected to cause any serious difficulty.

It is now denied that a part of the Kyoto City loan has been taken up by the banks. An assertion in the affirmative sense was published on the 8th inst. with every show of assurance, but the denial is equally emphatic.

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It is alleged that the news of the raising of the rate of the Bank of England to 7 per cent. was not known upon the Tokyo Stock Exchange till after the conclusion of the morning session on the 8th inst. and did not even then receive universal credence. If this be true it indicates a remarkable want of information on the part of the Tokyo brokers, for the fact must have been telegraphed to the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank in the early morning. It is at all events evident that the Stock Exchange is now influenced wholly by the news from abroad.

Sunday, November 10.

The question of the nationalized railways has made a distinct advance towards settlement. Our readers are aware that the associated banks of the Tokyo and other Clearing Houses in Japan recently addressed to the authorities a memorial urging that in the interest of the money market no time should be lost in handing over the bonds due to the shareholders of the nationalized railways. Hitherto this operation has been suspended for reasons which may be broadly divided into two groups; one, those affecting the railways in general, and the other, those relating to special railways. The former group again consisted of two problems; one was that the Government proposed to deduct the income tax from the net earnings of the roads and to take the remaining figure as the multiplicand for determining the purchase price of the lines; the other, related to lines which though partially constructed are not yet open to traffic. We need not enter into particulars as to the latter point, but concerning the former our readers will perceive that the Government's proposal may be described as a commutation of the income tax payable on the bonds. The companies *en bloc* objected to the Government's method of procedure in both of the above matters, and it is now stated that the Government has yielded to the companies' desire. The consequence of this decision is that three railways become eligible for the immediate receipt of their bonds, namely, the Tanko (30,070,000 *yen*) the Kobu (13,600,000 *yen*) and the Sanyo (73,410,000 *yen*). It is expected that bonds to the above amounts—modified in accordance with the new arrangement as to income tax—will be handed over to the companies early next year. As to the other companies, special points remain to be settled, and it is stated that all possible expedition will be employed in disposing of these minor problems. We read in the *Jiji Shimpo* that Mr. Anegakoji, Vice-Minister of Communications, claims for the Government a spirit of equity and liberality in elaborating bases for solving the other questions pending between the Department and the Companies other than the three mentioned above. Every effort will be made to arrange compromises on these bases, but in case of failure a committee of arbitration will be called in.

According to telegrams received on the 9th inst. in Tokyo and Yokohama the raising of the Bank of England's rate to 8 per cent. has not produced any marked effect in British financial circles. It is recognised that the Bank's exceptional measure is simply one of self-defence, namely, to prevent its gold reserves from being further diminished.

From New York the telegrams under date of the 8th inst. say that the quantity of gold which reached America on that day from Europe was 12,360,000 dollars and that 46,000,000 dollars represents the total amount hitherto received or contracted for. This inflow of the precious metal has restored a feeling of confidence and call money has fallen to 10 per cent. On the other hand there has been a further decline in the price of silver.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange showed on the 9th inst. a considerable upward tendency. This fact is variously explained. All the newspapers agree that it is not to be attributed to improved tidings from abroad inasmuch as it took place in the face of the news as to the great increase of bank rates in Europe. The general idea seems to be that the bears thought they had gone far enough and found themselves compelled to become buyers. All the critics guard themselves carefully against predicting that this upward movement will prove permanent. It is indeed easy to see that no courage for prediction remains anywhere.

Tuesday, November 12.

The Tokyo Municipality has been very busy for some time elaborating plans for the draining and sewage of the city. A scheme has now been drawn up and virtually approved, but the question of ways and means presents some difficulties. It is not exactly stated what amount will be required yearly, but the sources of revenue now in view are said to be a tax upon land and upon sales of houses and boats, together with an increase of the water rate by 20 per cent. These resources, supplemented by grants from the Government, will suffice, it is expected, to pay interest and sinking fund on a sum raised by issuing loan bonds. If the size of the population only were taken into account, Tokyo's taxes might be increased to the extent of 1,890,000 *yen* yearly in order to bring it on a level with Osaka's payments, and by 2,117,000 *yen* if Kyoto were taken as the basis of comparison. It may be mentioned here that amongst the six principal cities of Japan the local taxes are lowest in Yokohama where each household pays 9.26 *yen* per annum.

Our readers know that the authorities have formed a project for adding an electric line to the present circular railway between Ueno and Shimbashi *viâ* Shinagawa. It is now stated that all orders for the necessary material have been placed abroad, and that the line will be opened to traffic about July or August next.

Mr. Masuda, Chief Manager of the great Mitsui Company, has just returned from his tour in the West. He was welcomed at Shimbashi by quite a crowd of notable business men. Speaking to a representative of *Hochi Shimbun* he said that he had particularly enjoyed his journey through Siberia. Russian post-bellum undertakings were proceeding manifestly, but with perhaps less vigour than that which marked similar enterprises in Japan. He had been treated with remarkable courtesy by the Russians everywhere, and, being regarded as a representative of Japanese capital, he had been entertained again and again with the greatest hospitality. What he saw in England had specially filled him with admiration. There he had been received with open arms and had been given access to all the factories and places of business, so that the experiences garnered had been quite out of the common. He had remarked that the respect paid to Japanese in Europe was very different now from what it had been before the war, but on the other hand he had observed that, if there was an increased disposition to study Japan's good points, there was an equally increased disposition to indicate her defects, and certainly no lack of material existed in the latter respect.

The returns of the foreign trade for the first ten days of November show exports to the value of 9,787,000 *yen* and imports to the value of 10,274,000 *yen*; the excess of imports being thus 487,000 *yen*. This unfavourable issue is attributed entirely to the stagnation in the silk trade.

One of the directors of the Specie Bank is quoted by the *Kokumin Shimbun* as saying that the present disturbed financial condition in America may be attributed entirely to the sudden depreciation of copper, and is therefore likely to prove a very ephemeral affair. Comparative calm has already been restored in New York, but the effects of the commotion have spread to several localities which are now suffering more or less. Nevertheless the Specie Bank is obliged to observe full caution in dealing with commercial bills, especially as there are some signs of an exodus of gold from Japan, the S. S. *Korea* having taken 600,000 *yen* worth.

The *Jiji Shimpo* quotes a telegram sent by a prominent financier of New York to the effect that an ample supply of gold has now been secured against any emergency, and that the drain upon European centres of supply show signs of decreasing.

There was a considerable access of activity on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last Monday, but the general rise of quotations was not reflected in the shares of the Exchange itself, and consequently this improvement is not regarded with much confidence. In the special case of the Tokyo Railway, whose shares appreciated in a marked degree, various explanations are offered. One is that 10,000 shares which had been hanging over the head of the Company for some months back, were finally thrown upon the market at the close of last week, and the disappearance of this depressing factor produced a wholesome effect. Others speak of a possibility of the Railway being purchased by the Municipality, and yet others talk of an increase of fare-rates, while the bears on their side designate these statements as mere inventions of the bulls.

The *Asahi Shimbun*, using the quotations recorded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last Friday, shows the rates returned by the various shares, supposing the dividends to remain at the figures reached when the last semi-annual returns were issued. The following are our contemporary's results:—

	Paid up Yen.	Last Dividend.	Market Price on 8th.	Interest returned.
Tanko S.S. Co.	50	14	86.10	8.1
Tokyo Railway	50	9	62.15	7.2
Keihin do.	50	13	71.00	9.1
Japan Mail S.S. Co.	50	12	82.70	8.4
Tokyo Gas Co.	50	12	90.00	7.7
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	50	10	64.40	7.7
Fuji Gas Spin'g Co.	50	25	92.40	13.5
Tôbô (Spinning)	50	20	65.50	15.2
Kanegafuchi(Spin'g)	50	22	94.35	11.6
Beer	50	15	90.00	8.3
Sugar Refinery	50	20	86.60	11.6
Tokyo Stock Exchange	50	40	118.60	16.7

Wednesday, November 13.

It appears tolerably certain that the question of the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway has again come seriously upon the tapis. The Mayor, Mr. Ozaki, who is nothing if not consistent, adheres to his old view as to the advisability of the step, but naturally declines to make any move in the matter, considering the curiously vacillating

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attitude of the City Council and the City Assembly towards this problem last spring. Certainly from the point of view of the City the time seems opportune for municipalization, but it is not to be supposed that the railway could be bought for anything like the figure at which its shares are now quoted. That figure is quite abnormal and cannot be permanent. As for the charter, if its conditions were observed in fixing the price, a sum very different from present quotations would have to be dispersed. These are the views attributed to the Mayor. We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* also that the question is practically on the tapis but our contemporary represents the matter as having originated on this occasion with a section of the shareholders of the Company and the bankers of the city. It says that the City Council are for the most part in favour of the project and that it would receive support from a large section of the City Assembly. A payment of 85 *yen* per share in 6 per cent. city bonds is spoken of.

We read in Japanese newspapers that the official inspection of the Tokyo Electric Light Company's new water-power system is now in progress. The system has been completed at a cost of 8 million *yen*, and it will commence to be operative at the close of the year. But the supply will then be only 4,000 horse power whereas the Company's actual needs in Tokyo now amount to 12,000 horse power. By degrees, however, the supply of force will increase until 17,000 horse power are delivered in the city, independently of a considerable quantity diverted *en route* for use at Hachioji. The Company will not, however, dispense with its steam power until it is fully assured of the efficiency of water as a substitute. In short the procedure will be experimental for a time, and it is consequently announced that there will be no reduction of rates for the present.

It has finally been decided that the amount paid by the Government for the Kobu Railway shall be 14,599,000 *yen*. Deducting from this a sum of 560,000 *yen*, namely, debts of the company taken over by the State, there remains 14,039,000 *yen*, which represents 127.70 *yen* per share. These shares are now quoted on the market at 91.55 *yen*.

The price of gold in London has declined by a penny according to advices received on the 12th, inst., and it is therefore inferred that New York's urgent needs are supplied. At present the highest rate of discount, namely 8.5 per cent, rules in St. Petersburg; Berlin comes next with 7½ per cent, and then follow London and Copenhagen with 7 per cent. Paris stands in the lowest place, with only 4 per cent. and Rome comes next with 5½. Leading New York financiers are quoted as saying that the crisis may now be considered over. There will probably be some failures of comparatively minor concerns, and a certain interval must elapse before confidence is fully restored and before business reverts to its old prosperous condition. But the interval is not likely to be long in view of the fine harvest with which the United States is blessed this year and in view of other favourable conditions. The premium on gold is expected to disappear by the end of the present week. Meanwhile there is no improvement in the Yokohama silk market. Prices continue to decline and there is virtually no business doing.

It is thought that if this dulness in the silk market did not exist the quotations on the Exchange in Tokyo would show an even greater rise than has been witnessed during the last few days. Nevertheless nobody ventures to predict that a permanent improvement has set in.

Thursday, November 14.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Hein, the well known English banker, and Mr. Sale, one of the leading merchants of Yokohama, entertained the principal Japanese bankers at the Metropole Hotel in Tsukiji. Mr. Hein, acting with the co-operation of Mr. Sale in Japan, has been one of the principal channels through which Japanese securities have found their way into the hands of British capitalists. He is reported to have alluded to this fact in his speech at the banquet on the 10th inst., and to have stated that his visit to this country had been undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Sale and in the conviction that more is to be learned by one look than by a hundred words. The result of his investigations in Japan had been to confirm his previous conviction that Japanese securities might be safely recommended to the soberest of British capitalists. He would have great pleasure in carrying back this strengthened conviction. He also spoke in terms of eulogy about the syndicate formed by Japanese banks to supply capital to public corporations and trustworthy companies, and he intimated his willingness to join such a syndicate.

The question of the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway has again come vehemently upon the tapis. Nearly all the Tokyo papers have something to say upon the subject, and what strikes us particularly about their remarks is a singularly unpractical element. They seem to concern themselves much more about the motives that inspire the promoters of municipalization than about the question of profit to the city. Last spring, when this problem came prominently before the public, the advocates of municipalization claimed that a large access of revenue would accrue to the city, which fact nobody undertook to deny, though all straightforward business-men protested against a measure which, if carried out as suggested, would have amounted to spoliation. The whole problem turns upon whether the Railway Company is a consenting party to municipalization and whether the advocates of that measure are prepared to give reasonable terms. If the occasion was bad last spring when the shares were quoted at a very high figure, it must be correspondingly good now since the quotation is low. One thing is quite plain, namely, that speculators believe either in municipalization or in an increase of rates for they are struggling to acquire the Company's shares.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The autumn manœuvres are now in full swing in the Koyama district. The Emperor leaves Ueno station on the 15th, inst. for the scene of the manœuvres, and by the evening of the 18th, the troops will be congregated for the march past on the 19th. The Imperial Headquarters will be at Yuiki. Four Divisions and a number of special Corps are engaged, so that the scale of the manœuvres is much larger than anything of the kind that has hitherto taken place in Japan. The troops are all armed with the newest pattern weapons, and the special corps, instead of being mere skeletons as has hitherto been the case, are in full strength and are discharging all their functions as though they were really on campaign. In the *Kokumin Shimbun* we find a detail of the numbers engaged. They are as follow:—Infantry 25,850 with 770 horses; Artillery 7,160 with 250 guns and 5,360 horses; cavalry 3,850; engineers 2,390, and land-transport 1,790. This detail is independent of the various special corps.

The Emperor left Uyeno on November 14th for Yuiki to inspect the autumn manœuvres in Tochigi and Ibaraki prefectures. The East Army consists of the First and Third Divisions, under General Viscount Kawamura, and the West Army of the Imperial Body Guards, and the Fifteenth Division, under the command of General Prince Fushimi. The umpire is General Viscount Oku, Chief of the General Staff. The headquarters of the third Division are at Maoka in the district of Hoga, Shimotsuke; the First Division at Hojo, in the district of Tsukuba, Hitachi; the Fifteenth Division at Tochigi-machi, in the district of Lower Tsuga, Shimotsuke; and the Imperial Body Guards at Koga machi, in the district of Sarushima, Hitachi. Thus they will make up a hollow square; the right side of which will be the line of the East Army; and the left side the line of the West Army. The river Kinu runs through the middle of both lines. Yuiki, in which the Imperial quarters are situated, is located at the centre of the mimic battlefield, and on the left side of the river.

Important changes in the upper ranks of the army are announced. There are six appointments to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and among them we find the name of Major-General Ichinohe, whose name is celebrated in connexion with the capture of one of the principal forts at Port Arthur. Twenty-six Colonels are raised to the rank of Major-General, among them being Colonel Shiba, celebrated for his share in the defence of Peking. Two full Generals, namely Viscounts Ogawa and Oseko, are placed upon the retired list, as also are three Lieutenant-Generals and ten Major-Generals. Among the retired Lieutenant-Generals we find Baron Koike, Inspector-General of Hospitals, whose place is given to Dr. Mori Rintaro, renowned not more for his medical acquirements than for his literary ability. We may mention that Dr. Mori has translated Schiller and is also the author of several popular novels. Lieutenant-General Ichinohe takes the command of the 17th Division and Lieutenant-General Kimura that of the 8th.

COUNT OKUMA'S CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Three consecutive days, the 6th, 7th and 8th, were devoted by Count and Countess Okuma to receiving their friends at Waseda to view the chrysanthemums for which the Count's garden is celebrated. The flowers this year were particularly fine—hundreds of varieties, all evincing the infinite care which Japanese horticulturists bestow upon their favourite blossom. But it must be noted that the orchids at Waseda, and, above all, the shrubs in pots attract as much attention now as does the display of chrysanthemums, though the latter are certainly the first in the capital after the Imperial collection. Very few foreigners understand or attach much interest to *bonsai*, which by the Japanese themselves are regarded as the supreme product of horticultural science. It is indeed almost painful to observe how very transient and perfunctory is the attention devoted by the average foreign observer to trees which centuries of patient care has taught to represent the giants of the forest in every feature of symmetry and proportion while remaining sufficiently in miniature to be placed on a student's desk. Marquis Saionji, Count

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Okuma and Baron Ito Miyoji have perhaps the finest collections of *bonsai* in Japan today—probably the finest that were ever seen at any period of the country's existence—, but Count Okuma alone has the courage—we might almost the say "temerity"—to expose these admirable objects to thee yes of the uneducated. They attracted even more Japanese notice than the chrysanthemums at the recent garden party, and it was a frequently heard remark that no garden in Tokyo can boast so many special attractions as that of the Waseda statesman. The weather during the first two days was not altogether propitious, but the 8th was an ideal day, and all those—from four to five hundred—who had postponed their visit until then were amply rewarded. We need scarcely add that the arrangements as to refreshments and other details were excellently managed.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Now that the opening of the next session of the Diet is approaching—it will probably take place on the 25th of December—the political parties are beginning to show some signs of renewed activity. Rumour attributes to the Daido Club the intention of joining forces with the Progressists, but this forecast is still very vague. The Daido Club has not now sufficient numerical strength to render its affection or disaffection very formidable. Nevertheless all those interested in the sound progress of Japanese politics must desire the organisation of a really competent Opposition.

It is expected that one of the questions which the Diet will be invited to solve this session is the problem of compensation to private ship-owners for losses suffered at the hands of the Russian Navy during the war. These claims were made the subject of a petition addressed to both Houses last session, but the matter was not then conclusively dealt with. The ship-owners have taken steps to formulate their claims more distinctly in the pending session, and it is thought that the only difficulty in the way of their satisfaction is want of available money. The total amount in question is estimated at from 1 to 2 million *yen*.

We are glad to be able to state that Marquis Katsura's illness has taken a decidedly favourable turn and that all anxiety is now at an end. There is no doubt, however, that the distinguished statesman's malady was for a time very severe and that some interval must elapse before he is able to return to Tokyo.

A correspondent writes:—"Can you not call the attention of the authorities,—publicly, so that they may not ignore the fact—to the manner in which jinrikisha are now blocking up the foot-ways in Main Street? I think it is little short of disgraceful." The practice of which notice is thus taken has been growing for some years, and has now become quite a public nuisance. Jinrikisha-men have not failed to realize that to stand their vehicles on the gutter-slope of the roadway puts a strain upon them which can be avoided by drawing one of the wheels up on the pavement, so securing a level bearing. That practice is not particularly to be condemned (though still improper) when applied to broad foot-paths—or even to narrow pavements if the inner wheel is merely placed on the extreme curb. But, as any one will see in the course of a walk along Main Street, not only is half the space for foot-passengers taken up by the jinrikisha, but the best part of the remainder is occupied by the legs of the coolie who sits on the adjacent door-step. The foot-paths at the 50's and 70's may be cited as examples of this unscrupulous aggression on the rights of the public. Perhaps the municipal and police authorities will kindly take notice.

Mr. Katsu Inouye, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, and Mrs. Inouye have reached Nagasaki on their return journey from Europe, after an absence of four years. Mr. Inouye has represented his country in the German capital for more than ten years and he is now fully entitled to a period of rest. Newspaper men who interviewed him at Nagasaki quote him as saying that the approaching session of the Reichstag is one of keen interest, inasmuch as the Liberals and the Conservatives, who have united to support the Government, possess a majority of only 24, and it is quite possible that occasion may again arise for a decree of dissolution. Mr. Inouye speaks in strong terms of the growing friendship between Japan and Germany and of the increase of their tradal relations. There are 100 Japan subjects now settled in the German capital, and they live on excellent terms not only with one another but also with the citizens of Berlin.

Many friends in Japan of Mr. Ralph Paget will be pleased to hear that he is about to marry Miss Leila Paget, daughter of General Sir Arthur and Lady Paget. He is a son of the late Sir Augustus Paget, who, it may be remembered, was Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. The prospective bride and bridegroom are cousins. Mr. Ralph Paget, who was once *Charge d'Affaires* in Tokyo, is British Minister at Bangkok, and he and his bride will return there at the conclusion of their honeymoon, which is likely to be passed in Italy.

MARRIAGE OF MR "BEAU" HANNEN.

At Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street, London, on 1st instant, Mr. N. I. Hannen, only son of the late Sir Nicholas J. Hannen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for China and Japan and Consul-General at Shanghai, and Lady Hannen, of Lake Lodge, Wargrave, Berks, was married to Miss Muriel Morland, youngest daughter of the late Sir Henry and Lady Morland. The Rev. S. Field, Warden of Radley, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Austen Leigh. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Major Cassandini, wore a gown of soft ivory satin, trimmed with chiffon, Honiton lace, and silver, and full Court train of moiré. There were five bridesmaids, wearing gowns of white chiffon over soft white satin, and large white soft hats, with a large white rose and sprays of white leaves. The bridegroom had given to each a gold powder-puff case with their names inscribed. The honeymoon will be spent at the Italian lakes.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Prince Imperial, who has been visiting several western places on his way home from Korea, arrived at Yokohama on the morning of Nov. 14th by the *Katori*, being escorted by the First Squadron. To celebrate the safe return of His Highness, all the streets of Yokohama were decorated and a large number of fireworks were sent up from the Customs grounds. The steamers in the harbour were all fully dressed. The English Hatoba and the adjoining streets were crowded by a dense mass of people. Prince Arisugawa on an autocar, many military and naval officers as well as officials of the Imperial Household, were present to welcome His Highness. At 9.45 a.m. the Prince Imperial landed at the hatoba, and at once drove to the Railway Station in company with Admiral Count Togo and the members of his suite. His Highness left by special train at 10 a.m. for Tokyo.

Some 35 minutes later His Highness arrived at Shimbashi, where he was received by an enormous number of distinguished persons, including the Crown Princess, and other Princes and Princesses of the Blood. Subsequently, the Prince Imperial proceeded to Uyeno Railway Station where he saw the Emperor off by the 11.05 a.m. train for Yuiki to be present at the Grand Manœuvres on the plains of Tochigi and Ibaraki prefectures. It is needless to say that on account of the arrival of the Crown Prince and the departure of the Emperor, the city of Tokyo was handsomely decorated throughout.

A THRENODY.

[Visit to the Tombs of the Forty Seven Ronins, in November.]

I.

Autumnal pathos swept from out the placid sea.
Far down the bay, where Yedo lay,
The spent luxury of summer,
And the austere self denial of the Fall, filled the declining day.

II.

Faded the sunlight, cold and bare the charms
Of Nature passed her prime,
And Memory, interwoven in the delicate design of wood and field,
Was full of the far world of years, as sombre rose the portal of a shrine.

III.

Here was done deed as august as the ancient time was stern.
They lie at rest, in splendor unadorned, and each low stone
Is graven with a name of warrior, noted once in arms,
Whose valour drew him forth to conquest or to battle's wild alarms.

IV.

Was it so they fell these men, who sleep beneath this deep,
Dark shade! No, each to rid the world of shame
Wrote in the imperishable characters of truth and right his name,
And sheathed in his own heart his glorious, immortal, untarnishable blade!

M. M. NORTON.

L'ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE YOKOHAMA.

The first meeting of the Alliance Francaise for the present season was held in Van Schaick Hall on Thursday evening under the presidency of Mons. de Cuers de Cogolin. There was a large and appreciative audience. The President in opening the meeting referred to the work of the last session and then proceeded with the election of officers and committee. This being disposed of Mdlle. Mary Baron was introduced. She gave a most interesting lecture based on Pierre Loti's "Les Désenchantées" dealing with the book and its writer in a most illuminating manner, quoting liberally in illustration of her remarks. Miss Baron then passed on to a charming dissertation on "Le féminisme en Turquie," which served as the natural corollary of her opening theme. At the close she was rewarded with a hearty outburst of applause, while the President handed to her a handsome bouquet of flowers, thanking her in a few well-chosen words. The following musical items were then discussed, being greatly enjoyed by all present, Madame Rudolphe Schmid gracefully accompanying the singers, and Mrs. Thorn her son:—

I.—(a) L'Anneau d' Argent .....C. Chaminade.
(b) La Bonne Chanson.....R. Hahn.
(Chant).....Monsieur Ruinat.
II.—Romance .....Wieniawski.
(Violon) .....Monsieur C. H. Thorn.
III.—"Vous ne m'aimez plus" .....Denza.
(Chant) .....Mademoiselle Lloyd Thomas.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

Current literature in Japan suffers not a little from the practice of interviewing prominent men and recording the remarks they make. The interviewers are often very poorly educated young men who are quite incapable of expressing the ideas of statesmen or scholars in a polished manner. If editors of magazines were to take the trouble to recast all the literary matter they obtain by means of interviewing, the style of magazine articles would at once improve. But this they object to do. So all big magazines like the *Taiyō* publish a number of very poorly written articles. The fact is that the rates of payment for original articles in Japan are still so low that the services of the best writers are not obtainable in many cases. Our study of current literature goes to show that none of the magazines maintains a uniformly high standard, and it is true to say that where the quantity of the matter published is large the quality is usually poor. The competition between magazines being very keen, the leading periodicals do their best to attract readers by the publication of articles that deal with current topics in an original manner. Essays on controversial topics that cause discussion thoughout the country are naturally preferred. During the past 2 or 3 months the *Chūō-Kōron* has succeeded in drawing special attention to itself by the political articles that have appeared in its pages. With one entitled "The Age of the Elder Statesmen has Gone" we hope to deal later on in a fuller manner than is possible in this Summary. It is an unsigned article, but, whoever the writer may be, he is particularly well versed in the inner history of the political changes that have marked the last four decades of the Meiji era. The November number of the *Chūōkōron* has another political article from the same pen entitled "The Katsura and Saionji Age," which we reproduce in an epitomized form below:—Having furnished in my former article abundant proofs that the age of the Elder Statesmen has gone, I now proceed to give an account of the two men into whose hands the power so long wielded by the elder statesmen has passed. I call the present age the Katsura and Saionji age, because these two men have more followers and admirers among politicians to-day than any other statesmen that could be named. They represent two different sets of opinion, two distinct schools of political thought. In character, tastes, principles and political opinions they are a contrast to each other. They have both been greatly misunderstood by their contemporaries. But they have both treated adverse criticism with the indifference that characterizes all strong-minded statesmen. Marquis Saionji was extremely clever as a child; but, though at the age of 10 he became Governor of Sanindō by right of birth, his subsequent promotion in Government service was by no means rapid. He never slavishly attached himself to any of the elder statesmen. Though more or less connected with Prince Itō, his relations to the Prince were very different from those of Suematsu and Itō Miyoji. He was treated by Prince Itō rather as a guest than as a follower. Marquis Saionji's French studies in Japan and in France influenced his mind very perceptibly. When he returned to Japan from Europe he started a newspaper called the *Tōyō Jiyū Shimbun*. His connection with Prince Itō began about 1882, and when the Prince went to Europe to make inquiries preparatory to the drawing up of the Japanese Constitution, Marquis Saionji accompanied him. But neither then nor afterwards did Marquis Saionji act towards Prince Itō like one who expected something from him, nor even with the deference shown to the Prince by such a man as the late Count Mutsu. The Marquis was not enthusiastic about any of the Prince's undertakings, and yet he seems to have inspired confidence in the Prince's mind by his ability, as was shown by his appointment to the Presidency of the Seiyūkai. In the various offices that Marquis Saionji filled in the early years of his public life he did not exert himself much. In fact, he may be said to have taken things easily at this stage of his life (*Betsu ni taishita hataraki to iu mono nakatta; mushiro kanshoku* (閑職) *ni atta to ii-uru no de aru*). About 1894 he was sent to Korea as representative of the Emperor, and it is said that he was the first foreigner to whom an interview was granted by the King of Korea. He afterwards went to Berlin as Minister, but seems not to have distinguished himself in any way in that capacity. Watching his career at this time, a certain politician remarked that it was capable of being fully described by three English adjectives, each beginning with "in," "intelligent, indifferent, indolent." And at that time it looked as though he might maintain an attitude of aloofness to public affairs to the end of his days. His acceptance of the Portfolio of Education when Prince Itō formed his Third Cabinet in 1898 marked the beginning of a new era in the life of the Marquis. He then for the first time in his career showed a real interest in the administration of affairs. Three years later, when Prince Itō's Fourth Ministry broke up, Marquis Saionji, who was then President of the Privy Council, acted as Minister-President for about 30 days only, but during this time he displayed such extraordinary talent for administration, such promptness in coming to decisions that the world exclaimed, "A Daniel has come to judgment!" The indifference and the indolence had passed away like a dream, and the intelligence only was left. A certain coldness and dignified unemotionalism, it is true, still remained, and these characteristics will probably always be conspicuous in the Marquis. But subsequent to this period our politicians all realized that in the Marquis they had a serious statesman to deal with. The reason for his not being entrusted with the reins of government in 1901 was solely owing to the relations of Prince Itō with the other elder statesmen and the existence of difficulties that grew out of that relationship.

Now to turn to the career of Marquis Katsura. He is always spoken of as a man who was born under a lucky star;* but the fact is that during the greater part of his career his promotion was very slow. At the age of 20 he fought in the war against the Shōgun in the north-east provinces. Like one or two other Chōshū officers in the Army, when men who entered the service at the same time as he did were generals he was still a colonel; when men to whom he was in no respect inferior had been created nobles he was still an ordinary gentleman (*shizoku*). Like Marquis Saionji, Marquis Katsura studied French as a young man. He was disappointed once in not being sent to Europe, Mr. Ozaki Saburō having apparently forestalled him in obtaining an appointment in Europe; but he subsequently was enabled to go on his own account by a liberal allowance that he received for meritorious services (*shōtenroku*). He went to Germany and, in addition to investigating the military system there, collected a good deal of information on general subjects. On his return to Japan he devoted himself as keenly to politics as to military affairs. Though in the latter he was closely connected with Prince Yamagata, in politics he was a disciple of Kido Kōun. In military circles he will ever be remembered as one of the leading spirits in the reorganization of the Japanese Army on a thoroughly democratic basis. The new conscription laws were passed to enable this to be done. Japan began by following the French military system. She gave this up after the Franco-Prussian war in favour of German methods. The present system was not decided on hastily. Just as Prince Itō went to Europe to look into the working of constitutions there, so Ōyama, Nozu, Miura, Kawakami and Katsura toured around the western world collecting information everywhere on military organization, transport and other matters connected with their profession. On their return from this trip Katsura, with Kawakami as Chief of the Headquarter Staff, reconstructed the whole military system (*Jijitsu ni oite wa Katsura no Rikugun, Kawakami no Sambō Hombu to natta no de atta*). The careers of these two men through a series of years are worthy of close study. They belonged to rival clans. Katsura is a Chōshū man, Kawakami was a Satsuma man. They were both such earnest reformers and so strong-willed that when it came to the discussion of details they often differed widely from each other. They were rival competitors for power. Yet, thanks to the constant intervention and tact of Prince Ōyama,* they kept friendly to each other and together organized Japan's modern Army. The two men were the same age and from the time that they were majors till they both became full generals they received promotion on the same days. Though in character they had few traits in common, down to the day of General Kawakami's death in 1900, they remained friendly to each other, both realizing that cordial co-operation was necessary to the success of the cause they had at heart. After Marquis Katsura had thus made a name for himself his promotion was rapid. As Commander of the Third Division in 1891 he distinguished himself in active service. After that he was appointed Governor of Formosa and subsequently, just nine years ago, became Minister of War under Prince Itō—an office that he had long hoped to fill. It was not many years after when he rose to fill a still higher post.

The mutual relations of Marquis Saionji and Marquis Katsura, the two most powerful men in the State to-day, will be discussed in the December number of the *Chūōkōron* by the writer of the article we have epitomized above.

* * *

The *Nihon oyobi Nihonjin*, Dr. Miyage Setsurei's organ, in its November issue, discusses the modern official as compared with officials in the first two decades of the Meiji era and reaches the conclusion that there has been great deterioration. Dr. Miyage is of opinion that ignorant reverence for officials as officials still prevails to a very large extent throughout the country. Notwithstanding all that has been written about the flimsiness of the title of men-in office to be regarded as demigods, the majority of people, partly from force of habit and partly from interested motives, still regard such men as superior to ordinary citizens (*Yo wa nawo izen to shite Kwansen nim-pi taru wa ushinawazu.*) That in the abstract rulers should command the respect of subjects is right and proper; but when in attainments, character, and general efficiency the standard reached by officials is low, in this modern world of ours, the honour they claim on account of the positions they fill will certainly not be granted to them. That officials to-day in respect of attainments and character are not to be compared to the men who served the Government during the first 10 years of the Meiji era few impartial judges doubt. Of course the rank which people occupy is not invariably to be taken as a sure criterion of ability and character. But it seems to me, says Dr. Miyage, worth noticing that at the beginning of the Meiji era all members of the *Sangi*, or State-Council, as well as all Generals or Admirals were *Chokuninin*. The term *Shinnin Kwan* did not then exist. All the high officers of State were men of exalted rank. In modern times rank has been largely left out of account in making appointments. If it could be proved that rank in no way represents merit, that the honours and titles conferred on certain men and withheld from others have no significance whatever, then the modern practice of raising men of low rank to high official positions might be defended. But is this actually the case? In most instances do not the decorations bestowed and the degrees of rank conferred represent real merit in the possessors of these badges of honour? If this be so, the comparatively low rank of the mass of modern officials may be quoted as a proof that the present Government is not able to command the services of the most highly developed types of Japanese manhood. There

* 好運兒, *Kōunji.*

* Prince Ōyama is reported to have spoken to the two Generals as follows:—*Kimira ni nin wa tagaini naka yoku shite, waga Rikugun no chūseki* (柱石) *to shite, waga Rikugun wo kwansei suru ni tsutomete kure. Sat-Chō hanmoku to iu ga, kimira ni nin te wo nigitte ori saye sureba, sore de yoi. To mo kaku mo, kongo wa kimira ni nin de yare.*—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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was a time when money was an inducement to some of the best class Japanese to enter the Government service. But to day even a Minister of State only receives a salary which would be considered very low by any ordinary, prosperous business man. Our leading business men make every year almost ten times as much money as we pay to the holders of portfolios. The remuneration received by under-officials, compared to what is paid by banks, business offices and the like is poor, and these officers are robbed of much of the freedom of action enjoyed by employees of private firms and companies. There is still a good deal of sentiment among those who seek for Government employ rather than resort to other ways of making a living. They think much of the honour they suppose to be attached to the posts they apply for. But this satisfaction with a mere empty name; this trading on the official-worshipping spirit of the lower orders, indicates great inferiority of mind among a large number of Government under-officials, even supposing that high-class Government servants are above this kind of thing. It is high time, says Dr. Miyage, that the nation gave up the idea that there is any real honour or glory in simply filling a Government post and doing routine work in a perfunctory manner. The many inefficient men that serve the Government have no kind of title to honour or respect on account of their official rank or position In officialdom and the great outside business world the same tests of efficiency will be applied. The age has passed for a Government to assume any kind of superiority to other great administrative organs.

In a long article published in the *Nihon oyobi Nihonjin*, Mr. Ueda Shinichirō, a well educated Japanese residing in America, discusses the problem of Japanese emigration in a comprehensive and common-sense manner. It is Mr. Ueda's opinion that the present complications in Canada and America are the result of the inaction or insufficient superintendence of emigration by the Japanese Government. There is certainly a call for an Emigration Bureau, says Mr. Ueda. According to this writer the attention paid to emigration by the Foreign Office has in the past been quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation, and so to day the country finds itself face to face with difficulties that might have been avoided by greater circumspection on the part of the Government. The steps recommended by Mr. Ueda, briefly stated are: (1) The appointment of a Commission to investigate the whole subject of emigration; (2) the augmentation of the funds available for investigation connected with emigration; (3) the formation of a well organized emigration company under Government superintendence that shall serve as a model to the country. (1) The Commission he recommends should, he thinks, consist of 6 members only, 3 of these to be private citizens and the other 3 to be nominated by the three Departments of State connected with emigration, the Foreign Office, the Home Office, and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. (2) Hitherto only the sum of 30,000 *yen* has been set aside for making the necessary investigations connected with emigration This is quite inadequate, owing to the wide extent of the regions to be explored and reported on. The Diet not long ago voted a sum of 40,000 *yen* to aid the sending of exhibits to the Jamestown Exhibition, which is a much smaller object than the investigations required in connection with emigration. (3) There are at present some 40 emigration companies in the country. Some of these are rather big concerns. But they are all being run for the sake of the profits that accrue from them. They involve a large waste of time and money and are objectionable from certain points of view. The improvement of these companies is not to be secured by the new regulations which have been issued bearing on the amount of capital each of them is required to put up. What the Government needs to do is to found an emigration company like the old East India Company or like the London Company or the Plymouth Company, all of which date from the beginning of the seventeenth century.

We have no space to follow Mr. Ueda further. He goes into a number of details connected with the organization needed for the proper control of Japanese emigration He is opposed to discouraging Japanese lads who wish to study in America or Canada, but he thinks that greater control should be exercised over them and as for those who have crossed to America or to adjacent countries simply to evade the conscript laws in force here, he considers the Government should deal severely with them. Much is expected, Mr. Ueda tells us, from Mr. Ishii's report on the present state of emigration in Canada and the States. Future Government action will depend much on the nature of the recommendations of the Head of the Commercial Bureau attached to the Foreign Office (Mr. Ishio).

* * *

In this month's *Taiyō* Mr. Togawa Shukotsu, who possesses a very intimate acquaintance with educational affairs, discusses in a very outspoken manner the question of teaching English in High Schools. He starts by affirming that the fact that the knowledge of English possessed by High School graduates is not so good as that possessed by graduates fifteen or twenty years ago is indisputable. But notwithstanding this fact, the teachers of English in all High Schools,* he says, are now far better qualified than they formerly were. The mental capacity of students to-day compares favourably with that of the young men who passed through the High Schools during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Methods of instruction have also improved greatly. What, then, is the real cause of the poor progress made? It is nothing but the fact that despite all protestations to the contrary—protestations which during the past six months have been greatly emphasized—a thorough knowledge of English is by no means a *sine qua non* of success at Imperial Universities. The very faculties which many students try hard to develop in the High Schools are practically at a discount at the Universities. Most of the lectures delivered at the Universities are in Japanese. The examinations on most subjects are all conducted in Japanese. By consulting text books and by other devices students manage to scrape through the examinations in which English figures. To learn how to compose in English, to train the ear so thoroughly that a speech in English can be understood requires much time and labour. Knowing how things go on at the University, a large number of the High School students come to the conclusion that to acquire the faculty of understanding English lectures does not pay. Their predecessors at the Universities have passed through these institutions by the hundred without being able to compose correctly, to converse at all or to understand an English speech. The subjects to be studied at High Schools being numerous, every student has to make a selection of what seem to him to be the most important ones. All are agreed that to master the meaning of English or German text-books is absolutely essential for men who expect to graduate at one of the Universities. So the art of translating from English into Japanese is studied very hard, with on the whole very good results. This means, briefly stated, that a very large proportion of the students still cling to the *hensoku*, or abnormal method of acquiring English; and not the students only, but most of the Japanese teachers seem to be of opinion that for the majority of those who attend High Schools it is unnecessary to learn how to compose, how to talk in English or how to understand English lectures. Such teachers would never have a man plucked because his ear is defective, or because he has not acquired the power to express himself in written or spoken English with tolerable correctness. Mr. Togawa asserts that for years past the tendency at the Imperial Universities has been all in the direction of replacing foreign teachers with Japanese as much as possible. There are to-day comparatively few foreigners left, and yet the faculties of the Universities habitually complain that English conversation is so poorly taught in the Middle and High Schools. Why should a knowledge of these subjects be insisted on at all? asks Mr. Togawa. In days gone by when foreign professors were ten times as numerous as they now are there was a call for laying stress on the training of the ear, the lips and the pens of Japanese students of English. But for the University professors, of all other people, to raise this cry to-day strikes one as unreasonable and inconsistent. What they demand in words for the High Schools and what the prevailing tendency in the Universities and the real state of opinion among the Japanese Professors show to be most essential do not agree with each other. What is really in demand is the power to understand foreign books (*Daigaku no Tokyokusha wa ika naru yōkyū wo nasu ka? Yo wa moto yori kore wo shirazu to iyedomo, yo no suidan suru tokoro, narabi ni yo no Daigaku ni manaberu toki no keiken ni yotte kore wo mireba, hitotsu ni tokusho-ryoku, sunawachi gwaikoku bunsho kaishaku no chikara* (power to explain foreign books) *wo yōsuru ni todomareru ga gotoshi*).

Mr. Tagawa is of opinion that not in the Universities only but in the great outside world there is a far larger demand for young men who have by extensive, intelligent reading imbibed and assimilated Western thought and who can apply it and act on it in various ways than for young men who have acquired the art of expressing themselves in a foreign language or the ability to understand foreigners.

In this month's *Taiyō* Mr. Izawa Shuji traverses at great length Dr. Katō's views on Japanese orthography. For over 20 years these wranglings over modes of spelling have never ceased. One despairs of seeing any radical reform effected at all when witnessing the hair-splitting that goes on between educated men when even the smallest changes are proposed. The Mombushō seems powerless to do anything, since its officials and advisers can not agree among themselves as to what is desirable. The subject in its present stage can have little interest for foreign readers. It seems to be one of the canons of a certain kind of Japanese patriotism to spell words in as clumsy a manner as possible in this 20th century out of deference to unenlightened literary ancestors.

Mr. Arima Yūsei, a graduate in Literature, in 12 closely printed pages, discusses Dr. Katō Hiroyuki's great work on "Contradictions in Nature and Evolution," reviewed at some length in these columns last year. Mr. Arima appreciates the value of Dr. Katō's work, but propounds a number of questions which are suggested by the main argument adopted by Dr. Katō. Into the technical details of which the article consists we have no space to go here.

Baron Kikuchi is supplying the *Taiyō* with leaves from the diary that he kept while in England last year and during the early months of this year. About 10 pages of the magazine are occupied with extracts from the Baron's jottings-down and next month there are to be more citations. As for months the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun* published material of the same kind, supplied doubtless by Mr. Sugimura Kōtarō, the Japanese reading public should be able to form a pretty definite idea of what English life is like. This kind of writing is infinitely preferred by most readers of magazines to the learned, abstract articles which a large class of Japanese writers is so fond of penning.

* * *

The Japanese edition of the history of the past 50 years, compiled under the direction of Count Ōkuma, is to be issued by the Hakubunkan in 2 volumes, consisting altogether of over 2,000 pages. The first volume will be ready next month, the second in February next. The subscription price for the 2 volumes is 8 *yen*. Applications must be sent in before December 10th. There are over 60 handsome illustrations in the work and the general get-up, it is said, is first-class. The English edition of this work, as is perhaps already known to our readers, is to be issued by the *Times* Book Club. The Japanese title of the Work is *Kaikoku Gojū Nenshi*.

* * *

In our last Summary we reproduced from the *Taiheiyō* a short account of the early life of Baron Shibusawa Eiichirō. We conclude below

* He refers probably to Japanese teachers of English, though he does not expressly say so.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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our epitome of the article from which we quoted: At the age of 21 or 22 I read under the superintendence of Mr. Odaka (Atsutada?) a number of books that enlightened my mind considerably, and from Mr. Odaka I heard much concerning the political outlook at that time. My father, observing the bent of my mind, seems to have had his doubts as to whether farming was a suitable occupation for a young man like me, but he said nothing, thinking perhaps that things would settle themselves in a natural manner before very long. And so they seem to have done; for my mind became more and more excited by the accounts I received of the stirring events of that time, and somehow I felt that I could no longer remain quiet in a remote country town living a farmer's life. While thinking thus, a seemingly trivial, but to me important, incident occurred which made me resolve to quit my father's house and make a name for myself in a different line of life. I was insulted by the overbearing, bombastic manner and speech of a district officer (*Daikwan* now called *Gunchō*). After asking my age, he was impudent enough to observe that most men of my age knew something of books and so on. I could see that he was riding it over me in this way partly because he was a *shizoku* and I only a plebeian, but partly also because he thought himself to be better educated than I was. So I said to myself, difference of social rank between man and man is not worth thinking about, but men certainly are differentiated by the amount of their knowledge or their ignorance. I am taunted with my ignorance. This shall no longer be so. I will give myself an education that shall make it impossible for me to suffer such indignities a second time. And so, spurred on by pride, I set out for Edo. I well remember to-day the advice my father gave me when I took leave of him. He seems to have foreseen what complications there were ahead, and he feared that in my zeal I might be tempted to do something morally wrong; so he begged of me to keep straight whatever happened; and thus we parted, I going up to Kyōto first and afterwards on to Edo, where not long after I succeeded in making arrangements for a trip to France in the suite of the Mimbukyō (the Home Minister under the Tokugawa Government). I was ordered by the Bakufu to study in France and at first money was supplied to me for this object from Edo, but all at once, owing to the state of affairs at the time, the allowance stopped. My father, hearing of this, rather than allow me to give up my studies, sold land and raised a sum of 10,000 *yen* to send to me, but just at this juncture the Minister in whose suite I was received orders to return to Edo and I had to accompany him. My father throughout his life worked hard to make money and was most economical in the management of his house, but when occasion called for it, he would lay out large sums most willingly. He died in 1871. I was then in the employ of the Finance Department. I managed to see him before he became unconscious. I asked him what arrangements he wished me to make for the carrying on of his farm, &c. He replied, "I leave everything to you. Arrange things as you think best." He then began to converse about old days and so passed peacefully away.

* * *

The Hakubunkan has just issued one of the special numbers of the *Taiyō* that appears periodically. It is called *Gwaijin no Nihon Kwan*, "The Views of Foreigners on Japan." It is prefaced with a number of well executed portraits, including those of all the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers now in Japan, many University Professors, well known writers on Japan and a few of the missionaries. Then follow over 250 pages of matter, consisting of a number of translated extracts from English, American, French, and German works on Japan. It is perhaps rather hard to see on what principle or exactly with what objects in view the selections are made. Some of the writers quoted certainly know very little about Japanese thought, opinions or character. Laudatory remarks and superficial impressions are perhaps given more space than they deserve in a book that claims to be a history of foreign opinion on Japan and the Japanese.

AN OCTOBER TRIP THROUGH MANCHURIA.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL")

"In the increased enthusiasm of Japan in her ardent effort to strengthen her position in the world, by basing her international conduct upon the fairest and best tried principles of human progress, the effort is not free from occasional errors, but the large issue grows clear in Japan's mind."

The force of such words as these in Mr. Asakawa's book "Russo-Japanese Conflict," I feel as a traveller over four thousand miles of railroad controlled by Japan, from Yokohama to Port Arthur. If Japan is the country of loveliness par excellance, and Korea ranking with Greece and Montenegro, in the dramatic and picturesque, Manchuria is the majestic climax to both! Antoken, two days ride from Seoul is the drop curtain painted in strokes of impressionism, as wonderful an introduction as the heart could wish to the farther grandeur of Asia. The Yalu has vast perspectives in its reaches into the heart of the land and moves one as do all great rivers, as the Neva, the Thames, commercially stupendous, as well as wide and deep. It seems a colossal boundary separating Korea from China, but in this respect it fails of its purpose since Japan has crossed it! The conflict which began near the gates of Pyengyang grows here more intense in retrospect and you see, still much as they were used, the sand bags and the remains of the fortifications. Sitting in a box car, with about twenty Japanese and Manchurians, we watched the unfolding of the landscape of China at our leisure. Here for the first time in our four years of the Orient we saw the horse doing his proper work as we see him in Europe and America. They were drawing the heavy vans as at home laden with harvest.

Antoken is a wild, unkempt town sprawling out in many directions, and is being revolutionized by hard labour, as fast as toil, oriental toil, can revolutionize it The gaunt crags, the excavated cliffs, make it stern in aspect and rather alarm one as to what may lie beyond. The road seems a toy, but your admiration increases with the square of the distance, as you wind on into the first "divide" on the edge of precipices and over chasms for five hours of each day, through scenery only the passes of the Alps or the Rockies, can equal, and although I have travelled through both, I think in certain aspects this trip rivals either. The guage is to be widened in two years and the distance shortened. I was the guest on my return of the engineer in his private car, so I had the pleasure of admiring the fruit of his brain with the man who had conceived it. At the little mountain station where we passed the night and which is provided with a good Japanese hotel, I was told that here will be the centre of a health resort, and of course the game is all any sportsman can desire. At this station we met a French engineer, on his return to Paris from Tonkin, and his wit and interest in all he saw did much to enliven the stay. His grey hairs had not dimmed his delight in the superb panoramas of Nature, and his enthusiasm was added to our own. These heights covered with the rich hues of autumn are in fine contrast to the treeless improvident mountains of Korea!

I have regretted not being able to accept an invitation to visit the American mines in Korea, but as it meant a trip in an ox cart I felt with Manchuria before me I had all I could have the heroism for. These mountains of Manchuria are supposed to be unfit for mining. The first farmyards in our home sense begin, soon out of Antoken, with the picturesque confusion of the Autumn fruits. The soft greens of the intervals remind us of the country out side of Paris in Spring. The cows and pigs are everywhere and in spite of the swineherds, who reminded us of our Spanish reading and the story of the "Prodigal Son" most vividly, they do get in the way of the slowly moving train. One little black fellow had his last race and fell, as so much rustic valour has before him, before the wheels we call progress, or Juggernaut according to our mood. One old swineherd in tatters came to the car door. Never off the stage have I seen a character so like the quaint creations of Shakespear's dramas. We made him happier with a few persimmons and a few coins, realizing from his extra crimson nose, that he was indeed in "a far country." Now we were as the days wore on climbing ridges, now descending into abysses, every moment full of awe and of pleasure. Along one of the slopes I saw a letter carrier with just that easy lope he has on Broadway: so far gone that humanizes the letter! Caves, caverns, stupendous effects at every turn, on we climb. The mists on the heights in early morning are most exquisite. We pass military posts and one where there are rich coal mines. Being the only European on the train, and a woman, we are the "chief animal of the show." We afford great amusement to the sightseers of Manchuria. Huge woods, men cutting logs, or at their arduous toil, it is all reciprocated and we part the best of friends, the study mountaineers and the woman, strange indeed. They are, in their uncouth way, chivalrous, and as chivalry is dying out in every country we may yet have to seek it alone in Manchuria!

At one stopping place, I was attracted by a shrine, of which you see so many, and as we had an hour's wait, went to investigate. I fell in with the native kindness and was asked in with the greatest show of hospitality to see the interior. It was of course a farm house! How bare! There was the raised platform where, as in Russia, the family slept. All was blackened with smoke and all, including the family, needed a lot of water to bring them to the original colour, but the children were very bright under their coat of dirt and very graceful, in a way far more attractive than most civilized mannikins. The advent of a foreigner made an event in the village annals and we soon had quite an audience of the neighbours. It took us back again to the days of the One who went about doing good. I did not see a church spire from Antoken to Dalny; am told that there are Catholic missions and a cathedral in Mukden. The villages are all inclosed in mud walls and are compact and occasionally one sees a temple much the worse for the "tooth of time."

Just outside of Mukden are good pagodas and a long tresselated bridge apparently of fine construction. We see in every village, in the tent walls, the devasted homes, the signs of war. On one peak near Mukden they fought to the top, a thing seemingly incredible. On another the Russians had their outlook; the general his tent farther down. On a lower hill was a monument to Japanese heroes. Mukden is built on a vast plain and has a superb horizon line; a wall of Chinese massiveness encloses the Chinese town where traffic goes on with the accustomed Chinese volubility. A new wide boulevard is in process of making through the Japanese town from the station to the old wall city. The soil is very refractory and it takes Japanese push to evolve a boulevard—but it is being done.

Many raw recruits were being drilled in front of our Consulate and raw they were, but they were quickly learning. The beauty of this consulate building is one of the features of Mukden. Furnished with American taste an ideal home is made of a heathen temple. At night the watchman "beats the fish" a burglar's rattle in the vast stone court and gives all intruders time to escape; so one feels quite safe. Mukden with all its wild appearance is really one of the best ordered cities in the world.

The tomb of the Emperors, the one I visited, is surrounded by a fine park. The shrubs were bright with Fall berries and the old Manchurians with true Chinese thrift were cutting the grass even to the doors of the tomb. These burden bearers of old China, how they outlast the emperors! As we came home over the boundless plain towards the city we saw a sunset to see and revel in. A huge orb, red as blood, in solitary imperial glory going down to rest, and we left the day to join countless millions and the old emperor to rest in his magnificent tomb, now crumbling to dust again as does all human pride.

M. M. NORTON.

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THE BOOKSHELF.

The Japan Financial and Economic Monthly. THE third issue of this excellent periodical has just appeared. It is exceptionally bulky, containing no less than 202 pages of reading matter, and a large array of tabular statements. The list of contents is as follow :—

Editor's Review of Current Topics. General Survey of Present Times. Quiet Financial Aspects. Favorable Economic Outlook. Finance. Monetary Market. Outlook of Markets. Foreign Trade. Communications. Industries. Miscellaneous. The Orient. The Great Exhibition of Tokyo. Special Subjects of Investigation. Items of Investment. Laws and Regulations. Titbits. Statistics. Notes. Diary.

This magazine is the September issue, but its statistics do not carry us to a later date than the 31st of July, the compiler having been obliged to place his M.S.S. in the printer's hands at the beginning of September. We understand that there is hope of greater celerity in the future, but, at any rate, it has to be noted that no other publication in Japan gives such recent and accurate information. Mr. Mochizuki has certainly supplied an urgent need, and it is to be sincerely trusted that he is receiving all the support which he amply deserves. We notice with satisfaction that his number of advertisers has increased to quite a goodly figure.

Practical Earthwork Tables, by C. E. HOUSDEN, Superintending Eng., P.W.D., India. London, Longmans, Green & Co.; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

THESE tables have evidently been prepared by one who felt himself continually hindered by the laborious work of petty calculation involved in the usual methods of estimating earthwork. Mr. Housden in his concluding remarks speaks of their usefulness in quickly and, as accurately as is necessary for the preparation of projects and estimates, ascertaining the quantities of earthwork in banks or cuttings on any gradient, with any size of top or bottom width, and any slope of side or ground.

For others having like aims the tables are to be strongly recommended both for their simplicity and their accuracy.

Practical Hydraulics, (Water Supply and Drainage) Tables and Diagrams, by C. E. HOUSDEN, Superintending Eng., P.W.D., India. London, Longmans, Green & Co.; Yokohama, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

THIS book is evidently intended for the busy hydraulic engineer who is occupied in the constant working out of schemes and proposals for water supply and dramage. Kutter's formula for the calculation of the flow of water in pipes and channels gives such a busy engineer the information he wants, but it is a complicated formula and takes some time to apply. The principal tables of Mr. Housden make the application easier by giving arithmetical figures obtained from Kutter's formula, using all probable sizes of pipes, and all possible hydraulic gradients. Other tables are introduced for more special purposes. It is possible that Mr. Housden rather lets his tables run away with him; for instance, on page 63 he gives an example in which it is necessary to evaluate 240 x 212; to do this he uses a table. What is Mr. Housden's quarrel with the ordinary slide rule that it is to be superseded by tables?

The book is very well got up and the tables beautifully clear. The proof reading (see fig. 1 for instance) might have been more carefully done.

The Fool's Tax, by LUCAS CLEEVE: London, Fisher Unwin.

MANY of the scandals which have disturbed Washington Society circles of late years have been skillfully made use of in the composition of this book—State land frauds, senatorial corruption, mercenary marriages, easy divorce, the ignoble striving for nothing but "a good time" by mothers and daughters at the expense of indulgent though harrassed fathers, the craze for securing titled husbands for rich American belles,—these are the ingredients of the story. On the whole it is rather a repellant picture which is conjured up by the author, though summed up briefly it is but a trans-atlantic illustration in these latter days of the truth of the old-world moral, "Be sure your sin will find you out."

For the things ye do when your life is new
And your sin is sinned with a smile,
Ye shall pay full sore, ye men, though the score
The Fates hold back for a while.

Harry Morland, the son of fairly rich parents, while still an undergraduate of Harvard, marries the pretty daughter of his boarding housekeeper. This terribly upsets the calculations of his wordly-minded mother who had designed for him a marriage with the descendant of some old Knickerbocker family with a Virginian grandmother somewhere in the background. Mrs. Morland had climbed into the *elite* circles of New York society with too much difficulty to have the result of her struggles practically wasted at the culminating point so the weak-kneeed Harry is persuaded to desert his three-day bride and spend a year or so in Paris, while a divorce is procured for him by his father's lawyers. A few years later he realises his mother's fondest wishes by marrying a Miss Van Haagen—a heartless marriage on either side. Two daughters are the result of this union and when the real story opens they are young ladies just enjoying the delights of their first season in Washington, Harry Morland in the meantime having become a Senator. The father's affections are centred on the younger of his children and when Bertha insists on marrying the Marquis de Bois Fendu de la Ferroniere, a decadent of decadents, he weakly gives way. The marriage turns out anything but a success, but we need not enter into details. The elder daughter, Mary, marries for love, choosing as her mate a very estimable young American lawyer. The two girls being married the mother, who owing to her terrible temper had led a "cat and dog life" with easy-going Senator Morland, determines to leave him and go over to Paris to live. Meanwhile an enterprising firm of shyster lawyers have discovered the indiscretion of Morland's youth and begin a campaign of blackmail against him, a campaign to which he meekly bows. One of these blackmailing letters falls into the hands of Mrs. Morland and she naturally makes the most of it, though the Senator frankly lays bare the ancient secret. She departs for Paris and the lonely old man is left to his solitary communings at a time when the presence of his own women-folk around the old hearthstone are more than ever necessary for his physical comfort, and mental well-being. Soon letters appealing for help to pay her husband's debts reach him from his daughter in France and Morland pressed for money himself, looks around for some way of replenishing his purse. He has never had to work for money, his record all through life—with the solitary exception of his first marriage and divorce—has been upright and honourable, and as he had acted straightforwardly with all men he thought all men would act straightforwardly with him. Indeed, he was a man without guile, ever craving for love and sympathy, which he nevers gets, and deplorably weak in the backbone. He therefore falls an easy victim to a designing fellow member of the Senate and in the most lamb like fashion is drawn into a scheme for defrauding the State of some valuable timber lands. His share in the transaction is $15,000—and he sends it at once to Paris—but the other Senator, for whom he acted as a cats' paw makes treble this amount and escapes all trouble, his name never appearing in the transaction. Of course the fraud is soon discovered and Harry Morland is indicted by the Grand Jury of his State. In the trial which follows the story of his youth is raked up, the sad history of his daughter's experiences with her French marquis are paraded in the full light of day by the aid of the Yellow press and unscrupulous lawyers, and the erstwhile prosperous man sinks to his grave paying the Fool's Tax to the uttermost farthing. "The Fool's Tax" has many merits, but if it has not been written by an American writer we fear it will raise up many enemies for itself, for its frank revelations of some of the more unlovely traits in American Society will be bitterly resented.

Lady Troubridge, whose new book "The Millionaire" is appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library, bids fair to become one of the most popular novelists of our day, for she has the gift of writing good sensational stories concerning the adventures and doings of what Thackeray used to call the "hupper suckles," and, unlike most of those who follow in the steps of the great Mrs. Henry Wood, she writes of them with knowledge and discretion. *Nee* Miss Laura Gurney, Lady Troubridge, who is a vivacious, witty woman, is the only sister of young Lady Dudley, and while the latter was adopted by the late Duke of Bedford and the lady who is now Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, the future Lady Troubridge spent much of her youth with Lady Henry Somerset. The marriage of Miss Laura Gurney to her cousin, Sir Thomas Troubridge, took place in the early nineties, and not long after Lady Troubridge published her first novel. Then, after a lapse of some years, she made her first essay in the type of fiction with which her name is now associated, and "The Woman Thou Gavest" was a brilliant success. Her new novel tells the story of a girl who finds herself leaving a dingy suburban home to take a place in Society.

"The Red Cap of Liberty," a new novel by Mrs. L. T. Meade, is being added to Unwin's Colonial Library. It is a story of the French Revolution, and purports to be the memoirs of a Baroness d'Eyncourt, who lived through the Reign of Terror, and tells of the tragic events which she witnessed.

About three years ago Mr. Fisher Unwin initiated a First Novel Competition, offering a prize of £100 for the best story by a writer who had never had a novel published. As will be remembered the prize was won by Mrs. Baillie-Saunders with her book "Saints in Society." Now Mr. Unwin is starting a second competition on similar lines, for a prize of 100 guineas. For the first competition a huge pile of manuscripts were sent in, amounting in all to some 20,000,000 words, or to use another standard of measurement, approximately twelve and three-quarter miles of typewritten pages. To judge from the names attached to the manuscripts, the sexes were pretty evenly balanced among the contributors, but the judges had reason to suspect that the modesty of many of the lady novelists had led them to adopt manly names, and that there was after all a preponderance of lady writers. This has certainly been the case in Mr. Unwin's First Novel Library, in which out of fourteen volumes, only three have been written by men. One or two points noticed by the "readers" for the first competition may perhaps be worth mentioning, since they give some guidance to competitors as to what to avoid. Firstly, many authors failed to distinguish between the novel proper and the newspaper serial. Thus many stories came in which might probably have been knocked into shape for the columns of periodicals, but were in no sense novels. Secondly, many writers had an idea—some of them an excellent idea—for a novel, and began admirably, but would not remember that their business was to exhibit a situation and follow it out to its conclusion. Thus their construction would fall to pieces; they would fly off at tangents, would start new interests towards the end of their books, and lose all sense of unity and proportion. Yet, in spite of all defects, enough promising work was sent in to encourage Mr. Unwin and his "readers" in their belief in the beginner. Hence this new competition.

Nov. 11th being the anniversary of the birthday of the King of Italy, the Emperor of Japan sent a congratulatory telegram to Rome.

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CERTAIN AMERICAN CITIES.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The two most cosmopolitan inland towns in the United States are Oberlin and Ithaca. The two most rapidly growing cities east of the Rocky mountains are Minneapolis and New Bedford. The best cities for the tourist and sightseer in summer are Boston and Washington—the latter having, as its temporary annex, Norfolk and the Jamestown Exposition. These are my impressions—backed by statistics—after a summer's ramble.

The Ohio college town, named after the great French civilizer and tamer of forests, began its career on the prairie and in the woods. From the first, with school and church in highest efficiency, the Oberliners began sending out missionaries, even while tree stumps dotted its muddy streets. To-day, forty-seven countries and nations are represented among its students. In delivering a course of lectures on Japan, Korea and India in the spring time, I met eight or nine Japanese; saw the handsome memorial colonnade and tablets for the martyrs of the Boxer massacres, and noted the ground broken for a new (Carnegie) library.

Our Cornell University opens this year with a freshman class of over one thousand, making a roll of over four thousand, and still leads all American educational centres in the number of Asiatic students—seven Japanese, thirty Chinese, fifteen Hindoos—and scores of European, South American, Mexican and Central American countries are attracted by the scientific courses. The new State College of Agriculture looms up above the recently erected edifices—the State Veterinary College, the Goldwin Smith' Hall of Languages (largest in the world exclusively devoted to linguistic science), the Rockefeller Recitation Hall, and the new Dairy Building and Sibley Engineering College. Governor Hughes—who may yet be struck by the Presidential lightning—was formerly a professor at Cornell in the Law College. By sheer grit and hard work, Cornell wins her way, being only thirty years old, without the colossal gifts of men like Stanford, Carnegie and Rockefeller. This morning I read of the Oil King pouring $600,000 into the funnel of Chicago University to build the new memorial library to the late Dr. Harper, thus making his total offering over $30,000,000.

I spent over a fortnight in Minneapolis in August. In that high latitude, cool, and not socially deserted, like the more southern cities, this aggregation of 300,000 people, basking in prosperity, made a place of charming stay. The State University of Minnesota, one of the most successful of the State Universities, has a rich library; near by is Fort Snelling, one of the largest and oldest of our military stations, with daily guard mount and dress parade; and not far away was the "Electric Garden," with land and water sports, amusements of all sorts, and, of course, the Japanese booth, with tea and games. Wonderful seems the growth of this Yankee and Swedish population in fifty years and superb are the public buildings, churches, free library and lovely homes. Within trolley distance, is Lake Minnetonka dotted profusely with summer villas, having three hundred miles of shore line, and many score of islands. The falls of Minnehaha, made famous by Longfellow's poetry, are part of the lake's outlet. Striking is the scenery of the upper Mississippi valley.

Back to Boston, after a swift railway ride of two days and two nights, one confronts a contrast. Here is a historic city, but "a dried up port"—that is, as compared with New York, which yesterday whistled and screamed welcome to the British "four-day liner," the *Lusitania*, which made landfall in less than 117 hours from England. Boston is cool, bright and clean, (no soft coal smoke) and being steeped in historical lore, suffers every summer a steady invasion of visitors from the South and West. Two recently established "institutions" help to attract tourists and enable them to see the sights easily. "Old Home Week" is now the fashion in all places new and old, the local authorities, capitalists, traders and folks generally, becoming hosts to welcome back former residents and especially people born in the town. Financially and socially most of these returns prove successful In the larger cities, especially where asphalt pavements are the rule, great automobiles, holding from 12 to 36 persons on seats of graded heights, carry the country folks and tourists. A touter or lecturer with a megaphone stands up, facing his relatively moving audience, to help them learn the renowned sites and where both celebrities and notorieties abide. No cases of dislocation of the neck have been as yet reported, even though lower New York has buildings thirty-six stories high. Yesterday the crowds gaped as the steeplejack set the golden ball on the top of the flagpole, 678 feet in air, of the Singer building. He smoked his cigar, painted the pole and received $1000 as this guerdon. This reminds one of the late Lafcadio Hearn's climb on the shoulders of a steeple jack, and his brilliant account in the newspapers the next day of what he saw—his ocular vision being limited to four yards or less. By the way, I had the pleasure of entertaining at my home in Ithaca, early in September, the famous opthalmologist, Dr. George M. Gould, who was Hearn's Mæcenas in Philadelphia as well as his friend and physician; Dr. Gould has recovered Hearn's translations and stories buried in the columns of the New Orleans newspapers, and is writing a life of Hearn, which will probably be a physio-psychological study of rare interest.

The eastern city that has outstripped all others in relative growth is New Bedford, Mass. Here was developed in days gone by the American whaling industry. In its prime, in the forties, there were forty millions of dollars invested in the industry. Here, Commodore Perry made personal studies among the men who had been in Japan and Japanese waters. (I notice Mr. Masuji Miyakawa's new book "The Life of Japan" is dedicated to the Commodore's grandson, Perry Belmont; while another grandson August Belmont finds the money for the underground "tubes" and tunnels beneath New York.) In New Bedford to-day, whaling is only a very small one of many industries. Old hulks that once ploughed the blue Kuro-shiwo and saw North Pacific icebergs, lie quietly rusting or rotting. In the Public Library, one finds not only the largest collection in the world of printed and illustrated volumes on whaling, but a remarkable thesaurus of log books of the whale hunters, many of them quaintly pictured in ink or colour. With Yankee energy the New Bedforders changed their industries and now cotton mills employ more people and make more money at home than did did sailors abroad. Two or three years ago, responding promptly to my suggestion made in a lecture in Boston on Bartholemew Gosnold, the people of the city erected a stone tower on Cuttyhunk island, where white men (from England) attempted the first settlement in New England. Though not on this spot successful the accounts by the journalists of Gosnold's voyage prepared public opinion which ripened into Jamestown and the Plymouth settlements. Rogers, the Standard Oil man, led the subscription. To-day one sees in Fairhaven, opposite Bedford, where Mr. Rogers lives, one each of the finest memorial Churches, High Schools, Hospitals, and Libraries in the country—all "built with oil" In this town, we recall, dwelt for years the Japanese sailor-waif, picked up at sea, who, as Nakahama Manjiro, returned to Japan, translated Bowditch's Navigator, and, unknown to Commodore Perry at Kurihama in 1853, sat in the adjoining rear room, as translator and adviser. He was known as "John Munn" when in America.

I found Formosa tea, Japanese serving *musumes*, and a number of the Mikado's subjects at the Jamestown Exposition. Not well situated for a summer show, it will not prove, financially, a success, while yet grandly educative and sentimentally attractive. The show, withal, is a good advertisement for Norfolk. Washington, with its river attractions, delightful suburban facilities, historic and national interest and rich libraries, has summer as well as winter charms for the student, while even more inviting to the visitor are the endless procession of new Romeos and Juliets. I attended the international gathering of Zoologists, who enjoyed chiefly social functions in the capital city. I made a curious but natural blunder in mistaking a Hungarian savant (whose ancestors were "Mongolians") for a Japanese, but finally found and chatted with the professors from Tokio.

Baron S. Mitsui and Hon. Kikujiro Ishii are both in New York at this writing. They have been dined and wined, welcomed and applauded at banquets given them by the Lawyers' Club and the "steel kings." By this time—which is President Roosevelt's bear-hunting time in Louisiana—it is understood on both sides of the Atlantic, that the practice-trip of the battleships to the Pacific—planned years ago—is no menace to Japan. Exactly the same anti-administration organs and people wrote in identical strains when Perry sailed in the *Mississippi* in 1852. My own opinion is, that, so far as the fleet has any reference to future history, it looks to the continuance of the integrity of China. So far also, as Americans have anything to do with trans-Pacific affairs, it means that the policy given definite form by John Hay and William McKinley, and sworn to by Theodore Roosevelt, is the reverse of that of "the break-up of China." All moral force will be in the line at least of assistance to the Chinese to maintain unity. The policy followed since the refusal of Admiral Kempff, U.S.N., to join the allies in firing on the Taku forts, in 1900, which furnished the basis of the Hay and McKinley's diplomacy in receiving pecuniary indemnity for Boxer Chinese outrages (every penny of which not spent in actual reimbursement will be returned to China) is the policy scrupulously followed since the American flag was raised in Canton in 1784. It is not at all likely that even the devil, in the form of yellow journals, can swerve the United States Government from its fixed policy. American merchants, sailors, missionaries and teachers gave the precedent and the Washington Government ratified it. Our own Taft figures large in friendly message, act and influence, and he ought to; but we do not forget what Morrison (aided by President Monroe) Brown, Williams, Martin, McClay, Sheffield, Young T. Allen and a host of quiet moulders of Chinese opinion as well as of American, to say nothing of Verbeck, Hepburn, and the same Brown again, Williams, Greene, Thompson, Ballagh, De Forest and scores of others have done to inform and enlighten Japanese and Americans. Neither labour unions nor outburst of savagery can neutralize what good men on both sides of the Pacific have done or are doing.

New York, October 12th, 1907. W.E.G.

CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Mr. Yamazaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs has given a decision on a protest instituted by Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co., No. 27, Yamashita-cho. The firm imported "gas holder materials" on which the appraisers imposed 25 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 380 of the tariff. The importers contended that the materials are parts of machinery for storing gas and measuring the quantity consumed and that the materials in question should be dealt with under No. 456 of the same tariff which provides 15 per cent *ad val* duty. The petitioners added that on Dec. 6th, 1904, the Minister for Finance, gave a decision on an appeal dealing with similar goods admitting them as parts of gas storing machines. The present protest was dismissed on the ground that the goods are iron materials to make gas holders of 1,500,000 cubic feet capacity each, and that the decision given by the Minister for Finance was not applicable to the new tariff, the classification of the various goods in which is different to the old tariff.

HOCKEY.

The hockey match played on the Recreation Ground on Wednesday between "Colours" and "Whites" resulted in victory for the latter by 3 goals to nil. Mollison, Bousfield and E. W. Kilby for "Whites," and H. W. Kilby and E. C. Jeffery for "Colours" were most conspicuous in the play. Mr. A. W. Read was referee.

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YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

To avoid clashing with the ball at the Yokohama United Club on Friday, the Literary Society held its usual fortnightly meeting in Van Schaick Hall on Wednesday evening. There was a very good attendance. The speaker was Miss Hadfield, a recent comer to Yokohama, who had chosen for her subject, as the President in introducing her remarked, a purely literary topic—"Byron, the Spirit of the Revolution."

Miss Hadfield had a very warm reception. By way of preface she explained that when she was asked last week to fill the gap so unfortunately caused by the altering of the usual night for the meeting of the Society she had in her possession several papers written for a society to which she belonged some years ago in London. Although it also was a literary society its method of procedure was somewhat different. For each session the members took some particular subject or period and studied that only in all its aspects. The occasion on which this paper (which seemed to her most readily detachable from its surroundings) was written was the winter when they read the writings of the Italian patriot, insurrectionist and author, Mazzini. If therefore they found that she spoke more of the spirit of the revolution and less of Byron than they cared for she hoped they would remember the particular circumstances and excuse her not having time to rewrite her paper. The object of Miss Hadfield's paper was to show that Byron was the apotheosis or resumé of the Revolution. To do this she outlined what she described as the spirit of the French revolution and having shown the leading lines of thought underlying the writings of the men of that era, she said if she could sum them up in one word it would be "opposition," and if she could sum up Byron in one word it would also be "opposition;" his was the poetry of revolt. In the course of an interesting sketch of the poet's career, she remarked that he had no sympathy with the ordinary forms of British patriotism and he could almost be said to have sympathised with Napoleon. He could not brook the doctrine of equality. After referring to his unhappy marriage, she mentioned his friendship with that other revolutionary poet Shelley, and the prominence in his third period writings of the keynote, individualism. His men were all a law unto themselves, dark, mysterious beings "linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes." His writings of this time culminated in "Manfred," the full portrait for which his other heroes had only been sketches. Extracts were quoted from his works to refute the statement that he had no religion, and to show their general tendency. Finally having described his efforts in the cause of Greek liberty Miss Hadfield said no man respected more the liberty from which social virtue proceeds. His sublimest emotions were inspired by generous action, patriotism, self-sacrifice, disinterestedness. His indignation was directed against tyranny, vice and corruption. Dissatisfied with the existing order of things, his sympathies were with strong will, passion, and defiant independence. To us across the passing of almost a century now his message comes strong and clear—"Be yourself; hate shams and conventionalities; take nothing on trust; breathe the pure air of freedom,—freedom to be wicked if you will—but be yourself."

The President at the close of the lecture thanked Miss Hadfield for her very clever address. Byron, he observed, like all the literary geniuses of England, had had his ups and downs in the scale of fame. Twenty-five years ago, under the all-enthralling influence of Tennyson, he was decried and belittled. Latterly, however, he had come by his own again. Curiously enough on the Continent Byron's star had never suffered an eclipse. There he had always been enthusiastically received, and this was undoubtedly due, as the lecturer had hinted, to the fact that of all the poets which England produced in the nineteenth century he alone struck the note to which all Europe vibrated.

The musical programme was as follows:—

Pianoforte..."Opus 151" (operatic)...Sydney Smith.
Mrs. R. J. Ward.
Songs...(a) "Lend me thy Lance"...R. Huntington Woodman.
(b) "Long Ago".....Edward MacDowell.
Miss Booth.
Recitation....."Lasca".....Frank Desprey.
"The Widdy Malone."
Miss McCallum.
Song....."The Deathless Army".....Adams.
Mr. H. A. Maudling.

At the next meeting of the Society, to be held on Wednesday, Nov. 27th, Prof. Clement, of Tokyo, will lecture on some "Japanese Proverbs."

YACHTING.

A race of 22-raters, sailed by sendoes, for substantial money prizes subscribed by members of the Yokohama and Mosquito Yacht Clubs, took place on Saturday afternoon. Eight boats started at 1.30 p.m. (*Sunbeam* absent because of her having been dismantled before the race was arranged) and sailed round the Tachibana course in quite light weather, with the result that *Winsome* won first prize irrespective of her time allowance, *Pele* second, *Chocho* third. Following are the times:—

	Finish.	Arb. Hand.	Corrected.
	h.m.s.	m.	h.m.s.
Aimee	5.36.35	—	5.36.35
Pele	5.23.31	3	5.20.31
Winsome	5.21.00	3	5.18.00
Edna	5.52.50	3	5.49.50.
Elsa	5.46.17	12	5.34.17
Kneila	6.06.30	30	5.36.30
Chocho	5.31.40	9	5.22.40
Albatross	5.49.50	9	5.40.50

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Four cholera cases appeared in Kobe on Nov. 11th. Two of the patients died.

Six cholera cases were reported in Tokyo on Nov. 11th. Two resulted fatally.

A Hongkong telegram via Shanghai says that Adsetts was executed on the morning of Nov. 13th.

The Shanghai A.D.C. have just given five highly successful performances of "Under the Red Robe."

A Nagasaki telegram says that plague is still prevalent in the district of Matsu-ura. Several cases have appeared.

According to investigations made by the Bank of Japan, prices of commodities during October show a rise of 1.08 per cent. on an average over previous figures.

One lucky punter at the Shanghai race meeting brought off a sensational *coup* by backing Starlight in the Shanghai Stakes. He was the only man on and secured $1,300.

Mr. K. Tsuzuki, Japanese representative at the Peace Conference, now travelling in Europe will leave Naples on Dec. 5th and is expected to arrive in Japan on Jan. 12th.

Mr. Inukai, one of the leaders of the Progressists, will leave Tokyo to-day, Nov. 15th for Manchuria. It is said that he will proceed to Peking after a tour in Manchuria.

We have received from the Tokyo Young Men's Christian Association two pamphlets: "The way to God," by Professor Dean Bosworth, and "Lamp of Sacrifice" by Dr. Robertson Nicol.

The bazaar organised by the members of the Kaigan Church came off very successfully in Van Schaick Hall on Saturday. The church funds should materially benefit from the large business that was done.

It is stated, says the *Kobe Herald*, that the Kwansai Horse-race Club has obtained through Messrs. E. H. Hunter and Co. a motor roller for levelling its race course at Naruo. The machine was delivered on the 7th instant and is said to have proved very satisfactory. This is reported to be the first motor roller to be imported into Japan.

Mr. K. Hara, Minister for Home Affairs, notifies that *Terrorism*, No. 1, published by anarchists of San Francisco, must not be sold in Japan, and copies of the magazine are ordered to be confiscated in accordance with Art. 21 of the Press Regulations.

The united meeting of Agricultural Societies throughout the Empire will be held on Nov. 21st at the Sankwaido, Akasaka, Tokyo. Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. Maki, Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Affairs, will deliver speeches.

A Nagasaki telegram to the *Jiji* states that Mr. Taft left Manila on Nov. 9th by the cruiser *Chattanooga* and was expected to arrive at Nagasaki on Nov. 14th. The message adds that there is no definite knowledge as to whether he will proceed to Vladivostock or direct home.

The C. P. R. steamer *Empress of China* arrived in port on Wednesday evening. Among her passengers is Mr. Lemieux, Canadian Postmaster General and Minister of Labour, who comes on a mission to Japan. The *Empress* will proceed to Nagasaki without calling at Kobe.

The annual autumn athletic sports of the students of the Imperial University were held on Nov. 9th on the grounds of the institution, commencing at 10 a.m. and lasting till 4 p.m. The weather was fine. The grounds were beautifully decorated with bunting. The stands and seats were crowded and many distinguished persons were present.

Mr. C. Koike, Japanese Consul-General in New York, wired on Nov. 13th to the Foreign Office that being affected by the fall on the Yokohama market raw silk was weak with a downward tendency. There was no definite report as to raw cotton. Roughly speaking, the markets are disturbed by speculative purchases. Quotations are as follow: December delivery, 10.45; January, 10.04; March, 10.09; May, 10.15; and July, 10.16. The stocks throughout the country were estimated at 1,141,000 bales.

During September, the output of minerals in Japan was as follows:—

Gold	54,118	Momme.
Silver	2,105,729	"
Copper	4,764,000	Kin.
Iron	820,609	Kwamme.
Coal	852,664	Tons.
Petroleum	118,093	Koku.
Sulphur	3,878,415	Kin.

(Momme, about 3.75 grams; Kin, about 1,323 lbs.; Kwamme, about 3.75 Kilos; Koku, about 40 gallons). Compared with the quantities in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of between 22 and 25 per cent appears this year, except, for gold. The output of gold was 446,40 *momme* from January to September this year.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the British China Squadron, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Neville Custance, was born at Belfast in 1847. Like Sir Arthur Moore, whom he succeeds, Sir Reginald is a bachelor. He served as a midshipman on board the *Euryalus* at the capture of Kahding in 1862 and the bombardments of Kagoshima and Shimonoseki in 1863 and 1864. From 1866 to 1890 he was Assistant-Director of Naval Intelligence and from 1893 to 1895 was naval attache at Washington and Paris. In 1897 he was appointed Aide-de-camp to H.M. Queen Victoria. From 1902 he was Director of Naval Intelligence and in the latter year was appointed as Rear-Admiral to the Mediterranean Fleet. Sir Reginald's decorations include the Humane Society's silver medal, the Sacred Treasure of the first class of Japan, and Grand Commander of the Redeemer of Greece. He was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George in 1904.

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TOKYO RACE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

FIRST COMMITTRE:—Viscount H. Kano, Chairman; I. Yasuda Esq., Viscount Y. Matsudaira, K. Mori Esq., S. Issacs Esq., S. Ishii Esq., M. Yamane Esq., J. Sakawa Esq., Y. Yamagata Esq., R. Yezoye Esq., E. C. Davis Esq., B. Runge Esq., J Sonoda Esq., I. Matsukata Esq. and F. H. Bugbird Esq.

SECOND COMMITTEE:—Baron K. Den, Baron A. Tokugawa, G. Tanaka Esq., K. Makita Esq., N. Seki Esq., T. Yokura Esq., Nakayama Esq, Baron S. Kusumoto, Count S. Terajima, Baron G. Mori, Count R. Matsudaira, M. Hotta Esq., J. Kimura Esq., S. Matsuwo Esq., S. Sato Esq., K. Kakehi Esq, Viscount M. Takagi, S. Naruse Esq., S. Hatano Esq., Baron C. Nitta, K. Kimura Esq., S. Hashizume Esq. and R. Taguchi Esq.

STEWARDS:—FIRST AND SECOND COMMITTEE.—Viscount H. Kano, Chairman; I. Yasuda Esq., Hon. Treasurer and Clerk of Course; B. Runge and E. C. Davis Esq., Judges; K. Mori and N. Seki Esq., Scales; H. C. T. Gray and I. Matsukata Esq., Handicappers; A. L. Mottu Esq. and Baron C. Nitta, Timekeepers; Guy Stevenson Esq., Starter; T. Nakadai Esq., Secretary.

The first day's racing of the Autumn meeting of the Tokyo Race Association came off on Nov. 9th, the anniversary of King Edward VII's. birthday. Splendid weather prevailed and the large number of spectators included many foreigners. In consequence of the recent heavy rains, the grounds and course had not entirely dried. The inner part of the course, and the whole of the grounds were turfed, consequently the dust from which visitors had hitherto suffered was almost entirely absent.

Previous to the present meeting, 3 stables with accommodation for 250 horses were added and three buildings for weighing horses, for treating sick horses and other purposes were constructed. Starting gates were also provided as at Negishi and Kawasaki. The buildings of the *pari mutuel* were also improved. But complaints were generally made because of the omission to announce the distances separating placed horses.

The programme of the day was successfully carried out, as follows:—

1.—For COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING 1907, value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150 and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. and K.K.C. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Spring 1907; weight for age; winners of 3 races or more at T.R.A. Spring, Exhibition and/or K.K.C. Spring Meetings 1907, excluded; of 2 races or less 5lb. extra for each win. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Nancho's Sotoyama 1
Negishi's Yakumo 2
"S.A.'s" Oyama 3

Time, 1m. 34s.

PARI MUTUEL—Sotoyama paid yen 11.

2.—For ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150 and third yen 100; weight as per scale; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

R. Loonen's Moissonneuse 1
J. Kimura's Hiyoshi 2
News' Radical............ 3

Time, 1m. 27 2/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid on Moissonneuse and Cajoleuse yen 104.50.

3.—For ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 100; weight for age; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. Subscription Horses 7lb. allowance. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Yokura's Tamano-o 1
Oba's Kinkawzan 2
Sonoda's Hokuyen............ 3

Time, 1m. 29 1/5

PARI MUTUEL—Tamano-o paid yen 8.

4.—The FIRST RACE FOR AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.K.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight as per scale. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Nakadai's Niitaka 1
Yodo's Olympia 2
Hamamura's Isabella 3

Time, 1m. 30 4/5 s.

PARI MUTUEL—Niitaka paid yen 12.

5.—The SECOND RACE FOR AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150 and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight as per scale. Starters in Race No. 4 excluded. even Furlongs.

Tatsuta's Kumoi............ 1
Rainbow's Invader............ 2
Shiozawa's White Star 3

Time, 1m. 06s.

PARI MUTUEL—Kumoi paid yen 33.

6.—The FIRST RACE FOR COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and third yen 75; for T.R A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight for age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Cotton's Kamo 1
News' Le Gaulois 2
Oba's Sanbongi 3

Time, 1m. 38s.

PARI MUTUEL—Kamo paid yen 59.

7.—The THIRD RACE FOR AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight as per scale. Starters in Races No. 4 and No. 5 excluded. One Mile.

Spark's Sparklet 1
Nancho's Kusanagi 2
Kume's Ranzan 3

Time, 2m. 01s.

PARI MUTUEL—Sparklet paid yen 12.

8.—The SECOND RACE FOR COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907; weight for age. Starters in Race No. 6 excluded. One Mile.

Shiozawa's Azami 1
Nakadai's Maidzuru 2
Ishii's Kanozan 3

Time, 2m. 12 2/5 s.

PARI MUTUEL—Azami paid yen 8.00.

9.—For ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 100; weight for; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. Subscription Horses 7lb. allowance; winner of Race No. 3 excluded. One Mile.

Sonoda's Hanazono 1
Takai's Queen Tatsu............ 2
Yasuda's Suiten 3

Times, 2m. 05s.

PARI MUTUEL—Paid on Hanazono and Kikyo yen 8.50.

10.—For ALL COMERS; value yen 6:0, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 100; for all Country Breds and all Imported Horses; weight for Country Breds 125lb.; Imported Horses 139lb.; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. All Subscription Horses 7lb. allowance. Starters in Races No. 2 and No. 3 excluded. One Mile.

Snipe's Melbourne II............ 1
Major Trick's La Cantiniere............ 2
Kanagawa's Queen Begonia............ 3

Time, 2m. 01s.

PARI MUTUEL—Melbourne II paid yen 6.50.

11.—For ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 100; weight as per scale; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. Starters in Races No. 2 and No. 10 excluded. One Mile.

Hanza Bremon 1
Sphynx's Beaujolaise............ 2
Nemo's Takasaki 3

Time, 1m. 59 2/5

PARI MUTUEL—Bremen paid yen 47.

SECOND DAY, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

The races on Sunday were favoured by delightful weathef and the stands were crowded. Prince Fushimi arrived at 10 a.m. in company with some officials of the Imperial Household. In the 7th race, Melbourne II. carried 161lbs., which is a record for races in Japan, yet the bonny more won by a length. The prize presented by the Imperial Court—a pair of Imari vases—was allotted to the 8th race. In this race, Hokuyen came out winner. Prince Fushimi left the Club after this race, 2.30 p.m.

In the 9th race, Mr. Tatsuta's Soya fell at the three-quarter post and sustained injury to the right fore leg while the jockey was slightly injured. Details:—

1.—For COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. and K.K.C. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Spring, 1907; weight for age; winners of 3 Races or more at T.R.A. Spring, Exhibition and/or K.K.C. Spring Meetings 1907, excluded; of 2 races or less or 5lb. extra for each win; winners at the meeting 7lb. additional. One Mile and a Furlong.

Nancho's Sotoyama 1
Yasuda's Hayase 2
Silk's Take 3

Time, 2m. 25s.

PARI MUTUEL—Sotoyama paid yen 11.50.

2.—For ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 100; weight as per scale; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all; winners at the meeting excluded. Seven Furlongs.

G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline............ 1
J. Kimura's Hiyoshi 2
R. Loonen's Cajoleuse 3

Time, 1m. 43 4/6 s.

PARI MUTUEL—Tourmaline paid yen 76.

3.—For ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 100; weight for age; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. Subscription Horses 7lb. allowance; winners at the meeting excluded. Seven Furlongs.

Cotton's Takatama 1
Oba's Kinkwazan 2
Kanagawa's Idaten 3

Time, 1.44 1/5.

PARI MUTUEL—Takatama paid yen 21.50.

4.—The FOURTH RACE FOR AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting 10lb. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Nancho's Kusanagi 1
Spark's Sparklet............ 2
Tatsuta's Kumoi............ 3

Time 2m. 16 1/5 s.

PARI MUTUEL—Kusanagi paid yen 14.50.

5.—The THIRD RACE FOR COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight for age; winners at the meeting 10lb extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Shiozawa's Azami 1
Nancho's Ichiben 2
Cotton's Kamo 3

Time, 2m. 15s.

PARI MUTUEL—Azami paid yen 6.50.

6.—The FOURTH RACE FOR COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T R.A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight for age; winners at the meeting and Starters in Race No. 5, Second Day, excluded. Seven Furlongs.

News' La Gaulois 1
Hiraoka's Hatsuse............ 2
Nakadai's Maizuru 3

Time, 1.54 2/4.

PARI MUTUEL—La Gaulois paid yen 10.50.

7.—For ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value yen 800, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; weight as per scale; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all; winners at the meeting 7lb. extra. One Mile and a Half.

Snipe's Melbourne II............ 1
Nemo's Silver Dawn............ 2
Hansa's Bremen............ 3

Time, 3m. 02s.

PARI MUTUEL—Melbourne II paid yen 7.

8.—The EMPEROR'S CUP.—Presented by HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR; the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for all Country Bred Horses; weight for age; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. Subscription Horses 7lb. allowance; previous winners of Emperor's Cup under these conditions excluded. One Mile.

Sonoda's Hokuyen............ 1
Yokura's Tamano-o 2
Takai's Queen Tatsu............ 3

Time, 2m. 04s.

PARI MUTUEL—Hokuyen paid yen 40.00

9.—For ALL COMERS; value yen 700, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for all Country Breds and all Imported Horses; weight for Country Breds 125lb. Imported Horses 139lb; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. All Subscription Horses 7lb. allowance; winners at the meeting and Starters in Race No. 2, No. 3 and No. 7, Second Day, excluded. One Mile and a Quarter.

Major Trick's La Cantiniere............ 1
Toda's Katori III. (late Last Shot) 2
Kanagawa's Queen Begonia............ 3

Time 2m. 31s.

PARI MUTUEL—La Cantiniere paid yen 15.50.

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10.—The FIFTH RACE FOR COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight for age; winners at the meeting and Starters in Races No. 5 and No. 6, Second Day, excluded. Five Furlongs.

H. Taga's Sanbongi	1
Yasuda's Kokubu	2
Oba's Surusumi	3

Time, 1.17.
PARI MUTUEL—Sanbongi paid yen 71.50.

11.—The FIFTH RACE FOR AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting and Starters in Race No. 4, Second Day, excluded. Seven Furlongs.

B. Tanaka's Benten	1
Kume's Ranzan	2
Yodo's Olympia	3

Time, 1m. 44s.
PARI MUTUEL—Benten paid yen 75.00.

YOKOHAMA.

An employee named T. Katayama, (38) of the Hotel de Paris, No. 179 Yamashita-cho, committed suicide at 2.10 p.m. on Nov. 7th in the detention ward of the Kaga-cho Police Office. It appears that he stole *yen* 120 from a hand-bag belonging to Mr. A. Barthilien, one of the guests of the hotel, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. About 20 minutes later, he went to the office of Y. Nakai, a rice broker, South Naka-dori, and made a contract with him for a speculative purchase of rice, paying what he had stolen as margin. After examining the other employees of the hotel Detective Kobayashi arrested Katayama and detained him temporarily. Subsequently, the proprietor of the hotel informed the police that since March last year money and valuable articles had gone amissing in the hotel. He asked the police to further examine Katayama. As a result of this Katayama confessed a part of his crime. He hanged himself with a cord which he used as a belt.

In consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Yokohama, Governor Sufu issued a notification, No. 602, on Nov. 8th, to fishermen and *sendoes*, warning them (1) that they are not permitted to land without examination by the sanitary authorities after returning from Omori, Kujukuri in Chiba prefecture, and other places where the disease is prevalent; (2) that they must not take in fresh water or provisions in the foregoing districts; (3) that when they land at any of the above districts, they must inform the police office on their arrival, and undergo examination by the sanitary authorities if necessary. In this context, it is said by a well-known doctor of Yokohama that cholera is still virulent in Chiba prefecture and that the public must take precautions as to fish, vegetables, and fowls from those regions. Since the middle of October the *iwashi* (a kind of sardine) fishery in the district of Kujukuri has been specially successful and large quantities of the fish are being brought to Yokohama and sold at moderate prices.

The new building of the dynamo station of the Yokohama Electric Light Company, at Kanagawa is about completed. The machinery will shortly be tried. The company intends to lower the present charge by 20 or 30 per cent.

In connexion with the proposed celebration of the 50th anniversary of the opening of Yokohama for foreign trade, the Councillors of Yokohama City held a conference on Nov. 7th. They agreed to establish a building as a memento, for public use, on the ground where the city hall formerly stood. They decided to raise the funds needed through the means of donations from the public in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce. The Councillors elected Messrs. F. Watanabe and I. Wakao as a committee to deal with the matter.

About 4 a.m. on Nov. 8th, a Japanese broke into the house of Mr. L. Suzor, at Honmoku, and stole 2 swords, *yen* 40, 8 shillings, and some other articles. As he was about to leave, the occupants awoke and an attempt was made to seize him. The intruder, however, threatened them with one of the swords and escaped.

About 2.05 a.m. on Sunday, a rather severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. No special damage was caused.

Judge D. Ito, of the Yokohama District Court, was transferred to the Yokohama Local Court on Nov. 9th. Judge K. Mita of the latter Court has been appointed to the Tokyo Appeal Court.

Fire broke out early on the morning of Nov. 9th in the house of Mr. T. Takashima, a Customs official, in Kogane-cho. The flames were put out before spreading through the building. Incendiarism is reported to be the cause.

On Monday, the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly held an extraordinary meeting. Governor Sufu submitted various bills including a proposal to purchase 9,545 *tsubo* of land at Kasumi-cho, Ota, for *yen* 47,700, to be employed as a site for the proposed industrial school. The bill also provided that the money needed for purchase of the land shall be raised as a prefectural loan. The conditions are that interest will be at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and the loan will be redeemable within three years. The bills were all handed to special committees for investigation.

With regard to the expenditure of about *yen* 1,000,000, needed to repair damages sustained in Kanagawa prefecture by the storms and floods of August, the local government intend to raise this sum by a loan as it is impossible at the moment to increase local taxation. It is said that as soon as the Home Office gives its consent, the Industry Encouragement Bank will accept the whole loan at 7 per cent. interest. The loan will be redeemed within 10 or 15 years.

Seventeen horses of the Horse Breeding Bureau purchased in Switzerland will be brought to Yokohama on Nov. 13th. The prices of these horses are between 5,000 and 12,000 francs per head.

The Ministers for Finance and Home Affairs have given consent to the application of the Yokohama City Office to raise a loan of *yen* 1,648,000 to defray the expenditure needed for the proposed improvement of the Yokohama Gas Works. As to the question whether the loan is to be raised abroad or at home, Mr. M. Saito, first alderman of the City, said in an interview with our representative that the present financial situation in America and Europe is quite different to that which prevailed some months ago when the municipality were inclined to borrow money abroad at a lower rate of interest than prevails at home, consequently, the flotation of bonds in London or New York now seems impossible. The domestic money market has also seen some convulsions, being affected by the grave conditions prevailing in foreign markets. Under the circumstances, the Municipal Office is considering the advisability of postponing the matter of a loan until financial conditions are restored to the normal. Meantime, the City Office will avail itself of money offered by a bank in the city with which it has a special arrangement. Mr. Saito added that the improvement works have commenced. The machinery has already been ordered from a foreign country. The construction will be completed before the end of the forthcoming year.

According to a telegram received on the morning of Nov. 12th, at the Yokohama Central Police Office, a case of cholera has appeared at Uraga, the patient being a fisherman.

During 10 days ended Nov. 10th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows: imports, *yen* 3,449,518, and exports *yen* 3,378,340. There was no export or import of gold.

The land surveys of the proposed canal between Yokohama and Tokyo, promoted by leading traders of Yokohama, have been concluded. On Nov. 11th, the survey by sea commenced and is expected to be finished within about 10 weeks.

The trouble between foreign exporters and Japanese merchants of Yokohama with regard to re-reel silk was settled amicably on Nov. 11th through arbitration by Messrs Hara, Tsuji, Mogi, and Kakiage.

The dead body of a man, apparently 70 years old, was found in Katahira creek, Hiranuma, on the morning of No. 12th. The corpse was handed to the City Office as it was not identified.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Nov. 11th are as follows:

		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama.	New cases	1	—	3	4	—
	Died	3	—	2	3	—
Other Districts.	New cases	3	5	13	9	—
	Died	3	1	1	3	—

A case of cholera was reported at Uraga on Nov. 13th. The patient, who was a farmer, died.

A case of suicide is reported among the passengers on the steamer *Manchuria*, which arrived at Yokohama on Nov. 11th from San Francisco. A Japanese passenger in the steerage named M. Inouye, of Hawaii, cut his throat with a knife. The funeral took place at sea. On arrival at Yokohama, the commander of the ship sent the personal property of the deceased to the Harbour Police Office and explained the tragedy. It is said that the man was a native of Fukushima prefecture. Some years ago he went to Hawaii as an emigrant, but lately he has been suffering from consumption.

At 6.41 p.m. on Nov. 12th, a gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was 2 minutes and 1 second, and the direction was between north and south.

Mr. Henry B. Pratt, American Vice-Consul in Yokohama, having resigned, Mr. John B. Moore has been appointed to the vacancy.

The Yokohama Electric Railway Company has asked the Home Office, through the Prefectural Office, for a charter to extend a branch line through Isezaki-cho, commonly known as Theatre street. Comment has been aroused among the public owing to this road being always crowded.

K. Kiruko (40), master of the Uraga Primary School, Uraga, was attacked by cholera on Nov. 13th. Cases of the disease in Kanagawa prefecture now number 76.

The state of the money market in Yokohama is reported to be rather grave. The lowest rate of interest is between *sen* 2.1 and 2.3 per day per *yen* 100.

The *Katori* will leave Yokohama to-day, Nov. 15th, for Yokosuka; the *Kashima* for Maidzuru; the *Idzumo*, and *Iwate* for Sasebo; and the *Asama* and *Tokiwa* for Kure. The warships will enter dock at the respective ports.

Thefts are still very numerous in Kitagata and Honmoku. On Nov. 13th, the house of Kondo, an employee of a foreign firm, No. 75, Kitagata, was entered by a man and many valuable articles were stolen.

About 2,000 *sendoes* on the lighters and sampans in Yokohama are about to go on strike for an increase of wages between 15 and 30 per cent. The police are trying to settle the affair amicably. The attitude of the men is obstinate.

S. Okada (22), who stole a gold ring set with a precious stone, a watch, and other valuable articles from the house of Madame M. Henckler, No. 72, Bluff, Yokohama, on Oct. 11th, was arrested on Nov. 13th by the Shiba police, Tokyo.

On the night of Nov. 12th, a man was run over by a train on a crossing near Hiranuma. The head was smashed and consequently he was not identified.

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BASEBALL.

The St. Louis College of Hawaii retrieved their laurels in the second game played against the Keio University, winning the match on Saturday by four runs to two and an inning to spare. Again there was an enormous attendance and the Keio "rooters" made themselves very conspicuous. St. Louis opened proceedings by making two runs in the second half of the first innings, but Keio did not have a chance till the sixth, Takahama then getting home easily. In the seventh innings, Keio scored another run, and St. Louis 2. Nothing more resulted. Bushnell, the visitors' pitcher, was in capital form and sent down some capital pitches, while the fielding of his colleagues was flawless :—

KEIO.

		A.B.	1B.H.	B.B.	R.	S.O.
3B.	Kanki	3	■	1	1	2
S.S.	Sasaki	5	0	0	0	2
C.F.	Abe	4	■	1	0	1
2B.	Sakurai	4	0	■	1	1
L.F.	Yoshikawa	4	0	0	0	1
R.F.	Koyama	3	1	0	0	■
C.	Fukuda	■	0	■	■	2
P.	Hoki	3	0	0	0	1
1B.	Takahama	3	2	0	0	0
		32	3	2	2	10

Three base hits, Kanki, Sakurai.

ST. LOUIS.

		A.B.	1B.H.	B.B.	R.	S.O.
C.F.	Ensue	2	0	2	0	0
S.S.	Evers	4	1	0	1	■
P.	Bushnell	4	1	0	1	0
3B.	Lo-on	4	0	■	0	0
L.F.	Fernandez	4	0	■	0	2
1B.	Leslie	4	0	0	■	0
R.F.	Jones	3	0	■	1	1
2B.	Braus	3	0	0	1	0
C.	Soares	3	0	0	0	0
		31	2	2	4	3

Three base hits, Fernandez, Lo-on.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Keio	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	2
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	4

The umpires were Messrs. Gleason and Wiedemann.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

An official telegram reports that on Oct. 29th, a sailing vessel was driven ashore at Kosaka, a village in Aomori prefecture. The ship was badly damaged. No one was found on board.

On Nov. 6th and 7th, a snow storm visited Dairen. Some fishing boats were wrecked or are missing.

Heavy weather prevailed at sea outside Tokyo Bay on Nov. 5th and 6th. The service of the Tokyo Bay Steamship Company between Tokyo and Shimoda, Idzu, was temporarily stopped. The sailing vessel *Tokuwaka Maru* from Awaji went ashore on the night of Nov. 6th while entering Shimoda harbour and was wrecked. The crew were saved.

The steamer *Fusan Maru* went ashore off Shirakizaki not far from Moji, on Nov. 8th. She was floated the same night and left for Yokohama the following morning.

Owing to a storm, the steamer *Chiyoda Maru* (1,675 tons) with sleepers from Otaru was wrecked at Dairen on Nov. 7th. The ship had been ordered to proceed to Karatsu to take in coal, after landing the other cargo at Dairen.

At 2.40 a.m. on Sunday, a steamer of about 1,500 tons overtook a Japanese sailing vessel off the 2nd fort at Yokosuka and damaged the latter. The steamer passed on without paying attention to the sailing vessel which was in distress after the accident.

According to the Yokohama Customs, the German steamer *Lausehan* (5,500 gross tons) which arrived at Yokohama on Nov. 11th, met with a terrible storm on her way from Vladivostock to Sydney when in the latitude of 31.2 N. and long 145.3 E. She drifted about for some days, finally reaching Yokohama in distress. The ship belongs to Herren Diedrichsen, Febsen und Co., Hamburg. On Nov. 2nd she left Vladivostock with a cargo of wood. Owing to the storm, severe damage was sustained on deck and 800 pieces of the cargo were washed away. Through the desperate exertions of the crew she escaped wreck, and will undergo repairs at Yokohama.

A Sapporo telegram says that the steamer *Second Kyoyei Maru* (2,094 tons), with wooden materials from Esachi, went ashore off Kitami on her way to Otaru. Damage was sustained to the bottom. The crew and passengers were safely landed.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Beautiful weather prevailed in Yokohama on King Edward's birthday and a fairly large number of spectators turned up to watch the first Rubgy game of the season on the Yokohama cricket ground. If anything the temperature was a trifle too high for the thorough enjoyment of of the players, but this did not prevent them from playing a fairly fast game. The teams represented the Banks versus the Y.C. & A.C., and the Banks winning the toss elected to play from the Pavilion end. From the start it was seen that the men were fairly evenly matched and no one was particularly surprised when at half time neither side had scored a point. In the second half the Club pressed continuously, but were never quite able to get through the Banks' defence and when the whistle blew the players had to be content with the barren honours of a drawn game.

After the match Mr. G. K. Totton (who is in capital form this season) was elected Captain of Rugby football, with Messrs. von Fallot and B. C. Lambert as Vice-Captains.

THE LAW COURTS.

LIEN HAN-HSING v. HARTLAND.

An action lodged by a Chinese merchant named Lien Han-hsing against Mr. J. C. Hartland petitioning for the alteration of registration of buildings came up again on Nov. 14th in the Yokohama District Court.

After referring to the records in various Courts dealing with the matters in dispute the defendant's Counsel said that the land and buildings were owned by his client and plaintiff leased the buildings. This fact was confirmed by judgments given in the various Courts in other cases instituted for the same object.

Defendant's Counsel produced several letters as evidence and refused to admit the statement of defendant's Counsel.

The parties briefly discussed the point, after which Judge Muraoka decided to deliver judgment on Nov. 19th.

RACE HORSE AUCTION.

The following prices were paid at the auction of race-horses held in Yokohama on Thursday by Jno. W. Hall :—

		Yen.
Sam Weller, Cream China Pony		45
Dr. Slammer, Dun	do	40
Le Masque de Fer, Bay	do	40
Neban		50
Bon, Grey China Pony		55
Baroness, Bay Australian Mare		300
Country Bred Stallion		70
Aeolus, White China Pony		40
Voltigeur, Skewbald China Pony		35
Le Siecle, Brown	do	50
Rikosho, Chest	do	40
Sparkling, Dun	do	40
Charmeur, Skewbald	do	40
Ah Chong, Bay	do	40
Silver Lip, Skewbald	do	50
Silver Heel, Grey	do	40
Tsukioka, Bay Australian Mare		570
Berkeley, Grey China Pony		40
Koshu		40
Bullet		40

CORRESPONDENCE.

EASTERN LABOUR IN WESTERN COUNTRIES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Much has been said and written on both sides of the present vexed question of the admission of Eastern labor to Western countries. But at this moment when a duly accredited representative of one of the Western countries involved has just arrived for the purpose of attempting to settle the difference in an amicable manner, a further statement, or possibly a re-statement, of the case may not be inopportune.

The fundamental principles of all social economy are righteousness and justice between man and man. In the family, in the nation, in the sisterhood of nations this principle must control if the members of respective communities are to live amicably and happily together. This requires that all have the fullest personal liberty so long as the exercise of that liberty does not interfere with the rights of others. In the family, should it be found that one child appropriates an undue proportion of the family income, causing to the other members distress and want, it is the duty of the parent to forbid such appropriation. Much more if some one outside of the family should find his way to the family treasury and unjustly appropriate its benefit to such an extent as to deprive the children of necessary supplies, the Head of the family should promptly intervene. So is it with the nation.

On the other hand, should it be found that the duties of the family are so great that the members of the household cannot of themselves perform them, it is right and just that persons other than the family should be admitted to assist, so long as they do not unjustly interfere with the rights of the children nor entail hardship upon them. Should, however, any admitted assistants do this, it is plainly the duty of the Head of the family to correct such abuse : while it is just as plainly his duty to retain the assistance of those who do not so entail hardship upon the members of the family. So is it with the larger social entity, the nation, of which the Government is Head.

This clearly illustrates the difficulty which has arisen regarding the admission of Eastern labour into the West, and may possibly suggest a remedy. The income of every nation is its increment or reward of labour. Western nations, especially those of America, find that the labour required to develope the resources of their countries is greater than their own nationals can perform and they have invited outside assistance. It is found by actual experience that the labourers of other Western countries may be admitted without so interfering with the just reward of labour as to entail hardship upon the labouring citizens of the country where they are admitted. But the reward of labour in Oriental countries is so small and the cost entailed by the mode of life of such labourers so low that when admitted to free competition with the Occidental on the labour market, they are able to under-bid him and appropriate the total reward of labour and leave the labouring citizen, the member of the family, so to speak, unemployed and in distress and hardship. Moreover their numbers are so great that they can supply all demands to the entire exclusion of Home labour. And again, they supply labour at much less than its actual value in the countries named, and the surplus goes to build up colossal fortunes for the capitalist while those whose right it is to receive the reward of labour go hungry. It is therefore plainly the duty of the governments of the countries concerned to protect their citizens from the hardships entailed by the unconditioned admission of Oriental labour.

On the other hand there is much reason on the side of a great nation like Japan requiring for its citizens the same freedom of entry to the territory of friendly nations as is accorded to the citizens of other nations. There is also much reason on their side when they say that to exclude them is a breach of the most favored nation clauses in certain treaties. The difficulty is that the labourers of Japan do not do as those of Western countries do when they are admitted into Ameri-

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can or Canadian territory. They accept so much lower wages than the local labourers can accept that actual hardship is entailed upon the latter. These either have to give their labour for much less than its value or go idle and suffer want.

The writer is a Canadian, resident and doing business in Japan, and is most anxious to see a happy and just settlement of the question now under discussion between his home-land and this Empire. He would therefore make one suggestion of a possible basis of agreement which will at least have the virtue of being just to all concerned. Let the governments interested fix upon a scale of wages which shall be just to the labourers of each country and require that none accept a lower wage. In case a citizen of the other country should be found working for less than this wage, provide for his deportation to his native land, at the expense of his home government. Or if a citizen be the offender, provide for his punishment in the country where he offended. It seems to me that if the hours of labour can be regulated by act of parliament, as has often been done, the minimum reward of labour could likewise be fixed. Then freely admit the labourers of every country alike. The result would be that the most valuable labour would find preference. If on this basis of real merit the Oriental should prove himself the more deserving, he would establish his right to free admission everywhere on the principle of the domination or survival of the fittest. Then Western labour would have to measure up to that of the East or suffer the just reward of inferiority, namely, subordination and gradual extinction. If thus a superior grade of labour should be found, all the arts and industries would be benefitted and civilization advanced. If, on the other hand, the Oriental should be found incapable of competing with Western labor on the basis of actual merit, he would be unable to find employment and would be excluded without an exclusion bill. His own incapacity would take the place of that bill.

But to admit competition on the basis of wage cutting as at present is to reverse the advance of civilization, to force labour into a cheaper and lower mode of life, and hence into ignorance, poverty, squalor and crime. It is also to force the labourer to give his service for less than its actual value and cause that which should go to educate and feed his children to find its way into the treasury of the wealthy and thus create a soured, dissatisfied, revengeful laboring class and a heartless, grasping class of capitalists and bring corresponding trouble upon the nation.

Again, the just and healthful competition which I name would have a salutary effect upon the progress of the West. It would rid capital of the tyranny of labour unions. These unions could and would and should still exist, but their safety valve, their regulating balance wheel, would be the possibility of capital to secure Oriental labour for a just and right reward. It would also rid labour of the tyranny of capital and ensure to the labourer at least a just wage. Then it seems to me all friction between the nations on the labour question might cease and the East and the West join hands in a common effort for the advancement of civilization and amity.

HARMONY.

Yokohama, Nov. 14th, 1907.

POLICE PROTECTION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I beg to enclose a copy of the letter I have sent to the Police Office, and beg you will find space for it in your valuable paper.

No doubt there are quite a number of Yokohama residents who think, with me, that we ought to be protected in a more efficient manner than at present.

Yours very truly, L. SUZOR.

[Enclosure.]

To the Chief of the Yokohama Police,
Yokohama.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to call your attention to the lack of the security from which we suffer, owing to the increasing occurence of assaults and insults made by coolies along the public roads, and even in our own homes.

For the last 3 months, my relatives or myself have been more frequently assaulted than formerly.

Once, while driving in my carriage, a coolie tried to strike my wife with a stick.

Another time, a coolie made me fall from my bicycle, and five of his comrades (fishsellers coming back from town to Honmoku) threatened me with the wood upon which they carry their baskets, when they saw I intended to aim a blow at the said coolie.

Another day, my children, coming back from school at 4 p.m., were attacked by the same class of men, and my daughter was knocked from her bicycle. She had a bad cut on her knee, and her bicycle was smashed.

Four days ago, a man broke into my house and stole some articles, valued at about 160 *yen*, and tried to stab my cousin with a sword, when he awoke, and discovered the thief in his room.

Yesterday coming from Honmoku, we were again assaulted and insulted by coolies on the road, near the Bluff; and when I arrived at my office, I there found a man, who had broken in, knowing very well that, on Sundays, usually the office is unoccupied.

I could mention many similar cases from which I have had to suffer, leaving alone the very numerous cases which occurred to friends recently.

Considering that, up to now, I have never been favoured with the protection of the policemen, who are really very few, and therefore unable to be everywhere at once, we have decided to carry with us loaded revolvers and to make use of the same whenever necessary.

This is a matter of self defence and I can no longer allow my relatives and myself to be exposed to such attacks.

I give you this notice, in order that, should it happen that some of my relatives or myself, have to make use of our fire-arms, you will know that it is only done in self-defence, and after repeated assaults patiently supported up to now.

Yours truly, L. SUZOR.

THE RE-REEL TROUBLE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In view of the publicity given to the recent controversy between the three Re-reel factories "Usui-sha," "Kanrasha" and "Shimonita" and my Association, I am instructed to inform you that this controversy has now been amicably settled by the intervention of Messrs Hara, Shibusawa and Mogi, who for many years have handled the produce of the said Re-reel factories.

It is therefore with great pleasure that I have the honour to request you to inform the general public that mutual friendly relations are now re-established between the Japanese Raw Silk dealers and producers and the Foreign Raw Silk merchants.

I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

F. M. TEGNER,
Hon. Sec. the Association of Foreign Raw and Waste Silk Merchants of Yokohama.

Yokohama, Nov. 12th, 1907.

BARON MEGATA.

AN APPRECIATION BY AN OLD RESIDENT

The story of Sisyphus has surely appealed to all of us at some time in our lives, how he laboured incessantly rolling the great rock to the top of the hill, only to have it sent spinning back again by an enemy. As we have thought of his thankless and lonely labours, perhaps we have wished that we could have been there, just once, in the nick of time, to push in a wedging stone, to give him a little respite; or we have imagined how easy it would be for some Titan, with his abounding strength, to take Sisyphus' turn for a few rounds, or better, pick up the great rock, and heave it down with such force that it would make a nest for itself, and stay there. The labours of the Korean Government during the past few decades trying to put their financial affairs on a sound basis, but ever arriving in a worse predicament, have reminded us of the labours of Sisyphus. Baron Megata's successful management of the Finance Department, as Advisor to the same, has put us in mind of what a Titan could do

Some of us will remember how years ago we parted with our gold for cumbersome sycee, and then later for more burdensome "cash," called "nyep chon." It took thirty coolies or so, once on a time, to carry the money to pay for a *yen* 600 house. But that was not the worst of it, for soon they got to counterfeiting the coin, until many had to be thrown out, and all had to be gone over laboriously, and carefully scrutinized. Then came the "tangno," or five cash piece, standing one for five theoretically, but outside the city limits one had to fight for their values, or even to get the coin acknowledged in some more distant quarters.

Later the Korean Government employed one from the West, to build a Mint, and we looked forward to having silver and nickel, and shapely copper coins at last. Alas, we then turned to mythology again, and to Tantalus for consolation, for just as the goal was in sight, and a sample only of the goods in our pockets, the coiner went home, and the building was torn down and taken to Chemulpo, and the scheme proved a mirage, or to keep to our figure, the great stone rolled to the bottom of the hill again. The five cash piece continued in circulation, fluctuating from 160 to 1,000 to the Mexican dollar. One never knew whether they were in affluence or poverty.

Next came the nickel. You all know what a success it was. It was certainly the most popular commodity that ever visited Korea. Everybody wanted nickels, and when stamps could be bought for a small sum, and nickel blanks could be laid down for 2 *sen* each, why should not our gatemen even manufacture them, if he covered up his window, and muffled the sound, especially when the mighty in the land set the pace, and kept the lead! And why should not traders from abroad furnish what everybody needed, and if as satisfactory an article could be made of any other metal, why should they be made of nickel anyway? So our stone rolled down the hill again, and five *sen* nickels became valued all the way from 2½ *sen* to nothing, according to the trade.

It was at this point that Baron Megata came, and began to be the Titan to the Finance Department. Sisyphus did not take very kindly at first to having his stone rolled by another, and that was a time, too, when people were asking whether any good could come out of Nazareth, and Korean affairs all were in a turmoil. "Opinions" by outsiders were as plentiful as a downpour in the rainy season, and every one had theories concerning finance, statescraft, policies in general, and the whole future outlook. As for the currency question it could go but one step lower down, and the nickels be altogether repudiated. It really was all one's business reputation was worth at that time to be seen speaking with the existing financial tangle. The Residency-General, however, knew their man, and he went to work, in a quiet unassuming way, never swerving, not answering, through evil report, condemnation, unjust criticism, misunderstandings, and even revilings. Yes, the words are carefully chosen, and he has continued on at his task until every mouth has been stopped, and Baron Megata has shown himself the Titan for the task of righting Korean Finance. He took the stone from the bottom to the top and planted it there. We hope it will now remain in the exalted position in which he has had the honour to fix it. It is certainly with great regret that we contemplate the departure of the Titan from the hilltop, which he has made so easily his own, and we cannot be content unless we learn that some other even greater elevation is in sight for him. He has proved himself a state adviser, a sound financier, a man of unimpeachable integrity, and has earned the sincere esteem of all during his there years among us.

Such an article as this cannot adequately touch on the many sides of the subject, but in recounting the success one would be omitting half the truth, who neglected the mention of the social triumph also of Baron and Baroness Megata. They have given us real friendship as well as advice. Their efforts in the behalf of Seoul's social community have been an equal success with the financial triumphs. Their future career cannot but be a bright one, and it will be watched with delight by those who remember they were honoured by their acquaintance and association during Baron and Baroness Megata's short sojourn in this land.—*Seoul Press*

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary of the foreign trade of Japan for October, 1907, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

EXPORTS.

I. Food, Drink and Tobacco:

A. In a natural state.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Rice	245,483	224,729
Sea-weeds and cut sea-weeds	523,021	379,540
Cuttle-fish	307,217	304,336
Others	801,546	899,622
Total	1,877,267	1,808,227

B. Partly or wholly prepared.

Tea	1,040,069	1,001,674
Sugar, refined	175,605	1,567,160
Saké	571,911	547,480
Beer	29,731	81,251
Cigarettes	176,369	207,087
Others	459,376	488,393
Total	2,453,061	3,893,045
Total Class I	4,330,328	5,701,272

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II. RAW MATERIALS.

Coal	1,527,305	1,268,252
Wood	1,453,392	1,035,804
Waste silk	90,076	323,796
Others	556,294	472,791
Total	3,627,067	3,100,643

III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.

Camphor	150,692	188,839
Fish oil	365,949	214,978
Raw silk	16,817,293	13,417,773
Cotton yarns	2,535,024	3,164,785
Copper, pigs, & slab	1,312,094	2,314,968
Straw-plaits & chip-braids	580,723	511,506
Others	863,646	1,344,539
Total Class III	22,625,421	27,157,388

IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.

Silk tissues, habutae	2,995,434	3,589,633
Silk handkerchiefs	364,100	709,116
Cotton tissues	1,626,198	1,958,164
Cotton towels	199,289	190,399
Cotton under-shirts-drawers	385,380	340,266
Porcelain and earthenware	498,213	875,232
Lacquered ware	137,322	172,734
Looking glass	47,230	75,953
Umbrellas, European	53,292	37,673
Mats and matting, hanagoza	436,843	580,607
Matches	822,858	882,648
Others	6,038,121	5,459,813
Total	13,604,280	14,872,238
V. Miscellaneous	234,680	398,202
Total export	44,421,776	51,229,743

IMPORTS.

I. FOOD, DRINK & TOBACCO:

A. IN A NATURAL STATE.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Rice	1,624,091	1,477,342
Wheat	171,965	19,668
Beans, peas and pulse	1,102,270	801,322
Others	271,313	1,236,074
Total A	3,169,639	3,534,406

B. PARTLY OR WHOLLY PREPARED.

Flour, wheat	710,474	599,748
Sugar	2,360,685	3,494,022
Liquors	139,233	154,743
Others	418,535	236,676
Total B	3,628,927	4,485,189
Total A. B.	6,798,566	8,019,595

II. RAW MATERIALS.

Cotton, raw	6,458,282	3,085,952
Wool	1,182,409	801,004
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	423,551	480,915
Phosphorites	572,330	185,500
Oil-cake	2,339,114	1,828,402
Others	3,831,274	1,123,859
Total Class II	14,806,960	7,505,632

III. MANUFACTURES FOR FURTHER USE IN MANUFACTURING.

Leathers	305,605	266,693
Indigo, dried	671,392	336,354
Cotton yarns	238,795	226,763
Iron, pig & ingot	291,836	306,437
Iron, bar, rod, plate & sheet	1,755,741	1,524,622
Iron rail	275,865	236,265
Iron pipes and tubes	438,450	144,780
Others	4,108,124	3,727,787
Total	8,075,808	6,769,601

IV. ARTICLES WHOLLY MANUFACTURED.

Shirtings and cotton prints	839,252	855,067
Cotton satins and umbrella cloths	318,780	219,628
Woollen cloths & serges	886,758	1,147,368
Mousseline	152,964	185,196
Papers	753,855	559,846
Oil, petroleum	1,913,543	461,292
Iron nails	317,891	139,643
Locomotives, railway cars & wagons	98,579	508,279
Steam vessels	45,812	58,578
Machineries	3,176,294	1,261,920
Others	5,210,394	4,435,354
Total Class IV	13,714,222	9,832,171
V. Miscellaneous	201,664	235,112
Total imports	43,597,220	32,363,111
Total of exports & imports	88,018,996	83,591,854
Excess of exports	824,556	18,867,632
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of total value of Specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Gold	1,533,000	1,662,000
Silver	4,145	8,081
Total	1,537,145	1,670,081

IMPORTS.

Gold	583,022	1,300,869
Silver	227,513	92,905
Total	810,535	1,393,774
Excess of exports	726,610	276,307
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the Shipping (foreign trade) for the same period

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	759,473	796,156
Foreign	1,018,118	892,956
Total	1,777,591	1,689,112

Summary of the foreign trade and shipping of Taiwan (Formosa) for the same period.

	1907. Yen.	1906. Yen.
Exports	814,579	1,189,290
Imports	656,133	1,205,127
Total	1,470,712	2,394,417
Excess of exports	158,446	—
Excess of imports	—	15,837
Exports, specie & bullion	8,830	141,542
Imports, specie & bullion	21,958	494
Excess of exports	—	141,048
Excess of imports	13,128	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Taiwan for the same period.

ENTERED.	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese	9,102	4,900
Foreign	12,099	39,379
Total	21,201	44,279

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

London, November 8.

The drain of gold to America continues in spite of the increase of the rate of the Bank of England to 7 per cent. This raising of the rate has also partially counteracted the good effects of the railway settlement. The French bank rate has been raised from 3½ to 4 per cent.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "SUPERB."

The *Superb*, the latest battleship of the *Dreadnought* class, has been launched at Elswick.

BRITISH TRADE.

Imports and exports of Great Britain during October increased £3,025,054 and £5,085,189 respectively. Imports of grain and flour increased by 3 millions; the exports of manufactured goods by 3¾ millions, whereof one million were cotton fabrics.

COMPOSITION OF THE DUMA.

London, November 7.

The chief parties of the new Duma consist of the following:—Monarchists 195, Octoberists 128, Constitutionalists 37, Socialists 12, Left Party 26.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the estimates of the Ministry of Finance for 1908 show a deficit of 198 million roubles, of which 67 millions are on account of the war with Japan. The deficit will be covered by borrowing.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A new political party is being organised in British Columbia with the object of excluding Asiatics, headed by ex-Premier Martin.

MID-CHINA BISHOPRIC.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has nominated the Rev. Herbert Malony, of Jubbulpur, India, to the Bishopric of mid-China in succession to Bishop Moule.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

The Kaiser's decision to change his plans in connection with the visit to England was taken on Tuesday after an examination by physicians, who ascertained that the cold had left inflammation of the palate and neighbourhood and in the channels leading to the ears.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, November 8.

Among the birthday honours a knighthood is conferred upon Mr. Adamson, Chairman of the Straits Association.

London, November 9.

The Birthday honours include Commanderships of St. Michael and St. George for Lt.-Col. J. Hayes Sadler, of the East Africa Protectorate; Mr. W. Wallace, Senior Resident of Northern Nigeria; and Captain Ottley, R.N., Secretary of the Defence Committee, formerly naval attaché in Tokyo.

No new peers have been created.

Knighthoods have been conferred on Dr. Allchin; Mr. John Hare, the actor; and Mr. Santley, the singer.

General Smith-Dorrien has been created a Commander of the Bath.

GERMAN BANK RATE.

The German bank rate has been increased to 7½ per cent., the highest since the foundation of the Imperial Bank in 1876.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

General Hildyard is gazetted General in succession to General Blood. General Hutton is promoted Lieutenant-General.

RACING.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup:—1, Menu; 2, Glacis; 3, Carnegie.

NEW YORK FINANCE.

A receiver has been appointed for the Kessler Company, cotton merchants.

THE BANK RATE IN BERLIN.

Later.

Crowds of bank messengers appeared at the doors of the Imperial Bank early this morning with a view to discounting paper before the announcement of a change in the Bank rate, which was expected, but the doors remained closed while the directors were discussing the situation till eleven o'clock, when the notice was posted. The rush was thus frustrated.

Fifty millions of marks have been taken from the Bank since the 15th of October.

Bank rates have been raised in all European capitals.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin left on Thursday evening for England. The Channel fleet of forty-five warships welcomes them at Portsmouth on Monday.

JAPANESE IN CANADA.

Reuter's agent at Ottawa telegraphs that Mr. King, the Deputy Minister for Labour, opens an enquiry into Oriental immigration at Vancouver on the 11th of November.

THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

London, November 10.

Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., has taken the Cullinan diamond to Sandringham to be presented to the King yesterday.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCESS.

The German Crown Princess has been delivered of a son.

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AMERICA'S BUYINGS IN GOLD.

America has up to the present engaged fifty-one million dollars of gold from Europe.

LORD CHESHAM DEAD.

Lord Chesham has broken his neck while out hunting with the Pytchley hounds.

THE KAISER.

London, November 11.

The German Emperor left Flushing in the morning for Spithead. There was a thick fog in the Channel.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

The Lord Mayor's Show took place in pleasant sunshine.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman speaking at the Guildhall, said he regarded the treaty with Russia as a great security for peace. Referring to Prince Fushimi's visit, he said that it was a return for the hospitality shown by Japan to Prince Arthur Connaught. He went on to say that the nation was gratified with the treaty with Japan, which supplemented others, all making for the interests of peace. Regarding the Congo he said he must speak with great reserve because the Belgian Parliament would shortly consider the question of the annexation of that State. The Government did not intend to interfere, but was deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility which it shared with other Powers.

LORD KILMAINE DEAD.

Lord Kilmaine has committed suicide in Paris.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

London, November 11.

In compliance with orders from the Admiralty to prepare for the Kaiser's visit, Lord Charles Beresford on the 4th of November signalled a general order to the Channel Fleet to suspend current operations and repaint the ships. Sir Percy Scott, in retransmitting the order to one of his squadron at the Portland firing range, signalled: "Paint-work appears more in demand than gunnery so you had better come back in time and make yourself look pretty by the 8th November."

Lord Charles Beresford summoned Sir Percy Scott on board his flagship on Friday and subsequently signalled a general order to the Fleet describing Scott's signal as contemptuous and insubordinate and announcing that Scott had been directed to order its expungement from the vessel's log.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The Kaiser's yacht is anchored off Selsey Bill fogbound

Though there is an occasional jarring note the general tone of the German comments on the Kaiser's visit is decidedly friendly. Opinions differ as to the political significance to be attached to the visit, but a desire is manifested that it may prove the opening of a new era in Anglo-German relations.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

London, November 11.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin were accorded the heartiest welcome at Portsmouth and Windsor. The Kaiserin will leave England again in a few days in order to visit Queen Wilhelmina on Nov. 17th.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

The new Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James has arrived.

CRICKET.

South Australia in their first innings scored 343; Marylebone in their first made 333 for the fall of four wickets.

NEW YORK'S MONEY FAMINE.

London, November 12.

New York is crowded with bank officials from all parts of America, seeking to obtain cash. This is causing an advance in the currency premium. The scarcity of money is keenly felt in the Southern and Western States.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

Later.

The statement is authorized that the Kaiser and Kaiserin are most deeply touched with the cordiality of their welcome in England and delighted with the warm reception given them at Portsmouth and Windsor. The Kaiser's slight cold is already better.

DISASTER IN IRELAND.

A report prepared by the Department of Agriculture in Dublin describes the harvest outlook in Ireland this winter as exceptionally gloomy.

CRICKET.

London, November 13.

Marylebone playing against South Australia made 660 for eight wickets and declared. Brand scored 160, Hardstaff 135, and Crawford 114; the last named by terrific hitting made in 68 minutes three 6's, and eighteen 4's.

THE KAISER.

The Kaiser probably goes to Bournemouth instead of to the Isle of Wight at the conclusion of his state visit.

THE BERESFORD-SCOTT INCIDENT.

London, November 13.

The Beresford-Scott incident is much discussed. The general tendency is not to take too serious a view of it, though it is regarded as unfortunate because of displaying the existence of faction in the Navy.

GERMAN ROYALTIES AT WINDSOR.

At the banquet given at Windsor Castle there were 160 present. It was a most brilliant affair. The most cordial toasts were drunk by the King and the Kaiser, the latter of whom recalled his visits to England from his earliest childhood.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

London, November 13.

The Foreign Minister Schoen, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said it was unnecessary to seek special significance for the Emperor's visit, nevertheless he entertained great hopes that it would lead to the renewal of the old time affectionate relations between the two countries.

Sir E. Lascelles and Count Metternich remain at Windsor until Friday. Sir H. Campbell Bannerman and Sir E. Grey remain until to-day.

THE KAISER.

Later.

The Kaiser visited the Guildhall in splendid weather. There were immense crowds. He was heartily welcomed. In replying to the toast of his health he said "the main prop of peace in the world is the maintenance of good relations between our two countries. I shall further those relations as far as lies in my power. The future will then show a bright prospect and commerce may develope among the nations who have learned to trust one another."

CRICKET.

The English team beat the South Australians by an inning and 183 runs.

(Received at the Foreign Office)

THE SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION.

San Francisco, November 9.

The result of the election for Mayor of San Francisco has not yet been formally announced, but it is understood that the new Mayor obtained 28,000 votes against 17,000 polled by the former Mayor (not the one who is now in prison.)

MR. TAFT.

On the 9th instant Mr. Taft left Manila for Vladivostock. He is to return to the United States via Siberia.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Vladivostock has become tolerably calm, but various rumours are still rife and confidence is not yet restored. Nevertheless the operation of the Law of Siege keeps people in their ordinary grooves.

BARON TSUZUKI.

Baron Tsuzuki, Japan's Representative at the Hague Tribunal, is to leave Holland on the 19th instant, and after spending some time in Berlin, London, Paris and Austria, will set out from Naples on the 5th of December, and is expected to reach Yokohama on the 12th of January.

THE VANCOUVER RIOT.

After due investigation of the Japanese claim for damages in connexion with the Vancouver riot, it has been decided to pay a sum of $10,775 (gold), and orders have been given for handing over the money to the Committee of Investigation now sitting in Vancouver.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

MR. TAFT.

New York, November 6.

The proposed visit of Mr. Taft to the various countries of Europe has created an interesting question. It is said that during his visit to Germany, Mr. Taft intends to conclude an understanding between that country and America freeing the latter from anxiety as to the Atlantic after the departure of the fleet for the Pacific. A later report says that Mr. Taft has abandoned his visit to Berlin on the ground that it will cause suspicion in the world and will deepen the bad feeling of the Japanese towards America. Previous to the last mentioned news, the *New York Sun* and some other newspapers had advised the American Government to order Mr. Taft not to visit Germany.

REVOLT FEARED IN PERSIA.

London, November 8.

Teheran reports that the situation in Persia is serious. The Shah is accused of complicity in the disturbances. The population is discussing his deposition. There is a dread of Russian intervention. Parliament has decided to enlist national volunteers.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Earl Roberts, speaking at the United Services Institution, earnestly wished that England would take a view similar to that held by the Swiss as to the necessity of a strong defensive force, instead of flattering themselves that the Navy could do everything needful. For the absolute safety of Great Britain, a sufficient and properly organized land force is required.

THE "SUPERB."

The battleship *Superb*, which is 1,300 tons larger than the *Dreadnought*, has been successfully launched at Elswick.

THE POWERS AND MOROCCO.

Paris, November 8.

A Yellow Book on the Morocco question has been issued to the Chamber. It shows consistent moderation on the part of the Government and a firm determination not

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to exceed the European mandate. It exposes the dubious policy of Germany, which is largely responsible for the Morocco uprising.

MR. ROOT.

San Francisco, November 7.

It is again rumoured that Mr. Root, Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation on the ground of ill-health.

THE PHILIPPINES.

At a conference of Military and Naval Staff Officers, it was decided to remove the Naval station in Manila Bay to Subig. It is said that originally Mr. Taft and General Wood insisted on the establishment of the present naval station in Manila Bay, while Admiral Dewey favoured Subig. President Roosevelt has expressed no opinion as to the view adopted by the conference.

THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The American Government has decided to send 5 or 6 battleships of the Atlantic Fleet under Admiral Evans to Subig and Manila. The warships will be permanently maintained in the Pacific.

According to the plans of the Naval Office, the Atlantic Squadron will concentrate at Hampton Roads on Dec. 9th, and will leave there on Dec. 16th. The fleet is expected to arrive at Trinidad on Dec. 24th, Rio de Janeiro on Jan. 11th, Tres Montes on Jan. 31st, Callao on Feb. 18th, and Magdalena Bay on March 14th. At the foregoing harbours, the ships will stay for from 5 to 18 days. It is not decided how long the squadron will stay at Magdalena Bay and therefore it is not certain when the ships will arrive at San Francisco.

MR. TAYLOR.

Representatives of Japanese living in San Francisco have visited Mr. Taylor, who was re-elected on Nov. 5th as Mayor of San Francisco, and congratulated him on his election. They expressed profound sympathy in view of the fact that the newspapers opposing him regarded him as favourable to the Japanese. Mr. Taylor replied that he intended to be just and impartial, not giving preference to Americans, Japanese, or any other foreigners.

It is said that the employment agency question which was postponed till the conclusion of the recent election will shortly be settled.

THE STRIKE OF TELEGRAPHIC OPERATORS.

The strike of telegraphic operators which lasted for 75 days has collapsed.

GERMAN BANK RATE.

London, November 9.

The German bank rate has been raised to the unprecedented figure of 7½. There has been a sharp fall in the chief Austro-Hungarian securities on the Vienna exchange.

MOROCCO AND THE POWERS.

The Parisian Press insists that the Morocco Yellow-book demonstrates that the Anglo-French *entente* proves the true nature of Germany's attitude to France.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Fresh floods in southern France have caused loss of life and serious damage.

THE "LUSITANIA.

The Cunard liner *Lusitania* has broken her own trans-Atlantic record, by accomplishing a speed averaging 24.25 knots per per hour.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

New York, November 9.

It is reported from a trustworthy source that the Republican party have selected Mr. Taft as their Presidential candidate.

Some dissatisfaction is being felt in New York with regard to Mr. Hughes, the Governor of that State, who has commenced an election compaign

PERSIA.

London, November 11.

From Teheran it is reported that the situation is calmer. Parliament has passed the budget.

CANADA.

Ottawa telegrams state that the Minister for Internal Revenue advocates the adoption of a naturalization act with an educational test.

THE KAISER.

From Berlin it is reported that in reference to the approaching visit of the Emperor to England, the newspapers generally express the hope that the improvement in Anglo-German relations will continue. It is now widely admitted that the interpretations of British policy in Germany were prejudiced and ill-considered.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA.

While financial circles in New York are momentarily calm, industrial circles have suffered by the shortage of currency and the necessity of paying wages with cheques instead of coin. Manufacturers are unable to get their bills renewed, hence traders must reduce their staffs and cancel orders.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The King celebrates his birthday at Sandringham, where he receives the Cullinan diamond, the largest in the world, from the Transvaal as a token of loyalty.

SERIOUS PLOT IN RUSSIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.

A plot to assassinate the Tsar on his way from Peterhof to the Winter Palace has been discovered by railway guards.

MOROCCO.

As order is being restored in Morocco, France has ordered her 40 warships, including torpedo boats, to withdraw from those waters.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Atlantic Fleet will arrive at Magdalena Bay probably about the middle of March next year, where it will manœuvre. Preparations for the departure of the squadron are in progress. Previous to the departure from Hampton Roads, President Roosevelt will review the squadron and issue his final instructions.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The money market in San Francisco is very grave. Tax collections are due to the amount of over $10,000,000. Recently a meeting of rate-payers was held which asked the Governor to postpone the collection.

OPIUM SMOKING IN FRANCE.

London, November 11.

It is reported from Paris that the attention of the authorities has been drawn to the increase in opium smoking in certain ports. Strict orders have been issued in Toulon to discover and close the opium dens. The police are proceeding against several keepers.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

At a banquet given by Octobrist deputies at Moscow the speakers declared that the Tsar had accomplished the great feat of separating himself from the sombre past, and had become a constitutional monarch. The third Duma would worthily uphold the banner of liberalism. The public are profoundly sceptical about the promises of the Octobrists.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

November 12.

The German Emperor and Empress, after a voyage which was considerably delayed, arrived at Portsmouth in the afternoon. A great fleet assembled to salute the guests. There was much naval and military ceremoney. The Prince of Wales embarked in a torpedo boat and met their Majesties in the *Hohenzollern* off Spithead. After receiving an address of welcome from the corporation their Majesties proceeded to Windsor. There were lavish decorations. The French and Japanese flags were conspicuous. The King and Queen received the distinguished guests at the station and there were most cordial greetings. It was publicly announced that the Emperor was deeply touched by the British reception.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, November 11.

The Committee of the Asiatic Peoples Expulsion Society held a meeting on the evening of Nov. 11th. They decided to present to the forthcoming session of Congress a petition signed by inhabitants of the state. It is said that after the message of President Roosevelt to Congress is issued, a meeting of those interested in the expulsion of Asiatics will be held in San Francisco. In February next, a meeting of anti-Asiatic societies throughout America will be held at Seattle.

The senators and representatives of California were present on Nov. 11th at a meeting of the Society for developing the sources of wealth in California. They considered the various bills to be introduced next session in Congress, and discussed measures for carrying out successfully the expulsion of Japanese which have hitherto ended in failure.

Some Japanese Socialists, who spoke at the end of last year of assassinating the President of the United States, which foolish talk provoked severe comments from the public, have again adopted a ridiculous attitude. On the Japanese Emperor's Birthday, they circulated copies of a letter under the heading "We insist on the principle of assassination." The letter is quite senseless and ridiculous. All Japanese in San Francisco are indignant and ashamed. They endeavoured to keep the matter secret but the *Call* discovered it and published a translation of the letter. Probably the American Government authorities will deal with the offenders in accordance with law.

BRITISH POLITICS.

London, November 12.

Referring to the meeting of Parliament on January 29th the *Times* says the Unionist party must preserve unity on vital questions. The Liberal attack on the Lords threatens a revolution of the Constitution. The connivance at disorder going on in Ireland, where the Chief Secretary systematically disregards the maxims of government followed by Mr. Morley in India is approved of by the Premier. On all sides there are attacks on property in every form. Tariff reform can wait.

THE BERLIN PRESS AND THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The Berlin press is delighted by the British reception of the Emperor. The *Vossische Zeitung* considers that England is more likely to find the Japanese and American naval and commercial expansion inconvenient than similar efforts on the part of Germany, which is essentially a peace-loving country.

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PERSIA.

The Shah has visited Parliament and sworn fidelity to the Constitution. The leading deputies declared Parliament's loyalty to the Throne.

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Independent party and the Austrian Christian Socialists have accepted the new commercial treaty; thus what was regarded as the wildest improbability is now an accomplished fact. Parliamentary ratification is assured.

DISAFFECTION IN MONTENEGRO.

London, November 13.

It is reported from Vienna that 150 Montenegrins, many of them influential men, have been arrested at Cattaro on charges of high treason and disloyalty.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Herr Paasche, Vice-President of the Reichstag, speaking at Kreuznach (in the Rhine Province) stated that six and a half million pounds of new taxes would shortly be demanded, largely for the army and the navy. He added that superior rapidity of fire determines naval warfare, and in this respect the Germans are twice as good as the English.

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Post-free, Cuticura Book on Care of the Skin.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	F	Nov. 15
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Aki Maru 1	F.	Nov. 15
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle 2	F.	Nov. 15
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 3	Sa	Nov. 16
Europe	N. D.	Prinzess Alice 4	Sa	Nov. 16
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru 5	M	Nov. 18
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien 6	W.	Nov. 20
America	O. & O.	Asia 7	M.	Nov. 25
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	M.	Nov. 25
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Tu.	Nov. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th	Nov. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su	Dec. 8

1 Left Seattle on the 29th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 30th ult.
4 Leaves Kobe on the 15th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 9th inst.
6 Left Hongkong on the 12th inst.
7 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	F.	Nov. 15
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin	Sa.	Nov. 16
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Sa.	Nov. 16
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa.	Nov. 16
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikugo Maru	Su	Nov. 17
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M	Nov. 18
Europe	P. & O.	Nore	Tu	Nov. 19
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	W	Nov. 20
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinzess Alice	Sa.	Nov. 23
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	W	Nov. 27
America	P. M.	Siberia	W	Nov. 27
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	W	Nov. 27
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	W	Nov. 27
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	W	Nov. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Th	Nov. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su	Dec 8
Tacoma	B. & S.	Cyclops	Th	Dec. 12

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 8th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 8th Nov.,—Java via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 8th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 8th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, N. Matheson, 8th Oct.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, C. H. Kemp, 10th Nov.,—Glasgow via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 10th Nov.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 10th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 11th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Lanschan, German steamer, 2,056, Sperling, 11th Nov.,—Vladivostock, Lumber.—In Distress.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,610, J. Nagao, 31th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dakotah, British tank steamer, 2,593, W. A. Ross, 12th Nov.,—Palembang, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Chikugo Maru, Japanesesteamer, 2,550, S. Hiortdhal, 12th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oanfa, British steamer, 5,676, W. C. Lycett, 13th Nov.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 13th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 13th Nov.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 14th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Teijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, A. Muramatsu, 14th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, R. Smith, 14th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, H. Abe, 14th Nov.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Togo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,039, I. Deguchi, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanesesteamer, 3,825, N. Ohno, 14th Nov.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kashima, Japanese battleship 16,400, 14th Nov.,—Korea via ports.

Katori, Japanese battleship, 15,950, 14th Nov.,—Korea via ports.

Izumo, Japanese cruiser, 9,906, 14th Nov.,—Korea via ports.

Asama, Japanese cruiser, 9,820, 14th Nov.,—Korea via ports.

Tokiwa, Japanese cruiser, 9,850, 14th Nov.,—Korea via ports.

Iwate, Japanese cruiser, 9,906, 14th Nov.,—Korea via ports.

DEPARTURES.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 8th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer 2,580, T. Tibballs, 8th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Numantia, German steomer, 2,806, Feldtmann, 9th Nov.,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 9th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, J. Henderson, 9th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, Y. Nomura, 9th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 9th Oct.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Kamoshita, 10th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiogo Maru, Japanese steamer, 882, M. Hagino, 10th Nov.,—Bonin Islands, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Candia, British steamer, 4,195, O. Jones, 10th Nov.,—Manila via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Glenearn, British steamer, 2,855, W. Houghton, 10th Nov.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Eiger, Norwegian steamer, 875, Fingalsen, 10th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Japan, British steamer, 3,806, Olefant, 11th Nov.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Tjibodas, Dutch steamer, 2,960, P. Zwart, 11th Nov.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Machida, 11th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 12th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,704, F. von Binzer, 12th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails & General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 12th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, C. H. Kemp, 12th Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Gryfevale, British steamer, 2,845, Steele, 12th Nov.,—Hakodate, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Fiume, German steamer, 838, N. Wegner, 12th Nov.,—Moji, Ballast.—Becker & Co.

Mandasan Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,245, P. Hollstrom, 12th Nov.,—Uraga, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Arrow, British steamer, 2,971, McDonnell, 13th Nov.,—Kobe, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, H. Fraser, 13th Nov.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,610, J. Nagao, 13th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 13th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 13th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Oanfa, British steamer, 5,876, W. C. Lycett, 14th Nov.,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

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Achilles, British steamer, 4,484, Robt. C. Thompson, 14th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, R. Smith, 14th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, N. Nielsen, 14th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Katori, Japanese battleship, 15,150, 14th Nov.,—Yokosuka.

Kilburn, British steamer, 2,111, Adams, 14th Nov.,—Muroran, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. H. McKay, Mr. R. E. Abenheim, Mrs. R. E. Abenheim, Mr. W. R. Bennett and servant, Mr. J. F. C. Farquhar, Mr. R. L. Alkin, Com. J. A. Dougherty, U.S.N., Mrs. J. A. Dougherty, Captain H. Pinder, Mrs. Pinder, and Miss M. Brown, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Joseph Ten Sian, Mr. Look Koon Chee, Mr. L. Alai, Mr. Loo Chow, Mr. Look Chong, Mr. Look Chuck, and Mr. Lao Pak Sing, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mrs. M. A. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mrs. S. Davenport, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Mr. H. L. Paddock, Mrs. H. L. Paddock, Mrs. F. H. Sargent, Miss Alice Sargent, Master Homer Sargent, Miss Katherine Brown, Capt. W. A. Burbank, Mrs. M. McPherson, Mrs. Emily Meiklejohn, Miss Ethel Meiklejohn, Mr. Lan Hing Lee, Mrs. Wong Mon Lee Shee, Mrs. E. P. Allen, Miss Mary C. Allen, Mr. L. S. Munter, Mrs. E. A. Farie, Mr. W. W. Guyett, Mr. E. J. Hazen, Mrs. C. H. Derr and child, Mrs. H. M. Jones and child, Miss C. J. Dreibelbies, Miss Mary Dreibelbies, Mrs. A. Hirshmann, Mr. R. Drummond, Mrs. R. Drummond, and Mr. E. E. Gamon, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Jas. R. Adam, Mrs. Adam and child, Mrs. G. Adams, infant and amah, Mr. Armstrong, Dr. May Austin, Mr. Baker, Mr. Birkett, Mr. E. Bloch, Mr. T. A. Broadfoot, Mrs. Broadfoot, Mr. N. R. Brooks, Mrs. J. L. Brown, Capt. F. A. Brown, Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. W. Bryant, Mr. A. R. H. Carlill, Mr. D. Carmack, Mr. L. Carmack, Mr. J. Chapt, Mr. Chu Gow and family, Capt. Clark, Mrs. Clark and maid, Mr. H. C. Clyde, Mrs. Clyde, Mr. J. A. Cockburn, Mr. L. Combe, Mrs. Combe, Mr. D. H. Cook, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. A. G. Crane, Mrs. Grane and child, Dr. W. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. W. D. Dohen, Mr. W. Dickinson, Miss Gale Douglas, Mr. J. R. Earle, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Fair, Mr. T. Glass, Mrs. Glass, Mr. A. Guttman, Dr. J. Harger, Mrs. Harger, Miss Harrison, Mr. Henry, Mrs. Henry Mr. H. S. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Mr. Hough, Mr. Iwashita, Miss M. Jones, Mr. Kenney, Rev. R. S. Langley, Mrs. Langley, Mr. A. W. Leedam, Mrs. Leedam, Miss B. Leedam, Miss L. Le Meitre, Hon. R. Lemieux, Mrs. Lemieux, Rev. A. W. Lindsay, Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. W. F. Lord, Mrs. Lord, Mr. K. Ludkofsky, Mr. W. McLaughlin, Miss R. McLean, Rev. D. McLeod, Mrs. McLeod, Miss Moncrieff, Mr. Morgan, Mr. T. Morton, Mrs. C. D. Moss, Miss Moss, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. D. Norman, Mrs. Norman and child, Miss M. A. Nourse, Mr. W. T. Payne and family, Miss T. Plowright, Mr. J. C. M. G. Pope, Mr. W. C. Pratt, Mr. C. S. Rotzel, Mrs. Rotzel, Mrs. Scott, Dr. W. T. Sheridan, Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. L. Ashcroft, Mr. G. J. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Hodder, Mr. M. G. Kolso, Mr. T. Iwasaka, Mr. M. P. Sinha, Mrs. Sinha, Rev. W. Sparling, Mrs. Sparling, Miss Stanton, Rev. W. S. Sweet, Mrs. Sweet, Mr. D. L. Stewart, Mr. Tanaka, Dr. Timpany, Mrs. Timpany, Mr. S. Toba, Capt. H. Verrett, Mr. G. W. Walker, Mr. A. Walter, Mr. E. Werthheimer, Mr. W. Westaway, Mrs. Westaway, Mr. W. A. White, Miss I. Wickenden, Mr. R. B. Williams, Miss D. Zimmerman, Mr. F. Anderson, Capt. Seymour, Mr. A. A. Sturr, Mr. Lou A. Yam, and Mrs. Yam and 2 children, in cabin.

EXPECTED.

Per Garman steamer *Prinz Legent Luitpold* from Europe via ports:—Excell. von Ambro and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kellogg-Claxton, Mrs. and Miss Dallas, Miss Saker, Dr Olga Ihlo, Mrs. Merz, Miss Margarte Merz, Mrs. Lefroy and son, Mr. and Mrs. Wentzensen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rust, Miss Johnson, Miss Harris, Mr. A. Blass, Mr. Kimoto, Mr. Ludwig Schild and Mr. E. Bleek Schlombech in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Korea*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. L. Alai, Mrs. E. P. Allen, Miss M. C. Allen, Mr. A. W. Baum, Miss Katherine Brown, Miss M. B. Brown, Capt. A. W. Burbank, Mr. J. E. Carter, Miss D. Carter, Mr. John A. Church, Mr. Lock Koon Chee, Mr. Loo Chew, Mr. Look Chong, Mr. Look Chuck, Mrs. S. Davenport, Mrs. C. H. Derr and child, Miss Mary Dreibelbies, Miss Carrie J. Dreibelbies, Mr. W. F. Drennen, Mrs. W. F. Drennen, Mr. R. Drummond, Mrs. R. Drummond, Miss M. B. Elliott, Mrs. E. A. Farie, Mr. E. E. Gamon, Miss Helen Gay, Mr. W. W. Guyett, Miss R. S. Harber, Mrs. A. Hirshmann, Mr. E. J. Hazen, Mr. G. S. Hein, Mrs. M. A. Huntington, Miss M. Huntington, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Mr. R. W. Irwin, Mr. R. W. Irwin, Jr., Mr. Richard Irwin, Mrs. H. M. Jones and child, Mr. K. Kobayashi and servant, Mr. U. S. Kaneko, Mr. J. P. Lowrie, Mr. Lan Hing Lee, Mrs. M. McPherson, Miss Ethel Meiklejohn, Mrs. Emily Meiklejohn, Mr. W. Motoshige and servant, Mr. L. S. Munter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Osaki and maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Paddock, Com. T. M. Potts, Mrs. T. M. Potts, Mrs. F. H. Sargent, Miss Alice Sargent, Master H. Sargent, Mr. L. Schleibner, Mrs. L. Schleiber, Mrs. Wing Mon Lee Shee, Mr. Joseph Ten Sian, Mr. Loo Pok Sing, Mr. James Thom, Mrs. James Thom, Master Thom, Mr. R. Tobin, Mr. Ernest Villiers, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Ernest Villiers, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. B. Abenheim, Mrs. F. B. Abenheim, Miss E. Brunn, Mr. T. T. Read, Rev. R. Knox and wife, Miss E. Jones, Mr. W. W. Campbell, Mrs. T. Nock, Mr. W. Taylor, Rev. & Mrs. P. P. Melding, Mr. Chen Ku Shen, Mr. C. S. Lowe, Mr. T. R. Murphy, Mr. G. D. Pitzipios, Mrs. G. D. Pitzipios, Mr. J. R. Hargreaves, Mrs. J. R. Hargreaves, Mr. C. S. F. Lincoln, Mrs. C. S. F. Lincoln, Miss M. Lincoln, Master J. D. Lincoln, Mr. R. G. Lewis, Rev. L. B. Caldwell, Mrs. L. B. Caldwell, Miss A. Huey, Miss S. S. Lannean, Miss A. Chestnut, Rev. J. P. Bruce, Mrs. J. P. Bruce, Mr. I. W. Young, Mr. J. F. Kerrigan, Mrs. J. F. Kerrigan, Miss L. Kerrigan, Mr. C. F. Durrell, Rev. and Mrs. A. Beatie, Miss E. L. Franham, Miss C. Bastick, Mr. and Mrs. Sibbett, Miss H. F. Chandler, Miss V. Magoun, Mr. R. F. Durr, Capt. E. Hartrun, Miss M. Willer, Mr. R. Cartee, Mrs. R. Cartee, Master R. Cartee, Miss L. Cartee, Rev. R. R. Moe, Mr. G. W. C. Van Steeden, Mr. C. E. Nelson, Mrs. L. Berthend, Dr. E. Carper, Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Mrs. J. K. Ohl, Mr. C. Weller, Dr. H. M. Smith, Mr. C. Skott, Mr. J. E. Conner, Mr. D. C. Conner, Mr. A. Bamhart, Mr. C. W. Hubbell, Mrs. C. W. Hubbell and 5 children, Mrs. G. Clark, Mr. C. F. Briggs, Mrs. C. F. Briggs, Mr. E. S. Hoyt, Mr. P. C. Potter, Mrs. P. C. Potter, Capt. E. F. Conley, Mrs. E. F. Conley, infant and servant, Mr. R. W. Sexton, Mr. J. W. Reed, Mr. Sprague, Mr. R. E. Abenheim and Mrs. R. E. Abenheim in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Ludwig*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. J Proumen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Refardt, Mr. T. Hedworth, Mrs. Grace Revell, Mr. O. White, Miss Marg. Hagmann, Mr. G. Hagmann, Misses Purcell, Mr. E. Avering, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. K. Asada, Mrs. K Otani, Miss K. Nagao, Mr. G. Weber, Mrs. R. Goetschell, Mrs. E. C. Crombie, Mr. C. Muller, Mr. Alex Nicolajew, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wolter, children, governess and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Podesta, Mr. Chaumont, Prof. Schaninsland, Miss Schaninsland, Mr. and Mrs. Rollinson and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Nga and 2 children, Mrs. Volpicelli, Mr. F. A. Iken, Mr. Kurt Leyd, Miss A. L. Hicks, Mr. L. Ah Lam and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss, child and governess, Hon. Lady C. Lindley, Mr. Geo. Russell, Mrs. F. H. Bugbird, Rev. G. Binford, Mr. Zitelmann, Mr. Kwan Sing, Mrs. M. A. Clagett, Miss A. H. Brix, Mr. F. Janasek, Rev. and Mrs. J. Soper, Miss M. A. Spencer, Mr. M. Fujiwara, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Veenstro and 2 children, Miss Florence Guppy, Mr. Kow Peng Seng, Mr. and Mrs. Fung Fun and 2 children, and Mr. Goufried Wahl, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kamakura Maru*, for London via ports:—Mr. D. P. Deame, Major and Mrs. Lowther, Mr. J. Hirose, Mr. G. Ono, Mr. K. Otame, Mr. Poo Lien Fong, Mr. Berblinger, Mr. A. Rendall, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. K. Tamura, Mr. F. M. Dickenson, Mr. S. Koshida and Mrs. Y. Koshida in cabin; Mr. P. Beru, Mr. W. Bloomfield, Mr. A. Burton, Mr. K. Hashiguchi, Mr. K. Hashimoto, Mr. R. Maki, Mr. M. Okazaki, Mr. B. Tsuyuki, Mr. I. Tomita, Mr. S. Sasai, Mr. M. A. Svendson, Mr. Moss, Mr. R. Yenaka, Mr. T. Suyenaga, T. Sato, Mr. T. Inouye, Mr. T. Ishizaki, Mr. T. Okida, Mr. Marins Bejiy and 2 Chinese in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Tosa Maru* for Seattle, via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. W. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sato and Mr. and Mrs. M. Ikuta in cabin; Mr. S. Iida, Mr. S. Kawawada, Mr. K. Ohira, Mr. K. Akamatsu, Mr. Y. Hirata, Mr. T. Kumakawa, Mr. K. Ishizaka, and Mr. K. Murakoshi in second class.

Per British steamer, *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Misses Merritt (2), Mr. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mr. Ikeda, Mr. and Mrs. Chi Ni Chun child and infant, Lt. R. E. W. Kirby, Mr. Li Kin Sun, Mr. S. Y. Low, Mr. A. T. Hoshino, Misses Little (2), Mr. Jas Orange, Mr. Adams, Mr. Mrs. and Taylor, Mr. Carlill, Mr. Mason, Mr. Lefroy and Mr. S. W. Roberts in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by *Kumeric*, for Seattle, 6th November:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	85

Raw and Waste silk shipped per steamer *Prinz Ludwig*:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	Genoa, Option.	Lyon.	Germany	Moscow	Italy	Milan.	Marseilles	Trieste.
Siber Wolf & Co.	96	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guilliee & Co.	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otto Streuli & Co.	10	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co.	20	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaitsu Gomei Kaisha	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montel & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	35	—	104	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet & Co	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
S. Iida, Takashimaya	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Total	402	194	104	10	5	—	—	—

Silk shippers by *Korea*, for San Francisco, 12th November:—

	Bales.
F. Strahler & Co.	110
Vivanti Bros.	76
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	30
Siber Wolff & Co.	30
Jewett and Bent	10
Bavier & Co.	5
Ulysse Pila & Co.	5
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	296
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	187
Henri Bernardin & Co.	65
Total	814

Silk shippers by *Numantia*, for Portland, 14th November:—

	Bales.
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	20
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	326
Total	346

Silk shippers by *Tosa Maru*, for Seattle, Wash., 14th Nov.:—

	Bales.
Henri Bernardin & Co.	15
Doshin Kaisha	71
Hara Yushutsuten	40
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	323
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	256
Total	705

CARGO.

Per American steamer *Kumeric*, for Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong	193	—	—	12	—	205
Foochow	—	509	—	—	—	509
Kobe	150	—	—	—	—	150
Yokohama	974	1,743	400	—	—	3,117
Total	1,317	2,252	400	12	—	3,981

SILK.

	New York.	S. Manchester.	Eastern.	Total.
Hongkong	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	85	—	—	85
Total	85	—	—	85

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 15.

Enquiries have been made for yarn. Raw cotton remains quiet. A moderate business is going on in woollens.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	37.50 to 38.75
Indian Broach	31.00 to 32.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	28.00 to 31.00

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	365.00 to 385.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	440.00 to 480.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	570.00 to 610.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	[illegible] to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.55 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	9.15 to 9.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	13.80 to 18.40

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Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 30 inches	PER PIECE.	2.00 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches		2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches		9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches		1.20 to 1.30
Flannelette		1.25
Cashmere		0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.	0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.		0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.		0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium		0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best		0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Plots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches		0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth		0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other		1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb		0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb		0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "		0.56 to 0.65
" " 3 " "		0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb		0.47 to 0.51
" " 2 " "		0.41 to 0.45
" " 3 " "		0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

No alteration since our previous report. The market is weak.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y.	5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate		5.30 to 5.60
do Sheet		5.20 to 7.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.		12.00 to 12.60
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments		7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.		7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Barlear"		2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Business in foreign oil is active. Stocks of domestic oil are scarce owing to difficulty of transportation by railway in the north-eastern provinces arising from the manœuvres.

Chester	Y.	3.67 to 3.80
Victory		3.47 to 3.60
Borneo and Sumatra		2.90 to 3.50
Hokuyetsu		3.25 to 4.00
Nippon		3.05 to 3.69
Ogura Hokuyetsu		3.05 to 3.53
Tozai		3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

The market is *mochiai*, that is, in the condition last reported.

Brown Taiwan	PER PICUL Y.	8.95 to 9.75
Brown Manila		9.70 to 10.10
Brown China		7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang		12.10 to 13.20
White Refined (German)		14.30 to 16.90

INDIGO.

No change.

Calcutta first	Yen.	260
" second		250
Java, first		300
" second		290
Madras, first		160
" second		150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand		195
Artificial "Kenshin"		190

COPPER.

The market continues to be unsettled by the fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Nov. 13th the quotation was £63.15.0.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen	—
Bessemer		—
Electric refined		—

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No alteration.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen	2.90
Carbolic acid cryst "		0.46
Glycerine "		0.37
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*		7.20
Nitrate Soda "		7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.		0.57
Quinine sulphate "		0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.		5.00
Iodoform lb.		6.75
Iode-Kali lb.		3.38
Antifebrine oz.		5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market remains quiet.

On Nov. 13th stocks were: filatures 24,781 bales; Re-reels, 4,813 bales; Orikaishi 1,805 bales; and Sundry, 24 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Hatra No. 1, Coarse		1,330 to 1,350
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse		1,320 to 1,330
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse		1,250 to 1,260
Filature—No. 1, Coarse		1,020 to 1,030
Filature—No. 1½, Fine		1,220 to 1,240
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.		1,130 to 1,140
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse		1,010 to 1,020
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.		1,110 to 1,120
Re-reels—Extra		1,060 to 1,070
Re-reels—No. 1		1,030 to 1,040
Re-reels—No. 1½		1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 2		970 to 980
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra		1,090 to 1,100
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1		1,030 to 1,040
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½		1,020 to 1,030
Kakedas—No. 2		1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—No. 2½		970 to 980

* NOTE.—The prices of Kakedas are all nominal.

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

The Exchange, which was closed at the 2nd session of the afternoon on Nov. 6th on account of the extraordinary fall, was re-opened on Nov. 14th.

Nov.	Present delivery. *yen.*	November delivery. *yen.*	December delivery. *yen.*	January delivery. *yen.*
14th	1,047	1,046	1,044	1,046
15th	—	—	—	—
16th	—	—	—	—
17th	—	—	—	—
18th	—	—	—	—
19th	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

There has been little or no business done. Prices all nominal.

On Nov. 13th the stock was: Noshi, 13,569 bales; Kibiso, 13,572 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 395 bales; and sundry 2,156 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best		210 to 215
Noshi—Filatures, Good		175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Best		185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Good		155 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium		125 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best		115 to 120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good		95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best		125 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good		110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium		90 to 100
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra		160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best		145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second		110 to 115
Reeel—Fair		90 to 100
Reeel—Best		85 to 90
Reeel—Good		80 to 85
Reeel—Medium		75 to 80

TEA.

The season has closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	—
Choice		—
Finest		—
Fine		—
Good Medium		—
Medium		—
Good Common		—
Common		—

HABUTAE.

The market is very weak and no special business has been done during the interval.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	11.35	10.70	10.45
27	—	11.25	10.60	10.45
36	—	11.25	10.60	10.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	10.75	10.55	10.35	10.40	10.30
27″	10.00	9.95	9.90	9.85	10.00
36″	9.95	9.95	9.90	10.05	10.05

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½″	—	—	—	—
22½″	11.50	11.70	11.40	—
27″	11.10	11.40	11.20	—
36″	11.00	11.45	11.20	—

RICE.

Business is active owing to speculative purchases. There is, however, no special alteration in prices. The Osaka market is stationary and Kobe steady.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	565,408
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	157,836

Delivery.	Closing Price.
November	Yen. 16.85
December	16.54
January	16.30

SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 14, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a good demand for Japanese Stocks and rates have in consequence hardened since last advices for both spot and forward delivery; present rates should offer exceptioned opportunities to investors. Raub Mines are again attracting great attention and have been the medium of a fair line of business, shares are in request at $9. For Foreign Stocks the market remains somewhat inactive, and very little has been done beyond an investment business.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $665 buyers. North China Insurance Tls. 76 buyers. Union Insurance $780 nominal. China Sugars $104 buyers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $9 buyers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $102 nominal. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 73½ buyers Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $67 nominal. Hongkong Lands $96 nominal. Humphrey's Estates, $11 sellers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 100 buyers. Green Island Cements $11¾ buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working A'nt or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	10%	" ½	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.	500,000	5000	100	100	5,000	Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	" ½	145 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	" 1	80 S.
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		" ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd. †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	" 1	41 N.
Y. E. & Iron Works *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	10%	" ½	85 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3000	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	" 1	50 N.
" " pref.		2000	50	50				8%		50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390,000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd.	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

A. C. HUTTON POTTS.
Share and General Broker.

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RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*.
Superior	Yen 18.10
Medium	17.40
Common	16.15
Average	17.40

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
November	16.05	November	16.145
December	15.92	December	16.09
January	15.73	January	15.925

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market is described as *modori*—reviving from the lifeless condition which had continued for some days. There have been no discouraging reports from abroad and the only question at present is how far quotations will rise.

COAL.

Business continues brisk.

	Delivery in Tokyo. per 10,000 *Kin*. *yen*.
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sorachi	No Stock.
Buzen	62.00 to 76.00
Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
Miike	65.00 to 73.00 per ton.
Coke	15.00 to 21.00
Gas coke	14.00 to 15.00

(10,000 *Kin*, about 6 tons.)

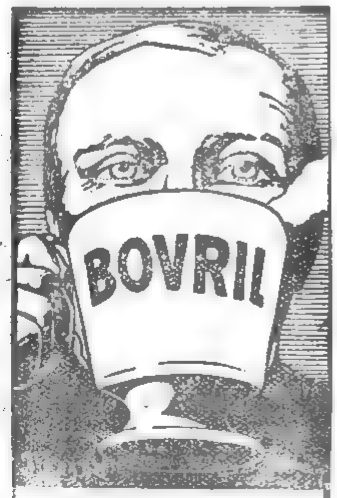
EXCHANGE.

Yokohama November 14

London silver ⅛ lower but no alteration in China sterling quotations nor in local rates on China or elsewhere.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Bills on demand	2/0 1/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅞ @ 3/32
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 3/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅜
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256⅝
— Private 4 months' sight	262⅛
— — 6 months' sight	264
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	100⅛*
— Private 10 days, sight do	98*
Shanghai—Bank sight	74½*
— Private 10 days' sight	76*
India—Bank sight	152⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	154
America—Bank sight	49⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	51⅜
Germany—Bank sight	208⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	215⅜
Bar Silver (London)	27 1/16

* Nominal.



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" " new	12.50	20	19.50
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"PAIS CE QUE DOIT: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1907.

BIRTH.

At Newchwang, China, on the 1st instant, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. C. FORD, a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Nov. 15th at H.B.M. Consulate, Yokohama, and on Nov. 16th at St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, Tokyo, NORMAN RYMER, second son of the late Archdeacon Shaw, to KATHLEEN MERCY, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Goode Esq. of Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATHS.

At 5.30 p.m., on Saturday, November 16th, at the General Hospital, Yokohama, ARTHUR WILLIAM QUINTON, age 57 years.

At Nervi (Italy), on or about 15th November, ESTHER MARY MARGUERITE, dearly beloved wife of Mr. G. Clifford Hadden, aged 21 years and 10 months. (Received by telegram.)

M. J. DAYET, age 51, at his residence, 46D Bluff. Cortège will leave the house at 8.45 a.m. on Monday, 25th. Service at the Roman Catholic Church at 9 o'clock.

Friends please accept this, the only, intimation.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MARQUIS KATSURA arrived in Tokyo on the evening of Nov. 19th from Moji.

MR. J. CAREY HALL has resumed charge of the British Consulate General, Yokohama.

A RARE hive of bees has been found on a hill at Muko, in the district of Abe, Shidzuoka prefecture. It was about 7 feet in height, and 12 feet in diameter. Some 74 gallons of honey were obtained.

THE Empress who had been indisposed for some days past is reported to have recovered.

THE repairs of the *Sumo* (formerly the *Pobieda*), now at Yokosuka, are reported to be finished.

COAL at Moji has gone up slightly in price: 1st class is now *yen* 9.34; 2nd, *yen* 8.35; and 3rd, *yen* 7.09.

TWO thousand pounds sterling represented the tips given by the Emperor William to the servants at Windsor Castle.

PLAGUE is still prevalent in Osaka; consequently the High Industrial School in Nakanoshima and 18 primary schools of the city are closed.

MR. TAFT left Vladivostock at 2 p.m. on Nov. 19th for St. Petersburg. Many Russians and Japanese saw him off at the railway station.

A VERY severe shock of earthquake was experienced in Yokohama about 2.20 o'clock on Friday morning. The damage done was slight.

MISS ISHII KUMA, niece of Mr. Matsuda, Minister for Justice, has been appointed governess to Princesses Fumi and Yasu, daughters of the Emperor.

THE Crown Prince and Princess at 2 p.m. on Nov. 18th received the American Ambassador and Mrs O'Brien and the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Li Kiachu.

BARONESS IWASA, the wife of Baron Iwasa, a doctor of the Imperial Court, died on Nov. 17th. She had been suffering from kidney disease for some months past.

SEVERE cold was felt on Nov. 19th in Tajima, not far from Kobe, and on the same evening, snow fell. In Yamagata and Morioka, also snow fell on Nov. 20th.

ON the evening of Nov. 18th, snow fell in Hakodate to the depth of an inch, and on the following morning, there was a depth at Sapporo of about 6 inches.

ACCORDING to an official telegram, says the *Dempo*, the prisoners' maintenance expenses will be paid by Russia on Nov 25th to the Japanese representative in London.

MR. LEMIEUX, Canadian Minister for Labour, now in Tokyo, paid a visit on Nov. 18th to the Department of Justice, and the Tokyo District, Appeal and Supreme Courts.

SNOW fell at Aomori and in the surrounding districts on Nov. 18th. At Nemuro it lay 4 inches deep the same morning. A telegram via Nagasaki says the Amur is frozen in parts and navigation has ceased.

HIS MAJESTY the Emperor who has been attending the manœuvres on the plains of Tochigi and Ibaraki Prefectures, left headquarters at Yuki at 9.10 a.m. on Nov. 20th and arrived at Uyeno at 11.50 a.m. the same day.

THE 3rd batch of horses which the officials of the Horse Breeding Office have purchased in Europe will arrive in Japan at the end of December. The horses which have arrived have been already allotted to several pastures.

THE body of a foreigner was found in Nagasaki harbour on Nov. 15th. It was removed to the Water Police Office for examination and by documents found in the clothing appeared to be that of a Russian named George Puls, who from 1900 to 1904 had belonged to the Chinese Maritime Customs and was desirous of again joining the force. The police surgeon stated that the body was that of a man about thirty years of age and had been in the water at least a week.

H. SAKAIO, a non commissioned officer of the destroyer *Murasame*, now at Shinagawa, has been attacked by cholera, at a boarding house, in Kanda, Tokyo. On Nov. 18th, 5 new cases of cholera were reported in the capital.

THE gun-boat *Yodo* was launched at 4 p.m. on Nov. 19th at the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, in the presence of Admiral Viscount Yamamoto and other high naval officers as well as a number of distinguished people from Kobe.

A TELEGRAM to the *Dempo* says that 22 of the mutineers have been removed from Vladivostock to Harbin. They were examined by the Harbin Court Martial. Six of them were executed on Nov. 13th. The punishment was carried out secretly as there was apprehension of revolutionary trouble.

AT 2 p.m. on Nov. 15th, fire broke out in Iwamoto-machi, Ibusuku, not far from Kagoshima. The whole town of 72 houses and 186 sheds was reduced to ashes. All the inhabitants are housed and fed by the local government at several temples near by.

A MAN armed with a sword, early on the morning of Nov. 17th, broke into the house of T. Sashiro, a wealthy farmer living in Hachioji. The intruder, who demanded money, fatally wounded the farmer's wife, and her husband and son also sustained injuries.

TOKYO papers report that Mr. K. Inouye, Ambassador to Berlin, who recently returned on leave, will be appointed Grand Master of the Board of Ceremonies. Mr. Tsuzuki, the representative to The Hague, now on his way home, will be appointed to the vacancy.

A MOJI telegram says that on the evening of Nov. 18th, a locomotive collided with a passenger train, through negligence on the part of a pointsman, at the Otio station on the Kyushu Railway, the result being that a carriage was overturned and 6 persons were more or less injured.

A HUNDRED and seventy four students who will graduate from the Naval College, Etajima, on Nov. 20th, will go to sea on the Training Squadron consisting of the *Matsushima*, *Itsukushima* and *Hashidate*. The ships will arrive with the cadets at Yokosuka on Dec. 21st.

WE are requested by the Police authorities to give publicity to the fact that, commencing from the 24th instant, they will seize all ownerless dogs. Owners of dogs are therefore advised to have their animals properly collared to distinguish them from ownerless dogs. Incidentally we note that several cases of hydrophobia are reported from the Hakone district.

THE death is recorded of Mr. John R. Powers, the son of Mr. R. H. Powers, of Nagasaki, which took place on Nov. 12th. Deceased, who was in his 37th year, had a serious illness some months ago and has since been in very poor health; the immediate cause of death was internal hemorrhage. Mr. Powers was well-known in Nagasaki for his sporting proclivities. For many years, says that local paper, he took part in the local regattas and at the one held in June last under the auspices of the Nagasaki Rowing and Athletic Club steered one of the fours, his health not permitting him to row. He was also a member of the Bowling Club. Much sympathy is felt for his father, who is in weak health, and with whom he was in partnership.

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KOREA.

Friday, November 15.

It is necessary to be cautious in the extent of credence accorded to stories coming from Seoul. Yesterday the public was informed that the opportunity of Prince Ito's congratulatory visit to the new Palace had been utilized by the Prince Imperial to make to the Resident-General a tearful appeal for permission to return to the residence of his parents, the ex-Emperor and Lady Om. To-day the despatches contradict this flatly. They say that the Crown Prince did indeed cry when he parted from his father and mother, but that, childlike, he very soon recovered his spirits, and was in a state of high excitement and delight when he reached the new Palace, which he inspected in every part with much evidence of satisfaction; and that when Prince Ito arrived a few hours later, the little Prince invited him to his own apartment and drank his health in champagne. The plaintive account of the young Prince's appeal for permission to return to his father and mother seems to have been devised and bruited abroad by the ex-Emperor, with whom in this matter at any rate it is difficult not to sympathise. As for the reigning Emperor and the Empress, they are described as having accorded to Prince Ito a most hearty welcome when he came to congratulate them. They seem to have been much pleased with the arrangements and surroundings of the new Palace, and the Emperor himself conducted the Resident General on a tour of inspection through the building.

Meanwhile Lady Om is reported to be growing more and more incensed against the present Cabinet. She claims that the Prime Minister and his colleagues pay no attention whatever to the directions of the ex Emperor unless there is an accompanying *douceur*, and she calls them "dangerous rascals."

It would appear to be true that there was a plot to destroy the buildings of the new palace by fire in order to prevent the transfer of the Court thither. Those who were to have carried out this design have been arrested, and if they be closely examined some interesting revelations may be obtained.

In view of the continual disturbances in the provinces it has been decided to increase the Japanese military force entrusted with the duty of restoring order, and also to make use of some companies of the Korean Imperial Guards, who will perform police duties in the unquiet localities. This contingent of guards, together with the extra Japanese troops, have already been despatched to the scene of their duties.

There has been an engagement of some magnitude in the Chunchhon region. A police force was involved on the Japanese side, and the usual result was obtained, namely, the flight of the insurgents after suffering heavy loss—38 killed—and no casualties on the Japanese side. Sixty-six houses of the insurgents were burned, together with a quantity of provisions stored there. At Chunju also the insurgents have been showing activity. They seized the occasion of the opening of a new market to make a raid, with the result that two Japanese constables are missing.

The detachment commanded by Captain Nakahara, which is operating in Kwangwondo, is said to have come across a curious document among the archives of the insurgents. It was a vehemently worded circular calling upon all the male population of Korea from 20 to 50 years of age to don white garments and to repair to Seoul on the 11th of the eleventh month, for the purpose of making an appeal to the various foreign Consulates for assistance in rescuing the country from Japanese oppression. It is impossible not to pity the profound ignorance and unpracticality of these childlike Koreans.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a Seoul telegram which says that the plot to burn the new Palace emanated from Lady Om, who commissioned a certain Captain Yi to carry out the scheme, and that it would certainly have been consummated had not the vigilance of the guards prevented it.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the building for the Young Men's Christian Association took place in Seoul on the 14th inst., in the presence of the Korean Prince Imperial, the Resident-General and a numerous assemblage. The Crown Prince inscribed the year 1907 on one of the corner stones and the stone was laid by Prince Ito, who subsequently delivered an address said to have caused great enthusiasm among his Christian hearers. The Crown Prince donated a sum of 10,000 *yen* towards the cost of the building.

Saturday, November 16.

The ex-Emperor of Korea has commenced the excursions from his Palace which are now expected to be frequent and to have for their real object visits to the reigning Emperor. Early on the morning of the 15th inst. his Majesty went to worship at the ancestral tombs and, on his way back, called at the Palace of the reigning Emperor. He was accompanied by Lady Om, whose name is now becoming very familiar to foreign ears.

A Japanese detachment on the 12th inst. surrounded a body of 500 insurgents encamped at a place called Pyong-san and drove them out in confusion. The insurgents left 20 dead, 2 cannons, and 27 rifles upon the field. Pyong-san is in the province of Hwangkwi-do. On the other hand, a party of insurgents have succeeded in cutting the Seoul-Wiju telegraph at Kaison, and when experts were sent to repair the damage, they were driven back by the insurgents. A detachment of troops has proceeded to the place.

Sunday, November 17.

The telegraph reports from Korea an affair sufficiently characteristic of the nature of the insurrection there. It having been discovered that at a place called Koyang, some 4 miles from Seoul, a body of 160 insurgents had assembled, apparently with some intention of raiding the city, a Japanese force was at once sent out against them. This force consisted of three gendarmes, eight soldiers and six policemen. It was in fact a sergeant's party, and the idea of sending out such a handful of men to attack 160 insurgents shows what kind of esteem the latter are held in for belligerent purposes. The resulting fight lasted for some hours and ended in the flight of the insurgents, leaving 2 dead, 15 wounded, and a number of cattle and weapons. There were no casualties on the Japanese side.

Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice of Hongkong, is to be presented to the Emperor of Korea by Prince Ito on the 19th instant. The Prince has already given a banquet in honour of Sir Francis.

Monday, November 18.

The Korean Government has published a declaration of national policy. It consists of six articles. The first is worded exactly like the first article of the celebrated Japanese Meiji Declaration, namely, that high and low shall unite with one heart to discharge the administrative functions of the Empire. The second says that old and obsolete customs shall be abandoned and the full opening of the country consummated. The third declares that productive enterprises shall be made the foundations of national strength and that the prosperity of the country shall be a constant aim. The fourth declares that administrative reforms shall be effected and that the decadent enterprises of agriculture and manufacturing industry shall be revitalised. The fifth proclaims that the judiciary shall be perfected on lines of strict justice so that innocent people may rest secure against wrong. The sixth and last again vividly recalls the Meiji Declaration: it says that men of ability shall be selected from all classes and appointed to suitable offices. It will be observed that there is nothing in this declaration which can be construed as pointing to constitutional government. The last article may possibly be thought to embody a faint indication of that nature, but it is too faint to be discernible by ordinary eyes. The whole document is well conceived and no exception whatever can be taken to its provisions. As to their practical fulfilment, however, there has been nothing in the past to suggest that the Koreans themselves will be particularly helpful.

The insurgents are again *en evidence*. One hundred of them have raided the farms of two Japanese subjects at Samre in Chholla-do and killed a Japanese agriculturist. With reference to the general question of the insurgents, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* furnishes some interesting information. These riotous folks consist, it appears, of three classes. There are first the mere loafers, who are always ready to take part in any disturbance. Secondly, there are the disbanded soldiers who have nothing to do except to rob and murder. And in the third place there are the professional bandits. In the province of Kwangwon-do and in part of the province of Chhungchhong-do the disturbers of the peace consist almost entirely of disbanded soldiers and literati. In these two provinces order has been restored. The second section of the insurrection was localised originally in the remaining portion of the province of Chhungchhong-do, in one-half of Kyongsan-do and in the whole of Chholla-do. Here again the insurgents consisted mainly of disbanded soldiers, but with them were associated a considerable number of Korean civilians, whose mood of violence had its origin in sufferings entailed on them by the Japanese troops in the effort to quell the insurrection. It was observable that throughout this section the rioters carefully refrained from raising their hands against their own countrymen. Throughout these regions, also, order has been restored. There remain the places from which reports of disturbances have been recently received and are still coming, namely the province of Kyongkwi-do, especially the neighbourhood of the capital, and a comparatively small region in the north. Here the outlaw consists of remnants of the disbanded soldiery, who have been driven from other regions, and of politicians. No doubt is entertained that the commotion kept up in these quarters is directed from Seoul. This last remark does not, however, apply to the northern parts, namely, the provinces of Pyongan-do and Hwanghai-do. There the disturbers of the peace are professional bandits who turn their hands indiscriminately against Koreans and Japanese or any national whom they think worth the trouble of robbing.

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Tuesday, November 19.

It appears that the Prince Imperial of Korea will have quite a large suite when he comes to Japan, the most remarkable among them being the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Sung Pyong-chun, who is known to our readers as the ex-leader of the Il Chinghoi and who, during the years of his some-time residence in Japan, went by the name of Noda Heijiro. It may be presumed that this official will only make a temporary sojourn in Japan, as after the Prime Minister Yi, he appears to be the most important statesmen among those now in Korea. At the same time as that fixed for the coming of the Crown Prince, another Prince, by name Yi Chai-myon, with a large suite, will come to Japan to return the visit recently paid to Korea by the Japanese Prince Imperial.

A body of 100 insurgents made their appearance at Asan on the 16th instant and wounded one Korean policeman. They also carried off some unimportant articles, and for a time it was believed that they had made away with the post master and the post-office funds, but this report was happily contradicted by facts. Asan is well known as the place where the first encounter took place between Japanese and Chinese troops in the war of 1894.

On the 15th inst. two Japanese, going to the out-skirts of Seoul to collect a debt, were set upon by a mob of 50 Koreans, and one of the Japanese was cruelly murdered but the other effected his escape. From two other places also comes news of petty disturbances, but in the *Seoul Press* of the 15th inst. we find it emphatically stated that the occasional troubles in the neighbourhood of the capital are of quite a trivial character, and that no widespread disaffection is to be inferred from them.

Wednesday, November 20.

It appears that on the 18th inst. when what may be called the Korean Constitutional Declaration was published, the Emperor repaired to the ancestral tombs and swore to faithfully observe the articles of the document. Thus not only the terms of the Declaration itself resembled in many respects those of the celebrated Imperial oath sworn by the Emperor of Japan at the beginning of the Meiji Era before the shrines of Ise, but also a similar resemblance is traceable in the procedure adopted. On the 19th Prince Ito, accompanied by a numerous suite and by Sir Francis Piggott, repaired to the Palace and offered congratulations to the Throne.

Thursday, November 21.

In an Imperial decree issued on the 19th inst. by the Emperor of Korea, sanctioning the visit of the Crown Prince to Japan for purposes of education, his Majesty names Prince Ito as Grand Tutor to the young Prince and directs that the great Japanese statesman shall receive in Korea the treatment of a prince of the blood. We may mention that the title of Grand Tutor to an Imperial Prince is essentially a Chinese institution, and is generally conferred on the greatest Viceroys in the Middle Kingdom.

The Japanese Government has placed at the disposal of the Korean Prince Imperial the auxiliary cruiser *Manshu*, which has just been fully overhauled at Yokosuka. If we are not mistaken, this steamer originally belonged to the Volunteer Fleet and had the misfortune to be lying in dock at Nagasaki when war broke out in 1904.

Simultaneously with the decree relating to the Crown Prince, another was promulgated calling upon the people to exert themselves diligently for the promotion of productive enterprises. Further, a general amnesty was announced in connexion with his Majesty's accession to the Throne. This amnesty includes political offenders, and therefore puts an end to the exile of the refugees in Japan and elsewhere.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Hulbert has succeeded in betraying the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce into a course which does not reflect favourably upon the Chamber's judgment or knowledge. He introduced a motion that the representatives of the State in Congress should be instructed to ask the Central Government about Japan's commercial relations with Korea. The ground taken was that whereas American goods are now admitted to Korea on payment of an import duty amounting to 7 per cent. the Japanese are planning a customs zollverein which will give them control of the Korean duties and will enable them to raise the latter to the figures levied in Japan, which would be an increase of 30 or 40 per cent. Mr. Hulbert further stated that the Japanese had a secret scheme to grow cotton and wheat in Korea so as to make the Far East independent of American products in this line. The telegram goes on to say that the Chamber followed Mr. Hulbert's suggestion, which included a declaration that Korea's independent right of self-defence must be respected. We are not sure about the last part of the intelligence for it is possible that the word (*boyei*) transmitted as "self defence" over the wires may be a clerical error for "commerce" (*boyeki.*) Whichever be the right interpretation, the fact remains that Mr. Hulbert and the Chamber, at his instance, went much beyond their legitimate province. It is strictly within Japan's rights to encourage her colonists to grow cotton, wheat or anything else they please, and to describe their action in this manner as a "secret scheme" was at once foolish and discourteous. With regard to the customs question, Mr. Hulbert and the Chamber have evidently neglected the common precaution of verifying their information before acting on it. Some time ago, certain irresponsible Japanese newspapers did advocate this project of customs union in Korea, but no serious publicists took it up and it was subsequently denied in the most explicit manner by the highest authority, Prince Ito himself. Of course the merchants of San Francisco are altogether right in looking keenly after their own interests, but their activity would command more respect and exercise greater influence were it carried on less aggressively. For our own part, we are not aware that the growing of wheat in Korea has yet formed any considerable plank in a Japanese platform. We should have thought that Manchuria would bulk much more largely in American eyes than Korea so far as this particular article is concerned. Cotton is another question, however. Undoubtedly if Japanese plans succeed, a large part of the raw cotton needed by the mills in this country will be grown in Korea, and to a corresponding extent the supplies from India and America will be lessened. But what then? How can that be legitimately prevented? The Japanese in Korea are doing just what Americans or Englishmen would do in their place, and neither Great Britain nor the United States is in the least degree likely to interfere with the prosecution of such a natural enterprise as the growing of a crop to which the soil seems to be eminently suited.

YOKOHAMA'S NERVES.

We are sometimes tempted to wonder whether the climate of this settlement has a peculiarly demoralizing effect upon the nerves of some residents. Nothing of the kind is to be perceived in daily intercourse, it is true. Quite the contrary indeed. As a general rule the Yokohama inhabitant takes life calmly enough: does a good day's work—a very good day's work—and bears up stoutly against the evil times incidental to a commercial existence. He enjoys an exceptional number of bright sunny days, looks from his windows on exquisite scenery and fares well on the whole. One may reasonably claim for him a *mens sana in corpore sano*. But there are conspicuous exceptions. The editor of one of our local contemporaries is among them. His sensitiveness about Yokohama and everything connected with Yokohama, is so hysterical that it betrays him into quite comical exhibitions. The slightest remark about this Settlement cuts into him as an arctic wind cuts a man who has lost his cuticle. For instance, speaking recently of the unpleasant necessity under which Tokyo labours just now in having to increase its municipal taxes, we noted that its present payments per household are less than that levied in Osaka or Kyoto, and we mentioned, as an interesting fact, that among the six principal cities of Japan the local taxes are lowest in Yokohama where each household pays 9.26 *yen per annum*. Very much to Yokohama's credit that is, too. Certainly there is no town in Japan where the functions of municipal government are better discharged, and if exceptional cheapness can also be claimed, the record is quite a fine one. But the editor of the *Japan Gazette* is thrown into a ferment by these statistics. He charges us with going out of our way to suggest that the amount of taxes paid by Yokohama is small, with "consistent fouling of our own nest," and with other horrible deeds. Indeed so hysterical is our contemporary's mood that his judgment is completely obscured, and he seeks to re-establish Yokohama's fiscal reputation by representing the place as so poor that the wonder is how even these comparatively small taxes can be levied at all. That is a little hard on Yokohama which has the honour of possessing the highest average of wealth that can be found anywhere in Japan. However, this is not a case for calm reasoning. If it were, we might point out to our contemporary that it has fallen into the flagrant error of confounding a *per-capita* tax with a per-household one, though in truth whichever basis be taken makes equally ill for an appeal *ad misericordiam* on the plea of poverty. What we suggest is that the editor of the *Japan Gazette* should take a holiday and go in search of a supply of ozone to recruit his shattered nerves. Then perhaps there might be less danger of his converting Yokohama into a laughing stock.

The U.S. Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has received word that the armored cruiser *Mississippi* finished her official speed trial off the Delaware capes, averaging speed four hours, full power, 17.11 knots. The contract called for 17 knots. For 24 hours on the endurance trial she made 15.13 knots on about 7,000 horse-power, main engines.

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CHINA.

Saturday, November 16.

Telegrams to the Tokyo press say that in support of China's claim to the ownership of Chientao, she will put forward a document alleged to have been written by the King of Korea—he had not yet assumed the title of Emperor—in 1887, which document declares the Tumen to be the boundary between Chinese and Korean possessions in that region.

It appears that China has appointed a civil engineer, named Low, to assist the Japanese engineer now engaged in making a survey of the Changchun-Kilin Railway. Mr. Low's salary is reported to be 900 *taels* a month.

The Chinese authorities have sanctioned the export of 600,000 *piculs* of rice by way of assisting the sufferers by the floods in Japan this summer. China does not allow the export of her chief cereal except in some such unwonted circumstances.

The trouble about the Chehkiang-Kiangsu Railway does not appear to be at all allayed by Peking's recent measure. Inhabitants of the two provinces are said to be as obdurate as ever in their opposition to any line built with foreign capital, and the Central Government continues its efforts to placate them. Another order has been issued to the Governors and to the Viceroy, urging them to explain matters fully to the people and desiring that the malcontents shall send delegates to Peking. The celebrated Chinese statesman, Wang Wen-shao, is now in Chehkiang, and Prince Chin is said to have telegraphed to him, asking him to use all his influence in this matter, and to explain to the people that the foreign loan is inevitable and that by resisting it they will only furnish an opportunity for troublesome interference on the part of Western Powers.

A large Russo-Chinese timber felling company has been formed for the purpose of exploiting the resources of the Sungari and the Noni Rivers. The company will supply timber to the East China Railway, and doubtless to any further roads that Russia may build in her Far-Eastern possessions. Its charter pledges it to plant in due proportion to the timber felled.

Monday, November 18.

Hitherto the Chinese merchant who has closed his doors in Newchwang has been described as a banker, but fuller intelligence shows that his chief business has been the export of beans and beancake. He dealt so largely in these articles that every month a steamer of 3,000 tons was loaded three times at his warehouses. The depreciation of silver has evidently been the cause of his failure, and as the name of Tung Shen-to was known all over the East among the various Chinese trading communities, the effects of the bankruptcy will be correspondingly extended. The liabilities of the firm are variously stated, some putting them at 9 million *yen*, others at 5, and others at 4. Among the Chinese there is talk of only 3 millions, and as the Tung Firm possesses at Newchwang real property valued at 2 millions, a settlement ought not to be difficult. It is alleged that the firm's correspondents, both Japanese and Chinese, in Osaka and Kobe had been on their guard for some time past, and that they will not seriously feel the effects of the failure. The Firm's head office is at Canton, where also we presume considerable property is held.

Tuesday, November 19.

It will be remembered that China experienced considerable difficulty in her attempts to obtain representation at the Hague Tribunal and that her treatment on that occasion provoked much comment. It is now stated that she ascribes the want of consideration then shown towards her to the fact that she is entirely lacking in sea power. She has accordingly determined, it is said, to correct that deficiency at once by establishing a naval school and providing herself with a fleet. The *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams say that she intends to procure four battleships and forty torpedo craft, and to meet this outlay 5 million *taels* will be contributed by the Imperial Household, 10 millions by the Finance Department and the remainder by a levy on the various provinces. The current expenses of the naval school and the fleet are to be defrayed by a tax on stamps and by increasing the scale of charges on the Government lines of railway. It is evident that to carry out this programme something like 70 million *taels* will be needed whereas only 15 millions are in sight. But of course if China chooses to put her hand into her pocket, she can find plenty of money there. Doubtless Japanese shipbuilders will make a very earnest bid to secure orders for the new ships. Meanwhile it is curious and interesting to observe that the immediate outcome of the so-called peace conference has been to set several of the Powers to increase their armaments. Germany and England are conspicuous in this respect and now we have China following their example. By and bye the world will begin to wish that the idea of these peace conferences had never presented itself to the well-meaning mind of the Emperor of Russia.

The Chinese Government is going to send a special delegate to Washington to return thanks to the United States for having remitted a considerable portion of the Boxer indemnity.

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Peking has arrived in Mukden, and it is presumed that his visit is in connexion with the foreign loan which Viceroy Hsu has obtained permission to raise.

Wednesday, November 20.

It appears from latest advices that the contract for a loan of a million and a half sterling to build the Suchow-Hanchow Railway had actually been signed and ratified before the people of the two provinces commenced their agitation against the loan. The British Representative in Peking therefore is powerless to make any change now, and he is said to have officially declared his inability to the Waiwupu and to have added that, within the limit of not causing embarrassment to the Chinese Empire, it would be out of the question to alter the compact in deference to any acts of mob violence in the provinces. Nevertheless the agitation still continues. It has been taken up by the students of the two provinces and by those of Peking, who have sent a deputation to the Board of Censors for the purpose of urging that the Throne be strongly memorialized on the subject. The students have been forbidden to take any further action in the matter, but it is not expected that they will obey implicitly or, even if they do, that others will be equally placable. The whole thing seems to present some very unfortunate features. It assumes the character of forcing a loan upon an unwilling people. Judging from the records of the meeting recently held in Shanghai, as reported by the *North China Daily News* and reproduced in these columns, the people of Chehkiang and Kiangsu are not only able but also anxious to put up all the money required for building the line, and although their readiness may be ascribable to political motives, the fact that they are ready appears indisputable. After all, when we come down to "hard pan," does it not seem impossible to guarantee the safety or the success of a railway built with foreign money and running through regions peopled by a hostile population who have it in their power to wreck the line at any time and to boycott it at all times? We are still not without hope that the Chinese Government will see the wisdom of buying out the concessionaires.

Our readers doubtless remember that the Chinese Government was lately reported to have consented to the sale of a certain quantity of rice to Japan in consideration of the inundations of last summer. The export of this cereal from China is conventionally forbidden except in special circumstances of scarcity or famine, and in the present case these special circumstances are constituted by the injurious inundations which swept over the north-eastern part of Japan. The duty of exporting 300,000 *koku* fell to the lot of the Liang-kiang provinces, but it appears that the local magnates have raised an objection. They say that although the rice harvest in China this year has been good, the price of the cereal has not yet fallen to a corresponding level, and any large export at this juncture would affect the market to the detriment of consumers.

It will be remembered that in the Convention with regard to the Kilin-Changchun line there is a stipulation that the engineers and chief accountant of the line shall be Japanese. It will also be remembered that the Chinese Government recently gave notice of a desire to appoint one of its own subjects, Mr. Lu, to co-operate with the Japanese in surveying the route of the road. This would appear to be in some sense a violation of the Convention, but the Japanese seemingly have consented, inasmuch as Mr. Lu's functions are understood to be limited to the preliminary survey about which the Convention does not contain any explicit provision.

Thursday, November 21.

Quite an important mining and iron-founding enterprise is reported to have been started in China under the auspices of the well known official Sheng Yihwai. The programme is to take over the iron foundry at Hangyang and to work it in combination with the iron mines at Taiya and Pingshan. The capital is fixed at 20 million *yen* in 400,000 shares of 50 *yen* each. This is a promising project and ought to prove a success if well managed.

On Sunday Afternoon, said the *N. C. Daily News* of Nov. 12th, there was another meeting of natives of Chekiang residing in this city, as well as of special representatives sent from the principal cities of that province to attend the meeting and to vote funds in their respective names. Eight hundred of the gentry and merchants concerned were present and there were in addition some three hundred ladies and gentlemen who had come as spectators. The meeting was held in the building of the Yung Hsi-t'ang Charitable Institution, outside the West-gate of the native city. Taotai Chou Chin-chên, Director of the Chinese Telegraph Company, was voted to the chair, and in his speech opening the meeting, he declared that if the people of Chekiang desired to preserve their independence and preserve their province from harm they must by no means allow the foreign railway loan to be made. With the eleven prefectures which compose their native province it is an easy matter to raise among themselves any large sum needed for their purposes in view. He, therefore, exhorted his hearers and their friends to use their best endeavours to push on the work. The chairman was followed by other speakers in the same strain, one of whom, Mr. Tu, however, asked the question whether there would be any

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attempt by those present to imitate the injurious example set by certain persons during the boycott against American goods. There was a general dissent, and one gentleman cried out that any one who would dare to advocate obstructive measures would be "a brute and the offspring of dogs." This satisfied the meeting and a general signing of the subscription list then followed. We give a list of the principal subscribers in the name of their respective cities:—Messrs. Tsiang and Hu for Hangchow—$1,200,000; Mr. Chang for Kashing—$1,000,000; Mr. Yang for Huchow—$5,000,000; Mr. Chou (the chairman) for Ningpo—$7,000,000; Mr. Ho for Shaohing $5,000,000; and Mr. Mao for the four cities of Chinhua, Chuchou Yenchou and Ch'uchou $4 000,000. Representatives of other smaller cities subscribed from $100,000 to $200,000, while individuals subscribed in their own names from a couple of hundred dollars up to $10,000. The total sum amounted to about $27 000,000. It was agreed to deposit at once $5,000,000 in the Hupu Bank and to continue depositing the same amount each year until the whole that had been subscribed was collected. The unanimity and determination of those who attended this special meeting on Sunday afternoon was most striking.

We understand that a number of officials of high rank in Peking have telegraphed to their Chekiang and Kiangsu friends here that "seeing the determined opposition of the gentry and people of those two provinces to a foreign loan for the Soochow, Hangchow and Ningpo Railway, the Waiwupu now seems to be willing to listen to reason, and will not coerce the people into accepting such a loan."

FORMOSA.

Saturday, November 16.

There is news from Formosa that the Aiyu in the Shinchiku district have revolted and killed all the Japanese officials at Hiho. The number of men assassinated is put at six. A force of Japanese has been sent to the place. Our readers probably know that the Aiyu consist of Chinese recruited locally and disciplined by the Japanese, who employ them in expeditions against the aborigines. Hitherto the Aiyu have shown themselves thoroughly loyal. The number of the mutineers in this case is put at 100.

Sunday, November 17.

Later accounts show that the revolt of the Aiyu was a very serious affair. It took place on the 15th inst. and the mutineers numbered 180. They began by attacking the police station and killing two constables, after which they moved down to the residences of the police and murdered five people. At the same time they attacked the houses occupied by the Toyama colony in the immediate neighbourhood, where they murdered 32 Japanese and 9 natives. The next movement was to the village of Hokuho, where their Japanese victims totalled 15. Altogether they are said to have assassinated 63 to 70 Japanese, including women, children, school-teachers, and in fact everybody they could lay their hands on. It was a shocking incident. The reasons of the revolt are not stated, but the telegrams add that a company of Japanese infantry with a hundred constables were immediately despatched from Taipeh. They reached Hokuho on the night of the 15th, but the mutineers had dispersed without awaiting the arrival of the troops. Doubtless the rebellious Aiyu carried their arms and ammunition with them and will henceforth have to be reckoned with as an element of resistance among the aborigines. Hokuho is only 5 miles from Shinchiku, and hitherto there have been no special difficulties with the aborigines in that district. We shall presently learn doubtless the proximate cause of this terrible affair. Hitherto the Aiyu have been thoroughly amenable to discipline and have behaved in an orderly and gallant manner. Had the revolt been part of a concerted movement to re-establish Chinese rule in Formosa, it would be partially comprehensible, but the impression conveyed from the silence of the telegrams as to motive is that this particular body of Aiyu had some grievance against the Japanese. One of the worst features of the affair is that it shakes the implicit confidence hitherto placed in the loyalty of the Aiyu, and from that important point of view it is to to be hoped that the fullest investigations will be made.

Monday, November 18.

The Japanese in Formosa showed remarkable alacrity in dealing with the mutinous Aiyu. So far as we can gather from the details hitherto published, the insurrection on the part of the latter broke out on the 15th inst., and by the evening of the 16th they had been completely dispersed. This illustrates the value of feasible communications. Had not a railway existed between Taipeh and the scene of the mutiny, many days, perhaps weeks, must have elapsed before the latter could be effectually dealt with. It seems a fair inference that when the Japanese have carried out their road-making policy, Formosa will be as peaceful and prosperous as any other part of the Empire.

Tuesday, November 19.

Our readers will have observed that in the official report of the Aiyu insurrection in southern Formosa, the number of persons killed by the mutineers is put at 61. This total is made up as follows:—Males 36, females 14, children 10, and one native. It will be seen therefore that 60 Japanese lost their lives and that 24 of them were women and children. The official report adds that the cause of the disturbance is now under investigation, but the *Kokumin* gives an explanation which seems sufficiently satisfactory. It is to the effect that among the Aiyu there was a man who, owing to habitual bad conduct, had been severely punished and who consequently conceived a deadly grudge against the Japanese. He set himself to preach a propaganda against the latter and to persuade his comrades that by a certain date a large Chinese force would arrive at Shinshiku, and that the Aiyu ought to revolt and dispose of the Japanese colony by way of welcome to their comrades from the mainland. Misled by these representations, the men mutinied and succeeded in effecting a wholesale slaughter of the Japanese. But it seems that they subsequently fell out among themselves as to the division of the booty and that the dispute ended in blows which cost several deaths and wounds. Moreover, they appear to have discovered that they had been misled by their revengeful comrade, for his dead body was found in a wood near the camp. The Aiyu did not reckon on anything like the great celerity shown by the Japanese troops in coming to the rescue. They were taken by surprise and fled incontinently. The *Jiji Shimpo* also has a telegram dated the 18th inst. which says that the leader of the Aiyu was killed by the Japanese and that two others were taken prisoners. The rest appear to have subsequently surrendered.

THE HISTORY OF FIFTY-YEARS OPEN JAPAN.

Count Okuma gave a garden party at his Waseda residence on the afternoon of the 18th inst. to celebrate the completion of the great work upon which he and so many of his friends have been engaged for a long time. This work is already in the press in Japan. It consists of a series of essays written by all the most distinguished men of the country on subjects with which they are specially familiar. Prince Keiki, the last of the Shoguns, is among the writers, as also are Prince Ito, Marquis Inouye, Prince Oyama, Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata, Baron Shibusawa, and altogether some 60 names of the most illustrious men in modern Japan. The book will be published in English by the London *Times*, and it will doubtless prove an absolutely unique work. This country was already under a great load of debt to Count Okuma, but his Excellency has added materially to the obligation by conceiving and carrying out this remarkable and historical project. In the course of a short speech which he delivered to his guests at the repast which formed a feature of the garden party on the 18th inst., the Count alluded to a fact too often forgotten, namely, that whereas revolutions in other countries had invariably been accompanied by the banishment or execution of the deposed potentates, the Meiji revolution in Japan had been free from any such incident. Sitting at the same table with the speaker was Prince Keiki, the last of the Shoguns, who bore a title conferred by those that had taken the administration from his hands and who was actually residing in the capital which he had once ruled. At the same table sat Viscount Yenomoto, who had led the Tokugawa Squadron on its northern cruise of protest against the fall of the Shogunate, and who also had not only received a title from but also held high office in the Government against which he had borne arms. Japan might well be proud of these unique features in her modern history.

CHIENTAO.

The public has heard a great deal about Chientao and the discussion it is now causing between Tokyo and Peking, but as yet nothing definite has been stated about one interesting point, namely, the area of the region in dispute. That deficiency is now corrected by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. We read there that the territory affected measures 75 miles from north to south and varies in width from 15 to 37 miles. The silver mine at Chienpau-zan, which is now being worked by Japanese, and where Chinese soldiers were recently guilty of some acts of violence, is on the extreme north of the district.

The Chinese Boundary Commissioner, Mr. Chen, is said to be pressing Colonel Saito to proceed at once to the work of delimiting the frontiers. But Colonel Saito declines. The line taken by him is that he has been sent to Chientao simply to protect the interests of Korean subjects residing there, and that he has no instructions from his Government to deal with the frontier question. With regard to materials for the purpose, he is sufficiently well equipped, but as a matter of fact he is not aware that any official exchange of views has yet taken place between the Governments of China and Japan on the subject, and pending such exchange the question cannot be opened locally, though he is prepared to discuss it at any time when the Peking Authorities show a sincere desire to do so by adopting the normal channels of communication with Japan. In the meanwhile Colonel Saito limits himself to the discharge of his tutelary duties, and treats Commissioner Chen as a friendly comrade with whom his whole connexion is of a social character.

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MANCHURIA.

It is stated (*Chuo Shimbun*) that the results of the first half year's working of the South Manchuria Railway have not been financially successful. Very conflicting accounts have reached Tokyo from time to time. At one moment the public were told that a fine revenue was accruing, and that the daily returns promised soon to compare favourably with those of a first-class line in Japan herself. Then again a much less optimistic story would be told, and quite recently we have been hearing that the prospects of the railway were greatly marred by Chinese competition *viâ* Hsinmintun. The latest news, as published by our Tokyo contemporary, may, we presume, be taken as authentic. It says that the total earnings of the line during the first half year of its working by the Company were 4,700,000 *yen* and its outlays 5,000,000, so that there is a deficit of 300,000 To this must be added 6 per cent. on the capital paid up by the public, namely, 20 million *yen*, so that the Treasury will have to disburse 900,000 *yen* on account of the line for the first term of its non-official operation. The idea is now said to be that until the Fushun mines and other collateral enterprises of the railway are in full working order, the financial outlook will not be really encouraging. We may add that the shares of this Company, 20 *yen* paid up, are now quoted at 28.50 *yen* in the open market, which is a quotation far above the average price of other gilt-edged stocks, though it contrasts somewhat unfavourably with the rush for shares that took place when the property was first put upon the market last year.

The Peking Government seems to have given its consent to Viceroy Hsu's project of raising a foreign loan for the purpose of carrying on enterprises in Manchuria. According to the *Hochi Shimbun's* telegrams, four conditions are attached to this consent. The first is that no revenue payable to the Central Government shall be hypothecated; the second, that the Peking authorities shall not be subjected to any embarrassment in connexion with the repayment of the loan; the third, that the proceeds shall be devoted to prosecuting official enterprises; and the fourth, that the money shall be obtained in the cheapest market. The last condition is a little significant. It seems to suggest that the Viceroy is in treaty with financiers with whom his connexion depends upon considerations not purely arithmetical. Or possibly it may mean that the money must not be obtained either from Russia or Japan. The former would probably lend it readily enough, but could scarcely furnish it on terms consistent with Peking's order; but the latter is out of the running for the simple reason that she has plenty to do with her money in other directions.

The failure of the big Chinese firm at Newchwang is said to have involved the following losses:—The Russo-Chinese Bank 1,300,000 *yen*; the Chinese Official Bank, 600,000; the Specie Bank, 160,000; and the Chinese, British, German and French local merchants, some 2 millions. It is added that this failure will affect no less than forty places with which the bankrupt firm had close relations.

It appears from later statements that the returns of the South Manchuria Railway show a much better prospect than that outlined in our last issue. The exact figures have not yet been made officially public, and we find some difficulty in deciphering these which have found their way into print. We gather, however, that the sum total previously given as representing the outgoings included a very considerable amount on account of constructions which belonged to the category of extraordinary works. The net result is that the average daily earnings of the railway per mile during the six months under review, namely from, April to September inclusive, were 31.30 *yen*. It will be observed that this period includes the months of July, August, and September when there is little movement of traffic in Manchuria. The calculation is that over a whole year the average daily earnings per mile would be 45 *yen*, which is quite a fine figure. In short these accounts go to show that the railway is a profitable enterprise, and that if the whole outgoings for the term exceed the incomings, it is because the former include certain extraordinary and terminable items.

It is stated that the Japanese Representative in Peking, Baron Hayashi, has approached the Chinese Government with proposals for rendering some assistance to the firm of Tung Shenpo which recently closed its doors in Newchwang. There is also a rumour that a leading Kobe Chinese firm has offered to take over the responsibilities of the bankrupt and to re-open the business in Manchuria. As for the liabilities of the Newchwang firm, they are now put at 5 million taels and the effects of the bankruptcy are said to be very far-reaching.

Japanese papers state that the construction of the Kilin-Changchun Railway will commence next March and be completed in three or four months. We cannot understand how this is possible. There are some 50 miles of line to be constructed and the preliminary survey has only just commenced.

It is stated that the bean cake manufactured by Chinese at Yingkow is to be exempted from the tax hitherto levied on it by the Taotai. This exemption is not permanent: its term is fixed at one year. The avowed object is to facilitate competition with foreign manufacturers, especially the Japanese, but as no tax is levied by the Japanese at Tairen, the Taotai's action would appear only to equalize matters.

Mr. Toyama, formerly a director of the Tokyo Shigai Railway Company, has just returned from a visit to Manchuria. His account of the competition to which the South Manchurian Railway is subjected is decidedly discouraging. It appears from what he says that although the Japanese Railway Authorities have lowered their fares to the same level with those charged on the Chinese Railway, there is still a difference of 1 *yen* in favour of the latter, which statement we confess our inability to understand. In other respects, however, the story is plain enough. The Mukden-Hsinmintun line has a wider gage than the Japanese route and the rolling stock of the former is incomparably superior, since it includes luxurious first class cars whereas the Japanese road has only second and third class vehicles and very poor at that. Thus all persons of the better classes travel by the Chinese line and the Japanese road gets only the common people In short Mr. Toyama represents the Mukden-Tairen Railway as being distinctly worsted in the competition. He laments the great mistake made by Japan in handing over the Mukden-Hsinmintun section to China, but it appears to us that the Japanese must either have handed over the section or destroyed the line altogether. They could not have held in their own hands merely the terminal 20 miles of the Chinese grand-trunk road which communicates with Tientsin, Peking and Newchwang. It may be taken for granted that, even if the competing lines offered equal facilities, the Chinese inhabitants of Manchuria would prefer to travel by the route which is in the hands of their own countrymen. Imagine what would be the fate of a railway in England were it owned and worked by foreign nationals and did it come into direct competition with another line owned and worked by British subjects. Besides, there is the fact that all the westward-bound stream of traffic from Manchuria must perforce travel by the Chinese road. The consolation is, however, that, in spite of these disadvantages, the South Manchuria Railway seems to be doing quite well.

With regard to this subject the *Asahi Shimbun* quotes Baron Goto, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, as intimating that he has not yet formed any definite plan about the road from Antung to Mukden. There are doubts whether it would pay, and moreover the military authorities are understood to have some ideas about the route to be taken. It would seem that the Baron entertains hopes of getting this road expunged from the fixed programme and making its construction a matter for parliamentary consideration. In the meanwhile work is proceeding vigorously on all the sections of the main line south of Mukden.

MEXICO AND JAPAN.

Mr. Arakawa, Japanese Minister-Resident in Mexico, has just returned from his post and has given some interesting information to a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*. He speaks in high terms of the fertility and resources of Mexico. The Central-America Republic has three times the area of Japan and possesses a population of only 15 millions, about one third of whom are of pure Spanish descent, the remainder being of mixed blood or pure native. The aboriginal Mexican is rapidly dying out. There is no middle class. Society consists of high and low classes only, the former composed of wealthy aristocrats, the latter of comparatively poor bread-winners whose scale of living is almost pitiful, labour being quite inadequately rewarded. There are from three to four thousand Japanese immigrants, but they are employed upon very hard work in the most insalubrious regions, and on the whole they must be pronounced something very much like a failure. These men naturally seek to better themselves, and the only apparent way being to proceed to America, many of them surreptitiously cross the frontier. The Mexican authorities are powerless to prevent this, for the Constitution of the Republic guarantees freedom of travel. On the other hand it is evident that if the abuse continues, it may entail disagreeable consequences. The President is now understood to be giving much thought to the subject, but as for the statement that he has been officially approached by the Washington Government with regard to this influx of Japanese labourers, Mr. Arakawa denies it. It is considered desirable, however, that the Japanese Government should apply some restraint at this end President Diaz is, however, most desirous of encouraging the immigration of Japanese who come with the intention of permanent residence. He thinks that in time they would constitute the middle class whose absence is now such a serious defect in the Mexican social system.

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THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Yokosuka with reference to the line-of-battle-ship which was to have been built at Kure as a sister-ship to one ordered by the Government to be laid down at Yokosuka. Our contemporary alleges that for some unexplained reason the plan of building this ship at Kure has been abandoned and that she has been ordered from the Fairfield Firm in Glasgow. This news requires confirmation.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we find a note with reference to submarine torpedo-boats in Japan. The craft of that description possessed by this country were obtained somewhat hurriedly under the exceptional pressure of the way with Russia, and are said to be now quite behind the time. It has accordingly been determined to replace them by others of the latest design, and the English shipwrights have agreed to do the building with the consent of the British Government. Captain Matsumura has been ordered to proceed to England for the purpose of inspecting the work of construction, and the present expectation is that the new craft will reach Japan by July or August next. Our Tokyo contemporary say that the boats will be three times as large as those now in Japan's possession, and that, in all respects, they will be essentially more powerful craft. The forecast is it that Captain Matsumura will ultimately be placed in command of the squadron.

The first-class cruiser *Ibuki* was launched at Kure on the 21st instant in the presence of his Imperial Highness Prince Higashi-Fushimi. The *Ibuki* displaces some 14,000 tons and is a sister-ship to the *Kurama*, recently launched at Yokosuka in the presence of the Empress She is remarkable in two respects. The first is that in the matter of celerity of construction she heads the list of Japanese ship-building achievements. Her launch, if effected on the 21st instant, will be only 6 months subsequent to the date of laying her keel. The battle-ship *Aki* was built in 8 months, and that was consequently a more signal feat, for the *Aki* is a battle-ship of 19,000 displacement. But there are modifying circumstances. Thus the *Aki* was constructed by way of testing the maximum possible rapidity of such work in Japan. An extraordinary number of hands was employed on her, and the work went on day and night, whereas no such exceptional steps were taken in the case of the *Ibuki*: there was no night-work nor any extra force of shipwrights. Her six months is thus a record. The second noteworthy feature is that the materials used in the *Ibuki* were wholly of Japanese production. In all previous cases of men-of-war built in this country a certain portion of the materials had to be procured from Europe or America, but the *Ibuki* is of Kure's creation from keel to mast. She is to go round to Yokosuka for her armament.

The *Tsukuba* and the *Chitose* have a fine record. They started for their long trip round the world on the 28th of last February and they returned to Yokosuka on the 16th of November, having covered a total distance of 34,000 nautical miles in their voyage of 250 days. Their crews, all told, numbered about 1,000 when they left Japan, and the total was reduced by only 3 men during the whole time, namely 2 who died of disease and 1 who was drowned. The officers and men have shown, in their letters sent home from time to time, that they are delighted with the reception accorded to them everywhere.

The first-class armoured cruiser *Ibuki*, launched at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday at Kure, displaces 14,600 tons; has a length of 450 feet and a beam of 75.6 feet; her horse-power is 22,500, and she is fitted with Miyabara boilers and the Curtis turbine. Her keel was laid on the 22nd of May, 1907.

There is much congratulatory writing in the Japanese press with regard to the first-class cruiser *Ibuki*, which was successfully launched on Thursday at Kure. The two points upon which greatest stress is laid are, first, that the cruiser was launched in six months from the date of laying her keel, and, secondly, that every bit of material used in building her was supplied in Japan, partly by the Kure Steel Foundry and partly by the Wakamatsu Iron Works. It has to be remembered that Japan may be said to have commenced her construction of large men-of-war in the summer of 1904, that is to say, less than three and a half years ago. Up to that time her shipwrights had not turned out anything more important than a third-class cruiser. But suddenly under the pressure of war the construction of battle-ships and first-class armoured cruisers was commenced, and already after such a brief period of effort, something like a world-challenging record has been achieved in the case of the *Ibuki*, for we need hardly remark that to launch a first-class armoured cruiser within six months of the date of laying down her keel, without night work and without any special pressure, is a feat which could be rivalled probably in England alone. Then again we have the fact that every inch of the material was manufactured in Japan. At the outset all the steel plates and so forth had to be imported, but now Japan is absolutely independent in these matters, and can equip herself with a powerful fleet in her own dockyards without any expenditure whatever in foreign countries. This is certainly one of the most noteworthy chapters in her modern history. Her national strength is thereby immensely augmented.

JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN.

H. E. Mr. K. Inouye, who has just returned from his ambassadorial post in Berlin, is quoted by the *Chuo Shimbun* as emphatically denying that Germany showed any partiality for Russia during the recent war. In view of the fact that she had joined the Triple Alliance to expel Japan from Liaotung, it might have been expected that Germany's sympathies would have been with her principal co-partner on that occasion. But as a matter of fact she preserved strict neutrality. It is true that she sold steamers to Russia to act as colliers, but it is also true that she declared herself perfectly willing to do the same by Japan if the latter desired. Nor must it be forgotten with what promptitude she acted in the case of the fugitive Russian ships which put into Kiaochow after the last naval engagement off Port Arthur in August, 1904. The Ambassador also recalls the hearty welcome given to Admiral Iijuin's Squadron in Germany. It was by the German Government's special desire that the Squadron proceeded to Kiel, and while the ships lay there they had the honour twice of entertaining the Kaiser, who had never previously visited a foreign ship in German waters. The second of these visits is not generally known, as the Emperor went incognito and, while on board the flagship His Majesty witnessed performances by Japanese wrestlers and fencers. It was owing to this action on the part of the Kaiser that the Ijuin Squadron subsequently had the honour of receiving visits from other Crowned Heads in Europe. In these circumstances it is much to be regretted, the Ambassador went on to say, that a more friendly sentiment does not pervade the relations of the two Empires, and that Japanese newspapers often allow themselves to speak in a suspicious tone with regard to Germany. This appears to be attributable to two things: one, that a feeling of resentment still lingers in the minds of the Japanese in connexion with the Liaotung affair; the other, that no very close means of communication exists between the two countries. The service of telegrams relating to German affairs is in the hands of Reuter's agency, which the Ambassador does not consider friendly to Germany, and the leading Japanese journals have very few representatives in Germany. It may be confidently said that the Germans are most desirous of cultivating thoroughly friendly relations with the Japanese and that it would be in the best interests of the latter to respond cordially. Altogether Mr. Inouye has spent eleven years in Berlin as his country's Representative, and nobody can be more competent to speak on these subjects than he. One of Japan's great causes of grudge against Germany is the celebrated "yellow peril" picture, but it cannot be too clearly understood that the Kaiser subsequently acknowledged himself in the frankest manner to have laboured under an incorrect impressions when he inspired that picture.

MR. LEMIEUX.

According to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, Mr. Lemieux will not be able to open his official conferences with the Foreign Office until the close of this month. The delay is due to the fact that the Minister of Foreign Affairs naturally wishes to await the return of Mr. Ishii, whose investigations in America have a special bearing on the questions which concern Mr. Lemieux, and that Mr. Nosse, Japanese Consul in Ottowa, reached Tokyo only on the 17th inst. so that his reports have still to be considered. Our contemporary adds that this is somewhat inconvenient for the Canadian delegate inasmuch as he had hoped to be able to transmit some definite intelligence for communication to the Legislature which meets early next month, but the above reasons are certainly sufficient to warrant some delay.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Ishii, Chief of the Bureau of Communications in the Foreign Office, is to arrive at Vladivostock on the 25th instant, and will set out immediately for Japan, reveling Tsuruga on the 28th or 29th. Pending his return and recovery of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, the conferences will not be opened with Mr. Lemieux.

Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, has just received permission from the Emperor to accept and wear the Grand Cross of the Dannebrog conferred upon him by the King of Denmark in recognition of his services during the time he held the post of Japanese Minister to Denmark.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, November 15.

It was not to be expected of course that the recent trouble in New York would terminate without making itself felt at local centres of trade. That phenomenon is now taking place. The Oregon Merchants National Bank is among the sufferers, and it is feared that other failures must follow. Telegrams received by the *Nippon* say that, on the evening of the 13th inst. there was held in New York a conference at which the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and several over leading financiers were present, the subject of discussion being the best means of restoring the situation. All classes are said to be working strenuously to that end, and it seems a not unjustifiable conclusion that the worst has been tided over. It is stated that the Parisian bankers offered to Mr. Pierpont Morgan and his fellow financiers a sum of 2 million sterling in gold to relieve the tension, but Mr. Morgan replied that no need for such accommodation existed any longer. Meanwhile there are some symptoms of an outflow of gold from Japan. On the 30th of last month a sum of 300,000 *yen* was shipped from Yokohama and the *Korea* took away a million *yen* on the 13th inst.

We spoke in a recent issue of a big public meeting hall which the Tokyo Municipality intends to erect. At that time the idea was that Hibiya Park would be selected for site, but owing to the defective character of the foundations in that part of Tokyo, Maruyama in Shiba Park is said to have been chosen in preference. The cost of the bulding is estimated at 1,455,700 *yen* and the expenses of upkeep will involve a yearly payment of from 50 to 60 thousand *yen*. To obtain this money as well as the funds required in direct connexion with the Grand Exhibition, the Municipality proposes to sell a quantity of the City's lands.

In connexion with the nationalization of the railways there is an organisation called the Hi-baishu Kenkyu-kai, which represents the shareholders of the seventeen nationalized lines and which discusses all questions connected with them. This organisation held a meeting on the 13th inst. and decided, with reference to the 8th article of the nationalization law, that, in the case of railroads which, not being profitable, are bought by the State at a figure within their cost price, the Treasury should be asked to hand over the bonds, not at their face value, but at the market quotation of the day. Thereare very few such railways so that the question cannot be said to have great importance. Meanwhile we read in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the concessions recently made by the Government and described in these columns at the time—concessions relating to commutation of income tax and the price of lines not yet opened to traffic—have obviated the necessity for a committee of examination. In fact the affairs of 14 lines out of the 17 may now be said to have been definitely settled, and there remain only, between the Treasury on one side and the Nippon Railway, the Sanyo Railway and the Kyushu Railway on the other, some petty details which can easily be disposed of without the intervention of any committee.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a powerful article on this question. That journal has always been strenuously opposed to the nationalization of the railroads, and it has had the support of the *Hochi Shimbun*, which is usually found in opposition to the present Cabinet. The *Nichi Nichi* bases its argument on cold arithmetic. It give the following figures:—At the outset the price of the lines was fixed at 421,513,306 *yen*. To this have to be added three items which were not contemplated in the first account. One of these is a sum of 14 million *yen* resulting from the Government's abandonment of the idea of commuting the income tax payable on the bonds. Another amounts to 4 million *yen* and represents the price of the lines not yet opened to traffic. The third is a sum of 40 million *yen* on account of construction and extensions made during the past two years. Adding these various figures together, it results that the price paid by the Government for the lines will total 480 million *yen*, the interest on which at 5 per cent is 24 millions, whereas the aggregate net profits estimated by the Government as accruing from the 17 lines were only 21,888,018 *yen*. Hence it appears that the lines will not return sufficient profits even to pay interest on the debt incurred in purchasing them, to say nothing of extensions and improvements. It appears to us, with all due deference to our contemporary, that the above figures are not conservative. In the first place, they make no allowance for the fact that the Government will now levy income tax on the bonds instead of deducting the commuted value of the tax from the purchase price. In the second place, are we to believe that the railway companies, within the brief space of two years, and having transfer to the State imminent all the time, have expended the great sum of 40 million *yen* on new constructions and expansions? At any rate it is evident that when a newspaper of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* high reputation and great influence raises this question in such a manner, there must be solid material for criticism.

Saturday, November 16.

The question of the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway occupies a very prominent place in public attention, and the fact brings once more into notice a special feature of Japanese Journalism, namely, that the editorial chair does not hold itself responsible for the matter appearing in the columns of miscellaneous intelligence. Thus a great many strange conjectures find their way into print with regard to the motive inspiring this recrudescene of the problem of municipalization. It is very likely that some of these conjectures are correct. Very likely the personal interests of private individuals figure for more or for less in the account. But the broad facts seem plain enough. They are that the men who advocated the purchase of the lines last fall have not changed their opinion, but are still as keen as ever to see the city in possession of such a valuable asset; that the occasion is excellent, inasmuch as the shares, dragged down by the general slump, are at an abnormally low figure, so that the price offered last fall by the city is now as much above market rates as it was below them at the time of the offer; that the city is in urgent need of funds which can be obtained from the earnings of the Railway; and finally that the time has passed when any project of forcible acquisition could be entertained In short, if the Company and the municipality are able to arrive at an agreement mutually satisfactory, there are no solid reasons to object, or to place official obstacles between buyer and seller.

Sunday, November 17.

Our readers are aware that so far as present appearance is concerned, the whole difficulty in connexion with Japanese finance is limited to the next 3 or 4 years. The Government in its last budget elaborated a scheme of *post bellum* continuing enterprises whereof the great bulk consisted of armaments expansion. The expenditures on account of these enterprises reach their maximum next year, and thereafter decline rapidly, while, on the other hand, the State's revenues give every evidence of steady increase and can be still further augmented after 1911 when the country recovers its customs autonomy. The great question now is how to find funds for meeting these continuing expenditures in the years 1909, 1910 and 1911. The *Jiji Shimpo* has an interesting leading article on the subject. We gather from it that the statesmen of the day are divided into two parties with reference to this problem. One party, headed by the Minister of Finance, advocates the partial postponement of the *post-bellum* programme, so that by spreading it over a long interval, if not by actually reducing it, the necessity of resorting to increased taxation or the issue of fresh loan bonds may be avoided. The other party, headed naturally by the Ministers of War and the Navy, urges strict compliance with the programme even at the cost of further taxation and loans. Marquises Inouye and Matsukata are said to be in favour of the former policy and, according to the *Jiji*, it was hoped that a settlement of the question would have been reached before the autumn manœuvres. That, however, did not prove possible, and consequently the situation now is that without much more than a month remaining before the opening of the Diet's session, the budget has not yet emerged from a conditional form. In other words, the extraordinary expenditures included in it are made to depend upon the availability of funds for the immediately subsequent years.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is to hold its general meeting on the 27th inst. According to Tokyo papers the report submitted to the shareholders will not be favourable on the whole. The European line showed good results for the homeward voyages but not for the outward. The American line was prosperous. The Australian line gave the usual returns, but the services in Far Eastern waters were decidedly discouraging in their results. The Company has raised its rates of freight, and has come to an agreement with the Shosen Kaisha to obviate competition, but the effect of these measures will not be felt until next term. The dividend will, however, remain as usual at 12 per cent., the sum necessary to bring it up to that figure being taken from the Equalizing Reserve.

Again this morning Tokyo newspapers devote much space to the question of the municipalization of the electric trams. The matter seems to have reached to the discussion of terms, and as the two sides are not separated by a large interval an agreement appears probable. Some doubts are expressed as to whether the Finance Minister will give his consent, in view of his policy of discouraging any increase of local loans. But we greatly doubt whether the present Finance Minister will think it wise to interfere with a transaction which the City's representatives consider advantageous to the interests they are elected to protect. That would be a not very judicious exercise of official interference. The issue of

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bonds by Tokyo in this instance would be on the basis of acquiring a property which is absolutely certain to yield a fine profit—such a profit indeed as not only to materially assist the City's finances and to obviate the necessity of increased taxation, but also to enable the municipal authorities to set aside a yearly sum for paying off the debt contracted in acquiring the property. We are much struck by the straightforward and sensible remarks made on this occasion by Mr. Nakajima, who figured last fall as the leader of the municipalization supporters. He laughs at the idea of scrutinising the sources whence the question has again emanated. What matter, he asks, whether banks are implicated or whether a special group of shareholders seek a means of disposing of their scrip. Such things have nothing to do with the broad fact that a favourable opportunity has arisen for the City to better its financial condition. Mr. Nakajima admits that, while advocating the principle of municipalization last fall, he would not have lent his support to any scheme for depriving the railway company of its property *nolens volens*. But if the City and the Company can come to mutually satisfactory terms, the problem assumes a wholly different aspect.

It is not to be understood of course that the question is by any means settled. Only the stage of appointing a committee of examination has been reached so far.

Meanwhile even a paper like the *Kokumin* opens its miscellaneous column to the circulation of all kinds of rumours and scandals calculated to obscure the real issue. Reading the miscellaneous columns of otherwise eminently respectable journals like the *Kokumin*, we often wonder whether these papers recognise how largely they themselves contribute to give a bad character to their countrymen. If every stream of public life is ascribed by obscure publicists to a muddy source, outsiders must be finally persuaded even against their will that the national life is tainted with much impurity.

Monday, November 18.

There continues to be a great deal of talk of course about the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway but nothing is yet settled. On the whole opinions seem to be in favour of municipalization and we are glad to see that incidentally the view is very freely expressed that the present rate of fare is absurd. The publicists responsible for having put this romantic idea into the heads of the citizens have a good deal to answer for. It now transpires that for every 30 tickets sold on the railway there are 32 transfers of cars, which fact clearly proves that dishonesty takes place on a considerable scale. The way to prevent this is very plain, namely, to charge an additional *sen* for every change of carriage. But in their present mood the citizens would certainly not agree to any such measure at the hands of the Company, whereas the step could easily be taken by the Municipality. There is no doubt whatever that a fine source of revenue offers itself to the city and that the opportunity for utilizing this state of affairs is now unique. The Tokyo press seems to recognise this, for with the exception of the *Nippon* it raises no objection to municipalization. The *Nippon's* miscellaneous column, however, seems to be open to some writer who makes it his business to suggest corrupt interpretations of everything, apparently forgetful that such a method of analysis is as little creditable to its author as his statements, if proved, would be to their victims. We may say, in conclusion, that a majority of the public do not appear to regard municipalization as likely to prove feasible.

An anonymous official of the Finance Department is quoted by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as denying emphatically that there is any official intention of increasing the taxes from the year 1909. There is ample reason to believe that Japan's normal revenues will fully suffice for her normal expenditures in future, and therefore no anxiety need be felt on that head. It is in the region of abnormal expenditures alone that some embarrassment presents itself. These outlays are involved in carrying out the *post-bellum* programme inaugurated last year. They are continuing outlays, but the period of their continuance is limited, and in a very few years their dimensions will become practically insignificant. To impose new permanent taxes for the sake of procuring funds for enterprises of an extraordinary and terminable character would be to put the saddle on the wrong horse. If money be not forthcoming for these enterprises, the obvious plan is to defer or modify them so as to bring them into accord with available resources. That is the Government's programme. Of course every effort will be made to avoid modifications of an uneconomical character; that is to say, modifications which would entail disadvantageous interruption of works already commenced, but with that proviso there will be no hesitation about making the necessary adaptations.

Tuesday, November 19.

On the 18th inst. an extraordinary meeting of the Tokyo City Council was held to consider the question of the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway. After a debate which appears to have been very brief, it was decided to appoint a committee of investigation. Accounts differ as to the instructions given to this committee. Some reports say that it was directed merely to inquire into the financial feasibility of municipalization, while others allege that the four *sen* uniform fare was indicated as a basis for conferring with the Company. The committee comprises five well known men, and its meetings commenced yesterday morning. Doubtless the whole question has already been fully thrashed out, but the bulk of public opinion seems to be doubtful as to the possibility of municipalization.

A prominent banker is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as saying some very wise words upon this subject. He points out that, should the municipalization project succeed, it will be an immense relief not only to the share market but to the banks, many of which hold large blocks of the Tokyo Railway shares as security for advances to their customers. The disappearance from the Stock Exchange of this great Company's scrip would materially lessen the tension on 'Change and would free large sums for investment in other securities. On the other hand, if the project, having once been seriously entertained by the City Council, should then be dropped, the result would inevitably be a sweeping debacle on the Stock Exchange and probably the failure of several banks. Of course the first thing to be considered was the profit or loss to the City but the great collateral interests involved must not be neglected.

The *Nippon* quotes Mr. Mayor Ozaki on the subject of price. He speaks fairly and practically. Last fall, when the City thought of buying up the line, the proposed price was 65 *yen* per share. That, however, was on a three *sen* basis, whereas the basis now is four *sen* and the business of the Company has practically shown itself to be lucrative. Hence a corresponding increase must be made in the price paid for the shares.

The same journal quotes an official as alleging that it is entirely a question of arithmetic. If it can be shown that the City will acquire the lines at a profitable figure, there will be no reason for any Department of State to object.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* raises its powerful voice against the project from the point of view of the people. It recalls the fact that the proposal to municipalize the railway was made last year on the ground of public advantage, namely, on the hypothesis that it would be possible to preserve the 3 *sen* uniform fare. Now, however, there is no attempt to conceal the intention of raising the fare and making the line a source of revenue to the Municipality. We (*Japan Mail*) would ask the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* in all seriousness what is meant by "public advantage." Does it mean that one section of the population of the city should be transported at a ridiculously low charge, or that, in return for the special service discharged for them, being carried to and from their destinations, the riders in the trains should pay enough to save the inhabitants of the whole city from having an extra direct tax imposed on them?

Wednesday, November 20.

Eight projectors, among whom are several prominent Japanese naval officers, have launched a scheme for building a dock at Chemulpo. They seem to have obtained a suitable site near the Naval Coal Depot on Wolmi Island and they have fixed the capital at 3 million *yen*, one fourth of which is to be immediately paid up.

The united chambers of commerce of all Japan have sent representatives to the general meeting which is now sitting in Tokyo. One of the subjects taken up by them is that of insurance. They appointed a committee to investigate the matter and this committee's report was presented on the 19th inst. It deals with two principal points. One is the necessity for more thorough and efficient scrutiny into the transactions of fire insurance companies. The other is the urgent advisability of raising the limit of capital with which such companies are allowed to operate. The Committee contends that stringent measures should be at once adopted in the case of the insurance companies which have not yet discharged their liabilities in connexion with the Hakodate fire, and further insists that, had the Government's supervision been really earnest, such defalcations would not have been possible. As to the question of the amount of capital which now legally suffices for a fire insurance company to commence business, the Committee thinks that although the present figure may not have been unsuitable at the time when the law was enacted, it has since then ceased to be compatible with the material development of the country, and that a considerably larger capital should be declared an essential preliminary to the undertaking of business by any insurance company.

On the 19th inst. the committee appointed by the Tokyo Municipal Council to examine and report upon the question of the municipalization of the Tokyo Electric Railway held its first meeting and decided to appoint, for the purpose of examining the arithmetic of the problem, Messrs. Matsuo and Ando,

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to whom the same duty was entrusted last fall. It was further decided to invite the presence of Mr. Mudaguchi, President of the Railway Company, on the 20th inst., in order that he might confer with the Mayor who was to attend on that day. On the same evening the directors of the Company met to consider their attitude, and decided that if a reasonable price were offered they would consent to transfer the lines to the City. The *Jiji Shimpo* reports that before the meeting of directors was called to order one of the Company addressed the assembled directors and pointed out that, although the idea of selling had not emanated from the Company's side, that was not a question now to be considered inasmuch as negotiations had been formally opened by the Council of Aldermen. He further reminded the directors that the matter having now reached this stage, very grave results depended upon the issue of the negotiations. Various disagreeable rumours had been circulated about the preliminary stages, but since the question had now become public and formal, such details assumed comparative unimportance. It the negotiations failed after having reached this point, it would be inevitable that two or three banks must close their doors, that the existing depression in the market must be greatly accentuated, and that trouble would arise within the Company itself. It was therefore most desirable in every interest that the conference now commenced should eventuate favourably. With reference to rumours that the business carried on by the Company was not profitable, such statements were to be emphatically denied. If the Company was not yet able to pay a large dividend it was simply because a great sum of money was lying idle in its coffers. So soon as that money because productive the complexion of affairs would be radically altered.

Only two important Tokyo papers discuss this subject editorially in their issues of yesterday. They are the *Chuo* and the *Mainichi Dempo*. The former makes its opinion entirely dependent on the nature of the agreement which can be come to between the City and the Company. If mutually satisfactory terms can be arranged, the *Chuo* says that it will raise both hands in applause of the project. The *Mainichi Dempo* is essentially non-committal. The gist of what it writes is that some better reason for municipalization must be found than the state of the share market or the fate of one or two banks. It leaves it to be inferred that if such reason exists and if the acquisition of the line can be accomplished on reasonable terms, the scheme would have its approval. At the same time it reminds the civic authorities that they already have a large quantity of business to look after.

The Exchequer bills which fall due in two batches are to be renewed *in toto*, the rate of interest being 1.6 *sen per diem* (5.74 per annum). The first batch of these bills amount to 8,200,000 *yen*, which money forms part of the capital of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry. To this sum 400,000 *yen* is to be added, making 8,600,000 *yen* in all. The renewed bills will mature on the 21st of January so that their period is two months. The second batch represents 15 million *yen*, namely 10 millions for the capital of the Tobacco Monopoly and 5 millions for the general accounts. These bills also will run for two months, namely until the 25th of January.

There is to be a meeting of the Elder Statesmen to-day at the residence of the Prime Minister to discuss financial questions. In connexion with this the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* predicts that no resource offers except increased taxation if the present programme of extraordinary expenditures be continued. On the other hand, the *Yorodzu Choho* represents Marquises Inoue and Matsukata as radically opposed to increased taxation, the view of these eminent statesmen being that if the requirements of the Army and Navy under the present programme have to be met, a dangerous outflow of specie must result, and that however important the Army and Navy may be, their expansion ranks second to such an outlook.

Thursday, Novmber 21.

In Tokyo the Municipality levies a tax of 19.56 *yen* per annum on every private *jinrikisha* within the limits of the city. A new *jinrikisha* could be bought for about about twice the money, so that every citizen keeping a *jinriki* pays its price 5 times over in the course of 10 years in taxes on this one item alone of his establishment. This is the same Municipality which shrinks with so much show of moral tenderness from adding one *sen* to the fare of any citizen using the electric trams. Does Tokyo know, we wonder, that it is a laughing stock among foreigners on account of this fad of a 4-*sen* uniform fare? Consider how the idea of such a fare originated. There were three electric-tram companies in Tokyo and a project to amalgamate them came upon the tapis. One of the companies strongly objected to anything of the kind, and in order to render amalgamation impossible announced its intention of charging a uniform 3-*sen* far. Whatever each company might do when collecting 3-*sen* on its own account from every passenger, these was no possibility of financial success if all united on a 3-*sen* basis for that would have meant cutting down existing charges by at least two-thirds. Therefore the project of amalgamation had to be hung up. Now amalgamation would have conferred greatly increased facilities on the Tokyo citizens, and thus we see that the original scheme of a 3-*sen* fare had an entirely selfish motive and was not prompted by any notion of benefitting the general public. Yet now the Municipality of Tokyo and the newspapers speak and write as though they think it would be a great moral crime to collect another small fraction of a penny from each person using the electric cars, though every private *jinrikisha* in the city is obliged to pay an annual tax of 19.56 *yen*! No electric railway in Japan can compare with that of Tokyo for cheapness. Why should the capital of the Empire thus discriminate against its own exchequer? That is not what we expect from cool-headed business-men.

Of course to charge another *sen* would be a kind of tax, as a local contemporary justly observes, but can such an impost be compared to a tax upon incomes, or on houses, or on lands? Would not a raising of the fare by one or even two *sen* be merely nothing but that those who find it convenient and cheap to use the trams should pay a reasonable price for the service they receive in order that the much more irksome resource of a tax upon the whole bulk of the citizens may be avoided? Were there any idea of charging an exorbitant, as even a high rate of fare the case would be different, but five farthings or even three half-pence for riding any distance from one mile to ten—surely that is cheap enough in all conscience.

In connexion with this subject it seems only right to refer to some most singular rumours which, appearing originally in a vernacular journal, are copied into the columns of the *Japan Times*. The most remarkable of these rumours is this:—"It happens that the Tokyo Railway Company is indebted heavily to several banks, which together have advanced some 23 million *yen* on the security of its shares, accepting them at the rate of 90 *yen* per share, and the amount is equal to two-thirds of the Company's entire share capital." Then quoting from another vernacular journal, our English-written contemporary gives the names of five banks which are said to be those referred to in the above statement. Now even supposing these allegations true, is it right to publish them? Evidently were journalistic assertions trusted, the morrow of such a publication must have witnessed a run upon these five banks and their inevitable failure, a national calamity. But happily the public had more discernment than the journals quoted. And indeed the story about the 24 million *yen* bears its own refutation on its face. How could the Company owe money to banks on the security of its own shares? The company as a corporate body could not possibly enter into such a transaction. Individual directors or other officials of the companies may have speculated in its shares as directors of Companies constantly do and as they are fully entitled to do. That is probably what is meant. Observe what it means. On every share purchased at a time limit the purchaser must put up 10 *yen* as bargain money—we speak of the time when these shares were quoted at over 90. Hence the speculators must have put up between them over 2½ million *yen* at the outset, to say nothing of remargins. It is surely somewhat thoughtless to set down such allegations in sober earnest. Another statement made by our Uchisaiwaicho contemporary is, "it seems outlandish to pay 85 *yen* for what is now being quoted at 67 to 68 *yen*." That is a very natural comment but a little thought will suffice to modify it. In the first place, our contemporary does not seem to recognise the difference between making a small purchase of a few thousand shares in the market and buying up the whole of the Tokyo Railway Company's scrip. If the Municipality or any other capitalist essayed the latter transaction, he would soon find that not a share was procurable under 100 or 120. We agree with our contemporary that 85 *yen* is too small a price at which to estimate the current value of the Tokyo six-per-cent. bonds, but on the other hand, they are not circulating at par, and the shareholders could not be asked to take them at par. Some equitable mean has to be found. There is another thing not to be forgotten, namely, that in the published programme the Railway Company is represented as handing over to the city a large sum of ready money. We know that there is a sum and that it probably represents about ten *yen* per fully-paid-up share and 2½ *yen* per new share. So if the Municipality acquired the shares at 85, its real out-of-pocket payment would only be 75. We do not profess to be exact since we speak only from hearsay. For the rest, we entirely agree with the *Japan Times* that the interests of the city must be carefully considered in the transaction. We ourselves would like to see the Railway earning a substantial income for Tokyo and thus materially helping the prosecution of the many enterprises essential to the city's welfare. But that can be accomplished only by abandoning the romance of the 4-*sen* uniform fare, and we wish that the *Japan Times* would raise its

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voice to waken Tokyo from sentimental and unbusiness-like methods.

On the afternoon of the 20th inst. the Committee appointed by the Tokyo Council of Aldermen held its first meeting, which was attended by Mr. Kawada, one of the managing directors of the Tokyo Railway Company. The Mayor, Mr. Ozaki, said that in view of the rumours which had been circulating for some days, the Council had thought it desirable to invite the attendance of one of the directors of the Company for the purpose of asking him whether the Company was really prepared to enter into negotiations for the municipalization of its lines without regard to the terms of the charter; whether the directors, if so disposed, considered that there was a prospect of a reasonable agreement being arrived at by consultation between the Council and the Company, and finally whether the directors believed that such an agreement would obtain the approval of the shareholders. Mr. Kawada replied that he was not yet fully authorized to speak on behalf of the board of directors, but that on his own behalf and on behalf, he thought, of his own colleagues also, he might say that there was a sincere desire to approach this question in a moderate spirit, that any arrangement which did not involve either the City or the Company in loss would be accepted by the shareholders, and that he believed such an arrangement to be feasible. These somewhat formal preliminaries having been settled the work of practical discussion is now to be commenced. Mr. Ozaki, the Mayor, has wisely pointed out that every day's delay is injurious to the City on account of the uncertainty and suspense now felt in all quarters and that the utmost efforts should be made to settle the question one way or the other during the course of the present month.

The new harbour at Nagoya is to be officially opened on the 23rd inst. and is expected to prove a great boon to the over-sea trade in that region of Japan. Meanwhile His Excellency Baron Sakatani continues to vigorously insist upon the necessity of providing Tsuruga with proper shipping facilities, and has announced his intention of including in next year's budget an appropriation for that purpose. The Baron is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun* as admitting that while he would gladly divert the stream of European travel to the Tairen route, circumstances are now in favour of Vladivostock, and Japan must frankly recognise that the latter is at present the more convenient route. It is her business therefore to cater to the obvious needs of the time by equipping her end of this route as completely as possible.

It will be remembered that last summer when the depression in the share market was most severely felt, the Shoko Bank in the Shiba district of Tokyo was among those subjected to a run. This was a piece of pure bad luck, for it had its sole origin in a mistake of name: people confounded the President of the Bank with another Mr. Yamada Chubei whose conduct had become notorious. The Bank at that time had deposits to the extent of 1,200,000 *yen* but after 700,000 had been withdrawn the run ceased. Mr. Yamada, however, seems to have taken this matter so much to heart that his mind became unbalanced, and about a week ago he disappeared. So soon as this was known depositors hastened to the bank to withdraw their money, and in the absence of the President the Manager thought it better to close the doors from the 20th to the 22nd inst. rather than to announce suspension of payments. It is stated that the bank's money is all lent out on the security of immovable property with an ample margin, and that as the capital is only 100,000 *yen* and the deposits do not exceed 500,000 there will be no difficulty in adjusting matters.

Another bank, the Ninety-second, which is located in Fukui, has closed its doors for a week, nominally for the purpose of adjusting its affairs. This bank has a capital of 400,000 *yen*, 300,000 of which is paid up. Its deposits are said to be very small, and there is a strong belief that it will be able to adjust its affairs satisfactorily. The cause of its trouble is said to be depression in the *kabutaye* market. It is stated that this bank although such a small concern originally enjoyed much confidence, having been founded by several *shizoku* of the locality. During recent years, however, its credit has declined and people continued to believe in it mainly on account of its manager, Mr. Ishida. The latter fell sick some time ago, and his protracted illness, supplemented by some unfavourable rumours, induced the Governor of the Prefecture to order an investigation of the bank's affairs. This led to some compromising disclosures. It is stated, however, that the bank's connexions with the business world were very small and that no appreciable results will be felt by its failure.

These events produced a visible effect on the Stock Exchange at the afternoon session on the 20th inst. The morning session had shown considerable briskness, but the failure of two banks, supplemented by the usual crop of rumours and by renewed uncertainty as to the destiny of the Tokyo Railway forced prices down in the afternoon.

MARQUIS KATSURA.

Our readers will be glad to hear that Marquis Katsura has sufficiently recovered to return to Tokyo, which city he reached on the evening of the 19th inst. His Excellency is not yet entirely convalescent and his physicians have forbidden him to receive visitors, but this is understood to be only a temporary precaution. It would seem, however, that the Marquis was accessible in the train, for several Tokyo newspapers, notably the *Hochi Shimbun*, publish statements attributed to him. The Marquis ascribes his illness to what may now be regarded as the greatest trial that public men are subjected to, namely, attending multitudinous entertainments. He had sometimes to respond to three invitations in one day, and to partake almost simultaneously of Western food, Korean food and Japanese food. It is indeed one of the prominent curses of modern civilization that social observances have assumed the dignity of an official duty. The Marquis, as is his wont, spoke enthusiastically of Prince Ito's great work in Korea and said that the visit of the Prince Imperial had produced a most excellent effect upon the relations of the two countries, the proof of which might be deduced from the fact that the Korean Crown Prince is to accompany the Resident General to Japan next month. Speaking of the unrest which exists in certain parts of the provinces, Marquis Katsura declared that it had lost most of its political significance. The main factors of disturbance were the men known as "fire-bandits," who invariably make themselves injuriously prominent at harvest time in Korea. They had been joined by a certain number of the disbanded soldiers, and to that extent their actions presented an abnormal feature. The whole thing, however, was of trifling dimensions, though probably two or three years would be required to completely eradicate this perennial nuisance. Alluding to the Korean-Japanese Colonization Company, of which he is the chief promoter, the Marquis described it as a scheme to secure co-operation between the officials and the business men of the two Empires for the purpose of developing Korea's resources. The approval of Korean statesmen, though not by any means essential, had been sought and obtained with unexpected rapidity and wholeheartedness. Of course the entire scheme had been submitted in the first place to Prince Ito and he had given his support unreservedly. With regard to the project itself, no concrete statement could yet be made, inasmuch as the affair was still more or less in embryo. But, speaking broadly, the main purpose in view was to render productive the very large area of land now lying idle in Korea, to work mines and to exploit marine products. Investigations hitherto carried on showed that there was ample room for an increase of Korea's population by 33 per cent, and no apparent reason existed why the greater part of this increment should not consist of Japanese subjects.

FOOTBALL

Saturday afternoon opened threateningly, but the first Association game was nearly half over before rain began to fall in a nasty, uncomfortable drizzle. The number of untried players made the game anything but perfect, but it demonstrated the good material which only needs working into shape. Just before the final whistle blew Squire secured the only goal made during the match. The teams were:—

Whites. Levack.	Goals	Colours. Maudling.
H. Buist C. C. Clarke	Backs	E. Powys, Jr. G. W. Gregory,
G. Kenderdine L. C. Sharman (Capt.)	Half-Backs	J. H. Walter, Jr. H. Bell
H. Gunn		J. Jewett, Jr.
Wm. Gray E. F. Johnson A. Mowll G. B. Spain W. da Costa	Forward	W. Martyr K. Tresize E.L. Squire (Capt.) G. Valentine L. Du Tomoyet

Notwithstanding the rain the second match was a great improvement on the first, being brisk throughout. Whites began the score, with a goal kicked by Clarke: then Colours retaliated with a goal and ten minutes later knotched another one, thus finishing victors. Cooper injured his foot during the game and had to leave the field. Teams:—

WHITES.	Goal	COLOURS. Mowll.
E. Powys.		
D. Drummond A. E. Cooper (Capt.)	Backs	B. Grenade G. Neville
T. A. Levack A. W. S. Austen L. C. Sharman	Half-Backs	T. W. Kilby W. Ross (Capt.) B. C. Foster
D. Maas A. H. Windett S. R. Clarke C. Hornstein C. S. Thwaites	Forwards	J. L. Graham S. R. Ford H. A. Maudling O. Strome L. Stornebrink

Mr. C. T. Mayes refereed both games. After the play W. Ross was elected captain and H. W. Kilby and E. C. Jeffery vice-captains of Association for the season.

A telegram under date Nov. 20th from Hongkong to the *Dempo* says that in the cricket match between the Hongkong and Shanghai teams, Hongkong won by 5 wickets. Hongkong was also successful in the tennis doubles. On the evening of the day when this message was despatched, the Hongkong team entertained the Shanghai visitors at dinner.

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THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

VERY conflicting accounts are published with reference to the renewed project of the purchase of the Tokyo Railway by the Municipality. It is doubtless well remembered by our readers that, when this question came upon the tapis last spring, the advocates of municipalization proposed to force the Company's hands and to acquire the shares at a price which would have been little short of robbery. At that time the amalgamation of the three companies had been barely effected, and somewhat exaggerated ideas existed as to the profits that would accrue in the sequel of amalgamation and of a four-*sen* fare. From these points of view the season was certainly inopportune for municipalization, since the city could not possibly have acquired the lines at a price which, while making the investment profitable, would have satisfied the expectations of the Company's shareholders. But the situation is now changed. Experience has shown that if the lines are to be extended to all the suburban districts, the four-*sen* uniform fare will prove extravagantly low, and has also indicated pretty clearly that with that fare the Company can scarcely expect to pay a higher dividend than 10 per cent. in the near future, which figure contrusts unfavourably with the profits derived from electric lines much less advantageously situated. In fact, to put the case in a nutshell, if the City desires to be thoroughly equipped with electric trams, some modification of the existing scale of charges must be effected, and the incidents of last spring made it quite plain that nothing of that kind can be safely attempted so long as the lines are in the hands of a private company. In short, it is only by the City itself that a reasonable scale of charges can be scheduled and enforced. The citizens of Tokyo have demonstrated by quite sufficiently forceful means that they are determined not to be exploited in private interests, and this determination, owing to the efforts of local politicians and the peculiar traits of Japanese character, has developed into quite a romantic sentiment. On the other hand, the citizens of Tokyo would certainly not object if, in order to avert the imposition of increased taxes upon the whole population of the capital, an extra fraction of a penny should be levied from those who take advantage of the convenience afforded by the tram cars. Tokyo is badly in want of money at present. It has put its hand to the plough of the Grand Exhibition four years hence, and it has to supply itself in the interval with roads, drains, bridges and other civic paraphernalia which will cost many millions of *yen*. There is no fund in sight to meet these outlays, and the only feasible course is for the City to raise a loan by issuing 6 per cent. bonds, and to make to the fiscal burdens of the citizens an addition such as shall be sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the debt. In these somewhat embarrassing circumstances the Tokyo Railway offers itself as a facile *deus ex machina*. If the City could acquire it at a moderate price from the Company, and if the present really silly rate of fares were slighty raised, the Municipality would come into posession of a property quite certain to enrich the City Exchequer by from one to two million *yen* annually, at the lowest computation. What essentially differentiates the present movement from that of last spring is that on this occasion there is no talk of forcible appropriation. If the City acquires the lines, it will be with the consent of the Company and at a price such as ought to satisfy any reasonable shareholder. From the City's point of view the opportunity is probably unique, inasmuch as, by way of recoil from the bubble boom of last spring, the share market is now in such a depressed state that the holders of even gilt-edged stock like the scrip of the Tokyo Railway have fallen from their exalted state of mind and are under the inspiration of temperate counsels. Some of the Tokyo papers suggest that there is a good deal of jobbery in the business. Very likely there is. Such huge municipal transactions are never steered safely into port without the adhesion of a good many barnacles. But we confess to some surprise that the purely practical view of the problem has not yet been put forward by any of our Tokyo contemporaries. Some of them seem to busy themselves with delving for motives and discovering mare's nests rather than with seriously discussing the merits and demerits of the programme from practical and financial points of view. One feature of the case may be noted in conclusion, namely that the organisation of the Company is now complete and that if the lines pass into the City's hands, the Municipality will acquire a large money-earning machine in full working order. There remains, of course, the broad question of public ownership versus private. In the abstract there is a great deal to be said on both sides of that problem.

FAITH AS AN ASSET.

(By Will Pattillo.)

FAITH is a priceless asset. To lose it is to lose a fortune. It is at the bottom of all that is highest and noblest in the world of matter as well as of spirit. Paul of Tarsus and Henry Drummond of Glasgow both have proclaimed love as the greatest thing in the world, yet without faith there can be no real love. Nearly two thousand years ago the greatest of moral and religious teachers said, "According to your faith so be it unto you." And again, "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed nothing shall be impossible to you." Some imagine these are sayings for theologians only to think about and discuss. That is a great mistake. Nobody needs to study them more than business men and political economists of to-day. The African savage exchanges an ivory tusk for a bolt of calico. He does this not because the calico has the same market value as the ivory but because it suits his practical use. No faith is needed in a transaction of that kind, which we call barter. The New York financier exchanges a great railroad for a little tough piece of paper on which are written with pen and ink eight numerals and a name. The savage, seeing the financier do this, would call him a fool, for what can he do with that little slip of paper? He cannot eat it. He cannot wear it for a hat or a coat without the police taking him up as an escaped lunatic. He cannot make a house of it, or a yacht or an automobile. Why on earth did he give away one thousand miles of railway for that piece of paper? It was because he had faith in it. And that faith is a greater asset in the modern business world than Alaska gold, or Cardiff coal, or Kimberly diamonds. The business man who does anything to shake that faith is an enemy to his own interests and to society at large. Now and then the world has passed through an experience that we call a panic, which is nothing more or less than having faith knocked out of a large number of people at one time. Tens of thousands of people in New York are now sleeping with bags of gold under their pillows because railroad magnates, oil trusts, and insurance directors have been evading just laws, deceiving the people and trying to set up a new moral or immoral code of business rules. They wittingly or unwittingly made light of that priceless thing called faith. The result is that bank vaults are emptied to fill old stockings while the bankers are sending to England for fifty millions more of the yellow stuff. There is more wealth and more of everything in America now than two or three months ago. One week after a railroad president had been complaining of hard times, the published report of his road showed that it had never before earned so much money as during the past year. They have more freight than they can move. What is all this hubbub about then? Simply a loss of faith. When faith is lost they want more gold for they must go back to the barter ideas of trade. When faith is restored all will go well again.

What is true of the material and business world is still more true of the spirit world.

When a nation as a whole loses its faith in the supernatural there will surely result a national moral panic that will bring a thousand times more distress and misery than any debacle in the stock market. The Japanese as a people have great faith in the supernatural. Every fighting man in the army and navy prayed to the unseen spirits for help when he started off to fight the Russians, and he had as much faith in this help as he had in his rifle and dry powder. He attributed all his victories to the direct help of Heaven. Take this faith and all that it implies out of him and make him an absolute dry-materialist, as Dr. Kato Hiroyuki would have him be, and the next generation would be afraid to fight the Esquimaux. Any man who teaches that all religion and faith in the supernatural are

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nothing but superstition is as dire an enemy to national welfare and happiness as the dishonest speculators in New York railroad stocks are enemies to honest business that is run on mutual trust and faith.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

PRIVATE advices from London show that the foremost financiers of that city take a favourable view of Japan's State finances, but are uneasy about her economic condition, as reflected in the depression which has ruled for such a long time in the share market. As to the State's accounts, these experts believe that the matter is fully within control. If the country's essential normal outlays exceeded the regular income, the case would be materially altered. But there is nothing of that kind. On the contrary, the revenue flowing into the Treasury's vaults not only exceeds the ordinary payments to be made out of it, but also shows plain signs of wholesome and substantial expansion. It is with the extraordinary expenditures that the difficulty lies. These, if continued on the lines mapped out in the present budget, will be found largely in excess of visible resources from the year 1909 to the year 1911. But the extraordinary expenditures are essentially extraordinary; that is to say, they are not essential and can at any moment be checked so as to establish equilibrium between outgoings and incomings. There is, of course, a limit to any such retrenchments—the limit that they must not be uneconomically drastic; must not involve the loss of money already expended. That, however, is only a problem of judgment. It does not mean for a moment that these extraordinary outlays are incapable of re-adjustment such as would suffice to make accounts balance or to dispense with the need of increased taxation. There evidently prevails in England a conviction that the Japanese nation is already sufficiently taxed, and that any addition to its burdens for unproductive purposes would be unwise. Not that the people are supposed to be by any means crushed by the weight now imposed on them or to be incapable of bearing more. But the financiers whom we quote maintain that there ought always to be a reserve of tax paying capability, and deem it very doubtful whether, if any considerable addition were made to existing burdens, such reserve would be available in time of emergency. They do not anticipate increased taxes, however, and so they find the situation sound. On the other hand, they are perplexed and somewhat perturbed by the long and sharp depression in the share market. There is nothing immediately visible to account for that phenomenon. The crops have been good this year—the crops of rice, barley, silk and tea—; the country's foreign trade has shown considerable expansion; shocks from without have not been serious, and industries have shown highly satisfactory results. Thus the situation is puzzling. Perhaps to us, living within daily sight of the phenomenon, its analysis is not so difficult. The initial causes of the trouble were plain enough several months ago. There had been a speculative boom, resulting in undue appreciation of all securities and in the floating of a vast number of new enterprises, many of them more or less unsound. A reaction from that state of affairs was inevitable, and if we had to deal with such a reaction only, the explanation would be simple. What is not so self-evident is the protracted nature of the depression. Why should it continue, month after month, showing, indeed, fitful signs of recovery from time to time, but always relapsing into a worse condition than before? This is to be accounted for in two ways, we think. One, the more palpable, is that sums, very large in the aggregate, have been paid up to meet first-calls upon shares in enterprises which have neither matured nor aborted, but are merely serving as vaults to keep money out of circulation. It has to be remembered that, in numerous cases, the shareholders in these enterprises paid a heavy premium for share-rights, before the shares were allotted, which extra payments are lost to them for ever, having gone into the pockets of promoters. One may safely calculate that out of every ten purchasers of share-rights, nine found themselves heavy losers and received a shock sufficient to educate a mood of undue timidity, so that they thenceforth stood aloof from all speculation. Turn now to the Stock Exchange. There buyers are of two kinds—investors and speculators. The former's transactions are incomparably fewer than the latter's; so much fewer that, were speculators eliminated, the Exchange would lose most of its vitality. Well, the fact is that the greater part of the speculators have been temporarily eliminated. Consider the case of a man who buys on a margin of three months at longest. Throughout that time he has to keep the transaction margined. In other words, if the shares depreciate ten per cent., he has to place that amount in the hands of his broker in addition to the sum originally paid as bargain-money. Then, at the end of three months, he has to choose between unloading at a heavy loss or getting a bank to take over the shares and hold them as security for a loan up to a certain fraction of their market value. That fraction differs according to the bank. Some banks will not lend more than 70 per cent. of the market value, and require the shares to be constantly margined up to that figure. But other banks are much more open-handed, and it appears certain that several of these comparatively liberal institutions are now holding large blocks of scrip at prices considerably above market rates. They can not unload without further demoralizing the market and suffering heavy loss, nor can they in many instances hope to recoup themselves at the expense of the borrowers. Evidently these banks all constitute so many sellers, while, on the other hand, their debtors are, by force of impecuniosity, precluded from further transactions. Thus the Exchange has a heavy weight constantly pressing on its head, while, on the other hand, the number of operators is materially reduced, with corresponding loss of vitality. One can easily understand how, in such circumstances, depression lasts month after month and even deepens as time goes by, for not only are the banks embarrassed by their share holdings, but also the capital which they would otherwise supply to productive enterprises is locked up. There have, of course, been similar experiences elsewhere, but the protracted depression in Japan is particularly unfortunate, for many foreign onlookers attribute it, in part at any rate, to a popular sense of unsound national finance and in part to excessive taxation.

Incidentally we may remark that these considerations vastly enhance the importance of the negotiations now going on for the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway. If that programme can be consummated, an immense measure of relief will be afforded to the Stock Exchange and to business circles in general. For not only will several banks be rescued from a perilous condition, but also a large block of shares will be withdrawn from the market, to the proportionate relief of the latter. The shares of the Tokyo Railway, old and new, aggregate 1,200,000, and owing to the public's firm belief in the Railway's permanent earning power, transactions in this scrip are notably numerous. Moreover, large sums of money would be freed, and all shares would enter upon a period of reaction. If, on the other hand, the negotiations fail, we may count on witnessing a serious *debacle* which, under existing conditions, would entail most lamentable consequences. This is no mere question of the Stock Exchange. It concerns all Tokyo and in a lesser degree, all Japan. For the depressed state of every kind of scrip is almost universally felt and on every side are heard complaints of bad times. We do not suggest that the municipality should make any sacrifice. It must consider before anything the interests directly entrusted to its charge. What we do hope, however, is that if the Municipality and the Company can reach a mutually satisfactory understanding, no official obstacles will prevent the consummation of municipalization.

DEATH OF MRS. E. H. SMITH.

The death of Mrs. E. H. Smith, of bronchial pneumonia, at the age of 77, deprives Yokohama of one who during her seventeen years' residence in Japan was ever forward in good works. The daughter of the Rev. J. Gillmore, she was born in Oneida, N.Y., coming of a family originally located in Scotland. The remains will be cremated and sent to Ohio for interment. To her son, Dr. A. G. Smith, we extend our sincere condolences.

KOBE CROSS COUNTRY RACE.

The result of the Cross Country race at Kobe on Saturday was as follows :—

Name.	Time.
J. A. Hunter	33 min.
E. W. James	33½ "
W. James	34 "
P. Sillius	34½ "
P. Holm	35 "
H. Dare	39 "

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THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

The Japanese newspapers of Tokyo devoted a large part of their columns to a description of the manœuvres in the Yuki district. We take it that nothing could be less interesting to the general public than a minute detail of the movements of troops engaged in such operations, and therefore we refrain from entering into the matter at any length. The great days were the 16th and 17th, and everything seems to have passed off without hitch. From the descriptions given we gather that in every respect the manœuvres were conducted in the precise conditions incidental to an actual campaign, and that the general plan of operations resembled that of the Shaho Battle in the Manchurian war. It is not yet stated whether victory rested with the defenders or the assailants, nor shall we know this until the umpires' decision is given. The number of foreign military men who witnessed the manœuvres was about 40 and they are said to have been well cared for by the Minister of War.

It appears from the most recent accounts that an error of a day occurred in journalistic description of the course of the manœuvres. The 17th was named as the culminating time of the struggle, whereas the 18th is the proper date. There was heavy fighting on the 16th, when the armies of the attack and the defence placed the Kinu River between them, but on the 17th, they lay comparatively inactive, preparatory to the final struggle on the 18th. Up to the present time there have been nine hundred casualties in the two armies, consisting of course for the most part of sick men, though a few are stated to have received hurts. The troops are said to be exceedingly tired, especially the eastern army. They covered a distance of 30 miles on the 15th inst., and were on their feet until 12 p.m. on the 16th. Thus the morning of the 17th found many of them almost incapable of continued action. The foreign military men who are accompanying the armies are quoted by Japanese journals as expressing themselves in terms of considerable admiration. What strikes them most forcibly is the fact that there is not the slightest element of sham in these manœuvres; everything is done exactly as it would be in an actual campaign, and onlookers further observe that much praise is due to the attitude of the farmers, who, although they suffer not a little from the presence of these large bodies of troops, make no complaint whatever. Captain Toke of the British Army is quoted as saying that what appeals to him most is the signal improvement which has taken place during the past three years in the quality of the horses used by the Japanese troops. There was undoubtedly vast room for improvement in this respect and it has been largely effected.

THE BOOKSHELF.

A History of the Inquisition of Spain. By HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL.D.; New York, the Macmillan Company, price $2.50, postage 25 cents.

THE fourth and concluding volume of this valuable series has been received. The work which Dr. Lea set before himself has been finished in a most satisfactory manner, and there is now at the disposal of the English student of ecclesiastical history the fullest, and indeed the only, account in our language of an institution which has exerted greater influence upon the development of a nation than any other within our knowledge. That the influence was not for good becomes more conspicuously clear than ever, after reading Dr. Lea's books. The present volume continues the discussion of the spheres of action in which the Inquisition was all but supreme, and the book is, from unfortunate necessity, the least savory of any of the series. It would not be thorough, in the author's opinion and in this we must concur, to omit all discussion of Mysticism, Solicitation, Propositions, Sorcery and Occult Arts, Witchcraft, Political Activity, Jansenism, Free Masonry, Philosophism, Bigamy and Blasphemy, and other subjects, for the Inquisition felt called upon to take very harsh measures to correct the improprieties in some of these matters, and to counteract the pernicious influences of others. Efforts were not entirely successful in either case; with those which were affected by the immorality of the priests, it was simply impossible to check the evil so long as the Confessional was not reformed; in the case of some, the venality of independent man was and is too powerful, even if Free Masonry is now under the ban.

The last book, the Ninth of the Series, of this volume is entitled "Conclusion;" and in it we find the interest of the whole work closely centred. The first chapter of the ninth book discusses the decadence and extinction of the Inquisition, starting with the independence of that institution in the 17th century, and coming down to the definitive abolition of the Holy Office on July 15, 1834, when there came, even in Spain, a gradual development of toleration. Up to the point when the author begins to discuss general aspects, in his concluding book, the record is largely one of compiling facts from records that have been accessible to everyone of late, and which were, within certain limitations, at the command of any investigator. Hence it is not within the province of a reviewer to comment upon these statistics, unless he has access to the same sources of information, and has reason to doubt the accuracy of the author's statements: this there is nothing to justify. The record seems to speak the truth for itself, even if that truth is sometimes, indeed constantly, unattractive. We cannot say that Dr. Lea has entirely refrained from comment as he has presented his record, but there is little to which exception can be taken in his running remarks. We may not always agree with his views as to the necessity for certain acts on the part of those who constantly opposed the Inquisition, although we may willingly condone the spirit that animated them. When we reach the conclusion, we are, perhaps, on debatable ground, for here the author speaks as a barrister who has been given a brief by those whose ancestors suffered most from the crushing influences of the Inquisition. If we do not entirely concur in Dr. Lea's opinion of the character of certain Spanish monarchs, that is largely a matter of personal conviction, and need not be said to militate against the interest of the great work he has prepared. The degeneracy of the personnel of the Inquisition during the Bourbon dynasty, is an established fact, in our opinion; still, it would not be impossible to find in Spanish history some men of reasonably broad views who would challenge this statement. The devastating, or rather the blighting, influence of the Inquisition upon intellectual progress in Spain, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of its efforts; because, while there was almost incalculable evil wrought in other ways, these things were done under a conviction that the welfare of Mother Church was being jeopardized, and it is extremely difficult for us who have never known in our own or in our forefathers' history anything like it, to realize how the brilliant achievements of Spain throughout the Reformation period should have given place, in a brief generation or two, to a condition of almost absolute sterility. If this is properly chargeable to the Inquisition, it is sufficient to merit the severest condemnation that can be uttered: and it must be true.

He who reads Dr. Lea's work from beginning to end, will have learned so much of the Spanish Inquisition as to modify his previous convictions, but without materially altering the horror for it that all non-Romanists, and many pro-Romanists, feel: this will scarcely need to be demonstrated. He will, probably, feel somewhat disposed to condone the act of those in temporal power who lent their aid to originating and maintaining this disastrous instrument of wrong. The Roman Church had, for centuries, taught that implicit acceptance of its dogmas and blind obedience to its commands, were the only avenues to salvation; that heresy was treason to God and its extermination the highest service to God and the noblest duty to one's fellow men. The Spanish Inquisition was merely a more powerful and more lasting institution than some similar ones in Protestant sects, for these too were equally confident in asserting their infallible possession of the Divine Favour, and it was able to do more than any other power or combination. After all, the great lesson taught by the history of the Inquisition is but a repetition of the truism that any efforts of a man, or society of men, to control the consciences of their fellow-men, reacts upon themselves. The conviction becomes stronger, as this last volume of Dr. Lea's work is closed, that Church Union, which was the ideal of statesmen and churchmen alike in the 16th century, is fatal to the healthful spirit of competition through which progress, moral and material, is fostered; and, yet, at the same time, there crops up the thought that, given the opportunity, there are few of the Protestant sects that would not be just as likely to set up their own inquisition in order to compel all men to come into their fold. In conclusion, we must express the regret that the learned doctor did not see fit to comment upon the promise of a revival in Spanish literature, which the new century has brought out most pleasingly as one of the results of release from the blighting influence of the Inquisition.

DEATH OF MR. A. W. QUINTON.

It is with poignant regret that we chronicle this morning the death of Mr. Arthur William Quinton, who for many years has been a valued member of the staff of the *Japan Mail.*

Born at Needham Market, one of the quietest of the many little country towns of Suffolk, he came of a family that had been resident in East Anglia for several centuries. Quite early in the lad's life the family left Needham Market for London, where the father attained some considerable fame as a journalist and writer, compiling books for the Religious Tract Society and for Cassell, Petter and Galpin and later attaining the post of London correspondent for one of Australia's leading papers. Young Quinton received an excellent education and passed head of the list for the Indian Civil Service, but was disqualified by the doctors on account of some slight affection of the lungs. Curiously enough, the man who came second to him in the examination lists finished his career as a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and a year or so ago the old competitors had the satisfaction of meeting in Yokohama, the judge then retiring into private life, Mr. Quinton still a hard-working journalist. Having failed in his ambition to gain admission to the service of the Crown, Mr. Quinton entered the head office of the National Provincial Bank in London, where he spent several years. A great walker, he must in his holidays have tramped through the greater part of the better known districts of Ireland, the north of England and Wales, and this love of solitary walking remained strong in him to the last. Tiring at length of life in the old country he accepted a position as French and German corresponding clerk with the firm of Hall and Holtz in Shanghai. When that engagement came to an end, he set his face homeward, but in Hongkong something happened to change the current of his life. Some trouble had occurred in the jail; the public were keen for details but the Government maintained adamantine secrecy. On the suggestion of Mr. Murray Bain, editor of the *China Mail*, Mr. Quinton took service as a turnkey, made himself thoroughly acquainted with the details of the trouble and then resigned. The result of this little adventure was a series of articles in the *China Mail* which caused a good deal of local comment at the time. They were effective in so far as they brought about many reforms in the prison service of Hongkong, but Mr. Quinton was

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not allowed to escape as easily the consequences of his journalistic exploit. The Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, was particularly indignant and the greatly daring journalist was very glad when an opportunity arose to leave the colony for further adventures in another land. The troubles between the Black Flags of Tonquin and the French Colonial Department had about this time reached a head, and it was resolved to send a military force to reduce the rebels and destroy their fastnesses. This was the famous Red River Expedition of Tonquin. Mr. Quinton went into that campaign as the representative of the *China Mail*, and when Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the *Times* correspondent, broke down owing to the rigours of the unhealthy climate, he transferred his work to Mr. Quinton's shoulders and so the Thunderer of Printing-house Square received its final details of the war from the pen of our late colleague. Mr. Quinton's comments on the conduct of the war and French Colonial administration generally were couched in rather severe terms and aroused considerable feeling in Haiphong, and M. Harmand, later to be French Minister to the Court of Japan, publicly impugned his motives. As a consequence Mr. Quinton sent his second to M. Harmand, but fortunately for all concerned a meeting upon the field of honour never took place and Mr. Quinton, when active operations ceased, found his way back to Hongkong. There he joined the staff of the *China Mail* and, after a time, came to Japan, having been engaged by Mr. J. R. Anglin, proprietor of the *Japan Gazette*, to assist the late Mr. Watt, who also came from Hongkong, to edit the paper. That was over twenty years ago. Since then Mr. Quinton has been engaged continuously in newspaper work, for the most part in Yokohama, though he spent some time at Kobe in starting and establishing the *Kobe Herald*. During the last few years of his life the deceased gentleman was in the service of the *Japan Mail* as accountant.

A man of quiet, unassuming ways, well versed in the literature of the 18th and 19th centuries, he took an active part at one time in the work of the Literary Society, contributing critical papers on the writings of Tennyson, more particularly on "The Princess," "Enoch Arden," etc. Later on he contributed a paper on his reminiscences of the Red River Expedition, while he organized two seasons ago an Evening with Balfe and last season an Evening with English operatic composers. The possessor of a sweet tenor voice, his services were years ago much in demand both in Hongkong and Yokohama. He delighted in the composers of an earlier day, having little use for those who sprang up after the era of Gilbert and Sullivan; while in church music he clung to Handel and Bach, as the only masters worth studying. Up till within six months ago he enjoyed capital health. Then came the fatal call, but he faced it with undaunted spirit, and when the nature of his complaint, cancer of the tongue, became evident, quietly set to work to settle up his affairs. Indeed, the words of Walter Savage Landor might well have been put into his mouth then:

I warmed my two hands at the fire of life,
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

The end came very quietly on Saturday afternoon. Conscious almost to the last, he passed away calmly with a "gentle folding of the hands to sleep."

The remains of our esteemed colleague, Mr A. W. Quinton, were consigned to their last resting place on Monday afternoon in the General Cemetery on the Bluff. There was a considerable attendance of both foreigners and Japanese. The coffin was placed in the hearse at the General Hospital and, covered with several beautiful wreaths sent by Captain Brinkley, his immediate colleagues and the staffs of Yokohama journals, was thus conveyed to the cemetery. Mr. A. Bellamy Brown, Manager of the *Japan Mail*, followed the coffin as chief mourner and representative of the Editor (who was unable to be present) and he was supported by Messrs. A. M. Knapp (*Japan Advertiser*), R. Hay (*Japan Mail*), A. W. Sherriff (*Japan Herald*), and S. H. Somerton (*Japan Gazette*), Mr. J. L. O. Eyton, Mr. John McLean, Rev. Dr. Dearing, Mr. J. McBeth and other friends of the deceased, who followed in procession.

At the grave side the funeral service was performed by Rev. E. S. Booth and at its close, when the coffin had been lowered into the grave, the reverend gentleman said they had again met to pay the last tribute of respect to a neighbour and companion of many years who had now gone before. It was unnecessary to speak of the life of the deceased for they all knew how willing he had been to help those that needed help and they knew how willingly he had given his time and his talents for the benefit of the community in which he lived. Let them bear those qualities of the departed in mind for they would keep his memory fresh. He was like so many in these ends of the world away from kith and kin, in that he left dear ones in the old country who would miss his letters. Whatever word was sent to them would certainly meet with a kind reception if it showed that his friends here had done all they could do for him.

THE ORIENTAL PEACE SOCIETY.

This Society held its first public meeting on the evening of November eleventh in the spacious audience room of the City Hall of Kyoto. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Hotta, Chairman of the City Assembly. Among the audience of from seven to eight hundred were a large number of Kyoto's representative citizens, including city officials, professors of the Imperial University, teachers in the schools, business men, students, Buddhist priests and students, Christian pastors, Doshisha students, and foreign missionaries, both American and French.

Just before the opening of the meeting a leaflet was distributed on which was printed the preamble with the constitution of the new Society, together with a list of the charter members. Among these were the Hon. K. Saigo, the Mayor, Prin. A. Orita of the Higher Middle School, Mr. J. Nishimura, Pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, Hon. S. Otsu, M.P., Hon. J. Yuasa and Hon. Y. Nakamura, former members of the Imperial Diet; Professors T. Tanimoto, S. Suyehiro, and M. Matsumoto of the Imperial University of Kyoto.

Congratulatory telegrams were read from prominent members of the Japan Peace Society of Tokyo.

The meeting began promptly at seven o'clock, Mayor Hotta making a few appropriate remarks before calling on President T. Harada, of the Doshisha, to state the origin, nature, aims, and work of the society. This he did in an admirable address of power and dignity. He stated that the immediate impulse leading to the organisation of the society was the visit last May of the Hon. T. G. Alexander, well known in England for his activity in connection with the international peace movement. The meeting held at that time resulted in an informal gathering of a few gentlemen interested in the subject. A plan for a permanent organization has been matured and it is hoped that it may find many sympathisers. President Harada presented the purposes of the Society with great clearness, force, and striking fitness of language. He mentioned various misunderstandings likely to arise, to which he made appropriate reply. He as, indeed, did each of the three speakers following him, laid emphasis on the fact that this society does not advocate peace at any price, but only peace based on and rooted in justice. Among the reasons for a Peace Society dwelt upon was the need of making known to the world the really peace-loving nature and ideals of the Japanese nation, so profoundly misunderstood by foreign peoples.

President Harada was followed by Professor S. Suyehiro of the Law Department of the Imperial University of Kyoto. He treated, in a long and able address, the general subject of the anti-Japanese movement in America, and raised the question as to what should be our attitude to this problem. He showed, by a minute discussion of the various reasons offered by Americans in explanation of recent anti-Japanese events, that they are mere excuses. The only real explanation is race prejudice. He maintained that the troubles are only just beginning, that the problem will grow graver until Oriental emigrants are placed on a basis of equality of treatment with those from Europe and are granted admission to all parts of the slightly populated regions of North and South America. Among the purposes of the Peace Society is the effort to bring about this favourable issue without appealing to the sword. It was evident, however, that the speaker was not sanguine of success.

The next speaker was Rev. S. L. Gulick, of the Doshisha, who made a short address in English, on "Our Vision."

He was followed by a long, learned, witty, and philosophical address by the well known orator, Mr. T. Tanimoto, Professor of Pedagogy in the Imperial University of Kyoto. He held his audience spellbound over an hour, passing to and fro by sudden turns from fun and frolic to serious discussion. He discussed the three standpoints from which International Peace may be argued, —(1) The Religious and Moral, (2) The Philosophical and Ideal, (3) The Economic and Practical.

The meeting adjourned shortly after half-past ten o'clock, having more than fulfilled the highest hopes of its promoters, both in attendance and in the interest manifested. Applause was frequent and cordial.

Thus does the Oriental Peace Society of Kyoto make its bow to the public.

S.L.G.

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The steamer *Noto Maru* collided with a sailing vessel on the morning of Nov. 14th off Mitarashi, near Hiroshima. The latter was sunk and some of the crew were drowned or injured. The *Noto* after some delay proceeded to Moji.

An explosion occurred in the engine room of the steamer *Seiun Maru* (1,880 tons) about 1 p.m. on Nov. 16th when some 4 miles off Nagoya on her way thence to Osaka. A fireman was killed by the steam and 2 others were severely injured. The ship was brought back by the assistance of fishing junks.

The British steamer *Schuylkill* (3,344 tons) which left Yokohama on Nov. 15th for Shimidzu went ashore off Idzu promontory and sustained damage. On receiving a telegraphic report with regard to the accident, the Standard Oil Co., agents in Yokohama, sent the steam-launch *Francaise* to the scene and with her assistance the steamer was floated. She was brought to Yokohama on Nov. 17th, and subsequently was removed to the Yokohama Docks to undergo repairs.

TOKYO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society was held on Monday evening, the 18th inst., with an attendance of about 70 members and guests. An interesting talk was given by Prof. Clement on Japanese Proverbs, of which many amusing, trenchant and poetic examples were cited, sometimes paralleled but not always equalled by Occidental equivalents. The musical programme provided for the occasion was as follows:—

Vocal Solo.....(*a*) "Rosamonde" .....*Chaminade.*
(*b*) "Finland Love Song"...*Bartlett.*
Rev. R. Walke.

Vocal Solo....."Breezes of Night".....*Gounod.*
Mr. and Mrs. A. Wendel Jackson.

Piano Solo....."Polish Dance".....*Scharwenka.*
Mrs. Iglehart.

Vocal Solo....."The Nightingale and the Rose"...*Hawley.*
"The Oath".....*Helmund.*
Miss Grace Thomson.

Vocal duet..."Back to our Mountains".....*Verdi.*
Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Iglehart.

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AN OCTOBER TRIP THROUGH MANCHURIA FROM ANTOKEN TO PORT ARTHUR.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

CONCLUSION

Port Arthur has this peculiarity, its drama begun six hundred miles away, is carried across great rivers and mountains of stupendous magnitude and culminates in scenery which is still more magnificent. There is no anti-climax. At the doors of Pyeng-yang there are signs of the first battles; to this ancient city, old when Romulus built the walls of Rome, they brought the first of the wounded. Here the English residents were on the alert, both in entertaining the war correspondents, in transcribing the cablegrams and in being pressed into the war zone, in every kind of service. The Russo-Japanese struggle is written in pages of self-sacrifice so unknown as to be unhistoric, yet occasional details awaken the mind to its depths. We find the first real evidences of this battle of the giants at Antoken and after we cross the Yalu the mind of a thinker grows more and more accustomed to the coming overwhelming, massive documents of the deeds of these heroic men. We find at the outskirts of Mukden the two hills which were deluged in blood and where the Russians lost their ground, sinister presage of the sequel.

Mukden, the strategic centre of the war, we leave at night on a very comfortable train and are soon travelling over a smooth road towards Dalny. The long line of mountain travel is broken here, and we are on a plain. A fleet of ships, some fifty in number, is bringing over the rolling stock, the fine new cars of latest make which are to connect the 300 miles or so from Mukden with the Trans-Siberian road at Kwantchentz and the farther inland route to Harbin. The distance from Dalny is, I believe, some 500 miles, and has not a single tunnel, although the road is blasted in many places through the solid rock. This is in striking contrast to the road in Korea which seems to have as many tunnels as the Mont Cenis pass. The Russian railway stations are here in all their substantial and expensiveness of stone, and fine in their proportions, even in the smallest hamlets. Outside of Dalny, which we reach after one night's ride from Mukden, we see the double tracking and the new American trucks by the hundreds. Baron Goto is the Japanese Sir James van Horne and his palatial residence in Dalny is only one of the signs of the role that railroads are playing in the new Japan which reaches from Yokohama to Port Arthur. A fine printing plant with Tokyo capital was opened on the Emperor's birthday. It and the famous brick manufactory only give a slight idea of the rush of work which is going on in both Dalny and Port Arthur. Dalny is a European city set down in the Orient. The stone and brick buildings are so much in the European style as to remind you a little of Brussels or Paris. The houses of the former rulers will be a monument to them as long as there is a Port Arthur.

The Japanese have constructed a bridge worthy of Baron Hausmann's traditions. Its splendour at night when the clusters of huge electric globes, each like an electric sun, are lighted makes one rather wish, for a moment, for the Paris opera. This bridge of truly Russian size and splendour cost a fabulous sum, for bridge building in the Orient, and proves what Japan can do when she pleases. The raising of the track in Korea with its superb masonry also tells the same story, of fine conception and ability in carrying out.

The hotel in Dalny, where one can put up is also, although owned by the Railway, a European one as far as its details go and has a little of even luxury in the home sense. A drive about town showed us the park whose "Zoo" boasts of one tiger. We saw the imperial beast fed, but whether he is a royal relic of the Czar, or a devoted subject of the Mikado we were unable to ascertain. He was fortunately like some humans, able to stand on his own merits. General Kamio has as a souvenir of the war, a huge hound, an ugly brute, for often pet dogs, are like pet children, unable to disclose their charms to others. We felt a great interest in her, however, as she had a decided character and was something, I believe, of a Cossack, a real war dog to the "manner born."

We felt from the moment of putting our feet in this place the tragic aspect of the country and that general chaos which survives so long both in the configuration of the land and the devastated minds of the inhabitants. The "boy" of our friend, told us in his graphic way certain memories of the looting of the place, the flying people, the horror, the mingling of rapacity and death, the awful revelation of man's evil nature, which, like the bottom of the sea, the slime comes to the surface in great upheavals. Dalny, like Paris after the siege, was the scene of the reflex hellishness of passion. The poor residents, the Chinese and others, made away with what they could. It is still to this faithful boy an awful memory; and one which will last him his life time. War has unfortunately these side flashes which are wonted to make the flesh creep.

Dalny has a very dramatic aspect, a wonderful panorama of sea bluffs and a mingling of old and new that is picturesque. Near the American Consulate and on several of the cliffs handsome buildings are being put up in numbers and a really substantial town on the Russian lines is being constructed. This port, on which Russia spent 20 millions to carry her trade into the very stronghold of Asia, it would seem as if it would be found graven on the heart of the Czar Nicholas after death! There is of course the usual division of the Chinese town and the Russian-Japanese, each straggling off in the outskirts in the ordinary undefined way. We realized that the morrow was to bring us a red letter day in our life.

Was fated I should seek his battlefield and here above the multitudinous dead be the white victim, growing daily whiter,
Renouncing praying, asking but to suffer;
Yearning towards Heaven like sacrificial insense!
The breath of death has rustled through my hair!
The shudder of death has passed athwart my soul!
I am all white, a sacrificial host!

Duke of Reichstadt at Wagram.

It is said that Japan is just now collecting mementoes of Napoleon I, sending to Paris for them Admiral Togo is quite a collector. Port Arthur is Korea, is China, is Russia, is Japan, is the historic pinnacle of Japanese bravery, and it is allowable that the name should bring a modest gleam of subtle joy to Japanese eyes. The fields have wiped out with their harvests the memory of the war. The necessities of existence know no sentiment. But the hills, bleak, bare and brown will be the military manuscript for many a day. The Russian stations are of course completely restored, but the buildings at the different shipping places show the unmistakable signs of the past. Dalny passed into Japanese hands on May 30th, 1904, but the shadow of that epoch still clouds the atmosphere.

Port Arthur is a town of handsome official residences, the homes of the evil governor, the commanding admiral, and the superb hospital of the "Red Cross" founded by the mother of the Czar. The signs of tremendous activity are evident every where; the minds that have reconstructed Port Arthur do not sleep for an hour! We were allowed to see the old forts in models in the war museum, the one in which the popular Kondrachenko was killed; and saw that fatal angle where the Japanese blew up the fort and entered on the 18 of Dec, by exploding a mine There is a shaft being raised to the Japanese dead on a hill. The Administration buildings, the war offices, are full of eager men of earnest mien, on the alert, and hard at work. We saw the same sights here of that restless effort, that had been our wonder on every mile of the two thousand miles of road we had travelled. They are at work on raised sunken ships in the navy yard and the huge "Amur" is a pitiful sight as she lies on her side broken forever, a souvenir of greatness and disaster. We looked up at a marquee and asked what it had been used for, and was told for music, band concerts! O music off Russia stilled forever at Port Arthur! We entered General Stoessel's garden and picked flowers. Events are not sentiment and history is not sympathy and yet how much of both is mingled with it all! The asters and the marigolds were more touching to us than all else. We are glad Japan tends the garden. But who that has loved Russia can ever forget what she has suffered Hence the tragedy of our lives and every victory is clouded with defeat.

W. M. NORTON.

YOKOHAMA'S BASEBALL WATERLOO.

The grounds of the Cricket Club on Tuesday afternoon gave spectacular evidence of the great interest taken in baseball in being lavishly decorated with flags of all nations, while on the flag pole the Stars and Stripes floated above the Blue and White Club colours. In the Grand Stand the large proportion of ladies testified that enthusiasm was not confined to the sterner sex alone.

Parallel with the lines to first and third bases, fences of heavy beams had been erected, to prevent the spectators in their eagerness from pressing upon the field: their need was self-evident before the game finished. The St. Louis alumni baseball nine displayed the colours of their college, red and blue, in their uniforms, having blue shirts, dark knickerbockers, red jerseys, and red caps encircled with a blue cord suggesting memories of the Akai-boshi at Yokohama's railroad station.

Owing to the repeated successes of the Hawaiian team over the Japanese teams in Tokyo, the spectators were eagerly anticipating an interesting exhibition of the niceties of the game, and also, it being known that some members of the visiting team held sprinting records, stolen bases from Yokohama could be expected.

Mr. En Sue, Centre field of the Honolulu nine, has the American amateur record for making the best time between home plate and first base, he having covered the distance in 3 2/5 seconds, the professional record being 3 1/5 seconds. The best time for the entire distance around the bases, 120 yards, was made, fully twelve years ago, by Hogan, of the Indianapolis team, who circled the distance in 13 1/5 seconds.

When memory recalls the eventful game it is still a cause of wonder that the Honolulu team ever ceased circling the bases, as Yokohama's nine were powerless to do more than watch the merry-go-round of the visitors.

To describe the game in detail would only prolong the agony of the Y. C. & A. C. players, about whom the less said the better.

St. Louis alumni started the game with a determination to win, and not until the eighth inning did the local team attempt to score, and then only because they had two men on bases and Capt. McChesney said: "If we score these runs, we only need sixteen more to tie the game."

En Sue, the first man up at the bat in the first inning, got his base on balls; stole second, was advanced by Evers' clean hit to third, and scored on Bushnell's base hit; from this description one can infer how the Honolulu team romped through the eight innings, showing the Yokohama nine they were also playing the game but were not in it at the beginning or end.

Fernandez seemed to bear a charmed base-ball life. In the fifth his high fly brought Becker to his knees in a futile attempt to secure the ball, then by a fatal slip Fernandez was given first base; in a sinuous slide he arrowed at second, and was driven home by Jones' long three base hit over the fielders heads. Yokohama had a slight view of the home plate in the fourth inning when Walker and Kellogg both made base hits, but were left on the bases by their weak followers at the bat.

An enthusiastic coterie from Honolulu coached the team in choicest Hawaiian dialect, but at times in their excitement they would call out in familiar tones—"Poor old Yokohama, why don't you challenge a team of Lilliputians?" Then a Honolulu player's red cap caught their eye and a cheerful enthusiast would say: "Now, Salvation Army, show how you can play ball." Another Gallicism was heard when a Yokohama man struck out and he was bidden to "Come in, you're out" Special mention should be made of the first base play of Leslie, Evers short stop work, and Bushnell and Soares as a battery, while En Sue was a flash of red light on the bases when he ran.

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Yokohama's bright star was Walker, although McChesney did some clever work on second, but a game that was comical until the fifth inning grew sadly tragical before the Umpire's voice ceased, and the darkness partly concealed Yokohama's complete defeat by Honolulu.

The following is the score :—

YOKOHAMA.

Players.	Position.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Miller	C.	■	0	8	1	2
McChesney	2B.	0	1	4	0	1
Becker	S.S.	0	0	0	2	3
Frey	P.	0	0	0	4	0
Walker	3B.	0	2	4	1	0
Kellogg	L.F.	0	2	0	0	0
Mollison	1B.	0	0	7	0	1
Gunn	R.F.	0	0	0	0	1
Gibbs	C.F.	0	0	1	0	1
		0	5	24	8	9

ST LOUIS COLLEGE.

Players.	Position.	R.	1B	P.O.	A.	E.
En Sue	C.F.	4	2	0	0	0
Evers	S.S.	2	1	■	1	0
Lo-on	3B.	3	3	■	0	0
Bushnell	P.	1	2	1	1	0
Fernandez	L.F.	2	1	0	0	0
Jones	R.F.	■	4	0	0	0
Leslie	1B.	0	1	11	0	1
Brans	2B.	1	1	3	3	0
Soares	C.	3	1	12	0	0
		18	16	27	5	1

RECAPITULATION.

Earned Runs, St. Louis 5—Struck out by Bushnell 11. Struck out by Frey 4.
Three base hits Jones. Soares.
Three base hits, Fernandez, Lo-on.
Time of game, 2 hours.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
St. Louis...	2	0	2	0	3	5	1	5	—	18
Y.C.&A.C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Umpire, Mr. Gleason. Scorer, Mr. Morris.

YOKOHAMA.

While passing Nakano-cho, Kanagawa, on its way from Tokyo to the English hatoba, on Nov. 14th the motor-car of Prince Fushimi collided with a cart, damaging it and injuring the horse. The Prince's car also sustained slight damage. The carter, who did not know his Highness, made use of the usual rude words and tried to assault him. At this critical juncture a policeman appeared and was about to commence the usual police examination when he suddenly realised that the occupant of the car was a Prince. Prince Fushimi quickly pacified the carter by promising to pay whatever he claimed as damages.

The Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly resumed its meetings on Nov. 15th. The bill regarding the establishment of an industrial school at Hiranuma, the details of which have been already published, has been passed unanimously.

An attempt at murder was made on the morning of Nov. 16th in Yokohama. C. Ozawa (50) a lily-bulb merchant, one of the guests at the Okada-ya hotel in Ishikawa-machi, attacked F. Nagashima (43) another guest, and cut him severely on the head and right arm with a sword, in mistake for C. Ogawa (38) who was the real object of his hostility. When the assailant found out the mistake and turned his weapon towards Ogawa the latter escaped and informed a policeman near by. The assailant ran out after Ogawa and on the Nishi bridge attempted to commit suicide by injuring himself with the sword, after which he threw himself into the creek. He was saved by a policeman. The cause is reported to have been some dispute over business.

Five fresh cases of cholera were reported on Nov. 6th at Uraga in Miura district. Three of them proved fatal.

While a French gentleman, living at No. 95, Yamashita-cho, was on his way from the Specie Bank to his office by jinrikisha at 10 a.m. on Nov. 16th, a wagon drawn by a horse collided with his vehicle with the result that the latter was damaged and the occupant was thrown out and injured on the face and right hand. The driver was examined at the Kaga-cho police and subsequently acquitted at the request of the French gentleman.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Exchange, which was re-opened on Nov. 14th after being closed for a week, was again closed on Saturday on account of further fluctuations. Telegrams from Fukui says that on Saturday a serious decline was experienced. The loss sustained by merchants is estimated at *yen* 400,000. Telegrams from other silk manufacturing places report a similar state of affairs.

The strike of the *sendoes* on the lighters and sampans in Yokohama was settled on Saturday, the employers consenting to their demands. The wages were raised by between 20 and 30 per cent. The employers have decided to raise their shipping and landing charges.

With regard to the letter of Mr. L. Suzor, which appeared in the *Japan Mail* of Nov. 13th, Mr. Yuasa, Chief of the Prefectural Police, said in an interview with our representative, that he received a similar letter from the French gentleman after it appeared in the newspaper. Immediately after reading the correspondence in the paper, Mr. Yuasa instructed the Bluff police to make careful investigations as to Mr. Suzor's complaint. There was no doubt as to the fact that early on the morning of Nov. 8th, his house was visited by a thief and some articles were stolen. After the information given by Mr. Suzor was received the Bluff police endeavoured to find traces of the burglar. Warnings have been issued not only to several parts of Kanagawa prefecture but to Tokyo and the neighbouring prefectural police. Referring to the alleged attacks upon Mr. Suzor and his relatives by coolies, Mr. Yuasa said that the complainant did not state the exact places and times of the occurrence of the trouble and consequently the Bluff police had difficulty in making investigations. *Genko-han*, or flagrant delicts, must be reported to the nearest police office at once. Otherwise the police are unable to collect sufficient evidence regarding the trouble. The Chief of Police added that the Bluff police were making every effort to give satisfaction to Mr. Suzor.

A telegram has been received in Yokohama to the effect that several prominent raw silk traders of Lyons closed their offices after heavy losses sustained in business. A similar report has been received in Tokyo.

General Viscount Nishi, one of the party of Prince Fushimi, the special Imperial Messenger to the British Court, returned to Japan on Nov. 17th, arriving at Yokohama by the *Aki Maru* from Seattle. He travelled in Germany and France after his visit to London. By the same steamer Mr. Nosse, Japanese Consul-General in Ottawa, also returned on official business. It is said that the business is in connexion with the immigration affairs as to which Mr. Lemieux, Canadian Secretary for Labour, is conducting negotiations with the authorities in Tokyo.

A cholera case appeared on Nov. 19th in North Nakadori, Yokohama. The patient is an employee of a *saké* merchant.

The Spanish Government intend to appoint a commercial agent in Yokohama and have included the expenses of this project in the budget for the forthcoming fiscal year.

The workmen, 165 in all, of the Yokohama Telegraphic Wire Manufacturing Company, Takashima-cho, struck on Nov. 18th for an increase of wages. The directors of the factory at once held a conference and decided to accede to the workmen's request. The wages were increased by between 10 and 20 per cent.

An old woman has been found dead on the railway near Hodogaya, apparently having been run over by a train while trying to cross the line.

N. Yoshinaga, a sea products trader of Yokohama, has lodged a petition in the Yokohama District Court asking for a bankruptcy order on Tong Tung-tai, a prominent Chinese merchant, of Yamashita-cho, who recently stopped payment.

Mrs. Ortiz Jones, an American, keeper of an inn, No. 137, Yamashita-cho, has been ordered by the Kaga-cho Police to close the business on the ground that she has infringed the Hotel Regulations.

The Yokohama Harbour Police Office intends to purchase 2 new steam-launches during next fiscal year as the present boats are too old and are dangerous. The police estimate the price at *yen* 10,000 for each new launch.

Two new cholera cases were reported on Nov. 20th at Hommoku, Yokohama, the patients being fishermen. They died the same morning.

About 10 p.m. on Nov. 19th, a man broke into the house of a widow, Aoki Kiyo, in Takashima-cho. He threatened her with a stick and stole a purse containing *yen* 8.

D. Kimura (28) a passenger on the steamer *Yerimo Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on Nov. 18th from Calcutta, committed suicide by throwing himself into the sea while off Bengal on the morning of Oct. 14th. The captain of the steamer reported the occurence to the Yokohama Harbour Police and handed over the baggage belonging to the deceased. According to the captain, he was suffering from brain complaint.

Three men were arrested on the night of Nov. 18th in Magane-cho, Yokohama. It is said by the Kotobuki-cho Police that they performed jointly thefts at 11 houses in Kitagata and Hommoku.

The students of the St. Louis College, Hawaii, who have done so well in their baseball matches in Tokyo and Yokohama, left Yokohama at 3 p.m. on Nov. 20th by the *America Maru* for home. Many Japanese students from Tokyo saw them off.

The committee appointed to investigate the proposed harbour and city improvement of Yokohama held its second meeting at 3 p.m. on Nov. 20th. They discussed the matter of funds needed for the improvement of the harbour, city, sanitary enterprises, and various other projects. Subsequently they elected special committees.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Nov. 18th are as follows :

		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama.	New cases	1	1	7	4	—
	Died	1	—	2	—	—
Other Districts.	New cases	16	—	12	7	—
	Died	9	—	7	3	—

With regard to the prevalence of hydrophobia in the districts of Upper and Lower Ashigara, and Nakagori, Governor Sufu issued a notification on Nov. 21st ordering the inhabitants of those regions, including the Hakone district, to keep their dogs in their houses and also ordering the police authorities to kill ownerless dogs. The notification advises sportsmen who visit the districts to take precautions with regard to their dogs.

Sentence has been passed in the Yokohama District Court in the case of Mr. Takahashi, formerly a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, and six others, who were charged with having infringed the Election Law at the recent election. Mr. Takahashi was punished with 1 month's imprisonment and the others with fines of between *yen* 10 and 20. The accused appealed against the decision on Nov. 21st.

F. Kobayashi (24) an employee on a steamer now at Yokohama, and a girl named Fusa Hiroki (23) attempted to commit suicide on the morning of Nov. 20th in a upstairs room of a licensed house called Ichiyen-ro, Yeiraku-cho, Yokohama, by cutting their throats with razors. They were removed to the house of a doctor near by. It is reported that they were in monetary difficulties and had agreed to die together.

The Yokohama Raw Silk Exchange which was closed on Nov. 16th will be opened to-day, Nov. 22nd, on condition that the margin money be increased by *yen* 2 per 10 *kin*.

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THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's Rooms, No. 1 Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 4 p.m. The Vice-President, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting, having been printed, were taken as read. The Recording Secretary announced that the following persons had been elected members of the Society: Mr. J. E. De Becker, of Yokohama, and Mr. F. E. Bray, of the Higher Commercial School, Tokyo. He also announced that the date of Prof. Lloyd's fourth lecture in the series on "The Formative Elements of Japanese Buddhism" should be changed from Dec. 4 to Dec. 11. Prof. Lloyd then delivered his first lecture of that series, on the special topic of "Manichaeism and Kobo."

The following is a summary of Professor Lloyd's lecture:—

In trying to make a thoroughgoing investigation of Buddhism as we find it to-day in Japan, I have naturally begun with the Life of the Founder whose history I have given mainly in accordance with Japanese writers. It is a very long life, for Sakyamuni's ministerial activity continued for over fifty years, a space of time in which there was much room for spiritual growth and expansion not only in the mind of the Founder himself, but still more so in the spiritual capacities of his principal followers who were in close attendance on him during so long a period of spiritually eventful years.

I have parted company with Japanese authors on the subject of chronology, for I find it impossible to accept B.C. 1027, as the date of Buddha's birth. All modern scholars place his birth about the year 550 B.C. and with these conclusions I agree.

Modern research gives the year B.C. 481 as the probable date of Sakyamuni's death, and if we take the duration of his ministry to have been about fifty years we must place His Enlightenment about the year B.C. 580, or perhaps a few years earlier. The seventy years of captivity of the Jews in Babylon was just over and the decree of Cyrus for the return of the Exiles to their own land had just been issued. The prophet Haggai was telling the world through the Jews that God was about to shake the nations, and bidding them look forward with hope to the coming of the "Desire of all nations."

A few years later, the "shaking of the nations" commenced: the battle of Salamis was fought the year after Sakyamuni died: fifty years later, the long list of Hebrew prophets closed with Malachi; the Age of Pericles witnessed the early triumphs of Greek Culture and Philosophy, and the History of the Buddhist Church, so intensely important to the whole of Asia, had begun. We cannot treat Buddhism as an isolated movement. We must take it in connection with other movements in other parts of the world. It was one of the results of the great "shaking" which was to prepare the way for the coming of the "Desire of all Nations."

Next I tried the history of the Development of Buddhism in India. Under the great King As'oka, in B.C. 240 it became more than Indian. Buddhist missionaries went abroad after King Asoka's Council to preach their peaceful religion, East and West, as far as Burma and Java, as far as Babylon, Asia Minor, Egypt and Greece. China, consolidated into one Empire under the earlier Hans, was being prepared, as it were, to receive the doctrines of Shaka, and the whole East felt the renovating influence of the early Buddhism.

Then came Alexander's conquests. They were of short duration, but North Western India remained from that time forward under foreign domination, Greeks, Bactrians, Parthians, Scythians, each in turn bore rule in Punjaub and the Indus valley. Further East, there remained the native Indian principalities, and no conqueror seems to have entered the secluded valleys of Kashmir. Foreign conquest seems to have finally effected the division of Buddhism into Hinayana and Mahayana. Wherever Buddhism remained purely Indian, it remained Hinayana: wherever it came under foreign influences it expanded and developed, sometimes in a philosophical, sometimes in a pietistic direction by the absorption of foreign ideas and the adoption of foreign religious conceptions. Thus the two-fold tendency of Buddhism, which seems to have existed from the very earliest days, gradually became accentuated and the way was paved for the ultimate Great Schism of Buddhism.

After As'oka's time, the Hinayâna, divided into many sects, gradually lost its influence, till it almost disappeared under the oppressions of what are sometimes called the "Bad Kings from the North." The last dynasty of foreign conquerors were, however, converted to the Buddhist faith, and their great King Kanishka, whom we may place somewhere in the middle of the 1st Century A.D., may claim to have been the "second Constantine" of Buddhism. With Kanishka's time begins the definite existence of the Mahâyâna which had for some time been forming.

With Kanishka commences the series of great Teachers to whom the Mahâyâna owes so much,—As'vaghosha, of whom I have seen the statement in a Japanese Buddhist book that "Buddha appeared again in the flesh during his life-time (1st century A.D.) Nâgârjuna Deva, Asangha, Vasubhandher and the rest all be it noticed, worshippers of Amitabha. All these men seem to have had the feeling that the "Desire of Nations," of whom the Hebrew prophet had spoken, had now come. The name and special title of honour given to the Buddha were both a little changed. Gotama is henceforth known as Sakyamuni* (a name unknown in Ceylon and Burma or in any of the Pali books) and the title *Tathagata* ("thus *gone*" referring to the Nirvana of the Master) when translated into Chinese became *Julai* or *Nyorai* ("*thus come*.") It was unconscious testimony to the fact that in the meantime *Advent* of some kind had taken place.†

In the first Century A.D. commences the first Buddhist Evangelization of China. The first mission, undertaken in consequence of a vision, was a comparative failure. Only two men went, and they died within four years after their arrival.

Eighty years later, A.D. 148, we get the true Buddhist propaganda in China, headed by a Prince of Parthia, who had resigned his throne, in order to become a monk, the son of a famous King who had been the enemy of Trajan and the ally of Hadrian, to whom he owed his restoration, and whose sister, taken prisoner by the former, had been set free by the latter of these two Emperors, after several years of captivity in Rome. Christianity had long ere this taken firm root in Persia, and in central Asia around Balkh and Merv. It is a noteworthy fact that of the early Buddhist missionaries to China nearly all came, not from India, but from Central Asia, from Parthia, Afghanistan, Bokhara, Samarcand, and that India proper took no share in the work until much later. The Indian Buddhists at this time were far too busy fighting their religious and political enemies the Brahmans, to have any time to attend to foreign missions, and they were only too glad to avail themselves of any help that came to them from their brethren in Central Asia. It is to these missionaries from Central Asia that China owed the first translations of the books which speak of the Great Vow of Amida.

The history of Chinese Buddhism is chiefly one of books and translations. My work here has lain chiefly in analysing the results attained by Dr. Nanjo in his painstaking Catalogue of the Chinese Tripitaka, and in studying the routes leading into China from the west, together with the political changes in the Celestial Empire which necessitated the transference of the capital from one locality to another. I have also tried to give some idea of the various religions already existing in China—as also of those which, like Buddhism, came into the country from the West,—notably Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism and Nestorian Christianity.

Then I have spoken of Chisha Daishi's brave attempt to harmonize the miscellaneous jumble of 6,000 books which constitute the Northern Buddhist Canon, and thus have come to *Singanfu*, the Capital of China at the beginning of the 9th Century, when Dengydaishi and Kobo were sent over to Japan as Government students of religion. They found in Singanfu, Buddhism supreme, with Confucianism and Taoism, sometimes as enemies, sometimes as friends. The Manichæans had at least one large Church in the City: the Nestorians had four, and when Kobo and Dengyo visited the city they must have seen standing at a street corner the celebrated Singanfu monument which proclaimed to all China the great doctrines of the Christian Faith.

The lecturer then went on to a description of Manichaeism, which was the non-Buddhist faith most akin to the system adopted by Kobodaishi for use in Japan. Kobo's faith—the so-called Mantra or Shingon Buddhism—so much resembled Manichaeism that it might be said to be practically the same system. It had many Indian elements in it, but also some that were Egyptian and Gnostic. To Christians it is interesting because St. Augustine was for many years a Manichæan before becoming a Christian, and because many of the points which St. Augustine tells us about the Manichæans are to be found in the Shingon Buddhism of to-day.

I.—On the 20th April A.D. 242, Sapor I. King of Persia, was crowned at Persepolis. He was the second King of the Sassanian House, and his coronation implied the firm establishment of a national Government for Persia. In the midst of the rejoicings a young man stepped forward announcing himself a Prophet. "What Zoroaster was to Persia," he said, "what Buddha to India, what Christ in the West, that am I to Babylonia." The faith that he proclaimed was to be a revival of the old faith of Babylon, in which he saw the materials for a world-wide all-embracing religion.

II.—Cubricus (the young man's real name) was born of a noble but poor family in Babylonia. His father was a very religious man and a leading light among the Mugtasibahs, a half Christian, half pagan sect amongst whom he learned a great deal both about Christianity and about the old faith of the Babylonians. The Persians, who ruled the country, were Zoroastian fire worshippers, and there were many Jewish colonies in Babylon. Evidently he was accustomed to a jumble of religious notions.

Adopted by a widow woman, whose wealth was put at his disposal, he found amongst books some evidently Buddhist works which attracted his attention. Only the names of these books have been preserved—the *Gospel*—the *Chapters*—the *Mysteries* and the *Treasure*—but they were evidently Buddhist from the fact that they were originally written by a man named Scythianas (*Scythian*=*Sakyan*, *c.f.* Sakyamuni) and enlarged or re-edited by his disciple Terebinthus who afterwards assumed the title of Buddha.

Cubricus then went on his travels, to the confines of India and China, i.e. the country north of Afghanistan, Turkestan, or Bactria. Here he lived in a cave—the whole country is filled with ancient Buddhist rock-monasteries: and acquired fame as a painter—the rock caves are full of mural decorations. When he came back he had assumed the name of *Mani*, the artist or painter, with an alternative *Manichæus*, which may possibly be connected with the famous Indian Monastery of *Manikyala*.

When Mani appeared at the coronation of Sapor and formulated his doctrine, he was first welcomed, then (possibly for political purposes) banished. Sapor's successor, Hormisdas I., recalled him and showed him much favour:—but the next King was his enemy. He was arrested and put to death. He was flayed while still living, and his skin stuffed with straw was hung up *in terrorem* over the gates of Persepolis.

III.—After his death his religion spread with great rapidity, adapting itself, wherever it went, to the religion of the country. We find Manichaeans in Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Egypt (Manes, speaking to Christians calls himself the Apostle of Christ, or the Paraclete), in North Africa (St. Augustine,) in France and Spain. It is mentioned as a great honour to Ireland that there were no Manichaeans there, and among the tenets and practices for which the Knights Templars were suppressed were some that were Manichaean.

Again, there were Manichæans in Ceylon, in South India (there was a Manichaean St. Thomas, and the shrine near Madras is said to be Manichaean), in Thibet (relics) and very numerous communities in Turkestan, Balkh, Kashgaria, Samarcand. They were in China in A.D. 500 if not earlier, with large temples at Singanfu and other places, and it is said of them that their priests (Saba) passed themselves off as Buddhists, and adopted Buddhist terminology and discipline.

IV.—In A.D. 805 and 806 there arrived at Singanfu two Japanese priests, sent by Government to study religious conditions and report. The Indian Buddhism till that time in Japan was not altogether satisfactory and the Government wanted something better adapted to existing conditions.

They had an abundant choice of material. Confucianism, Taoism, Nestorian Christianity (the celebrated Singanfu tablet) Manichaeism, and Buddhism of many sorts—Small Vehicle, and Large, Indian and Chinese.

Dengyo Daishi, the first of these young men, adopted the Buddhism lately formulated in China by Chisha Daishi, better known as Tendai Daishi. It was an eclectic system, containing elements taken from many sources, Manichaean among the rest. Some day I hope to give a lecture on Tendai, to-day I shall confine myself to the form of faith brought over to Japan by the other Government student, Kobo Daishi.

Kobo Daishi's sect is known in Japan as Shingon, Mantra, in India, as Yogachara. It does not claim to be based at all on the teachings of Sakyamuni. "Sakyamuni's faith," said a Shingon believer the other day, "is a very imperfect doctrine, good enough for the ignorant and imperfect. We speak wisdom amongst the Perfect—and the wisdom which we have did not come from Sakyamuni, but from a Greater Buddha *Vairocana* (in Jap. Dainichi) who revealed it to men. I hope to be able to show that this Shingon teaching is simply Manichaeism. I know that it is generally looked upon as being essentially Hindoo,—a mere adaptation of mystic

* Gotama is the personal name of the historical Buddha. He belonged to the tribe of the Sakyas, and the name Sakyamuni was given him when the Sakyas adopted him as their special religious teacher. The Sakyas are in Chinese Sze, in Greek and Latin sometimes *Sacae* and sometime, Scythians. They were one of the tribes that first invaded Europe, the European branch of the family being known in history as the *Saxons*.

† Gotama is said to have prophesied that 500 years after his death, there would come another and greater Buddha.

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Hinduism to the tenets of Buddhism. But there are some striking differences between the Hindu *yoga* and the Shingon *yogachara*, and those differences are just what we should expect from a Manichaean adapter. Have we not already seen that in speaking to Christians Manes spoke of himself as the Comforter, that his disciples in China ranked themselves as Buddhist? We should naturally expect him to the Hindoos to be as a Hindoo that he might gain the Hindoos.

V.—The Shingon believers claim that their doctrines came from South India, where Nagarjuna found their Sacred Books in an Iron Tower, when he received Baptism from an old saint.

As a matter of fact, both Manichaeism and the earlier Zoroastrianism on which it was partly based were firmly established in Southern India, and there is a great deal in common in the terminology and ritual of Hindooism and of Zoroastrianism: e.g. the words *goma, akia*.

VI.—When a Manichæan became a Christian he was required to make the following abjuration: "I anathematize. . . Terebinthus who is called Buddha. . . Zoroaster, whom Manes called a god who had, so he said, appeared in former times to the Indians and Persians (possibly this is the explanation of the Iron Tower) and whom he named the Sun (Jap. Dainichi). . . I anathematize all the gods whom Manes has invented. . . the four-faced Father of Greatness (the eternal Buddha of Shingonism is 'four-faced,' having four essential qualities). . . the so-called Male Virgin of light (possibly Kwannon, the bisexual deity of Japan) . . . the five spiritual Lights (τὰ πέντε Φέγγη . . . the Five Dhyani Buddhas of Shingon. . . the five spiritual emanations from the Manichæan God. . . in each case incarnated in great religious teachers. . . with Christ as the Φέγγος or "light" of the West in the one case, and Amida as the Dhyani Buddha of the West in the other. . . in short, I anathematize all the gods, Aeons, and derivative Aeons (αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων—the Buddhas, Bosatsu, and Manushi Buddhas) whom Manes invented.' It is hard to imagine at first how immense is the Pantheon of Buddhism in its Tendai and Shingon forms.

"I anathematize those that say that Zoroaster, Buddha, Christ, Manes, and the Sun,—the five Dhyani Buddhas ending up with Vairoçana=Dainichi=Amaterasu=the Great Sun—are one and the same. (It is just what Shingon says)......that identify Christ with the Sun and worship the celestial bodies (again Shingon)......that say that the souls of men are identical with God (again Shingon)......that teach that plants, trees, water, and such like things are endowed with souls (Shingon again).

VII.—One of the strangest identifications that I have found I got from St. Augustine, who was himself at one time a Manichaean. Among other things in his anti-Manichaean treatises (*e.g.* the division of believers into Hearers and Perfect, which is also found in Shingon) he tells us that the Manichaeans had a threefold system of sacramental or quasi-sacramental worship, based on ethical rules of life, and known as the *signacula* or *seals*. There were three seals, he tells us, of the hand, the mouth, the heart,—*signaculum oris, manus, pectoris.* Strange to say Shingon has the same—a threefold rule of life with conduct for body, mouth, and heart (Jap. *sangui*) and based on that a threefold system of worship known as the *san-mitsu*, "the three secrets." When we come to enquire more particularly, we find that these secrets are actually called *seals*, of the hand, the mouth, and the heart, the first consisting of certain ritual signs to be done with the hands during worship, the second, of certain formulare or mantras (dharani) to be recited, and the third of certain acts of meditation to be made. The seals of the hands are all explained in the *Shidoindzu* in the Annales du Musée Guimet . . . the mantras or seals of the mouth are most unintelligible formulae, supposed to be Sanskrit, but not always so (e.g. akka-water), and there is said to be only one man (81 years old) who understands them. Of the meditations I could not learn much except that they did not differ materially from the *zazen* of the other sects.

VIII.—As we come to know more of Japanese history we shall probably find some deep reason prompting the Government of that time to send over students of religion to China. All sorts of religious ideas were coming into the country as they had done a century before into China. Religious confusion, leading to spiritual unrest was much to be dreaded, and a harmonious and harmonizing system seemed an essential. Dengyo and Kobo were both harmonists, and the *Ryobu Shinto* which they favoured brought quietness, if it did not bring spiritual strength to the country. Consciously or unconsciously Kobo was a true disciple of Manes, and his system worked for great comprehensiveness as did also that of its rival of Tendai.

And History is sometimes said to repeat itself.

At the close of the lecture, Rev. C. F. Sweet inquired of the lecturer whether any of the underlying principles of the Shingon Sect of Buddhism corresponded with the underlying principles of Manichaeism. For instance, the Manichaeans believed that all matter is essentially evil; and, when they administered the rite of baptism, refrained from the use of water, because it is a material substance.

Prof. Lloyd replied that Shingon was essentially pessimistic and renounced materialism. The priests carefully obstained from participation in political affairs and scrupulously observed celibacy and abstention from the use of meats. Shingon, however, did have a rite of baptism, which Kobo Daishi is said to have received and in which water was used by effusion.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Singapore Government authorities on Nov. 19th declared Osaka and Kobe to be places infected with plague.

Mr. Labistour, the Attorney-General of Natal, has disappeared while hunting in Rhodesia. It is believed that he has been devoured by a crocodile.

The fifth and last baseball match between the Keio University and the St. Louis teams, played on Monday, was won by the Japanese nine by 5 to 4.

A New York telegram which has been received in Tokyo says that the gold bullion which was brought from the various European countries to America amounted to $65,000,000 on Nov. 16th.

The *Kobe Herald* states that Messrs. Dodwell & Co., the Agents of the British steamer *Macduff*, are in receipt of a telegram from Shimonoseki stating that Captain Muir, of that vessel, died very suddenly on board on Sunday morning last while the steamer was on its way to Shimonoseki from Hongkong. The remains of the deceased were interred at Shimonoseki.

Messrs. Constable, who published "The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn," have in preparation another, and smaller, volume of letters by the same author, entitled, "Letters from the Raven; being the correspondence of Lafcadio Hearn with Henry Walkin." The book contains an introduction and critical comment by the editor, Milton Bronner.

There is a persistent report in the American colony in Berlin that President Roosevelt's daughter, Mrs. Longworth, will shortly be sent to Germany to preside over the United States embassy, that is, that her husband, Representative Nicholas Longworth, will succeed Charlemagne Tower, who recently resigned as the American ambassador to Germany.

The last of the six willow trees that grew from slips taken from the willow that shaded the grave of Napoleon, at St. Helena, which were planted just opposite the Sands-street gate of the Brooklyn navy yard, has been cut down. Admiral Breese brought the slips to America 50 years ago. The trees began to decay some years ago, with the result that all of them are now down.

A fatal accident is reported at the first meeting of the Kwansei Race Club, at the Naruo course, near Osaka. The mare Toppi in the 5th race of the second day, Nov. 18th, struck the inside rail about the quarter mile and fell with her jockey Shibata. The horses behind went over them, with the result that the mare was badly injured and the rider sustained fatal injuries on the head and breast.

The following notice to mariners, referring to the Temporary Light at the entrance to Shimabara Harbour has been issued by the Communications Department: — Notice is hereby given that the light from Shimabara Lighthouse at the entrance to Shimabara Harbour, Shimabara Gulf, province of Hizen, will be withdrawn on the 13th inst. (November) for the rebuilding of the lighthouse. On and after the same day the following temporary light will be shown during the work:—Position, at the distance of 50 feet, westward of the former lighthouse. Height of light, 35 feet above the water. Character of light, fixed white light. Illuminated arc, the whole horizon. Distance visible, 6 nautical miles in clear weather.

According to a telegram under date of Nov. 17th from Mr. Yamada, Japanese Consul in Lyons, the raw silk market was dull having been affected by the financial trouble in New York. Uneasiness was generally entertained. Prices were weak. There was anxiety that the inactivity would affect the silk markets of all other countries of Europe where hitherto business has been comparatively brisk.

A Peking dispatch reports that the Ministry of Posts and Communications has wired to Shanghai for Taotai K. S. Low, the engineer who built the Pinghsiang Railway. A short time ago Mr. Low (Lo Kuo-jui) was asked to take the engineer-in-chiefship of the Canton-Hankow line, and the Viceroy of Yunkuei also desired him to take a similar post in Yunnan. Taotai Low is a returned American student of the Chinese Educational Mission to the U. S. in the seventies, and is a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic Institute, New York State.

Fire broke out about 8 p.m. on Nov. 19th, in the timber department of the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding yard at Nagasaki. Owing to a strong northerly wind, the flames spread at once throughout the building, which was 2-storied, 8 *ken* by 20 *ken*. The building was burned down within about an hour with its contents, including a large quantity of valuable materials for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Chikyu Maru* which is under construction in the yard. The loss is estimated at *yen* 100,000. Tobacco ashes are reported to have been the cause.

On arrival at Nagasaki on Thursday last Captain Going, of the *America Maru*, reported having collided with a junk near the Tungsha Lightship at 5.30 a.m. on the 13th. According to the Captain's statement, says the *Press*, the accident was due to the junk deliberately attempting to cross the bows of the *America Maru* in spite of the latter's warning whistle. The liner was turned round and the eight men forming the crew of the junk rescued by the vessel's emergency boat. The junk was of 50 tons burden and belonged to Ningpo. The men were handed over to the vessel's agents at Nagasaki and sent back to Shanghai by the *Manchuria*.

A London telegram of Nov. 1st said: Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, speaking at a luncheon given in Edinburgh to the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, congratulated the Government on the wisdom it had displayed in excluding Press correspondents from the recent naval manœuvres. These manœuvres had provided the first real, practical war test, and the results were most important. The fact that there had not been an accident to any of the vessels nor to a single man, with one hundred and ten ships steaming hundreds of miles, without lights and dependent upon wireless telegraphy for a knowledge of each others' whereabouts, testified to the good seamanship of the British navy.

The *N. C. Daily News* understands from a Peking correspondent that the Central Government will stand firm and is about to inform the people engaged in opposing the British Corporation Loan that it is impossible for the Throne to cancel the Imperial Rescript authorizing the loan, as the honour of the Government is concerned. In the circumstances, therefore, further opposition would be considered as disobedience to the Imperial commands, which is the polite term for "rebellion." Our contemporary further learns that H. E. Feng Ju-k'uei, Governor designate of Chêkiang, who is expected from Peking in a few days en route to Hangchow, has also received special instructions from the Throne to "stand firm and exhort the people of Chêkiang to see the folly of opposing the Imperial will."

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TOKYO RACE ASSOCIATION.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

FIRST COMMITTEE:—Viscount H. Kano, Chairman; I. Yasuda Esq., Viscount Y. Matsudaira, K. Mori Esq., S. Isaacs Esq., S. Ishii Esq., M. Yamane Esq., J. Sakawa Esq., Y. Yamagata Esq., R. Yezoye Esq., E. C. Davis Esq., B. Runge Esq., J Sonoda Esq., I. Matsukata Esq. and F. H. Bugbird Esq.

SECOND COMMITTEE:—Baron K. Den, Baron A. Tokugawa, G. Tanaka Esq., K. Makita Esq., N. Seki Esq., T. Yokura Esq., Nakayama Esq., Baron S. Kusumoto, Count S. Terajima, Baron G. Mori, Count R. Matsudaira, M. Hotta Esq., J. Kimura Esq., S. Matsuwo Esq., S. Sato Esq., K. Kakehi Esq., Viscount M. Takagi, S. Naruse Esq., S. Hatano Esq., Baron C. Nitta, K. Kimura Esq., S. Hashizume Esq. and R. Taguchi Esq.

STEWARDS:—FIRST AND SECOND COMMITTEE—Viscount H. Kano, Chairman; I. Yasuda Esq., Hon. Treasurer and Clerk of Course; B. Runge and E. C. Davis Esq., Judges; K. Mori and N. Seki Esq., Scales; B. C. T. Gray and I. Matsukata Esq., Handicappers; A. L. Mottu Esq. and Baron C. Nitta, Timekeepers; Guy Stevenson Esq., Starter; T. Nakadai Esq., Secretary.

The third day of the autumn meeting of the Tokyo Race Association came off on Saturday, Nov. 16th at the Ikegami course. The weather was threatening and cloudy, and rain began to fall a little before the 10th race. Fortunately it was not so heavy as to stop the races.

In the 3rd race, Azami (145 lbs.) was a hot favourite and was backed to the extent of some 5,000 chances in the Pari Mutuel. She got of badly at the start, however, Le Gaulois (127 lbs.) and Kamo (130 lbs.) taking first and second places easily. The 4th race was exciting. Radical led followed by Hiyoshi and La Cantiniere, but Hiyoshi won by half a length, her first success at Ikegami. The success of Tamano-o in the 5th race and that of Melbourne II. in the 6th were not surprises. Hatsuse and Surusami were popular in the 7th race but Hatsuse easily came home first

The details of the results are as follows:—

1.—FOR COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907.—HANDICAP; value yen 300, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. and K.K.C. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Spring, 1907. One Mile.

Nancho's Sotoyama 1
R. Loonen's Porte Bonheur 2
Uriu's Kinugawa 3
Time, 2m. 01s.
PARI MUTUEL—Sotoyama paid yen 13.50.

2.—THE AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' HANDICAP; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907. One Mile.

Nancho's Kusanagi 1
B. Tanaka's Benten 2
Tatsuta's Kumoi 3
Time, 1m. 54 2/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL.—Kusanagi paid yen 9.

3.—THE COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS' HANDICAP; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907. One Mile.

News' La Gaulois 1
Cotton's Kamo 2
Shiozawa's Azami 3
Time, 2m. 04 1/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL.—La Gaulois paid yen 18.

4.—THE ALL AUSTRALIAN HANDICAP; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for all Australian Subscription Horses. One Mile.

J. Kimura's Hiyoshi 1
Major Trick's Otome 2
Hansa's Bremen 3
Time, 1m. 52 1/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL—Hiyoshi paid yen 12.50.

5.—THE ALL COUNTRY BREDS' HANDICAP; value yen 700, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for all Country Bred Horses. One Mile and a Furlong.

Yokura's Tamano-o 1
Yasuda's Suiten 2
Nishimoto's Fukuzono 3
Time, 2m. 10 1/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL—Tamano-o paid yen 14.

6.—THE ALL COMERS' HANDICAP; value yen 700, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for all Country Breds and all Imported Horses; winners after publication of Handicaps to carry 10lb. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

Snipe's Melbourne II 1
Kanagawa's Queen Begoni 2
Kawakita's Hitachi 3
Time, 2m. 06s.
PARI MUTUEL—Melbourne II paid yen 7.

7.—THE SIXTH RACE FOR COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907; weight for age; winners at the meeting and Starters in Race No. 3, Third Day, excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Hiraoka's Hatsuse 1
Tomoye's Wagatomo 2
Oba's Surusumi 3
Time, 1m. 30s.
PARI MUTUEL—Hatsuse paid yen 15.

8.—THE SIXTH RACE FOR AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting and Starters in Race No. 2, Third Day, excluded. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Kume's Ranzan 1
Yodo's Olympia 2
Negishi's Tekiro 3
Time, 1m. 24s.
PARI MUTUEL—Ranzan paid yen 12.50.

9.—FOR COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING, 1907; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. and K.K.C. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Spring, of 1907; weight for age; winners of 3 races or more at T.R.A Spring, Exhibition and/or K.K.C. Spring Meetings, 1907, excluded; of 2 races or less 5lb. extra for each win; winners at the meeting, excluded. Seven Furlongs.

Yasuda's Hayase 1
Tanaka's Koun 2
Seki's Kaiginu 3
Time, 1m. 46s.
PARI MUTUEL—Hayase paid yen 10.

10.—FOR ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for all Australian Subscription Horses that have not won over 5 races at previous meetings; weight as per scale; winners at previous meetings to carry 3lb. extra for each win; T.R.A. Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907, 10lb. allowance; winner of Race No. 7, Second Day, excluded. One Mile and a Quarter.

Norfolk's Penelope 1
Nemo's Silver Dawn 2
G. Bakhmeteff's Peridat 3
Time, 2m. 23s.
PARI MUTUEL—Penelope paid yen 9.50.

11.—FOR ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES; value yen 800, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; weight for age; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all; winners of one race at the meeting to carry 7lb. additional; of 2 races or more 10lb. additional. Subscription Horses 7lb. allowance. One Mile and a Half.

Sonoda's Hanazono 1
Tanaka's Akitsu 2
Maita's Tancho 3
Time, 3m. 04s.
PARI MUTUEL—Hanazono paid yen 5.50.

FOURTH DAY, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

The final day of the Autumn Meeting of the Tokyo Race Association was unfortunately attended by rain. A tolerable number of spectators were present.

A little before noon their Imperial Highnesses Prince Asaka, Kita Shirakawa, and Higashi Kuni arrived with several officials. In No. 9, race Investor collided with another pony at the 3rd post and her legs was slightly injured. During the races on Sunday the lightfingered fraternity were very busy relieving people of their pocket-books, pari-mutuel tickets, jewellery and other objects, but just as the last race was run a pick-pocket was caught in the act by an old lady who felt him lifting her pari-mutuel ticket. She raised a cry and the people around her at once seized the man and he was led off by the police.

The Horse Breeding Office presented the following prizes:—*yen* 500 to the first and *yen* 300 to the second in the second race; *yen* 600 to the first in the 3rd race; and *yen* 400 to the first in the 4th race.

The results follow:—

1.—FOR COUNTRY BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES OF SPRING 1907, CONSOLATION; value yen 400, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for T.R.A. and K.K.C. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Spring, 1907 that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight for age; winners of 3 races or more at T.R.A. Spring, Exhibition and/or K.K.C. Spring Meetings 1907, 15lb. extra; of a races or less 5lb. extra for each win. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

K. Tanaka's Koun 1
Taga's Wakana 2
Negishi's Yakumo (late Hinomaru) 3
Time, 1.30 1/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL—Koun paid yen 23.

2.—THE COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS' CHAMPION; value yen 700; for T.R.A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907; weight for age; winners of 2 races 10lb. extra, of 3 races or more 15lb. extra; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile.

Shiozawa's Azami 1
Hiraoka's Hatsuse 2
H. Taga's Sanbongi 3
Time, 2m. 04 4/6 s.
PARI MUTUEL.—Azami paid yen 7.00.

3.—THE AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' CHAMPION; value yen 700; for T.R.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907; weight as per scale; winners of 2 races 10lb. extra; of 3 races or more 15lb. extra; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Furlong.

Kume's Ranzan 1
Tatsuta's Kumoi 2
Nancho's Kusanagi 3
Time, 2m. 08s.
PARI MUTUEL.—Ranzan paid yen 40.

4.—THE ALL COUNTRY BREDS' CHAMPION.—(Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907, excluded); value yen 900; for all Country Breds; weight for age; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. Subscription Horses 7lb. allowance; winners of 2 races 10lb. extra; of 3 race; or more 15lb. extra; maximum weight 160lb.; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Quarter.

Sonoda's Hokuyen 1
Sonoda's Hanazono 2
Oba's Kinkwazan 3
Times, 2m. 22s.
PARI MUTUEL—Hokuyen paid yen 9.00

5.—THE ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES' CHAMPION.—(Subscription Horses of Autumn 1907, excluded); value yen 900; for all Australian Subscription Horses; weight as per scale; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all; winners of 2 races 10lb. additional; of 3 races or more 15lb. additional; maximum weight 160lb.; forced entry for winners at the meeting. One Mile and a Quarter.

Snipe's Melbourne II 1
J. Kimura's Hiyoshi 2
G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline 3
Time, 2m. 23 2/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL—Melbourne II paid yen 7.00.

6.—THE SEVENTH RACE FOR COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907; weight for age; winners at the meeting excluded. Seven Furlongs.

Nomoye's Wagatomo 1
Oba's Surusumi 2
Nancho's Ichiben 3
Time, 1m. 48 2/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL—Niitaka paid yen 12.

7.—THE COUNTRY BRED GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION; value yen 400, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for T.R.A. Country Bred Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907, that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight for age. Five Furlongs.

Rice's Katsuhiro 1
Yasuda's Kokubu 2
Ito's Ikushima 3
Time, 1m. 17 3/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL—Katsuhiro paid yen 113.00.

8.—THE SEVEN RACE FOR AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150 and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907; weight as per scale; winners at the meeting excluded. One Mile.

K. Tanaka's Kagaribi 1
Kawakita's Genroku II 2
Yodo's Thermopylae 3
PARI MUTUEL—Kagaribi paid yen 21.
Time, 1.57 1/3.

9.—THE AUSTRALIAN GRIFFINS' CONSOLATION; value yen 400, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for T.R.A. Australian Subscription Horses of Autumn, 1907, that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Yodo's Olympia 1
Negishi's Tekiro 2
Kanayama's Takasago 3
PARI MUTUEL—Olympia paid yen 8.
Time 6.25 3/5.

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10.—The ALL COUNTRY BREDS' CONSOLATION; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for all Country Bred Horses that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight for age; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. Subscription Horses 7lb. allowance. One Mile.

Nishimoto's Fukuzono 1
Cotton's Takatama 2
Samedzu's Matsukaze 3
Time, 1m. 58 2/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL.—Fukuzono paid yen 31.

11.—The ALL AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION HORSES' CONSOLATION; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 150, and the Third yen 75; for all Australian Subscription Horses that have started at the meeting and not won a race; weight as per scale; winners at previous meetings 2lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 22lb. in all. One Mile.

Kanagawa's Queen Begonia 1
Nemo's Silver Dawn 2
Hiyama's Adzuma 3
Time, 1m. 55s.
PARI MUTUEL—Queen Begonia paid yen 14.50.

THE LAW COURTS.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Ai Wada (25), who was undergoing trial in the Tokyo District Court on a charge of having murdered her aunt (60), a wealthy widow living in Kasumi cho, Azabu, Tokyo, by giving her a quantity of bichloride of potassium, was sentenced on Nov. 16th to penal servitude for life. A student named C. Yokkaichi (22) of a medical school, who bought the poison at the request of the accused and gave it to her, was sentenced to 3 months imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of *yen* 4, and 6 months police surveillance.

The sentence explains that Ai Wada tried to obtain a portion of the property of her aunt after the latter's death in order to bring up with the money a child she had born to the student.

A SHIPPING CASE.

The hearing of a case instituted by the Vacuum Oil Co. against the Dampfschifferhederei Union Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. C. Illies and Co.) claiming *yen* 301, was resumed on Nov. 18th in the Yokohama District Court.

At the outset of the hearing, the Judge stated that he had already concluded his hearing of an objection by defendants' Counsel as to the Court's jurisdiction. Nevertheless, plaintiffs' Counsel later produced a letter supplementary to his verbal statement. The Judge was willing to rehear the case on that auxiliary statement.

Referring to Art. 14 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs' Counsel said that Messrs. C. Illies and Co. are the Yokohama agents of defendants and transacted business on behalf of the latter. The goods damaged were brought by the steamer *Verona* to Yokohama where the cargo was to be delivered to the consignees, viz. the Vacuum Oil Co., consequently any dispute arising on the goods must be dealt with in the Courts of Yokohama.

Defendant's Counsel contended that Messrs. C. Illies and Co. are carrying on independent business apart from the defendants. They merely attended to the steamer at the request of defendants and were not the latters' legal representative. Counsel added that the present case must not be dealt with in the Court of Yokohama in accordance with Art 19 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Judge decided to give an interlocutory judgment on Nov. 22nd.

CLAIM ON INDIA COTTON.

A case in which Messrs. Cornes and Co. claim *yen* 6,058.00 from a Chinaman named Lu Ching, who is carrying on buiness under the name of Hing-Tai, No 70, Yamashita-cho, came up again in the Yokohama District Court on Nov. 8th.

Plaintiffs' Counsel said that Messrs. Cornes and Co. did not receive payment from defendant though the latter's Counsel insisted that payment had been been made to H. Fujiyama, a banto of plaintiffs, by several cheques. Counsel asked the Judge for leave to examine H. Fujiyama, K. Yoshida, of Tokyo, and F. Goto, a merchant of Yokohama.

The Judge decided to summon Fujiyama on Dec. 2nd, and gave no decision as to the other witnesses.

Defendant's Counsel said that a similar claim by Messrs Cornes and Co. on American cotton was under examination. Fujiyama whom plaintiff's Counsel had now asked to have summoned was examined recently in that action. Counsel asked the Judge to take in the record with regard to that case. The Judge decided to do so also at the next hearing.

LIEN HAN-HSING v. HARTLAND.

An action lodged by a Chinaman named Lien Han-Hsing against Mr. J. C. Hartland, petitioning for the alteration of the registration of certain buildings came up again on Nov. 9th in the Yokohama District Court.

The Judge dismissed the plaintiff's petition.

CLAIM AGAINST COUNT ITAGAKI.

Taki Ryosaku, a merchant of Shidzuoka, says the *Dempo*, has instituted a case in the Shidzuoka District Court against Count Itagaki, President of the Keihin Keiba Club, claiming *yen* 925.

According to the petition, Count Itagaki borrowed *yen* 1,000 from plaintiff in 1903, under the guarantee of Mr. H. Kamiyama, formerly president of the Shidzuoka Agricultural and Industrial Bank, Mr. K. Fukushima, M.P., and Mr. H. Kato, formerly Governor of Shidzuoka prefecture, and now Mayor of Kofu, Yamanashi prefecture. Defendant paid back *yen* 500 of the debt at the end of the same year. In July, the following year, Count Itagaki borrowed another 425, making the amount of the debt *yen* 925. The condition was that the whole sum would be repaid on August 30th in the same year. Defendant, however, has not paid either principal or interest though the lender has frequently importuned him.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS ARCTIC EXPLORER.

By the death of Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock K.C.B., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.S., a distinguished Irishman and great Arctic explorer has passed to well-deserved rest The achievement by which his name was ineffaceably imprinted on the pages of history was his discovery of the fate of the Franklin Expedition. We reproduce from *Men and Women of the Time* the following accounts of his career:—

Admiral McClintock was a younger son of the late Henry McClintock, Esq., uncle to the first Lord Rathdonnell. He was born at Dundalk in 1819, and entered the navy in 1831. After some years of foreign service Lieutenant McClintock returned to England, about the time when great anxiety began to be felt for the safety of Sir John Franklin and his companions. He accompanied Sir James Clarke Ross as second lieutenant on board H.M.S. *Enterprise*, in the Arctic Expedition sent out by the Admiralty in 1848. Returning unsuccessful in November, 1849, McClintock joined a second expedition sent out early in 1850, under the command of Captain Horatio Austin, as senior lieutenant of H.M.S. *Assistance*, Captain (Sir) Erasmus Ommaney. It was his fortune in August, 1850, to see, at Cape Riley, the first traces of the missing expedition. In the following spring, whilst frozen up at Griffith's Island, he signalized himself by an unprecedented sledge journey of 80 days and 760 geographical miles, reaching the most westerly point which had then been attained from the east, in the Arctic regions. Upon the return of this expedition to England in October, 1851, Lieutenant McClintock was promoted to the rank of Commander. The following spring he again proceeded to the Arctic regions in command of H.M.S. *Intrepid*, one of five vessels composing the third searching expedition, under Sir Edward Belcher's command. In accordance with instructions from the Admiralty, the *Intrepid*, in company with the *Resolute*, Captain Kellett, wintered at Melville Island, in order to search for the heroic Captain McClure and his companions; and most fortunately, they were discovered and rescued, after their three years' imprisonment in the ice. McClintock again distinguished himself by his sledge journey of 105 days and 1,210 geographical miles, into the hitherto unexplored region northward of Melville Island. The comparative perfection to which Arctic sledge-travelling has been carried is almost entirely due to the improvements effected by him. Abandoning four out of the five ships imbedded in the ice, and also McClure's ship, the *Investigator*, the *personnel* of this expedition, with McClure and his companions, returned to England in October, 1854, in the dépôt ship *North Star*, and two relief ships, freshly arrived out, under Captain Inglefield. McClintock was now advanced to the rank of Captain. In 1858 he accepted the command of Lady Frankin's own search expedition—to be fitted out at her expense. He selected, and appropriately equipped, the steam yacht *Fox*, of 177 tons, and with 24 companions sailed on July 1, 1857. He returned on September 20, 1859, having discovered, upon the north-west shore of King William's Island, a record announcing the death of Sir John Frankin and the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. McClintock brought home intelligence of their great discoveries and the fate of their crews, and many relics of the bold expedition. He published a very interesting account of his most important and successful searching voyage. Captain McClintock was received with great distinction. Knighthood, and the highest degrees of the chief Universities were conferred upon him. Her Majesty, by her order in council, sanctioned his time in the *Fox* to count as sea-time served in the navy, for having brought home the only authentic intelligence of the death of Franklin and the fate of his companions. During the next six years Sir Leopold commanded, in succession, H.M.S. *Bulldog*, *Doris*, and *Aurora*, fulfilling various important and delicate duties abroad. From 1865 to 1868 he served as Commodore of the Jamaica Station. From 1868, until promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1871, he was a naval Aide-Camp to the Queen; from 1872 to 1877 Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, when he was promoted to Vice-Admiral; and from 1879 to 1882 he served as Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Stations. In 1884 he became a full Admiral and also an Elder Brother of the Corporation of the Trinity House; in 1887 he was selected for one of the few pensions open to admirals, for "good and meritorious services;" and in 1891 he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He was the author of "The Voyage of the *Fox* in the Arctic Seas," which has gone though many editions. In 1870 Sir Leopold McClintock married Annette Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Foster Dunlop, Esq., of Monsterboice House, co. Louth, by Anna Elizabeth, sister of tenth Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, and has issue.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"WHEN WHEAT FAILS": THE NITROGEN PROBLEM.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Ever since Sir William Crookes in an address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science drew attention to the world's waste of nitrogen and its bearing on the future production of food crops, much anxious thought has been given by scientists and economists to the problem. Even the man in the street is appalled at the possibility of a failure of the daily supply of bread through a shortage of wheat. The paper by Professor Sylvanus Thompson in the October *World's Work*, quoted in your issue of 19th November, greatly understates the extent of the Chilian Nitrate beds and predicts their exhaustion in a few years. "And then," says Professor Thompson, as has often been said before, "the world must find some other source of nitrogen for fertiliser or starve." Happily Japanese authorities seem to be better informed than Professor Thompson and an article—the *Japan and Foreign Fertiliser Magazine* of September 10th last—gives the true state of matters. During recent years fresh deposits of vast extent have been discovered and according to the latest Chilian official estimates the store of raw material now known to exist will suffice to meet all requirements of industrial and agricultural consumption for generations to come.

Further, in the admirable work of the Japanese Experiment Stations the special value of nitrate as a manure for very many crops has already been demonstrated. When Japanese farmers attain the same great skill—applying Chili nitrate (and other artificial manures)—as they already have in the arts of cultivation, the problem of food production from a limited area for an increasing industrial population will not be so pressing.

I am &c., J. STRUTHERS,
Chilian Nitrate Delegation, Tokyo, Japan.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS FROM OSAKA TO YOKOHAMA AND TOKYO.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR:—We constantly experience great inconvenience and pecuniary loss owing to the excessive and

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absurd delays which take place in transportation of our goods from Osaka to Yokohama and Tokyo. These delays are equally bad whether we consign by Rail or Water and, as a rule, such consignments are on account of contracts undertaken by us subject to penalty, refusal, or both, if not fulfilled by specified dates. From records kept by us for some months past we see the average time taken in transit between the cities mentioned has been *five weeks*! Can nothing be done to improve matters?

We are, Sir, Yours faithfully,

per pro. EDGAR ALLEN & Co., Ltd.,
J. C. WARD, Representative.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ANOTHER AMERICAN BANK CLOSES.

London, November 14.

The Portland, Oregon, Merchants' National Bank has closed its doors. It has deposits of over five million dollars.

KAISER WILHELM AT THE GUILDHALL.

Brilliant weather attracted thousands of people into the streets of London on the occasion of the Kaiser's visit to the Guildhall. The decorations were of the most elaborate description.

QUEEN OF ITALY'S THIRD DAUGHTER.

The Queen Italy has given birth to her fourth child, a daughter.

THE THIRD "DREADNOUGHT."

Later.

A letter from Mr. Robertson, Secretary for the British Admiralty, was read at the dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening, announcing that in consequence of the disappointment of hopes at the Hague Conference, the Admiralty has decided to build an additional battleship.

THE BRITISH PREMIER ILL.

Later.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman after speaking at Colston was seized with sudden illness, which is understood to be heart trouble. He is now out of danger.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

M. Golubeff, a member of the Privy Council, opened the third Duma. M. Choujahoff, an Octobrist, was elected president.

AMERICAN CURRENCY REFORM.

London, November 15.

It is telegraphed from New York that Mr. Secretary Cortelyou, in the course of a public speech, attributed the financial crisis to the hoarding of money He deprecated any hasty, ill-considered measure of currency reform. This statement is regarded as significant as representing the views of President Roosevelt.

SUICIDE OF KNICKERBOCKER PRESIDENT.

Mr. Barney, the ex-President of the Knickerbocker Trust, has committed suicide.

BRITISH PREMIER RECOVERING.

Later.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's condition at one time caused the greatest alarm and oxygen had to be administered. He had a refreshing sleep and was able to sit up. He hoped to be able to return to London to-day.

London, November 16.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has recovered and returned to London.

ACCIDENT TO H.M.S. "MINOTAUR."

H.M.S. *Minotaur* has returned to Portsmouth with heated bearings. Her trials have been abandoned. There was a serious explosion in her coal bunkers.

THE BANK RATE.

There are fears that the Bank rate will be raised to 8 per cent. and these fears are depressing the stock markets.

UNIONISTS' PROGRAMME.

At the Unionist Conference in Birmingham, Mr. Balfour was present. The Conference unanimously adopted a motion advocating the full tariff reform programme.

RACING.

London, November 16.

The following is the result of the racing for the Derby Cup; Stockings 1, Wuffy 2, Wisemanson 3.

THE FIFTH LANCERS.

The Army Council have refused an application to re-open the case of the 5th Lancers.

CRICKET.

Playing at Melbourne, Victoria scored 233, and Marylebone 42 for 3 wickets.

London, November 17.

M.C.C. made 198; Victoria, in the 2nd innings 5 for no wickets.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SUBSIDY.

It is reported from Melbourne that a mail contract has been signed with the Orient Company providing for a subsidy of £170,000 with a minimum speed of 17 knots. White crews must be employed.

THE "MAURETANIA."

The Canard turbine steamer *Mauretania* on her maiden trip to New York to-day takes about £2,000,000 in gold.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

Prince Charles of Bourbon married Princess Louise of France at Woodnorton to-day. There was a very brilliant company present, including the King and Queen of Spain, the Queen of Portugal and other Royalties.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London, November 18.

The German naval estimates show an increase of 60 million marks. They include the first installment for three battleships instead of two, as previously supposed, and one large and two small cruisers, as well as the river gunboats for China, and 7,000,000 marks for submarine boats.

THE AMERICAN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

London, November 18.

Reuter's agent in New York telegraphs that receivers have been appointed for six institutions recently suspended, including the Borough, Hamilton and Brooklyn banks, the Williamsburg, Jenkins and International Trust companies. The Attorney-general states that evidence of criminal transactions have been unearthed in the cases of the Borough Bank and the Jenkins Trust.

THE "MINOTAUR" DISASTER.

The explosion on H.M.S. *Minotaur* was due to a stoker going into a bunker with a lighted candle. The explosion forced up the decks in the vicinity several inches. Seven persons were seriously injured.

THE JAMAICA EARTHQUAKE.

London, November 17.

From Kingston, Jamaica, it is reported that the first insurance test case arising out of the earthquake has been decided in favour of the plaintiffs, who succeeded in proving a pre-earthquake fire.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA.

A Washington telegram reports that in order to relieve the financial stringency the Government is issuing fifty million dollars of Panama Canal bonds, also if necessary one hundred millions of one year interest bearing Treasury certificates,

THE BALTIC SHIP YARD FIRE.

St. Petersburg reports that in the fire in the Baltic Shipbuilding Yard two gunboats in course of construction were destroyed and two were seriously damaged

THE GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

A memorandum accompanying the German naval estimates explains that the increase is due to the necessity of strengthening coastal defence, of building new docks on the Elbe, and of increased expenditure on construction.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

London, November 19.

The Panama Canal Bonds will bear 2 per cent. interest and be redeemable after ten years at pleasure. The Government Treasury certificates will bear 3 per cent. The latter are issued at par. This action is heartily approved by President Roosevelt.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

London, November 19.

The Kaiser has proceeded to Highcliff, near Bournemouth, for a fortnight's stay. The Empress has sailed for Holland *en route* for Germany.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The British War Office has announced that the territorial commands will consist of fourteen divisions commanded by one lieutenant-general, two major-generals and eleven brigadier-generals.

THE BRITISH PREMIER.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman presided at a meeting of the Cabinet, where his colleagues congratulated him on his recovery.

MILITARY SERVICE IN ENGLAND

Later.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary for War, speaking at a volunteer dinner in London, announced that deputy lieutenancies in counties would henceforth be reserved for those with ten years military service with regulars, volunteers, territorials, or connection with county associations.

A MILITARY AFFAIR.

A court of enquiry has been opened at Chelsea barracks to investigate complaint by Lieutenant Woods, of the 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards, regarding alleged unjust treatment in certain reports to the War Office from Victoria on July 28th, 1905.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

London, November 20.

Senhor Franco, the Portuguese premier who for many months, with the support of the King, has governed without a Parliament, maintains his policy unswervingly. To-day he prohibited the holding of meetings for the purpose of political agitation and imposed a rigourous censorship on the Press.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

Ten Japanese who crossed the American frontier from British Columbia were arrested in Washington territory and sent to Seattle for deportation. The frontier is being patrolled for a distance of forty miles.

THE BRITISH PREMIER.

London, November 20.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been ordered some weeks complete rest.

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THE KAISER.

The Kaiser left two thousand pounds sterling in tips among the attendants at Windsor Castle.

THE VOLUNTEERS IN BRITAIN.

The preliminary figures for the annual report show that the Volunteers have increased considerably since 1904, especially in London, and the efficiency returns are generally excellent.

BIRTHS IN FRANCE.

The chief of the French statistical department has announced that the births in France during 1906 numbered 806,847, as compared with the last decennial average of 839,843, and that they exceeded the deaths by only 26,651. He pointed to the yearly increase in the population of Germany which is at present 845,000.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN INDIA.

A strike of locomotive and traffic staffs has resulted in the total disorganization of the East Indian Railway, and the shortage of coal threatens to paralyse shipping and the jute industry.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

London, November 21.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent wires that Victoria made 233 in the first innings and 463 in the second. M.C.C. made 198 runs in the first innings and 422 runs for nine wickets in the second. The match was drawn.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

The German Budget totals 137½ millions sterling, being an increase of eight millions. The Budget provides for a loan of thirteen millions and also for the issue of Treasury Bonds not exceeding 17½ millions.

ACCIDENT TO THE P. & O. "PERSIA."

A Lloyd's message from Perim says that the P. & O. *Persia's* propeller has worked loose. Divers are tightening the propeller and she will probably sail to-morrow.

TIGHT MONEY IN NEW YORK.

London, November 21.

Owing to widespread demand the premium on currency in New York rose suddenly from 1½ to 3 per cent., resulting in disorder on the exchange market and causing renewed uneasiness.

FATAL POLO ACCIDENT.

Capt. Roberts, of the Egyptian Army, has been killed while playing polo in Cairo.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

MR. ISHII.

Mr. Ishii, Chief of the Bureau of Communications in the Foreign Office, left Moscow on the 13th instant, and ought to arrive in Japan on the 30th *via* Siberia.

THE "TSUKUBA" AND "CHITOSE."

At 9 a.m. on the 16th instant the *Tsukuba* and the *Chitose* are due to arrive at Yokosuka, as they passed the Kishu sea at 4 a.m. on the 15th.

THE "YODO."

The despatch-boat *Yodo*, which is to be launched at the Kawasaki Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the 19th instant, displaces 1,250 tons, is of 6,500 h.p. and has Miyabara boilers. Her keel was laid on the 2nd of October, 1906. His Excellency Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy, has gone to Kobe to be present at the launch.

THE AIYU MUTINY.

With regard to the mutiny of the Aiyu in the Shinchiku jurisdiction of Formosa, it appears that they murdered the Mayor of the place and 60 others. A Japanese force immediately attacked them, and the mutineers took refuge in the country of the savages. The cause of the disturbance is not yet clear and is now under investigation.

CALIFORNIAN FINANCE.

The Governor of California, in accordance with a request preferred by business circles and in view of the economic condition, has proclaimed that an extraordinary session of the State Assembly will be opened on the 19th of November. The questions to be discussed will be a postponement of the time for the payment of taxes and an amendment of laws such as is required by the great financial pressure of the time.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, November 13.

It is reported by a Washington telegram that no anxiety is felt as to the friendly relations between Japan and America and that war between the two Powers is simply out of the question. Some difficulty is being felt, however, by American officials. The Government is disappointed with the management of the immigration question and other affairs. President Roosevelt, being desirous of having the whole matter settled before the opening of Congress, instructed Mr. Taft to arrange it when he visited Tokyo but this proved unsuccessful. Senators and representatives of the States on the Pacific coast are expected to do their utmost for the expulsion of Asiatics in the next session of Congress. President Roosevelt expresses anxiety fearing that he will be unable to give a satisfactory reply to the senators and representatives and yet not to injure Japanese feelings.

According to Mr. King, a British Commissioner of Immigration Affairs in Vancouver, says an Ottawa telegram, the assessment of damage which was caused in the recent disturbances, has concluded. The claims of 56 Japanese, amounting to $13,500, were reduced to $1,775 in all. The Japanese claimants are satisfied. The amount will be paid by the Central Government.

The American Government has decided to participate in the Industrial Exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1912, if President Roosevelt gives his consent to the necessary expenditures. Probably no objection will be made in Congress against the expenditures needed as Japan supported the last American exhibition.

The American War Department has decided to ask the Government for $23,000,000 with a view to further strengthening the defences of the United States, Hawaii, Cuba, the Philippines, and Porco Rico.

Some senators and representatives who are opposing the despatch of the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific are expected to condemn the Government's foreign policy. Their opposition will probably be unsuccessful as the attitude of the President is firm and the Navy is under the direct control of the President.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN LONDON.

San Francisco, November 14.

The socialists of London held a general meeting on the afternoon of Nov. 14th. Mr. Jack Williams made a speech. He said that an enormous number of people were in a starving condition while the upper classes were regaling themselves with luxurious banquets. Subsequently a procession was organized and attempts were made to disturb the procession of the Kaiser at St. Paul's where a conflict occurred between them and the police. Several were killed and injured.

KAISER WILHELM IN LONDON.

London, November 14.

The German Emperor, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught visited the city to-day. The streets were lined with troops and some were decorated. He was well received by the spectators. At the Guildhall the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London presented him with an address. The Emperor, in answering, said he hoped that blood would ever prove thicker than water between the two countries. Replying to the toast of his health at luncheon, the Emperor declared his unswerving aim would be ever to preserve peace. He hoped history would do him justice for as far as possible he would strive to maintain and strengthen the good relations between the two countries which were the main prop for the peace of the world.

THE DUMA.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the opening of the Duma has aroused little public interest. The Imperial Commissioner, M. Golubeff, delivered a message from the Tsar declaring that the task of the Duma was to strengthen order and tranquillity and promote the enlightenment and welfare of the people as well as to introduce a regenerated system of Government. M. Homiakoff, an Octobrist, has been elected President of the Duma. He insists that the Duma must work and not talk.

THE MONEY MARKET.

On the London Stock Exchange Japanese and Russian securities are active and higher, in spite of some New York sales of the former.

FRANCE.

The Paris press and public regard the Kaiser's visit to England with profound composure. They extol the services rendered to by King Edward in the cause of peace.

A lieutenant entrusted with the charge of national defence documents at Toulon has confessed that he tried to sell them to the agent of a foreign Power for £38,000. It is stated that the Power was Germany.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

New York, Nov. 14.

The financial situation in New York is not yet restored to order. Gold bullion hitherto imported from Europe amounts to about $60,000,000. The banks which experienced runs during the panic are under the strict supervision of the government auditors. Those banks which closed have not yet re-opened. Under the circumstances, the commercial conditions of the city remain very dull. Since their recent serious financial experience, all bankers propose to establish savings banks under a special law. The proposal will probably be introduced in next session of Congress.

President Roosevelt has decided to review the Atlantic Fleet on Nov. 18th at Hampton Roads. It is said that the squadron will arrive at San Francisco in April next. In returning, it will pay a visit to Yokohama. Some 30 representatives of newspapers and magazines have applied for permission to go on the warships. The President refused their request.

Mr. Barney, president of the Knickerbocker Trust Association, which stopped payment on Oct. 21st after the serious run, committed suicide on Nov. 14th by shooting himself with a revolver.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.

Under the examination of Mr. King, a

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commissioner for the investigation of the immigration affair, a discovery has been made as to dishonest management of the Japan-Californian Supply Company which is well known in connection with Japanese immigration business. During further strict examination, the president of the association made false statements. All the newspapers of San Francisco regard him as a hypocrite.

THE DUMA.

The Russian Duma was opened on Nov. 14th. M. Posiakoff, the leader of the October Party, was elected President. The election was quite unexpected by the public. It was welcomed by the Imperialists. As the majority of the members are Imperialists, the present Duma will not be dissolved. It is said that the Duma, however, will take steps against the nation by which attitude trouble will be created.

MR. BRYAN.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.

Mr. Bryan has declared himself a candidate in the forthcoming presidential election. The *Commoner*, one of his organs, publishes a leading article on his position. The paper says that it does not wish to take Mr. Bryan as a candidate or to ask him to be a candidate. That question will be settled by the votes of his party. In conclusion it asserts that the party will nominate Mr. Bryan.

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The Message of President Roosevelt to be sent to Congress has been drafted. The Message includes proposals providing for the relief of the financial situation, the revision of the law dealing with trusts, the law with regard to shipping business, the revision of the Customs Tariff Law of the Philippines, etc.

FIRE IN RUSSIA.

San Francisco, Nov. 16.

Fire has broken out in the Baltic Shipbuilding yard. All the buildings and two gunboats under construction were destroyed.

AMERICA AND KOREA.

In consequence of the request of Mr. Hulbert, who calls himself the representative of the former Emperor of Korea, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has decided to address a question to the Government through the representatives of California in Congress, as to the relations between the present America-Korean Treaty and the suzerainty of Korea. According to Mr. Hulbert, the Korean customs duty on American merchandise is at the rate of 7 per cent. under the present America-Korean Treaty. Japan is about to conclude a union with Korea as to customs duties. If the special alliance is made, the duty on American goods in Korea will be raised by between 40 and 50 per cent. as is the case in Japan. Further, Japan purchased a large area of land and employed it for cotton and wheat growing. Mr. Hulbert added that Japan is endeavouring to exclude American goods from Korea. It is said that Mr. Hulbert said other wicked things against Japan and at length induced the Chamber of Commerce to arrive at the foregoing decision. The chamber also said that it not only desires to address a question but also to ask the Government to take necessary steps for the protection of the autonomy of Korea.

A FINANCIAL SUGGESTION.

London, November 16.

The Vienna *Neue Free Presse* publishes an important article by the Italian statesman Luzatti proposing the convocation of an international conference to enquire into the methods of banks of issue with the view of obviating the dangers of a monetary crisis.

THE COST OF GERMAN COLONIES.

Later.

Berlin estimates show that the colonies require over three million pounds of subsidies, including £530,000 for Kiaochao.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND THE KAISER.

Oxford University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Law upon the German Emperor who, replying to the university deputation at Windsor, declared that Oxford had for centuries fulfilled in the most effective manner her lofty task of developing culture and education.

THE VANCOUVER AFFAIR.

San Francisco, November 16.

A dispute has taken place between Mr. King, the Canadian commissioner appointed to investigate the immigration affair, and Mr Morikawa, Japanese Consul in Vancouver, as to the amount to be paid by the Canadian Government for the Japanese claims for damage sustained in the recent disturbances. It is said that the Canadian official proposed to make a reduction on the Japanese claims but the Consul refused and the parties are now exchanging letters. Probably the matter will be transferred to Ottawa.

MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Connor, chairman of the Democratic Committee of New York, is reported to have said that the principles of Mr. Bryan were more radical than those of Mr. Roosevelt and that consequently there was no hope of success in the presidential election.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

London, November 17.

News from Tangiers says that the Sultan's army has defeated the forces of his brother and rival, Muley Hafid, who retreated *via* Mogador. The arms and baggage of the defeated army were abandoned. Many were killed and wounded.

KAISER WILLIAM.

After a visit which has elicited many expressions of interest and goodwill between England and Germany, the Emperor leaves Windsor on Monday for Christchurch, Hampshire. The doctors advise complete rest and a mild climate.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Later.

Preparations for the cruise of the battleships are proceeding rapidly. They will leave Hampton Roads on the 16th December, after being reviewed by President Roosevelt.

The nucleus of a second fleet is being speedily got ready. There will be 3 battleships, 2 armoured cruisers, 3 scouts, 4 submarines,—completed in about six months.

The War Department proposes to spend 23,000,000 dollars on the coast fortifications, including the Philippines, Cuba and Hawaii.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Berlin, November 18.

The programme of naval construction up to 1917 includes 17 battleships, 7 large, and 19 small cruisers. The advocates of naval expansion are dissatisfied. They urge that special efforts should be made to get level with the British Navy

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, November 18.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese securities are buoyant and Russian stocks are better.

COPPER.

The quotation for copper is £58⅞.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

The announcement that the American Government will issue one hundred millions of Treasury certificates and fifty millions of Panama bonds to relieve the monetary stringency immediately eased the money market and encouraged depositors to repose faith in the banks.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, November 19.

With the consent of President Roosevelt, Mr. Cortelyou, American Secretary of the Treasury, declared on the evening of Nov. 18th that the Government would issue Panama Canal loan bonds amounting to $50,000,000, and Treasury bonds to the extent of $100,000,000 with a view to relieving the present financial pressure. The Treasury bonds will be of $50 face value bearing 3 per cent. interest. They will be negotiable.

President Roosevelt says in a letter to the Secretary for the Treasury with regard to the relief of the financial trouble, that he had made an understanding with leading members of Congress as to the necessary administrative steps to be taken on the money question, and the session will open within 2 weeks. President Roosevelt also assures the public that the financial condition of America is healthy and firm, and points out that further financial difficulty will be caused by keeping money in hand instead of depositing it in substantial banks.

Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary for the Navy, has ordered from the New York Motor Boat Company 7 submarines at a cost of $2,270,000. Some are of the *Octopus* type and the others are larger in size.

According to a telegram from Mr. Taft, who recently arrived at Vladivostock, to the American *Charge d'Affaires* in St. Petersburg, the Secretary of State intends to arrive in the Russian Capital on Dec. 2nd and to leave not later than the 5th of the same month. The German Ambassador in Washington has recieved a telegram from Mr. Taft stating that the latter much regrets that he is unable to see the Kaiser in consequence of the visit of His Majesty to London. Mr. Taft says in a telegram to the leader of his party that he is hurrying to return home, and will embark at Hamburg about the begining of December.

INCREASING THE GERMAN NAVY.

London, November 20.

It is stated in Berlin that the Centre party, the strongest in the Reichstag, has indicated its readiness to acquiesce in a considerable increase of naval expenditures, provided that articles of general consumption are not taxed for this purpose.

Later.

The Times, referring to the expansion of the German naval power, insists that the British Navy must maintain the two-Power standard of naval policy despite the visit of the Emperor to England. Great Britain must remember that Germany is not disposed to allow any considerations of sentiment to affect her policy. If necessary the Government must ask for supplementary naval votes.

ROOSEVELT CONGRATULATED.

Washington cables say that President Roosevelt is being widely congratulated on the wisdom of the financial relief measure.

FRENCH NATIONAL ART TREASURES.

London, November 21.

The French Government is preparing a

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bill for preserving the art treasures of France, especially those in churches and museums

POLITICAL SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

The situation in Portugal is attracting considerable attention. The King is emphatically supporting the Premier, whose dictatorship has already produced many financial and administrative reforms. Though all the political parties are united against the Dictator the people have hitherto not resented the absence of parliamentary government. The Army apparently is loyal.

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Later.

The strike on the East Indian railway has resulted in the complete suspension of communications between Allahabad and Bengal.

CANADA AND HER IMMIGRANTS.

There is much discussion in the Ottawa newspapers regarding the immigration question. The quality of the arrivals during 1907 is inferior to that of previous years. There are many persons among them incapable of earning a living.

HAD ECZEMA FOR 10 YEARS

Doctors and a Skin Hospital did Him No Good—Sickness Caused Loss in Wages of Over £300—A Friend Whose Father was Cured of Eczema Advised Him to Try the Cuticura Treatment.

A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Horley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing twelve sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are all gone now. I have had these sore pimples fifty years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I see afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply.

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies by a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have Cuticura by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrill, 166, High St., Ramsgate, March 7 and April 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From.	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
America	O. & O.	Asia 1	M. Nov. 25
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia 2	M Nov. 25
Hongkong	B. T.	Shawmut	Tu. Nov. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of Japan	Th Nov. 28
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 3	F Nov. 29
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa Nov. 30
America	P. M.	Mongolia 4	Tu Dec. 3
Europe	M. M.	Tourane	W Dec. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Su Dec. 8
America	P. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F Dec. 13
Hongkong	P. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M Dec. 16
Tacoma	H. T.	Kumeric	Su Dec. 29

1 Left San Francisco on the 9th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
3 Left Seattle on the 12th inst
4 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For.	Line.	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	Princess Alice	Sa. Nov. 23
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su. Nov. 24
Hongkong	O. & O.	Asia	W Nov. 27
America	P. M.	Siberia	W Nov. 27
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	W Nov. 27
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Shinano Maru	W Nov. 27
Tacoma	B. T.	Shawmut	W Nov. 27
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of Japan	Th Nov. 28
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien	Sa Nov. 30
Europe	P. & O.	Syria	Tu Dec. 3
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Tu Dec 3
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Tu Dec. 3
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Th Dec. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Su Dec 8
Tacoma	B. & S.	Cyclops	Th Dec. 12
Australia	N. A. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa Dec. 14
Hongkong	P. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su Dec. 15
America	P. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W Dec. 18
Hongkong	B. T.	Kumeric	M Dec. 30

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 14th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Albenga, German steamer, 2,769, Peterson, 15th Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Foo Chow, British steamer, 1,228, Davies, 15th Nov., —Chinkiang, Bean Cake.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hanazaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 973, S. Kushibiki, 15th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, K. Tsuchiya, 15th Nov.,—Yokosuka, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Machida, 15th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 16th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Prinzess Alice, German steamer, 6,721, G. Rott, 16th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hakui Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 16th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,252, T. Chiba, 16th Nov.,—Moji, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 17th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Baltica, Russian steamer, 1,821, W. Heikel, 17th Nov.,—Vladivostock, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, G. Parkinson, 17th Nov.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Canton, Swedish steamer, 2,226, Nordfelt, 17th Nov., —Gothenburg via ports, and Shanghai, General. —Samuel Samuel & Co.

Schuylkill, British steamer, 3,344, Anderson, 17th Nov.,—Put back to port, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 17th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, P. H. Going, 17th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Dakotah, British tank steamer, 2,593, W. A. Ross, 18th Nov.,—Taketoyo, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Palermo, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 18th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, H. Sakimoto, 17th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yerimo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,350, 18th Nov., —Calcutta, Cereals.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Nam Sang, British steamer, 2,591, 18th Nov.,—Calcutta, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, N. Wada, 19th Nov.,—Moji, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 19th Nov., —Tacoma and Victoria, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, K. Iwanaga, 19th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Shimizu, 19th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, K. Iwanaga, 19th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 20th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 20th Nov., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M.S.S. Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 21st Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Machida, 20th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benledi, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 21st Nov., —Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Syria, British steamer, 4,191, D. C. Gregor, 21st Nov.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dakotah, British tank steamer, 2,593, W. H. Ross, 15th Nov.,—Taketoyo, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yeijio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,538, S. Muramatsu, 15th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,184, T. Tsuchiya, 15th Nov.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokiwa, Japanese cruiser, 9,850, 15th Nov.

Kashima, Japanese battleship 16,400, 15th Nov.

Izumo, Japanese cruiser, 9,906, 15th Nov.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 16th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 16th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Supply (2), U.S. supply ship, 4,460, Lt. Com. Reuben O. Hiller, 16th Nov.,—Guam.

Schuylkill, British steamer, 3,344, Anderson, 16th Nov.,—Shimidzu, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, S. Robinson, 16th Nov.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,881, N. Matheson, 16th Oct.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, I. B. Harris, 16th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield and Swire.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, M. Machida, 26th Nov.,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 16th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hanazaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 958, S. Kushiki, 17th Nov.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, Hiortdhal, 16th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Elsa, Norwegian steamer, 2,304, Worsoe, 17th Nov., —Nagasaki, Lumber.—Cornes & Co.

Marcellus, German steamer, 2,438, Lohrengel, 17th Nov.,—San Francisco, Coal.—C. Illies & Co.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 18th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dakotah, British tank steamer, 2,593, W. A. Ross, 18th Nov.,—San Francisco, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Sakimoto, 18th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 19th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Nore, British steamer, 4,180, G. Phillips, 19th Nov., —London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, J. De La Lande, 19th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Foo Chow, British steamer, 1,228, Davies, 19th Nov., —Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Butterfield & Swire.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,462, P. H. Going, 20th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu. Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, G. Parkinson, 20th Nov.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Robt. Day, 20th Nov., —Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,419, T. Sekine, 21st Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nam Sang, British steamer, 2,591, 21st Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Baltica, Russian steamer, 1,821, W. Heikel, 21st Nov.,—Vladivostock via Kobe and ports, General. —Samuel Samuel & Co.

Canton, Swedish steamer, 2,226, Nor Sell, 21st Nov., —Gothenburg via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 20th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 20th Nov.,—Taku via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, Y. Nomura, 21st Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Iwanaga, 21st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suminoye Maru, Japanese steamer, 884, 21st Nov., Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Tremont*, from Tacoma, Wash.:—Col. Thos. Hanbury, and Mrs. Hanbury, in cabin. In Transit:—Mr. J. J. Connell, Mrs. Connell, Mr. J. C. Epperly, Mrs. Epperly, Mr. J. C. Epperly, Jr., Mr. J. A. Jacobson, Miss Ida Morgan, Miss Edith Jones, Miss A. Hagestande, Mr. F. R. Millican, Mrs. Millican, Mr. W. A. Shantz, Mrs. Shantz, Mr. Howard D. Shantz, Miss Elva Shantz, Mr. F. Carter, Miss Lucy A. Tittemore, Miss Agnes Thonstad, Miss Minnie H. Hessler, Miss Anna Young, Miss E. W. Rudy, Mr. S. Morehouse, Mr. F. B. Morehouse, Mr. Moy Kee, Mrs. Moy Kee, Mr. L. C. Harvey, Mr. Wm. D. Read, Mr. J. M. Alvis, Father Zaro, Mr. V. E. Towles, Mr. E. L. Watson, Mr. L. A. Salinger, Mr. Arthur Nelson, Mrs. J. H. Lamb, Mr. Wm. Lamb, Mr. John H. Lamb, Mr. C. H. Macke, Mrs. Macke, Miss Reva Macke, Mr. R. Miller, Mrs. R. G. Elbert, Miss Sarah Middleton, Miss Mae Russell, Mrs. R. G. Abry, Mr. Joseph E. Abry, Miss Jennie Bocner, Mrs. L. S. Upton, Mr. Ralph M. Upton, Miss Cleo Wallace, Miss Leona Gomez, Mr. Sam Gordon, Mr. A. Tower, Mr. Henry L. Sangoirette, Mr. Harry Heise, Mr. Ernest Heise, and Mrs. S. R. Hopkins, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinzess Alice*, from Europe, via ports:—H. E. Mr. Inouye, Mrs. Inouye, Miss Inouye, Mr. Innamura, H. E. Wallenberg, Mrs. Wallenberg, Misses Wallenberg, Miss Swenson, Mr. Hoongreen, Mr. F. Cronhalm, Dr. and Mrs. Pick, Mr. E. Ernst, Mrs. von Bieberstein, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stodart, Miss Stodart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carey Hall, Miss Carey Hall, Miss H. Carey Hall, Miss E. Carey Hall, Miss Carey Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Coulson and servant, Miss Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Summers, Mr. A. G. Price, Miss Helene Wirz, Dr. Omori, Mrs. Neukomm, Miss Lambert, Mr. D. Fay, Mr. I. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Bastin, 2 children and servant, Mr. J. R. Mikkers, Mr. T. Brendes, Mr. M. Lod, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Graf. Roedern, Mr. Lerois, Mr. D. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Portermeyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Refardt, Mr. O. White, Mr. D. Zeisler, Mrs. Bolken and maid, Mr. E. Avering, Mr. E. Becker, Mr. Jas. D. Montgomery, Mr. D. H. McClure, Mr. H. S. Thompson, Mr. N. Knile, Mr. L. Blydenstein, Mrs. Hooven, Mr. H. J. Ibbotson, Mr. Woodrough, Mr. Torsten Uddin, Mr. Chas. Helm, Mrs. Chas. Helm, Miss Alma Helm, Miss Morgar Helm, Mr. Coomoall Legh, Mr. Dixon, Mr. K. Tamaka, Miss Hasegawa, Mr. Chee, Mr. Roth, Mr. Gneyod, Mrs. Gueyod and child, Mr. Chow and child, Mr. Jan Hang, Mr. Je Chun, and Mr. T. Uchiyama, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. M. Arakawa, Mrs. M. Arakawa, Mr. F. L. Elliott, Miss H. Enderstein, Mr. J. F. Hibbs, Mr. T. Hayashi, Mr. Hikojiri, Mr. M. Koga, Mr. Y. Murai, Mrs. Y. Murai, Mr. S. Sakai, Mr. C. A. Graham, Mrs. L. Palmer, and Miss F. R. Palmer, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. S. Ivester, Mr. J. A. Jeancon, Mr. Lewis Main, Rev. J. S. Mills, Mr. Wm. E. Moore, Mr. H. P. Nevill, Miss E. L. Pratt, Capt. O. Wurmbach, Mr. F. S. Laskie, Mr. Ward Leigh, and Mrs. W. Leigh, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. Durant, Mrs. F. Durant, Mr. E. D. Periera and servant, Mrs. Periera and maid, Mr. G. H. May, Mrs. T. Frohman, Mr. H. F. Arthur, Mr. J. Sasaki, Mr. F. E. Baeto, and Mr. J. H. Allison, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. T. Kawasaki, and Miss J. Nagata, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. C. E. Fleming, Dr. R. T. Orvis, U.S.N., Mrs. Orvis, Mr. Wm. Cummings, Capt. J. A. Barnholdt, Mr. Tsurutani, Miss M. B. Barrett, Mrs. Fujii Soye, Mr. C. Walter Clifton, and Mr. F. M. Mott, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mr. G. Suzor, Mr. Jos. Rosenfeld and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Taylor, Mr. Geo. Hobbs, Mr. Gordon Smith, Mr. K. Takagawa, Mr. Fritz Wesh, Mr. J. M. Gehri, Mr. H. Ehrensper, and Mr. Gordon Smith's servant in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver:—Mrs. Berliner, Mrs. Berry, Mr. Bishof, Mr. Blodhorn, Mr. F. Burns, Miss Burton, Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Chong Sing Hang, Mrs. L. P. Cleaveland, Mr. P. D. Colbert, Dr. Cole, Mr. S. E. Cortelyou, Capt. Edler, Capt. Elmsley, Mrs. G. S. Evans, Mr. F. W. Evans, Mr. J. Evans, Mr. Horace Finalay, Mrs. B. Firth and child, Mr. Gottman, Mrs. Gottman, Mr. Hansen, Mrs. G. E. Hartwell and 5 children, Miss M. Jewell, Mr. C. H. Judd, Mrs. C. H. Judd and child, Rev. O. H. Knight, Mr. Pierre Lacombe, Mr. M. Landis, Miss Langton, Mr. D. Larrieu, Mr. E. MacVicar, Mr. Mimemura, Mr. Nagatani, Mr. Okakua, Mr. H. Peat, Mr. F. Peat, Miss Peacocke, Miss Pike, Mr. H. P. Pratt, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Runcie and child, Mr. Saiki, Mrs. Sam Kin, Mr. W. J. Schenk, Mrs. Suckerman, Mrs. Tilson and 2 children, Mr. Chas. Vasseur, and Mr. P. S. Virgil in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. S. Ivestor, Lieut. Jean A. Jeancon, Mr. Ward Leigh, Mrs. Ward Leigh, Capt. Lewis Main, Rev. J. S. Mills, Lieut. Wm. E. Moore, Major Harvey P. Nevill, Miss Effie L. Pratt, Capt. Otto Wurmbach, Miss Claire Bowie, and Dr. H. M. Smith in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nore*, for London via ports:—Mr. W. D. Read, Misses C. and J. Weir, Mr. W. S. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Davidson and maid, Rev. J. H. Lawrie, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Sinka, Mrs. M. Scott, Mr. B. C. Harvey, Mr. W. Egerton, Mr. A. E. Fearnley, and Dr. Tresawna, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *America Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. T. Andrews, Capt. J. A. Barnholdt, Miss M. B. Barrett, Mr. Geo. Burns, Mr. H. Bushnell, Mr. Walter Clifton, Mr. Wm. Cummings, Mr. E. K. Fernandez, Mr. C. E. Fleming, Mrs. S. Fujii, Mr. P. Gleason, Mrs. P. Gleason, Mr. H. Hirao, Mr. T. Inouye, Mr. O. K. Jones, Mr. Evers Joseph, Mr. T. Kawasaki, Mr. J. J. Keegan, Mrs. J. J. Keegan, Mr. Rob. Leslie, Mr. Lo On, Mr. K. Matsuki, Mr. F. E. Mott, Miss J. Nagata, Mr. I. Okuyama, Mr. K. Otawara, Dr. T. R. Orvis, U.S.N., Mrs. R. T. Orvis, Mr. H. J. Rosencrantz, Mrs. T. Satake, Mrs. M. Sakoda, Mr. Lui Soares, Mr. Wm. Stoddart, Mrs. Wm. Stoddart, Miss Stoddart, Mr. T. Tsumura, Mrs. T. Tsumura and maid, Master Tsumura, Mr. C. Tsurutani, and Mr. S. Yoshimatsu, in cabin.

EXPECTED.

Per German steamer *Yorck*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. Robert Kachs, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Morrison, Mr. M. Homann, family and servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harmssen, Mrs. Mather, and Mrs. Duncan in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste silk shipped per steamer *Tonkin*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyon.	Russia.	Milan. St. Chamond.	Marseilles	Hamburg.	Italy.	Zurich
L. Mottet & Co ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cornes & Co.	40	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyer, Mazet Guillee & Co.	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushutsuten .	10	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Wolf & Co....	50	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett, Bent & Co..	31	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Bernardin & Co.	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Doshin Kaisha.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montel & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulysse Pila & Co...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
S. Iida, Takashimaya	—	—	—	—	128	—	—	—
Total	233	182	55	—	128	—	—	—

Per British steamer *Nore*, for London via ports:—Raw silk for Europe, 65 bales.

Silk shippers by *Monteagle*, for Vancouver, 16th November:—

	Bales.
Siber Wolff & Co.....	121
Otto Streuli	40
F. Strahler & Co.	30
Montel & Co.....	20
Varenne & Co.	20
China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd.	15
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	15
Henri Bernardin & Co.	10
Jewett and Bent	10
Vivanti Bros.	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	269
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	225
Hara Yushutsuten	45
Doshin Kaisha.....	19
Total	849

Silk shippers by *America Maru*, for San Francisco, 20th inst:—

	Bales.
Siber, Wolff & Co.	50
Varenne & Co.	40
Bavier & Co.	35
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.	35
Vivanti Bros.....	35
L. Mottet	25
J. Brett & Co.	20
F. Strahler & Co.....	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	231
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	174
Doshin Kaisha	30
Total	685

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver:—

	Tea.					
From.	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong ...	2,558	—	—	1,610	—	4,168
Amoy	—	1,930	1,293	—	—	3,223
Foochow	312	117	—	—	—	429
Shanghai	2,393	5,039	1	—	—	8,437
Shimidzu	3,021	672	813	—	—	4,506
Kobe	266	185	300	—	—	751
Yokohama ...	1,065	—	—	—	—	1,065
Total ...	9,679	8,943	2,407	1,610	—	22,639

	Silk.					
From.	New York.	Eastern Pa.	South M'chester.	York, Pa.	Montreal.	Total. Bales.
H'kong & Canton	170	—	—	—	—	170
Shanghai	92	—	—	—	5	97
Yokohama	789	10	50	—	—	849
Total	1,051	10	50	—	5	1,116

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 22.

The stocks of yarns are scarce and no business has been done. Raw cotton has gone down to some extent. Cotton-piece goods and woollens are firm, but stocks are reported to be heavy. There has been no business for blankets for many weeks. Enquiries for combed wool are going on.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling...	35.50 to 36.40
Indian Broach...	29.50 to 30.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	23.00 to 27.50

COTTON YARN PER BALE.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	355.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	430.00 to 470.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	565.50 to 585.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.} ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	} 4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 12.00
Prints— 24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in .	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 2.00
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.40 to 0.55

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Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

No alteration since our previous report. Telegrams from home report low quotations.

		per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V. 5.00 to	5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	4.00 to	4.10
do Sheet...	5.20 to	7.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	11.00 to	12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	7.60 to	8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to	7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to	2.70

KEROSENE.

The market continues brisk.

Chester	V. 3.67 to	3.80
Victory	3.47 to	3.60
Borneo and Sumatra	2.20 to	2.85
Hokuyatsu	3.25 to	4.00
Nippon	3.05 to	3.65
Oguza Hokuyetsu	3.05 to	3.53
Tozai	3.40 to	3.60

SUGAR.

No change to be noted.

		per picul.
Brown Takao	V. 9.70 to	10.00
Brown Manila...	9.70 to	10.10
Brown China	7.30 to	12.00
White Java and Penang...	12.00 to	13.00
White Refined (German)	14.30 to	16.75

INDIGO.

No change but the market has a weaker tendency.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second...	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kerishin"	190

COPPER.

The market both abroad and at home remains unsettled because of the fluctuations in London.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen —
Bessemer	—
Electric refined	—

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No alteration.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb....	Yen 3.10
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.46
Glycerine "	0.37
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	6.30
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb...	0.57
Quinine sulphate " ... ... 0.40 to	0.51
Iode per lb.	5.00
Iodoform lb.	6.75
Iode Kali lb.	3.60
Antifebrine oz.	5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

There been some enquiry from America and Europe. The market seems to have recovered from the dullness which had been experienced for 2 weeks past. Quotations, however, are still low. A moderate business in Minami San-cho re-reels has been done.

On Nov. 20th stocks were: filatures 25,696 bales; Re-reels, 5,790 bales; Oritkaishi 1,770 bales; and Sundry, 24 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,320 to 1,340
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,310 to 1,330
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,180 to 1,200
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,020 to 1,030
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,220 to 1,240
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,130 to 1,140
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	1,010 to 1,020
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,110 to 1,120
Re-reels—Extra	1,060 to 1,070
Re-reels—No. 1	1,030 to 1,040
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 2	970 to 980
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	1,090 to 1,100
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	1,030 to 1,040
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	1,020 to 1,030
Kakedas—No. 2	1,000 to 1,010
Kakedas—No. 2½...	970 to 980

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Nov.	Present delivery. *yen.*	November delivery. *yen.*	December delivery. *yen.*	January delivery. *yen.*
15th	—	—	—	—
16th	—	—	—	—
18th	—	—	—	—
19th	—	—	—	—
20th	—	—	—	—
21st	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

During the week, a moderate business has been done.

On Nov. 20th the stock was: Noshi, 13,636 bales; Kibiso, 13,639 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 393 bales; and sundry 2,170 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210 to 215
Noshi—Filatures, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	155 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	125 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	115 to 120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	125 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	90 to 100
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Rereel—Fair...	90 to 100
Rereel—Best...	85 to 90
Rereel—Good	80 to 85
Rereel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

The season has closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... V.	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common...	—

HABUTAE.

Business in this line remains inactive. There were no transactions for America throughout the week. Some figured habutae was sold for India.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	11.10	10.40	10.30
27	—	10.55	10.00	9.60
36	—	10.10	10.00	9.60

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½''	10.70	10.45	10.30	10.30	10.30
27''	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.65	9.80
36''	9.75	9.80	9.75	9.60	9.70

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½''	—	—	—	—
22½''	11.50	11.70	11.40	—
27''	11.10	11.40	11.20	—
36''	11.00	11.45	11.20	—

RICE.

The rice harvest has been completed and the anticipated fullness of the crop was realized throughout the country except, in a few districts where floods were experienced in August. Stocks have considerably increased and prices have fallen.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	571,301
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	160,706

Delivery.	Closing Price.
November	Yen. 16.40
December	16.27
January	15.27

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE. (Tokyo.)

	per *koku.*
Superior.....	Yen 17.60
Medium	16.60
Common	15.90
Average	16.70

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
November ...	16.19	November...	16,135
December ...	15.89	December...	16.06
January	15.67	January.....	15.84

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market has been somewhat stimulated by reports that the American Government is taking special steps to relieve the financial stringency. The price of Japanese bonds in London is going up and the price of silver has advanced. Business has become brisker.

COAL.

Business continues brisk. The prices of Kyushu coal have slightly risen. Stocks are generally small.

	Delivery in Tokyo, per 10,000 *Kin.* *yen.*
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sorachi.....	No Stock.
Buzen	62.00 to 76.00
Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
Miike	65.00 to 73.00
	per ton.
Coke.....	15.00 to 21.00
Gas coke	14.00 to 15.00

(10,000 *Kin*, about 6 tons.)

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama November 21

London silver $\frac{3}{16}$ lower and China sterling quotations ⅛ lower have caused a corresponding rise in local rates on China.

London—Bank T.T	2/0⅜
— — Bills on demand	2/0 $\frac{9}{16}$
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/0⅜ @ $\frac{13}{16}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2 $\frac{3}{16}$ @ ⅛
— — 6 months' sight	2/1⅛ @ $\frac{5}{16}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	262½ @ 2
— — 6 months' sight	264 @ 3½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	101*
— Private 10 days, sight do	99*
Shanghai—Bank sight	74*
— Private 10 days' sight.....	75½*
India—Bank sight	152½
— Private 30 days' sight	154
America—Bank sight.....	49½ @ ⅝
— Private 30 days' sight	51⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	51½
Germany—Bank sight	209 @ 8½
— Private 4 months' sight	216 @ 15½
Bar Silver (London)	27 $\frac{3}{16}$

* Nominal.

JAPANESE SHARES.

Yokohama, November 22, noon.

	Paid up. Yen.	1 year. per cent.	Q'ation. Yen.
Exchequer Bonds 1st Issue ...	100	5	98.00
Exchequer Bonds 2nd and 3rd	100	5	94.00
Consolidated Bonds (Seiri) ...	100	5	87.50
War Bonds (Gunji)	100	5	87.50
5% Imperial Bonds (Goburi).	100	5	85.00
Imperial 5 per cent. Bonds (Issued 1906)	100	5	88.00
Y'hama City Bonds	100	6	99.50
Y'hama Water-works Bonds	100	6	98.00
Osaka Harbour Bonds	100	[illegible]	98.00
Osaka City Bonds.....	100	6	98.00
Kobe Water Works Bonds ...	100	6	99.00
Hokkaido Tanko Steamship...	50	14	87.50
" " " new.	12.50	14	25.50
Yokohama Railway	37.50	—	27.00
Tokyo Tramway	50	9	66.50
Keihin Electric Tramway.....	50	13	73.00
Yokohama Electric Tramway	50	3½	44.00
Hanshin Electric Tramway ...	50	8	107.50
Kelhan Electric Tramway ...	12.50	—	21.00
Tokyo Electric Light	50	12	66.50
Yokohama Electric Light.....	50	15	79.00
Yokohama Electric Light, new	12.50	15	25.80
Osaka Electric Light.....	50	20	112.00
Kobe Electric Light	50	10	85.00
Tokyo Gas.....	50	15	90.00
Tokyo Fire Insurance	12.50	12	15.00
Yokohama Fire Insurance ...	12.50	12	20.00
Nippon Fire Insurance.....	12.50	15	19.50
Tokyo Marine Insurance	12.50	15	49.00
Imperial Marine Insurance ...	50	12	97.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning.	50	16	99.00
Fuji Gasian Cotton Spinning..	50	25	97.00
Tokyo Cotton Spinning	50	20	69.50
" " new ...	12.50	20	19.00
Nisshin Cotton Spinning	12.50	3	11.20
Imperial Hemp Weaving	50	—	57.50
Nippon Yusen	50	12	80.00
Toyo Kisen	37.50	12	38.00
Yokohama Dock	33	15	60.00
Kawasaki Shipyard	50	12½	81.00
Uraga Dock	50	6½	15.00
Hakodate Dock	50	—	8.50
Dai-Nippon Beer Brewery.....	50	—	94.00
Japan Beer Brewery (Kirin)...	50	20	69.00
Hoden Kerosene Oil	50	30	131.50

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SHARE REPORT.

Yokohama, November 14, 1907.

LOCAL STOCKS.—There has been a good demand for Japanese Stocks and rates have in consequence hardened since last advices for both spot and forward delivery; present rates should offer exceptional opportunities to investors. Raub Mines are again attracting great attention and have been the medium of a fair line of business, shares are in request at $9. For Foreign Stocks the market remains somewhat inactive, and very little has been done beyond an investment business.

CHINA STOCKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, $665 buyers. North China Insurance Tls. 76 buyers. Union Insurance $780 nominal. China Sugars $104 buyers. Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Ltd., $9 buyers. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $102 nominal. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tls. 73½ buyers Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs $67 nominal. Hongkong Lands $96 nominal. Humphrey's Estates, $11 sellers. Shanghai Lands, Tls. 100 buyers. Green Island Cements $11¼ buyers.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Issue Value.	Amount Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	At Working Not or Carried Forward.	Date.	Last Dividend.	For Term.	Closing Quotations.
	Y.		Y.	Y.					Year.	
Brett & Co. Ltd.....	28,000	2800	10	10			31.12.06	8%	for 1	10 S.
Club Hotel, Ltd.....	185,000	1850	100	100	3,000	Y. 943.52	31.3.07	10%	,, ½	80 S.
Grand Hotel, Ltd.....	500,000	5000	100	100	5,000	Y. 23,011.87	30.6.07	6%	,, ½	145 S.
Helm Bros., Ltd.....	186,000	3720	50	50	22,500	Y. 2,916.83	31.12.06	20%	,, 1	80 S
Langfeldt & Co. Ltd.....	150,000	1500	100	100		Dr. 20,304.15	31.12.06		,, ½	45 S.
C. Nickel & Co. Ltd.... †	500,000	20000	25	25		1,470.97	31.10.06	16%	,, 1	41 N.
Y. E. & Iron Works... *	500,000	10000	50	50	50,000	Y. 12,477.04	31.5.07	10%	,, ½	85 S.
Oriental H'l, Ltd. ord.	250,000	3900	50	50	62,285.42		31.8.06	15%	,, 1	50 N.
,, ,, pref.		2000	50	50				8%		50 N.
The Union Estate & Investment Co., Ltd. ...‡	1,000,000	10000	100	100			First Year.			105 Sa.

† 285,000 unissued. * Y.390.000 issued. 110,000 unissued. ‡ 475,000 unissued.

Debenture Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Face Value of Debentures.	Rate of Interest.	Interest Payable.	Closing Quotation.
Brett and Company, Ltd....	11,500.00	100.00	7 per cent.	1 June and 1 Dec.	95 Sa.
Yokohama United Club	250,000.00	100.00	7 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	105 S.
C. Nickel and Company, Ltd.....	50,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 May and 1 Nov.	110 S.
Oriental Hotel, Limited	250,000.00	100.00	8 per cent.	1 April and 1 Oct.	100 S.
Union Estate & Investm'nt Co., Ltd.	250,300.00	100.00	6 per cent.	30 June and 31 Dec.	100 S.

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"PAIN CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1907.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SEVEN plague cases were reported in Osaka on Nov. 25th.

MR. T. NATOMI, formerly a Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation, has died in Soya.

THE battleship *Mikasa* had her steam trials on Nov. 25th off Saseho. The result is very satisfactory.

SNOW fell in the district of Iinan, Ise province, on Nov. 20th. This is 7 days later than last year.

PRINCES MICHI, ATSU, and Teru, sons of the Crown Prince, will leave on Dec. 5th for Odawara, where they will spend the winter.

THE cruiser *Matsue* will leave for Hokkaido and the Kurile islands about the middle of January, in order to deal with poachers in those waters.

ACCORDING to the *Hochi*, Mr. Kurachi, councillor of the Foreign Office, one of the Party of Mr. Tsutsuki, the representative at the Peace Conference, now on his way home, will be appointed Minister to Chili. Mr. Uyeno, Consul in San Francisco, will be transfered to Sydney.

THE launch of the gun-boat *Mogami*, which was fixed to take place at the beginning of December at Nagasaki, has been postponed till January.

ON the evening of Nov. 24th, two employees of the 58th Bank, Osaka, stole *yen* 5,018 belonging to the bank. They were arrested the following morning.

THE well-known story-teller K. Takeuchi, whose *nom de plume* is Sanyutei Yenyu, died on the morning of Nov. 26th in Tokyo. He was 59 years old.

THE EMPEROR is indisposed. He has been suffering from slight cold since his return from Yuki, where he was present at the military manœuvres.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA'S steamer *Tenyo Maru* (13,500 tons), which is under construction at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, will be launched on Dec. 7th.

THE cruisers *Manshu* and *Soya* left Yokosuka on Nov. 25th for Chemulpo to bring over to Japan the Prince Imperial of Korea, and Prince Ito, Resident-General.

BY the explosion of a steam-pipe in the disinfecting room of the cruiser *Itsukushima*, at Kure, a bluejacket who was treating the clothing of a patient was killed.

ON Nov. 24th, a floating mine was washed ashore at the village of Kaga not far from Matsue. Subsequently it exploded. Fortunately no person was injured.

THE budget of Tokyo-Fu for the forthcoming fiscal year amounts to *yen* 3,365,699.50. These figures show a decrease of *yen* 26,187.38 compared with the present fiscal year.

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer *Chonshu Maru* (1,750 tons), has been launched at the Osaka Iron Foundry. She is sister-ship to the *Bujun Maru* and will be employed on the South China line.

THE net income of the Domestic Transportation Company for the latter half year from June to November, was *yen* 116,987.60. The dividend will be declared on Dec. 7th at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum.

A TELEGRAM says that on Nov. 22nd, three students of the Saga Commercial Navigation School were attacked by cholera. One of the patients died. The cause is reported to have been the eating of fish.

THE Canadian Secretary for Labour and Mrs. Lemieux were received in audience at 10.30 a.m. on Nov. 28th by the Emperor, and later by the Empress. They were introduced by the British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald.

MARCHIONESS YAMANOUCHI left Shimbashi on Nov. 28th by the 6.50 p.m. train for Kobe on her way to Paris. At Kobe she will embark on the *Hitachi Maru*. She will meet her husband, Marquis Yamanouchi, in Paris and they will visit several countries of Europe.

FROM the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* we learn that the steamer which collided with the C. P. R. steamer *Tartar* on the 17th October, was the ferry-boat *Charmer*, running between Vancouver and Victoria. A dense fog prevailed at the time. The *Tartar* had to be beached to save her from sinking; the *Charmer* seems to have got off far more lightly. No lives were lost, as we reported at the time.

MR. C. KOIKE, Consul-General in New York, has been ordered to San Francisco. Mr. S. Morikawa, at present Consul in San Francisco, has been removed to the Foreign Office.

COUNT GALLINA, new Italian Ambassador, gave a ball on the evening of Nov. 25th at the Embassy. All the foreign representatives and many Japanese high officials were present.

A SHOCKING tale comes from Vladivostock. According to the Captain of the *Awaji Maru*, which has arrived at Nagasaki, says the *Asahi*, 300 mutineers have been secretly executed on an island about 7 miles off the Siberian port.

THE graduation ceremony of the Military University will take place on Nov. 30th. The Emperor will not be present on account of slight illness, but His Majesty has instructed Prince Fushimi to be present on his behalf.

A NAGASAKI telegram says that some Spaniards in Manila, and a Russian in Vladivostock have ordered the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard to build steamers. The firm has refused to accept the orders in consequence of pressure of work.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S steamer *Kamo Maru* (8,500 tons) one of six which are under construction at the Kawasaki and Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yards will be launched on Dec. 21st at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki.

DR. GRIFFITH John, the venerable missionary, is returning to China, the scene of fifty year's devoted work. Dr. John has been resting at his son's home in Yonkers, near New York, for several months, and is now eager to resume his labours at Hankow.

K. TAKAHASHI, proprietor of the Ryusui-kan, a well-known photographic studio opposite the Kamesei-ro tea-house, in Asakusa, Tokyo, committed suicide on the morning of Nov. 21st by cutting his throat with a razor. It is said that he had sustained heavy business losses in Korea.

ON the evening of Nov. 21st, Hana Hirasawa (27) wife of a workman living in Taihei-cho, Honjo, Tokyo, while on her way home, was assaulted by a man with a large knife. She sustained severe injuries on the left shoulder and breast. An employee on a steamer was arrested some hours after in connection with the crime.

THE bankers of Tokyo gave a dinner to Marquis Matsukata and Messrs. S. Mitsui and T. Masuda at the Bankers' Club on the evening of Nov. 26th. Marquis Matsukata spoken on the present financial situation, and Messrs. Mitsui and Masuda, who recently returned from America and Europe, addressed the meeting on various conditions in foreign countries.

THE *Jiyu Tsushin* believes that Baron Chinda, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be appointed Ambassador to Washington, and Viscount Aoki, the present representative, will be recalled. Baron Hayashi, Minister in Peking, will be appointed to the vacancy in the Foreign Office, and at the same time, Mr. Y. Yamaza, Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs in the Foreign Office, will be transfered to China as Minister. Mr. M. Hagiwara, Consul-General at Mukden, will succeed Mr. Yamaza in the Foreign Department. The news agency adds that these changes will take place probably in December.

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KOREA.

Friday, November 22.

It was recently stated that the residence of Count Mizoguchi in Hikawacho had been purchased as a habitat for the Korean Crown Prince during his educational sojourn in Japan. But it is now alleged that the Prince will be the guest of the Mikado and that the former palace of Prince Arisugawa in the Kasumigaseki district of the city will be the place of the young Prince's sojourn.

The reform of the administration in Korea is proceeding vigourously. One of the principal abuses calling for amendment is the manner of collecting the taxes; for under the old system the sums levied from the people were considerably larger than the sums really due by them. In those days the duty of collecting was entrusted to a local inspector in each district and a local headman, and everyone knows what flagrant extortion was practised by these officials. Nevertheless they had the worldly wisdom to make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness by lending part of the tax-money to local agriculturists. In fact they combined banking business with their regular fiscal duties, and they also paid large sums for the carriage of the tax-money to the capital. When the Japanese took partial hold of Korean affairs, they sought to remedy this evil system by transferring the function of receiving the taxes to the post offices, which were for the most part under their own control. This created among the people a certain measure of discontent, fomented doubtless by misrepresentations emanating from the disconcerted Korean officials, and on several occasions post offices were the victims of forceful demonstrations. It has now been decided, we read in the Seoul despatches of Tokyo journals, to change this system radically. The business of collecting the taxes and paying them over to the Treasury will be entrusted solely to special offices established for the purpose at 231 places throughout the Empire. Among these offices, 111 will be officered entirely by Koreans—so at least we gather, though the point is somewhat obscure—and the remaining 120 will have a Japanese chief of bureau and a Japanese vice-chief as well as a Korean vice-chief. Their functions will not be limited to collecting the taxes. They will be entrusted also with the duty of superintending banks, corporate bodies, irrigation works and apparently all other projects of a public character.

Saturday, November 23.

It appears that the ceremony of investing Prince Ito with the rank and functions of Grand Tutor to the Prince Imperial of Korea was to be an affair of a very impressive character. The 23rd inst. was the day fixed and the proceedings began with certain observances at the Court, the Emperor, Crown Prince and Prince Ito being present. After this the Crown Prince was to repair to Prince Ito's residence in order to return thanks for the services which the Grand Tutor is expected to render him, and subsequently Prince Ito was to pay a formal return visit to the Palace. We may remark that Prince Ito occupied the same position in his own country towards the Prince Imperial of Japan. The nomenclature is different, of course, the term used in China being *Taipu* and in Korea *Thaisa*, while in Japan it is *Hodo*.

There can be no doubt, as the *Jiji Shimpo* justly remarks, that all these proceedings are connected with the Crown Prince of Korea. So far as the reigning Sovereign himself is concerned, he probably does no figure largely in the matter. The Crown Prince is only his half brother, and he may easily entertain hopes of having an heir of his own. But when we come to consider the ex-Emperor, it really does seem remarkable that he should have consented to the Crown Prince's visit to Japan. His parental affection for the child is undoubtedly of the strongest character and not only must the moral struggle of parting completely from the boy for a long time be very severe, but also it may be presumed that Lady Om, whom all accounts agree in depicting as a person of strong mind and strong prejudices, proved exceedingly difficult to reconcile to the proposed parting. Then there is the fact that the ex-Emperor must recognise in himself a man very unpopular with the Japanese. His hand has been resolutely turned against them for the past twenty-five years; he has neglected no trick nor wile to force their exodus from his dominions and his own dethronement has been a consequence of these devices. In these circumstances to trust his much-loved son absolutely into the hands of the Japanese and to place him under the tutelage of Prince Ito suggests an amount of faith in Japanese magnanimity which is at once one of the highest compliments ever paid to the island nation and a very extraordinary exercise of either moral self-restraint or political discernment on the part of the Korean ex-Sovereign. We doubt whether there is any more signal item in the long catalogue of Prince Ito's great achievements than the fact that he has brought about this singular result. Of course the incident is not yet closed. Unless the intriguers in Korea have been radically metamorphosized, which is not credible, the world is very likely to see some strange events during the ten days that intervene before the day fixed for the Crown Prince's departure from Chemulpo. These plotters will be more than human if they do not seek to persuade the public that Japan had plotted to get the Crown Prince into her hands and to hold him as a hostage for the peninsular Empire's tractability. It is indeed surprising that no rumours of that sort have yet begun to be circulated, for to spread them abroad must seem a small concession to conservatism in the eyes of men who would gladly have set a torch to the new Palace rather than suffer the Emperor to move thither.

Monday, November 25.

There have been great ceremonies at the Court in Seoul in connexion with the nomination of Prince Ito to be Grand Tutor of the Prince Imperial and in connexion with the journey of the latter to Japan under the former's care. The Imperial Rescript nominating Prince Ito is couched in the most complimentary terms. It speaks of the Prince's profound virtues, of his illustrious statesmanship, of his extensive erudition and of the fact that he may be called the pillar which supports the Korean Empire. There are many other flowers of speech but we need not repeat them. Prince Ito's reply was simply that he would earnestly and faithfully do everything within the range of his power to secure the best educational advantages for his charge. His Highness then repaired to the Palace of the ex-Emperor, to whom as well as to Lady Om he gave the fullest assurances that nothing should be left undone in the Prince Imperial's behalf, and that their Majesties might look forward to seeing their son fully equipped to rule his Empire in a manner creditable to himself and profitable to the interests of the nation. He warned Lady Om that various rumours would certainly be carried to her ears in connexion with the Prince Imperial, but he assured her that she might treat them all with indifference, and he begged that if she ever felt any cause for uneasiness, she would at once apply direct to him, Prince Ito, for information. These things happened on the 23rd inst., and on the following day took place the interchange of visits which was spoken of in our last issue. We may add that whereas it has hitherto been stated that the auxiliary cruiser *Manchu* alone would proceed to Chemulpo for the purpose of carrying the Prince Imperial and Prince Ito to Japan, the latest accounts say that this vessel will be escorted by the cruiser *Soya* (*Varyag*). It is interesting that the *Varyag* should make her maiden voyage after resuscitation to the place where she was at one time supposed to have found a grave. The party is expected to reach Tokyo on the 11th of December, and the Crown Prince will proceed direct to the Detached Palace at Shiba where he is to remain for a month before moving into his permanent residence in Hikawacho. The party will include also Prince Yi Chaimyong, who comes to return the visit of the Japanese Prince Imperial, and who will be accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Sung Pyongchun, and the Minister of the Household, Mr. Yi Yunyong.

Tuesday, November 26.

The Prince Imperial of Korea has gone through the set ceremony of acknowledging himself to be the pupil of Prince Ito. The main features of this ceremonial were to present Prince Ito with a writing box, a ring of green jade and a girdle, and to make three obeisances to him. It is said that many Koreans now address Prince Ito by the title of *Denka*, which in Japan is applied only to the Princes of the Blood.

It is interesting to find the *Hochi Shimbun* editorially condemning Prince Ito for receiving the above Korean title. The *Hochi's* criticism may be briefly summed up. It is that these distinctions accorded by Korea confer no honour on a Japanese statesman who has already attained the highest position within reach of a subject of Japan, and that they rather detract from than enhance his position. In short, the *Hochi* considers that Prince Ito is too fond of distinction and display. That is a curious verdict. It does not indicate what method Prince Ito could have conveniently adopted in order to refuse the honours bestowed on him by Korea, neither does it take any note of the fact which suggests itself at once to any careful observer, namely, that in complying with Korean conventions in the matter of the Prince Imperial the Japanese statesman's action has probably tended to greatly reassure the parents of the little Prince as well as the people over whom he is to rule eventually. We must frankly say that, after forty years close observation of Prince Ito's career, a propensity for pomp and a love of titles are the very last attributes we should assign to him.

There are symptoms of the formation of a new political party in Korea which would entertain anti-Japanese sentiments and be opposed to the present Cabinet. There do not seem to be many influential men as yet in its ranks.

Wednesday, November 27.

There is one feature of modern civilization which the Korean statesmen seem to have thoroughly adopted; that is the habit of

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making speeches at a banquet. We read that at the banquet on the 26th inst. given in the Residency-General by way of celebrating Prince Ito's appointment to be Grand Tutor, speeches were delivered by Prince Yi, who is shortly to visit Japan, by the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It need scarcely be said that the proceedings were most harmonious and that, if the relations between the Koreans and the Japanese were pervaded by a tone such as that which marked the speeches of the Ministers, everything would be smooth and pleasant. Banquets, garden parties, and such things are, after all, most important instruments of diplomacy. It has been argued that they are mere occasions for displays of insincerity, but though that may be true in a measure, it is also true that they create an atmosphere which is distinctly favourable to the growth of friendly relations.

The Mikado evidently regards the coming of the Korean Crown Prince to Japan as an occasion for the exercise of great care in providing everything for his welcome. His Majesty has ordered Mr. Secretary Kuribara, of the Imperial Household Department, to proceed to Seoul for the purpose of accompanying the Prince on his journey.

Japanese journals are beginning to discuss the probability that Prince Ito will not return to Korea unless some special occasion arises, and that he will delegate his duties to Viscount Sone. The *Asahi*, however, does not go so far as this. It says merely that under no circumstances will the Prince return to Korea before next spring, and that the Emperor's injunction to him to remain in Japan during the cold weather is to be read in that sense.

Thursday, November 28.

The public are probably quite weary of the question of Palace moving in Seoul. The latest development, however, is not without interest. It appears that the superstitious custom in Korea for centuries back has been that whenever any event occurred particularly unfortunate for the dynasty, a change of Palace has always been considered essential for the purpose of placating fortune. The ex-Emperor, not unnaturally, regards his own abdication as an event coming within the category of national misfortunes, and he has therefore found himself too impatient to await the completion of repairs at the Palace which is intended for his permanent residence. He has therefore moved as a temporary measure to some other Palace. But as to what political design this change of residences covers, no conjectures are yet published.

It is not a matter of paramount importance but nevertheless it is our business to record that Prince Yi Chunyon, who is about to visit Japan, is not to have the title of *Torei-shi* but that of *Hohei Taishi*. This means that he does not come for the purpose of returning the Japanese Crown Prince's visit alone, but that he is sent also in acknowledgement of Count Tanaka's visit on the occasion of the Imperial Wedding at Seoul and of General Hasegawa's visit on the occasion of the coronation of the reigning Emperor. It is said that there was great competition for this post and that it finally fell to the lot of Prince Yi through the assistance of the Minister of the Household.

An engagement of some importance took place on the 25th inst. at a place called Heisan in the province of Hamyongdo. For some time previously the district had been disturbed by insurgents, and finally 50 Japanese soldiers under the command of Captain Miyabe set out from Pukchhon. They found the insurgents to the number of 500 strongly encamped on a hill, and a three hours' fight ensued with the result that the insurgents were finally scattered, leaving 20 dead upon the field. The entrenchment was carried at the point of the bayonet and the Japanese had 3 killed and 4 wounded. Among the Korean corpses one was clothed in a pair of *hakama* recognised as having belonged originally to Sub-Lieutenant Niimi who had been missing for some time and whose fate seems to be now assured.

This Heisan district appears to be infested with insurgents. Another telegram relates that on a day which is not mentioned but which appears to have been about the 24th, a thousand insurgents attacked a band of Il Chinghoi, and killed or wounded 30 of their number. The telegram says that the Il Chinghoi are still holding their ground.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

There begin to be many newspaper comments and conjectures about the issue of Mr. Lemieux' visit to Japan. As already stated, negotiations will not actually commence until after the arrival of Mr. Ishii and the receipt of his report. In fact, it is alleged in some quarters that Mr. Ishii will be Mr. Lemieux' *vis à vis* in the pending conference. If the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Mainichi Dempo*—two generally trustworthy authorities—may be credited, the Japanese Government is disposed to take a course which will settle this question very comfortably and amicably. It is understood, according to these journals, that Mr. Lemieux is not instructed to ask for any revision of the treaty. His mission is limited to seeking some practical means of restricting Japanese emigration to Canada, in view of the fact that it is restricted in the case of the United States in virtue of the power conventionally possessed by the latter's Government, and in the case of Hawaii by the voluntary action of the Japanese authorities. The Canadian problem can easily be contrived if the Japanese Government is willing to suspend the exodus of Japanese labour, in consideration of the expediency of such suspension until the conditions have altered sufficiently to warrant a change of policy. For our own part we entertain no doubt whatever that Japan will act with moderation and judgment in this matter. The prominent considerations which suggest themselves are that nothing could be more fruitless and mischievous than any attempt to force the company of Japanese labourers upon a people who are not disposed to receive them, and that such arbitrary procedure must not only aggravate the anti-Japanese feeling of the lower class in Canada but must also be economically unwise, inasmuch as the emigrants themselves could not possibly expect to find profitable work in the given circumstances.

The *Asahi Shimbun* undertakes to give an exact interpretation of the purpose of Mr. Lemieux' mission and of the views of the Japanese Government. Our contemporary's *résumé* has the sound of accuracy. It says that before the treaty between Japan and Canada was concluded, the Japanese Government, observing that its subjects were not welcome in British Columbia, voluntarily limited the number of emigrants bound thither, and this system of restriction worked excellently. Then came the treaty, which extended to the subjects of each high contracting party full liberty of travel and residence within the dominions of the other, and this was closely followed by a strong movement in the United States against the inflow of Oriental labourers, with the result that many Japanese, finding it impossible to obtain a footing in the United States, turned to Canada as a refuge, and thus a question whose comparatively petty dimensions had hitherto kept it in the background, now suddenly became acute for Canada. As a matter of fact there had been no change of policy on the part of the Japanese Government, but Canadians not unnaturally inferred that this additional influx of Japanese labourers was a direct outcome of the newly concluded treaty. Therefore they ask through Mr. Lemieux that for the sake of the relations between the two countries, Japan should agree to set some limit to the number of her Canada-bound emigrants. The Japanese Government, on the other hand, will of course decline to sign any instrument which amounts to a partial abrogation of a treaty so lately concluded, but at the same time there is no disposition to withhold recognition of the fact that some solution of the difficulty has to be found. If Canada is not content with anything short of a material evidence of Japan's intentions, there may be some embarrassment, but as both sides may be said to be agreed in principle, a settlement ought to be within the reach of diplomacy.

PRINCE PU-LUN.

Prince Pu-lun, attended by a numerous suite, left Peking by railway on the 22nd inst. for Tongku where he will at once embark for Japan and proceed direct to Kobe, arriving there on the 26th.

In connexion with this subject the *Asahi Shimbun* has a telegram from Peking which says that, at Prince Pu-lun's farewell audience with the Empress Dowager on the 20th inst., her Majesty spoke very unequivocally of the close relations that ought to exist between China and Japan. She said that the two nations were bound together by natural ties and that China owed to Japan the recovery of the Three Eastern Provinces (Manchuria). The Prince should therefore spare no effort to make his mission conduce to warm friendship between the two Empires. This is the first time, so as far as we know, that the Chinese Throne has formulated any distinct recognition of the immense service rendered by Japan to China in rescuing Manchuria from the fate which threatened it, namely, absorption into Russia's dominions. That might have been a very good thing for Manchuria, but it would assuredly have been an exceedingly bad thing for China, and nothing within the range of human conception, except Japan's strong arm could have averted such a conjuncture. One does not hear very much about Japan's action in restoring the provinces. History, however, will be less reticent, for every historian endowed with a moderate equipment of moral fairness can not fail to admit that no greater act of international magnanimity is to be found in the annals of the world. Japan is suffering to-day from the reaction that could not fail to follow the laudatory boom of which she was the happy object two years ago. Her critics now follow solely the light of their own suspicions and prejudices and avert their eyes carefully from any honest scrutiny of facts. It is thus that they induce themselves to read into Japan's policy motives of a sinister and aggressive character, ignoring altogether the great acts that make for a wholly different estimate of her character.

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CHINA.

Saturday, November 23.

The Chinese Government is accused of adopting a very vacillating attitude towards the question of the Suchow-Hanchow Railway and public indignation is consequently growing. A curious incident of the complication is that the Chinese Representative in Berlin is said to have telegraphed to the Waiwupu, urging that the attitude of the people of the two provinces in protesting against the use of foreign capital and in offering to put up money themselves, is eminently patriotic, and ought to be encouraged rather than condemned. He therefore advises that the Government should take measures to remove this problem from the region of public discussion. We entirely agree with Mr. Sun Pao-chi that in the face of such a popular demonstration as has been made by the inhabitants of Fuhkien and Kiangsu, it would be extremely impolitic to insist on the building of the railway with foreign capital. The liability incurred towards the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate ought to be discharged by a payment from the Central Treasury. But it is a curious thing that such advice should be telegraphed from the Chinese Legation in Berlin, if indeed it has been telegraphed. Many surmises are suggested.

We have heard already of certain movements made by the Chinese in Fukien province to drive out the Buddhist propagandists sent thither by the Higashi Hongwan temple in Kyoto. It is now stated that the Viceroy within whose jurisdiction that province lies has approached the Waiwupu with a statement that the priests have combined with Chinese subjects to organise what is called the Nisshin Kenkiu-kai (Chinese-Japanese Investigation Society). It is not explained what the objects of this Society are, but the Min-cheh Viceroy is quoted as saying that the doings of the new association are sure to cause trouble, and his Excellency desires that the coming of Buddhist priests from Japan to the province of Fukien shall be interdicted for the future. The Waiwupu is said to have formally conveyed this request to the Japanese Legation in Peking, but we fail to see how any such proposal can be seriously entertained. Japan has never officially interfered with the work carried on by her missionaries in China, unless it could be shown that such interference was plainly called for either in the interests of treaty rights or in those of peace and good order. It would certainly be futile to ask her to enact or enforce any such veto as that now said to have been formulated by the Viceroy. We are inclined to think that the telegrams need amendment.

Monday, November 25.

It appears not improbable that the dispute about railways in the provinces of Chehkiang and Kiangsu may have collateral bearings of quite a serious character. Our readers know that, ever since the arrival of Viceroy Chang in Peking, the air has been more or less full of rumours pointing to a collision between him and China's other great satrap, Viceroy Yuan. If left to themselves the two statesmen would probably sink their minor differences of opinion in deference to the interest of the great cause they both have at heart, namely, the reform of their country's polity. But just as used to be the case in Japan in the days when Tokyo harboured an Ito faction and a Yamagata faction, so in Peking the followers of the two ex-Viceroys leave nothing undone to magnify the divergence between their patrons' minor views and to minimize the convergence of their patriotic purposes. Nevertheless a rupture has hitherto been successfully prevented, but unhappily there are said to be signs of its precipitation in connexion with the railway affair. Chang is for drawing his pen through the loan contract, as he himself did in the case of the Yeh-han Railway in the days when he administered the affairs of the Yangtsz Valley; whereas Yuan is said to maintain that the compact must be held sacred. Rumour alleges that the Empress Dowager endorses Chang's views, and that an opportunity has thus been created for causing a rupture of a conclusive character between the two statesmen. Meanwhile the students from Chehkiang and Kiangsu who are attending classes in Peking, have addressed a memorial to the Throne, bearing 400 signatures and strongly protesting against the use of foreign money for building railways in their provinces. At the instance of his Excellency Yuan, an edict has been privately addressed to the educational authorities in the sense that such interference in politics on the part of students is to be strongly deprecated and no longer permitted. The students, however, are said to be undeterred by this memorandum. The latest news is that the Throne has invested Mr. Sheng Yihwai with the functions of mediator between the railway company and the Anglo-Chinese syndicate.

The first graduating ceremony took place at the Police School in Peking on the 22nd instant. Several high Chinese dignitaries were present, and Prince Su, in addressing the graduates, made the interesting remark that Japan, as a constitutional monarcy, has comparatively many points of resemblance to China, and that his countrymen would do well to take Japan for model in conducting police reforms.

The Taotai of Yingkow is said to have protested against the Japanese project of moving the railway station into the town. He declares that such a step would be contrary to treaty, and he has memorialized the Viceroy at Mukden in that sense.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Shanghai states plainly that Viceroy Tuan Fang of the Liang-kiang is inviting the people of Chehkiang and Kiangsu to agitate against the foreign railway-loan, and that the Taotai of Shanghai, Mr. Liang, is abetting the Viceroy. Mr. Tuan is represented as denying that the agreement for the loan has yet been signed, and as pointing out that now is the time to protest vehemently.

There is a report that the Chinese Court has issued an order directing that henceforth all Manchus shall have a family name, in the same manner as the Chinese. It has hitherto been easy to recognise whether an official is of Manchu or of Chinese origin by observing the manner of writing his name, but if this edict be implicitly obeyed, such nominal distinction will disappear. And to make it disappear is part of the Court's scheme for unifying the two races.

There are rumours that substantial assistance is likely to be extended to the firm of Tung Shenho in Newchwang. Thus it is said that the Viceroy of Mukden has signified his intention of furnishing accommodation to the extent of a million *taels* and that the Treasury in Peking will put up a similar amount. Of course all this requires confirmation, but the Chinese have a remarkable propensity for standing by each other in financial troubles and it may be that the big firm will be able to stem the tide after all.

Tuesday, November 26.

Rumour still persists in depicting the growth of strange relations between the two great Viceroys, Yuan and Chang. The former is said to be constantly pressing for the organisation of a responsible Cabinet, but the bulk of official opinion appears to be opposed to such a step. Meanwhile the Viceroy is confined to his *yamen* by sickness. Another telegram alleges that an important member of Viceroy Chang's followers, whose name is not given but who is merely described as a Foreign Affairs' official, has memorialized the Throne in a strongly conservative sense. He recalls the historical fact that the fall of the great Sung Dynasty was largely due to the rash legislative changes introduced by the renowned scholar Wang, and he insists that nothing should be more guarded against than precipitate departures from ancient customs. As to the question of a national army, this memorialist does not deny the strength which such a machine confers on the State, but he contends that a country confronted by financial difficulties must adjust its economic affairs before devoting large sums to such unproductive expenditures as a strong army and navy entail, and he argues that for all her present purposes China would be sufficiently equipped if she had troops enough to quell domestic disturbances. It is understood, according to rumour, that these opinions represent the views of Viceroy Chang by whom their author is said to have been inspired. They are certainly not the views of Viceroy Yuan.

Wednesday, November 27.

Telegrams from Peking say that ex-Viceroy Yuan is laid up with a severe cold which has produced sharp fever. Some reports speak of his mental balance having become disturbed owing to the impossibility of carrying through his reforms, but that is probably a canard started by his enemies.

It is alleged that the Peking Government has made several efforts to induce the veteran statesman Wang Wenshao to come out of his retirement in Chehkiang and accept high office in the capital, the underlying purpose of this invitation being to employ his services for the purpose of quieting the anti-railway-loan agitation. Wang, however, pleads age as a reason for refusing this summons. Meanwhile there comes a report from the province of Chehkiang that a riot has occurred in the Shaoking district and that the rioters have killed 16 soldiers and 2 officers. There is nothing to show whether this disturbance is or is not connected with the railway question, but the belief is that a mere local commotion has occurred.

Mr. Takahashi, President of the Specie Bank, is visiting Peking. On the 25th inst. the Japanese residents of Peking gave a party in his honour, and on the 26th he was banquetted at the Japanese Legation when ex-Viceroy Chang and a number of distinguished Chinese statesmen were present.

There appears to be very stormy weather prevailing off the mouth of the Peiho River. Prince Pu Lun, who was to have left Tongku in time to arrive at Kobe on the 26th inst., had not yet started on the night of the 25th. The time of his arrival in Japan is therefore uncertain.

Thursday, November 28.

The Chinese Government appears to be awakening to the fact that it ought to do its own work in the matter of suppressing piracy. As long back as we can remember, one of the principal duties assigned to English gunboats on the China station was the hunting down of pirates, and the gunboats did not by any means confine themselves to colonial

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waters. Nobody took very much notice of this anomalous procedure in the early days, and China seemed to be only following an established custom when she authorised the British authorities to police the West River. It is now stated, however, that she has intimated her intention of sending warships of her own to relieve the British, and that the expenses of these operations will have to be borne by the local inhabitants. Somebody recently remarked, very pertinently, with reference to China's intention of supplying herself with a navy, that so long as she is not competent to preserve order on her inland waters, she might leave the high seas to take care of themselves. That of course is more or less persiflage, but truly the sufferings her people have had to endure at the hands of pirates from time immemorial are by no means a feather in her cap.

It is said that the Tibetan authorities are pressing the Chinese Government to hasten the payment of the indemnity due to Great Britain. If the money be paid before the expiration of the current year, the British forces will be withdrawn from the territory which they occupy by way of security.

The new Governor of Chehkiang is reported to have sent a memorial to Viceroy Tuan in the sense that the Central Government should be strongly urged to abandon the idea of obtaining a foreign loan for the purpose of building railways in the two Kiang provinces. Governor Feng says that the sums which the people themselves have promised to put up for the railway now total 4 million taels, which he considers ample for the purpose, and he insists that if the foreign loan project be carried out, it will create dangerous discontent among the people.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

One trouble incidental to the great distance separating Japan and Europe is that all events of importance happening in either place seem duplicated to the other. The telegraph conveys intelligence in the first place, and the telegraph, with its strict economical limitations, is a rough purveyor of news; so rough that exaggerated impressions are often produced of the event wired. Then for a month nothing more is heard—unless the incident be continuously sensational—and just as people have begun to forget the telegrams, newspapers arrive with detailed particulars, once again reviving excitement and thus, in many cases, perpetuating resentment. We are reminded of these things in connexion with the recent attribution of warlike designs to Japan by a section of the Russian press. The telegraph gave us, in October, a cursory idea of what these journals were saying, and now we have a clear precis from the pen of *The Times'* St. Petersburg correspondent. He describes how a few Russian journals recently talked of an American-Japanese War as imminent, and suggested that, in such an event, Russia should place Vladivostock at the use of the United States for naval purposes, the United States, in return, allowing Russia similar access to Manila. This somewhat fantastic forecast was exchanged a short time ago for a prediction that Japan is about to renew the war with Russia in the form of a campaign of aggression against Eastern Siberia. *The Times'* correspondent says that materials for such rumours are "in many instances traceable to the fertile inventiveness of German organs like the *Ostasiatischer Lloyd*," but however that may be, the circulation of the rumours by Russian journals shows that in Russia there still exists a feeling of distrust towards Japan. It is a pity that any feeling of the kind should have survived the conclusion of the *Entente*. The Russian alarmists have no stronger foundation for their fancies than the fact that Japan is increasing her armaments. But surely that is another example of a moral peculiarity we have often pointed to in these columns, namely, the propensity of the West to apply to its own doings a standard of judgment quite unlike the standard it applies to the doings of any Oriental nation. Every Occidental State of any importance is increasing its armaments. That is the prominent feature of the time. Germany is conspicuous above all in this respect, and next to her ranks, probably, the United States of America. Is it right to infer that these two Powers are actuated by aggressive designs? They would angrily repel the insinuation, and would insist that as their property increases in value, so also must the insurance effected on it increase, namely, the outlay on defensive preparations. History will probably point to the first decade of this twentieth century as the era of marked international nervousness and marked international hypocrisy. On the one hand the peoples of the world are sending delegates to peace conferences, and, on the other, they are wasting their substance on preparations for war. As to the Russians, however, we imagine that very few of them entertain the views occasionally formulated by journals like the *Novoye Vremya* and the *Russ*. They must recall, if they pay any attention to history, that Japan spared no effort to avert war in 1904, even going so far as to offer to efface herself completely in Manchuria rather than draw the sword; and they must observe, if they look at all closely, that the utmost she could hope to realize by renewing the struggle would be incomparably less than the minimum of her certain losses.

THE SUNGARI RIVER.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* we find an interesting precis of a report compiled by Mr. Consul-General Kawakami embodying the results of his observations with regard to the state of the Sungari River. Our readers are aware that the opening of this river to general navigation has been upon the tapis ever since the Portsmouth Treaty. The Aigun Treaty, concluded half a century ago between Russia and China, limits to the two high contracting parties the privilege of navigating the Amur and the Sungari. It has been pointed out, however, that since Russia by the Portsmouth Convention divested herself of all special privileges in Manchuria, this particular clause of the Aigun Treaty has ceased *de facto* to be operative. The Russian Government indeed does not appear to have shown any illiberal disposition in this matter, though journals like the *Novoe Vremya* have insisted that to admit other Powers to the privilege of navigation would be a suicidal act on Russia's part. At all events the question is likely to be solved in the open-door sense befor every long, and in the meanwhile Mr. Consul-Gen. Kawakami was despatched by his Government to examine the state of the river. His report is unfavourable in one sense: it shows that in the immediate neighbourhood of Harbin the river has a depth of only two feet and that, although further down-stream a depth of from 5 to 7 feet is found, there are so many shallows and sand banks that without extensive dredging operations the river could not be converted into a useful waterway. On the other hand, for some years past the Chinese Government has encouraged the emigration of its subjects from the over-populated regions of the south to the almost deserted areas of northern Manchuria, and this movement, carried on steadily year after year, has resulted in the reclamation of vast areas in the neighbourhood of Changchun and Harbin, areas which, according to Mr. Kawakami, are equal to the superficies of the whole of Japan. In these districts wheat is the great staple of production, and, during the Russo-Japanese war, the farmers found at their very doors a ready market for their produce, as the Russians set up no less than 15 mills and large ovens near Harbin, where they made such quantities of bread that their whole army was virtually supplied from this point. This source of consumption having now been withdrawn, the Chinese farmers find no demand for their surplus stock, since means of communication are too defective to allow profitable transport to distant markets. At all events the road to outside markets is now artificially closed by the Chinese Government's veto against the export of grain, and therefore the most pressing need of the situation is to obtain the rescinding of the veto. If this cannot be accomplished, not merely will the surplus crops be left to rot in granaries, but also large tracts of the land which has been brought under cultivation will relapse into their former unproductive condition. It is thought that these arguments will prevail with the Chinese Government, and induce it to withdraw the veto so far as Manchuria is concerned. The next step then would be the dredging of the Sungari, assuming of course that its general navigability is recognised by Russia and China.

CHINESE RAILWAY BUILDING.

In a report from Nankin, Mr. Thornwell Haynes, the American Consul, says that the railways completed, under construction and projected in China are, at present as follows (in miles):—

Provinces.	Completed.	Under const'n.
Manchuria	1,623	223
Chihli-Manchuria	600	—
Chihli	13	—
Chihli-Mongolia	33	92
Chihli-Honan-Hupeh	754	—
Honan	93	—
Chihli-Shansi	87	68
Honan	41	75
Shantung	274	—
Kiangsu	90	113
Chekiang	—	3
Kiangsi-Hunan	64	—
Kwangtung	55	55
Kwangtung-Hunan-Hupeh	—	720
Yunnan	19	273
Total	3,746	1,622

Railway lines are projected from the following places: Hankow to Chengtu (the capitals of Hupeh and Szechuan via Chungking); Soochow to Hangchow, Ningpo; Changsha to Shenchowfu; Shanghai to Kashing; Amoy to Yenping, Chuanchowfu, Foochow; Sianfu to Tungkwan (Shensi); Taiyuanfu to Pingyangfu (Shansi); Tsehchow to Taokow; Tatungfu to Kalgan; Tientsin to Chinkiang, Tehchow (Shantung); Canton to Kowloon (Hong-Kong); Wuhu to Kwangtehchow (Anhwei); Canton to Amoy (Fukien); Canton to Kanchow (Kiangsi); Shenchowfu to Changteh (North Hunan); Hengchowfu to Yungchowfu (Hunan); Tungkwan to Puchowfu (Shensi, Shansi); Kiukiang to Nanchang (Kiangsi); Sunning to Yeungkong (Kwangtung); Kalgan to Kulun (Mongolia); and from Langchowfu to Illi (Sinkiang).

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NAVAL NOTES.

There are hopes of saving the destroyer *Sazanami* unless climatic conditions are specially unfavourable. Japanese naval men would greatly lament her loss. Built in 1899 with a displacement of 310 tons and a speed of 32 knots, she made a fine record for herself during the war. Her name frequently appeared in accounts of the operations before Port Arthur, and everyone remembers that she was the boat which actually captured a Russian destroyer but lost it by its sinking before it could be towed to a place of safety, and that she also had the honour of capturing the destroyer by which Rojestvenski and his suite were escaping.

It is stated that the *Novik*, now named the *Suzuya*, has been completely re-armed at a cost of 800,000 *yen* and that she is fully fit for service. She is said to be a swifter and handier cruiser than ever she was.

A rather mysterious telegram comes from Tairen. It says that the workmen engaged in raising the *Tientsin Maru* which was sunk by the Russians off Liaotishan, have been detected in stealing iron from the battleship *Sevastopol*, which lies in the same vicinity. The theft is said to have been on a very large scale, and as the men were in the employment of a contractor, it is supposed that the latter was privy to the affair. What is strange about the matter is that the *Sevastopol* was supposed to be sunk in such deep water as to be beyond reach of salvage, yet it would seem that she is within the range of wreckers. Evidently this event may have interesting consequences.

The *Iwami*, formerly the *Orel*, is now at Yokosuka, having been thoroughly repaired and indeed renovated. She is a comparatively new ship, having been launched in 1902, so that when she joined the Baltic squadron in 1904, it was a species of maiden trip—a trip destined to end very disastrously in the Japan Sea on the 28th of May, 1905. The *Jiji* gives pictures of the vessel as she was when she made her gallant fight in that fateful spring, and as she is now. These drawings show that the *Iwami* has ceased to bear any resemblance to the *Orel*. Nearly all the overdeck structure, which was so completely pulverized in the battle and which so greatly increased the instability of the ship, has disappeared, and the vessel has now a slim business-like appearance unlike ships of the *Borodino* type. Her speed is said to be as high as it was when she left the builder's hands originally, and her armament has been completely renewed, so that she is fit to take her place in any line of battle. She appears to be the only one of the captured battle-ships which will make a material addition to the Japanese Navy, though of course she does not rank with goliaths of the *Dreadnought* type. Up to the present the *Orel*, the *Varyag* and the *Novik* are the only three of the captured vessels which have been actually placed on the effective list. We may add that whereas the *Orel's* principal armament consisted of four 12in. and twelve 6in. guns, the *Iwami's* consists of four 12in. and six 8in. guns.

The first trials of the *Mikasa* are to be made to-day at Saseho where her repairs have been effected. It is just 26 months since the terrible accident occurred which sent her to the bottom, and the lapse of such a long interval may perhaps be taken as an indication of the difficulty of re-floating and repairing her. It is interesting to recall the fact that, when Japan entered the war, she had six battleships, two of which, the *Hatsuse* and the *Yashima*, were lost irretrievably. In their place she has to-day the *Iwami* (*Orel*), the *Katori* and the *Kashima*, and she soon will have the *Aki* and the *Satsuma*, which have both been launched and are now receiving their armament. It may be said therefore that her battleship squadron at present consists of nine first-class vessels. In the matter of first-class armoured cruisers she had eight when she entered the war and all these emerged scathless. To them she may be said to have added four new ones of much larger and more powerful type, namely the *Tsukuba*, the *Ikoma*, the *Kurama* and the *Ibuki*, the three last of which are now receiving their armaments and the first has been on the effective list for some months. Her fighting force of the first line consequently stands as follows:—Nine first class battleships, the smallest being the *Iwami* (13,519 tons); four first-class armoured cruisers, upwards of 14,000 tons, and eight first-class armoured cruisers of somewhat smaller type, namely, from 7,000 to 9,000 tons. This makes altogether twenty-one ships qualified to fight in the first line.

The *Kitan Maru*, which was sent to the Hirado Strait to pull off the destroyer *Sazanami*, has herself gone ashore in her efforts to save the destroyer. Other craft have been sent to the scene and it is said that the saving of the two vessels is considered certain.

BUTTER AND MILK.

One of our local contemporaries remarks that the Japanese as a whole do not eat butter because they do not like it; that all the butter made in the country is for foreign consumption, and that "in the absence of any serious attempt at dairy farming and the utter ignorance shown on the subject, the possibility of Japan becoming a butter-making country is remote in the extreme." Well, the fact is that a great many things which seemed at one time extremely remote in Japan have come into very close proximity. Butter is slow in following this example, but it is moving. Of course men and women who live in pure Japanese style on rice, fish and vegetables, have no occasion for butter. But it is safe to say that whereas not more than one or two per cent. of the persons visiting a foreign restaurant or eating a foreign meal at a friend's house would have thought of touching butter 25 years ago, fully 40 or 50 per cent eat it with relish now when it comes in their way. They are quite content to do without it but they like it when they get it. As to dairy farms, they have increased notably in recent years. In the immediate vicinity of the place where we write, it is possible to count four dairy farms, the largest of them having a stock of about 60 cows. Butter, however, is quite a by-product at these places. It is to milk that they look for their profits. Milk has a curious story in this country. Thirty or forty years ago it was abhorred—the expression is not too strong. The average Japanese could not induce himself to drink it. But to-day every household that can afford it consumes one or two "bottles" of milk daily, partly because people have come to like it and partly because the doctors have recommended it as a uniquely wholesome beverage. "Milk halls" too, stand next to "beer halls" in number, though as yet there is a considerable distance between the two. Butter will probably take much longer to come widely into vogue because of its expensiveness. A pound of fresh butter costs at least a *yen* in Tokyo to-day, and not many people can afford such an outlay.

MANCHURIA.

The proposed foreign loan for Manchuria is attracting some attention. There is uncertainty among the public as to the exact amount of the loan. Rumour said that Viceroy Hsu originally asked Peking to sanction a loan of 50 million *yen*, and that the Peking Government agreed under certain conditions which were detailed in these columns at the time. Subsequently, however, there were rumours that the amount had been cut down to 30 and even to 20 millions, but nothing more has since been stated as to this point. The latest telegrams say that at the invitation of Mr. Tang, Governor of Mukden, Mr. Bland, who represents the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate in China, accompanied by Lord French, proceeded to Mukden a few days ago and offered the Manchuria Government a loan of 10 million *yen*. In the same telegrams we read that Mr. Gardiner, on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has offered 20 million taels, conditionally on the nature of the enterprises to which the money is to be applied. Viceroy Hsu, however, is said not to be in a position to furnish these details until he has completed his intended tour of inspection through northern Manchuria. At any rate it seems pretty certain that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the money when the Viceroy is able to give the necessary information.

Newchwang is preparing for its usual winter isolation. A telegram dated the 26th and addressed to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the few steamers now in port there are hastening their preparations for departure in order to escape being ice-bound.

Very substantial assistance seems to be coming to the Yingkow firm whose recent bankruptcy made so much commotion. The Peking Government is said to have forwarded 2 million taels for the aid of the firm, and Mukden is sending 500,000 *yen* worth of copper coins.

The rumour is repeated that Viceroy Hsu is taking active measures to bring about the withdrawal of all Japanese subjects who are living in the Amur province outside treaty limits. He is reported to have sent a strongly worded telegram to the Waiwupu, urging that immediate representations be made to the Japanese Government.

There appears to be some prospect of a final settlement of the salt problem which has so long hung over the heads of Japanese producers in the Liaotung Peninsula. Two hundred thousand *koku* of salt are produced there yearly, and of course the chief market for this staple is the adjoining Chinese territory. In China, however, salt is a State monopoly, and it would plainly have been inconsistent with the principle of monopoly that the product of Kwantung should have free access to Manchurian markets. The Mukden authorities proposed therefore to levy a tax of 4.50 *yen* per *koku*, which is about 50 per cent. more than the price of the salt at the place of production. To this the Japanese naturally objected, and after considerable negotiation an *impasse* was reached from which no exit seemed imminent. It is now stated, however, that the Chinese authorities have proposed to purchase at 3 *yen* a *koku* all the salt produced in the leased territory, and the Japanese producers are reported to be willing to agree to this arrangement provided that they have not to pay the cost of packing the salt, which cost is estimated at 50 *sen* a *koku*.

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THE TOWA DOBUN-KAI.

Our readers are familiar with the name of of this Society, which is based on the fact that China and Japan use the same script, and has for object the promotion of the two countries' economic interests. Recently the Society organised a section for the express purpose of investigating China's economic condition, and a dinner has just been given to inaugurate the work of this section. Mr. Nedzu, one of the Society's managers, who is notably well versed in Chinese affairs, delivered an interesting lecture. He said that, during the period immediately subsequent to the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty, apprehensions had been entertained in many quarters that Russia would bring about a war of revenge at no very distant date. These fears, however, have now been dispelled. The Anglo-Russian and Russo-Japanese *Ententes* have completely cleared the air from sinister presages and have showed a sincere desire on Russia's part to keep the sword sheathed. With regard to China, the Chientao question stands in the way, but supposing this amicably settled—and it certainly admits of amicable settlement—there is no reason why peace should not last in the Far East for at least the next twenty or thirty years. Long before the Chientao problem came upon the tapis the Towa Dobun-kai had addressed its attention to this region, and had arrived at the conclusion, that in order to make Chientao a really prosperous region, it was necessary to have a good harbour at Chongjin in northeastern Korea, and to establish communications between that place and Kilin on the one hand and Tsuruga on the other. Referring to China in general, Mr. Nedzu said that to supply her 400 millions of people with merchandise was a task more than ever attractive to Western nations, who would certainly be found in keener competition than ever for the lion's share of this profitable field. Sixty-three years have passed since China's international relations have been placed on a liberal footing, and no less than fifty designated places have been opened to foreign trade within her dominions. Nevertheless at only three of these places do foreigners settle in any considerable numbers, namely, at Tientsin, Hankow, and Shanghai. The fact is that foreigners are seriously handicapped. Their ignorance of the Chinese language, of the commercial customs prevailing in different localities, of the weights and measures and so forth constitutes a serious difficulty in penetrating into the interior. But this state of affairs will not be permanent. There can be no doubt that China is advancing with rapid strides along the path of progress. The Dobun-kai has sent out its students to no less than 15 places in the interior of China, even as far as the ancient capital, Changan, better known to foreigners under the name of Singan. From their reports it appears that these students were astounded at the widespread evidences of education throughout the interior regions of China, and at the rapidly growing knowledge of Western science. Everywhere schools were to be found at which natural philosophy and chemistry were regularly taught, and the extraordinary increase in the import of foreign paper during recent years bore strong testimony to the growth of the liberal education movement. Twenty thousand miles of railway were already planned, and there could be no doubt that ten thousand would be completed before another decade had passed. Further notable were the extensive administrative reforms which the Chinese Government was taking on constitutional lines, the abolition of opium, the modernization of education, the removal of the distinction between Chinese and Manchu, the reorganisation of the army on a national basis, and many other changes which indicated not merely the metamorphosis of China, but also the collateral result that foreigners would now emerge from their comparative seclusion in a few treaty ports and would spread over the whole Empire in search of markets. If Viceroy Yuan's favourite projects were carried out, the effect would be incalculable. His idea was to join the province of Honan with Ili on the north and to connect Yunnan with Annam on the south. The provinces of Honan and Shansi are the richest coal fields in the whole of the Chinese Empire. A German expert has calculated that from the stores of the mineral in these two provinces the entire needs of the whole world could be supplied for a period of 2000 years, supposing the consumption to be 600 million tons annually. The concession for these mines has been obtained by the Peking Syndicate and nothing is now needed except means of transport. By way of illustrating the importance of this question of transport Mr. Nedzu mentioned the case of coal mined in the Tayang district. It is sold at the mouth of the pit at 13 *sen* a ton and it costs a *tael* a ton at the local capital, 23 miles distant. This would be completely changed if railways existed, as they certainly will in the course of ten years, by which time the spread of foreigners throughout the country and an era of keen competition may be anticipated. The great question for Japan is whether her people will be able to take their part in this competition. They will certainly be handicapped by the want of cheap capital, but Mr. Nedzu thinks that if they hasten to seize the present opportunity for getting into touch with the Chinese and establishing commercial and industrial relations with them, the defect of want of capital may be remedied. It was with this object that the Society had established a China investigation section, and had already published three books aggregating over 30,000 pages, which contained detailed information about the economic, commercial and industrial conditions of China and Manchuria.

THE "NOVOYE VREMYA."

This prominent Russian newspaper has not abandoned its firebrand disposition. Its latest utterance, as telegraphed to the *Asahi Shimbun*, is to the effect that the visit of the American Secretary of War to Russia, though nominally a private affair, is undoubtedly inspired by an international purpose, which purpose the St. Petersburg journal plainly hints to be a Russo-American *entente* for the purpose of checking Japanese aggression in the Far East. The *Novoye Vremya* repeats its familiar view that the Government and people of the United States made a great mistake when they sympathised with Japan in the recent war and adds that they have now discovered their error. It thinks that the interests of the Occident would have been much better served if the war had been suffered to proceed until the Japanese were driven completely out of Manchuria, a contingency which it firmly believes to have been within the range of Russia's ability. It earnestly counsels the St. Petersburg Government to meet with extended hands the overtures of which Mr. Taft is the bearer and to have no hesitation in giving America a coaling station in the Far East. Our Russian contemporary's argument would be more complete if it indicated the site of the proposed coaling station, but perhaps it alludes to a recent rumour that the United States was seeking and would probably receive from Russia a port in the neighbourhood of Vladivostock. Certainly we should be confronted by one of the strangest incidents in twentieth century history if the United States went and sat down amongst the ice and snow of the far north at a grotesque distance from any conceivable centre of American interests in the Far East. That would indeed be a very unequivocal demonstration against Japan, and would also be the completest possible departure from America's professed policy. It must be confessed that the *Novoye Vremya* is scarcely recognisable as a leading journal of a nation which has just concluded an *entente* with England and another with the latter's ally, Japan. There must indeed remain for many days an *aliquid amari* in the cup of every patriotic Russian's introspection, and from that point of view many excuses may be urged for the *Novoye Vremya's* views. But the trouble of the thing is that Japan cannot entirely ignore these utterances. They unquestionably tend to reinforce her faith in the old motto of the strong man armed keeping his house, and in that sense they certainly play Russia's game by helping to push the people of this country to a continuance of their crippling expenditure on armaments. It is a delightful heritage to which we folks of the twentieth century have succeeded, to be sure, as the heirs of all the ages. Our first business in life is to get ready to cut each other's throats.

THE "KOKKA."

No. 210 of the *Kokka* has just emerged from the press. It contains reproductions of three beautiful pictures, "A Wild-goose in Winter," by Watanabe Kwazan, "A Falcon" by Sesshu, and "Seeing the Cherry Blossoms" by Miyagawa Choshun. These are admirable reproductions, doing the fullest justice to their fine originals. Probably many of our readers know the tragic story of Watanabe Kwazan. Even though they do, however, we strongly recommend them to read Mr. Seichi Taki's notice of the heroic artist's career in this latest number of the *Kokkwa*. Among other things learned from Mr. Taki's essay is the fact that Kwazan's pictures are now eagerly sought after by Japanese collectors and that some of them command "almost fabulous prices." There is, of course, a large element of romance in this vogue. Kwazan was not one of Japan's greatest artists, but his record includes an incident which enhances his memory for all true Japanese. More than 10 years have passed since his name was vividly recalled to public notice by an exhibition of his pictures in Tokyo, and ever since that time his place in general esteem has been steadily rising. Mr. Taki gives us in this number of the *Kokka* an English translation of a letter written by Kwazan in 1839 to the lord of his clan, asking to be relieved of his office. It is one of the saddest documents we have ever read.

According to investigations made by a trustworthy authority, the members of the Lower House are divided as follows:—

Saiyu-kai	176
Progressists	94
Daido Club	60
Yuko-kai	35
Non-Affiliate	12

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, November 22.

We explained some time ago in these columns that the Agricultural and Industrial Banks throughout Japan found their circumstances not very flourishing owing to the difficulty of obtaining funds. The Hypothec Bank is more happily situated, inasmuch as it can issue premium-bearing bonds, which constitute such an attraction to Japanese investors that they are willing to lend their money at a small rate of interest, plus the chance of getting a premium, instead of lending it at a much better rate without such a chance. It appeared therefore to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, which are very numerous but of small financial potentiality, that if they were to act a really useful part for the promotion of agriculture and industry, some radical change of their system must be effected. They therefore appointed a committee to consider the subject, and this committee recently formulated three alternative suggestions. The first was that the Hypothec Bank and the Agricultural and Commercial Banks should all be pulled down and one big bank constructed out of the materials; the second, that the Hypothec Bank should be abolished and amalgamated with the smaller concerns; and the third, that the Agricultural and Industrial Banks should be united with the Hypothec Bank. The first two of these proposals are recognised to be impracticable, but the third seems likely to be carried out, especially as it has the approval of the directors of the Hypothec Bank, who are understood to say that although such a project could not well have emanated from their side, they endorse it when coming from the Agricultural and Industrial Banks. If this scheme be consummated, all the existing Agricultural and Industrial Banks will become branches of the Hypothec Bank.

The official figures relating to the over sea trade of the Empire for the ten days ended the 20th of November show exports to the value of 13,837,000 *yen*, and imports to the value of 12,473,000 *yen*, there being thus an excess of exports to the extent of 1,364,000 *yen*. It was feared that the result would be different owing to the stagnation in the silk market. With regard to the trade of the whole year so far as it has gone, namely up to the 20th of November, the total for exports is 389,165,000 *yen*, and that for imports 441,723,000 *yen*, being an excess of imports to the extent of 52,558,000 *yen*. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the growth of the export trade was 24,871,000 *yen* and that of the import trade 65,235,000 *yen*.

The negotiations with regard to the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway are proceeding, but of course nothing is publicly known as to the complexion they have assumed or are likely to assume. The Mayor, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun* as emphatically denying that there is any idea of estimating the market value of Tokyo's 6 per cent. bonds at 85 *yen*. The city bonds of Osaka and Kyoto, bearing the same rate of interest, are quoted at 94 or 95, and it would be ridiculous to suggest that the bonds of the metropolis should have a smaller value.

The *Shōgyō Shimpo* is exceedingly doubtful as to whether the project can ever be carried to completion. It thinks that a price satisfactory to both parties cannot be found, and that even if that difficulty be overcome, the official obstacles will prove fatal. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* takes much the same line so far as the question of price is concerned, but also lays great stress on the inability of the Tokyo Aldermen to carry on such an enterprise.

Saturday, November 23.

Viscount Kaneko and Mr. Matsuoka are not letting the grass grow under their feet in pushing the project of the great Exhibition. We alluded recently to the dinners given by them to Japanese and foreign journalists and we have now to record a banquet to the foreign representatives at the Nobles Club on the 21st inst. His Excellency the German Ambassador, speaking in the name of the whole Corps Diplomatique, echoed Mr. Matsuoka's statement that exhibitions are potent means of fostering good relations between States and of creating a community of commercial interests.

The festival at Nagoya to celebrate the opening of the new port is described at great length by several of the Tokyo journals. It is an interesting comment on the knowledge of Japanese geography possessed by London that when an attempt was made last year to float a foreign loan of 11 million *yen* for the Nagoya Municipality, the underwriters of the world's financial centre looked askance at the project on the ground that nobody knew where Nagoya was. Yet Nagoya together with its port Atsuta has a population of 314 000 and ranks easily among the four great cities of Japan. The new harbour has been built entirely at the expense of the people, without any assistance from the Central Government, and at the opening ceremony Count Okuma laid much stress upon this creditable fact.

Nothing is yet known as to the fate of Mr. Yamada Chubei, President of the Shoko Ginko. He left his house on the 12th inst. with a sum of only 50 *yen* in his possession and it is conjectured that in an access of insanity brought on by financial worry he has followed the example of Messrs. Hiranuma and Katano by taking his own life. A meeting of the Bank's depositors and creditors to the number of a hundred has been held and an agreement was made with the directors who pledged themselves to raise a sum of 240,000 by November of 1908. This somewhat protracted interval is said to be due to the fact that most of the Bank's money was lent on the security of fixed property and consequently cannot be quickly called in. But there is a very ugly feature of the affair. Scrutiny of the books shows that Mr. Yamada had withdrawn in his own name without giving any security a sum of 210,000 *yen* and that he had lent, equally without security, sums totalling 310,000.

Naturally the misfortune that has overtaken the above Bank furnished material for a renewed fit of nervousness on the Stock Exchange last Friday. It was freely rumoured that other banks would prove to be in a similar plight, especially a bank of considerable importance which, having its premises in the immediate vicinity of the Stock Exchange, has been such a favourite place of Exchange business that it has acquired the name of the Exchange Bank. The bears bruited it abroad that this Bank would have to realize largely, and that considerable blocks of shares would thus be thrown upon the market in the near future. Then again a not altogether logical theory has been circulated in the sense that even if the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway be affected, the market will be flooded with Tokyo City bonds, whose holders will be so anxious to realize that great sums of money will be diverted in that direction. These views supplemented by the renewal of bad news from Europe and America forced down all prices on Friday afternoon with very few exceptions.

Meanwhile the negotiations for the nationalization of the Tokyo Railway are proceeding. More than that we cannot say. Naturally the Mayor, Mr. Ozaki, figures very largely in the business. Those who have any knowledge of this gentleman's distinguished political career and his unswerving integrity of character will recognise that his present attitude is much more consistent with his character than was the attitude attributed to him, probably falsely, last fall. All the parties to the negotiation appear to be pushing things forward resolutely, and the question will finally be decided in a few days. It is impossible now to predict the nature of the decision. Everything, outside of officialdom, depends upon price, and we must avow ourselves very sceptical as to the possibility of discovering a figure satisfactory to both sides.

Sunday, November 24.

Mr. Koga, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Affairs in the Home Office, is quoted by the *Yorozu Choho* as strongly approving of the transfer of the Tokyo Railway to the hands of the Municipality and as saying that he does not anticipate any difficulty in the matter of a mutually satisfactory agreement as to price. He is in favour of abolishing the system of a uniform fare and substituting some simple method of stage fares, which would materially increase the revenue derived from the lines without imposing any hardship on those using them. He further condemns the present communications tax as flagrantly excessive. To levy one *sen* on every four-*sen* ticket sold is to take 25 per cent. of a company's gross revenue for the purposes of the State Exchequer. No private enterprise was ever asked to bear such a burden and no private enterprise could possibly bear it, for it amounts to from 40 to 50 per cent. of the net income. Mr. Koga is persuaded that if due changes were effected in the matter of fares and taxes the railway would prove a highly profitable property to the City, which would thus be saved from imposing increased direct taxes upon the citizens.

Mr. Amenomiya still adheres vehemently and confidently to his three *sen* system. Speaking through the columns of the *Chuo Shimbun* he offers to stake the whole world that if the three *sen* fare were taken as a basis and one *sen* were added for every change of carriage, a splendid income could be obtained, especially when the Company's electric lighting enterprise becomes productive. He places in the category of veritable fools people who argue that the price at which the shares of an enterprise are quoted in the market to-day is anything like a fair criterion of their value as an investment and above all of their transfer-price *en bloc*. However depressed the condition of the share market may be at present, it is safe to imagine the scrip of such a property as the Tokyo Railway rising to 100 at no very distant date. But Mr. Amenomiya does not approve of the method now adopted in fixing a price for municipalization purposes. He declares that if the two parties came to him and asked him to fix a price, he could very easily do so in such a manner as to satisfy the public and be fair to both sides. His method is not very clearly defined but apparently his basis would be so many years purchase of the net profits of the

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line. It will be observed that Mr. Amenomiya, while still adhering nominally to his uniform three *sen* project, has in reality gone over to the system of stages, since he proposes to levy an additional *sen* for every change of car.

It was rumoured on the 23rd inst. in Tokyo that the body of Mr. Yamada Chubei had been found in the woods near Totsuka, and of course people jumped to the conclusion that the President of the Shoko Ginko had committed suicide. Close inspection of the dead body contradicted this story, though it is not wonderful that such a report was spread, inasmuch as the body was that of a well-to-do man who bore some resemblance to the missing President. Meanwhile a document has been found which was written by Mr. Yamada on the eve of his flight and which contains an explicit statement of his acts. From this document it appears that the sum of 193,913 *yen*, which he was supposed to have drawn out on his own account without security, is really secured by the whole of his property, and that another sum of 91,621 *yen*, which stands to his debit in the books, was lent to a wealthy saké dealer called Yomo, who is a relative of Yamada. Meanwhile close examination of the books discloses a very much worse state of affairs than was originally reported. The following figures appear:—Current accounts 129,062 *yen*; special accounts 327,780; fixed deposits 276,029; and cheques 931, making a total liability of 733,802 *yen*. What assets are available to meet this liability we cannot clearly discover, but it may be observed that the Bank's capital is only 100,000 *yen* and its reserve 60,000. The depositors have been holding stormy meetings, so stormy as to necessitate police interference, but there is no prospect at present of a settlement being effected.

Monday, November 25.

It appears that the Automobile Company which started so strong during the booming days, is to be finally dissolved. This company was organised on the basis of a capital of 10 million *yen*, but subscriptions were not forthcoming to the extent of more than half a million. It was at one time proposed to continue the enterprise on this reduced footing, but the ultimate resolution is to abandon it altogether. A meeting is to be held for that purpose in the Young Men's Christian Association on the 5th proximo.

The affair of the Shoko Bank grows worse the more it is examined. It is confidently believed that the whereabouts of Mr. Yamada Chubei, the President, is well known to his family and that he is hiding somewhere in the vicinity. Moreover, it transpires that prior to the catastrophe everyone of the directors had withdrawn his deposits from the Bank, which fact is taken as a sure indication that they knew what was pending. The most distressing feature of the affair is that the depositors are all men in very lowly positions. The total deposits amounted to 707,000 *yen*, and this sum represented 3,000 depositors, the largest having only 800 *yen* to his credit and the smallest 1.20 *yen*. There has been a great commotion. The premises of the Bank were beseiged night and day. Its total assets are said to be 960,000 *yen*, so that the creditors ought to receive the full amount of their claims if only affairs were honestly administered. But while they do not press for immediate payment in view of the difficulty of realizing the Bank's loans, they have lost confidence in the directors.

There are most conflicting accounts about the Tokyo Railway affair. It is needless to reproduce them, so we confine ourselves to saying that according to present appearances the question will be settled one way or the other within the course of the next week or ten days.

Tuesday, November 26.

There are no signs of a settlement being effected in the affairs of the Shoko Bank. The unfortunate depositors continue to throng the precincts of the Bank, and the directors of the latter have so far failed to strike out any feasible programme. Another period of respite, namely, until the 8th of December, has been granted. On a comparatively very small scale the story of this institution seems to resemble that of the notorious Sadler's Bank, whose failure inflicted such loss on the lower classes fifty odd years ago in the United Kingdom.

The effects of the above Bank's troubles extended to the Mita Bank in Tokyo, of which the missing Mr. Yamada Chubei was a Director. Anticipating that their institution would be more or less involved, the President and Directors of the Mita Bank issued a notice that Mr. Yamada had resigned his position and that they all accepted unlimited liability with regard to the affairs of the Bank. This notice had an effect the opposite of what was intended, for many of the people into whose hands it came argued that a man who had disappeared from public ken, could not possibly have sent in his resignation. Thus the 25th inst. saw a run upon the Mita Bank, happily without disastrous consequences, for people became reassured on discovering that Mr. Yamada's resignation had really been sent in prior to his disappearance, and that his connexion with the Bank was limited to the possession of 300 shares.

The above events were doubtless partially responsible for the very depressed feeling which prevailed on the Tokyo Exchange on Monday. The public seem to be completely without heart for any kind of speculation in general, and to entertain, in particular, only a very small measure of belief in the prospect of the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway.

Wednesday, November 27.

At a banquet given in the Bankers Club on the 26th inst. Baron Shibusawa made some very pertinent remarks. Japan's modern history shows, he said, that each great crisis of her career is followed by some confusion in the national finances. Such was the case after the war of 1894-5, and such seems likely to be the case after the recent war. It is true that when the post-bellum programme was drawn up last year, the aftermath of the war had still in some measure to be dealt with, and therefore it was not possible to elaborate a final scheme. But a time has now come when the country is in a position to look ahead. Next year's budget must have a direct connexion with the outlays of future years, and the Empire's financiers and legislators are now called on to prepare a programme which shall be more or less of a permanent nature. It will not do for representatives of the business world to limit themselves solely to hostile criticism of the Government's methods. The result of such procedure would be to educate a mood of pessimism even more acute than that which now exists. Reasonable plans must be discussed in a reasonable spirit, but, on the other hand, it is equally out of the question that business men should give blind consent to everything proposed by the Authorities. There is no doubt that the issue of the late war has imposed a heavy responsibility on the Empire and that the country's officials are doing their best to solve the situation. But it has always to be remembered that, whatever programme be chosen, it must be carefully adapted to the nation's resources, and Baron Shibusawa expressed a sincere hope that the plan ultimately selected would not entail any addition to the people's burdens. In fact though speaking in a guarded strain, as is his wont, he let it be plainly seen that he does not approve of increased taxation.

Mr. Soyeda spoke at the same banquet chiefly with reference to his recent visit to the West. He said that there was no immediate prospect of obtaining money in the London market, but that the French have large stores of comparatively unemployed capital upon which it may not be impossible for Japan to draw. He then went on to detail several cardinal points which had been brought forcibly to his attention by English financiers. The first was that there ought to be no further appeal for financial aid from England on behalf of the Japanese Empire in the near future. English capitalists are not without apprehensions of such an appeal and would regard it with disfavour. In the second place, the world is perplexed to account for the vigour shown by Japan in naval and military preparations. The necessity for such preparations is not apparent; their object, being obscure, naturally becomes a subject of uneasiness; they tend to provoke competitive expansion on the part of other countries, and they draw unduly upon the world's already too scant supply of capital. In the third place, it has to be always remembered that whatever be the strength of a country's armaments and whatever the skill of its diplomacy, the ultimate basis of its capacity is material resources. To apply large sums to unproductive purposes without correspondingly fostering the growth of productive enterprise means certain weakness if not ruin. Fourthly, it appeared to these observers that although Japan is adopting many of the best features of Western civilization, her respect for the dignity of labour is distinctly defective. There seems to be growing up amongst her people a disposition of the most fateful character, namely, to despise manual labour and to turn from it if possible.

Mr. Matsuo, President of the Bank of Japan, spoke of the financial distress in the United States. He considered that it was mainly due to an excessive growth of enterprise. In the year ended last June, the total capital involved in enterprises started throughout the States has been 2,000,000,000 dollars. In short the balance between capital and industrial expansion had been disturbed. Mr. Matsuo further detailed the proximate causes of the trouble, but here he followed lines familiar to everybody. He considered that one great defect of the American financial machinery was the want of a central instrument to serve as a factor in uniting the strength of the various banks throughout the country. The State's income yearly exceeded the expenditure, and it thus resulted that large sums lay idle in the vaults of the Treasury. This meant a virtual and steady lessening of the stock of floating capital. And in the absence of any normal means of restoring this money to circulation, no resource offered in time of crisis except to collect the capital held by individuals, a process which became automatically dif-

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ficult when public confidence was shaken With regard to the effects of these things upon Japan, Mr. Matsuo observed that the financial connexion between New York and Tokyo being comparatively slight, Japan did not feel America's financial distress as much as Europe felt it. But she nevertheless felt it considerably. One resulting feature was that with money at a high premium in the United States, the foreign banks in Japan naturally endeavoured to profit by this premium, and to that end converted into ready money the bills which came into their hands, so as to transmit the specie westward. This meant an outflow of gold from Japan on a greater or less scale. Then again there was the diminution of America's demand for Japanese silk, and there was stagnation in the Chinese market for Japanese cottons owing to the fall in the price of silver and the consequent failure of certain great Chinese firms. Thus Japan was not a little affected, and it behoved her people to adapt themselves carefully to the situation.

A temporary settlement has been effected in the affairs of the Shoko Ginko. The basis of settlement is as follows:—By the 20th of December the Bank undertakes to pay over a sum of 240,000 *yen* to the depositors. Such of the latter as have deposits less than 100 *yen* will receive them in full even before that date. The sum remaining after payment of the small depositors will be distributed among the other depositors *pro rata*. Then as to the sum still due, namely 491,603 *yen*, it will be gradually paid off between the 1st of January and the 10th of December, 1908. As security for the fulfilment of these engagements the Bank's property and all the property of the directors will be hypothecated. It is further agreed that from the 21st of this month the unpaid money shall carry only 2 per cent. interest.

The negotiations for the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway are evidently proceeding but the issue is still wrapped in obscurity.

We observe that Mr. Koga's views with regard to the transit tax have been misunderstood. Probably our rendering of them was not sufficiently explicit. Mr. Koga is not represented by his Japanese interviewer as saying that to levy a tax of one *sen* on every ticket sold by a tram-car company is to deprive the company of 25 per cent. of its income. What we understand him to say is that were the tax a business impost or an income impost, it would stand in the ratio of 25 per cent., since it would be one *sen* to *four*. He spoke merely of ratio, and condemned the levy as excessive, though he did not suggest that it reduced the Company's income further than by deterring passengers, an insignificant effect probably. We may mention here that Mr. Koga, formerly Chief Procurator of the Court of Cassation and now head of the Criminal Bureau in the Home Department, is one of Japan's most eminent jurists. His opinion even on the subject of tram charges and tram ownership is well worth quoting. Perhaps it may be wise to add that no one, so far as we are aware, has suggested charging 4 *sen* for every change of car. The idea, as stated in Tokyo papers, is to reduce the fare for short distances and to increase it for long. It is not merely a question of the Company's profits. It is also a question of equity to the citizens, and a question of including all the suburbs in the tram system, a most desirable step, but one which can not be undertaken if the 4 *sen* uniform fare be continued, for such an enterprise would certainly involve loss.

Thursday, November 28.

According to the *Mainichi Dempo* Japan has been obliged to contribute her share of gold to supply the recent urgent need in America. Our contemporary says that in spite of all efforts made by the Japanese authorities to prevent this result, some 15 million *yen* which stood to Japan's credit in the Bank of England, went to the States, as did also one million *yen* from Yokohama and one and a half from Kobe. We do not clearly understand about the London money, for it is spoken of as a Government asset, but we presume that it was held in London to the credit of the Bank of Japan. These are doubtless the facts which inspired the comment made by the President of the Bank of Japan at the recent banquet in the Bankers Club.

The advices from America are not yet reassuring. It is evident that the area of disturbance resulting from the recent panic is widespread, and that a considerable time will be required before normal conditions can be fully restored.

A statement is published, evidently on the authority of the Tokyo Electric Light Company, to the effect that the water-power system is now undergoing official inspection, and will be put into operation from next month. Eighteen thousand horse power will reach the city, whereas only ten thousand are needed for the moment. But as the demand for electric light is increasing rapidly in the capital, the Company expects that despite the combination it has formed with the Tokyo Waterpower Electric Company, which draws its power from the Katsura River, some further source of supply will be needed three or four years hence.

The negotiations with regard to the Tokyo Railway continue but are wrapped in obscurity. It is useless to reproduce the reports which fill the air. Nothing seems to be certain except that the project has not been dropped.

SPURIOUS WORKS OF ART.

We desire to warn our readers against spurious works of art which appear to be specially plentiful just at present. They are represented for the most part by coloured prints (*nishiki-ye*). What seems to have happened is that a number of genuine pictures by Utamaro and Eishin—we have not seen any others—have come into the hands of an unscrupulous dealer, who has had them copied by a very inferior painter, and has used these copies for making woodblocks to strike off an unlimited supply of imitations. Probably they are freely offered to unwary buyers in curio stores, but a more insidious method of procedure is often resorted to, namely, to send them to the residence of a hypothetical buyer, representing them to be the property of a private individual, who shrinks from a public sale yet is constrained to raise money. These frauds are not difficult to detect. Three salient features present themselves for identification. There is, first, the fact that the paper used is exceptionally thick, so thick as to suggest that the picture has been backed. Then there is a general dinginess in the colours—not the fading produced by the honest lapse of years, but emphatically a muddiness of tone which suggests that the pigments were specially doctored before use. Finally and vitally there is obvious weakness of line. This last feature is most marked. A notable and admirable characteristic of the best *Ukiyo ye* artists was their strong and graceful lines. These disappear in the copies, and become "wobbling," undecided tracings. What remains and can not be effaced is the beautiful composition of the original masters, but that one feature is dearly purchased at the cost of linear strength and of mellowness of colour.

NISHIKIYE AND PRINTS.

We observe from a very elaborate circular which has just reached us that Mr. Von F. H. Brockhaus in Leipzig offers to the German public an opportunity of purchasing very beautiful specimens of Nishikiye bearing the names of Utamaro, Kiyonaga and other great masters of the Ukyoye School, together with biographical notices of some of the most celebrated. The circular is illustrated and the reproductions are singularly faithful, even the objectionable mannerisms of the Japanese artists being carefully copied. It is interesting to observe that no higher price seems to be asked for a single *Nishikiye* than 30 marks, which figure seems to us very reasonable. But the fact is that all such things as old coloured prints and pre-Meiji works of art of every kind are somewhat of a drug in the Japanese market at present. The depression that prevails on the Stock Exchange is felt in every department of life and business, so that men are much more disposed to sell than to buy. Perhaps the most striking illustration of the evil time that has overtaken all kinds of scrip is furnished by the case of the Tokyo Stock Exchange shares, which, on the 7th of last February, were quoted at 623 *yen* for April delivery, and on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th inst. stood at 112; a fall of 511 *yen* per share in 8 months. In other words, any one who might have been so fortunate as to buy a thousand of these shares in February and to hold them until now, would have realized over half a million *yen*. But as matters generally went the other way, as people bought dear expecting to sell dearer, disasters have been as thick as dead leaves in autumn and nobody will turn to look at objects of art. It is thus, we presume, that M. Brockhaus is able to offer fine Utamaro coloured prints for 30 marks in Leipzig. Two or three years ago they commanded as many *yen* in Japan. Still there is a reverse to the picture. The writer of this note can well remember a time when the finest Utamaro, Kiyonaga or Harunobu could be bought for 25 *sen*, and sometimes, indeed, for one half of that money.

"HAMLET" BY JAPANESE AMATEURS.

The performances given by the Bungei Kyokwai (an association of Japanese for the production of amateur theatricals) did not draw such large audiences to the Hongoza, Tokyo, as their merits deserved. The production of "Hamlet" was excellent, Dr. Tsubouchi's translation of Shakespeare's immortal tragedy leaving little to be desired, while the players acquitted themselves well, with perhaps the exception of *Ophelia*, who was disappointing. But *Hamlet*, *Polonius*, and *Gertrude* could not have been interpreted better by amateurs on the English stage. The Bungei Kyokwai deserve every encouragement and support and we hope that at their next appearance they will receive larger patronage from foreign theatre-goers.

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THE KANJI TOITSU-KAI.

Our readers should be acquainted with this society as we have spoken of it more than once. Its chief components are a group of most influential Japanese statesmen and scholars, having Prince Ito for President, Viscount Kaneko for Chairman, and Mr. Izawa Shuji for Vice-Chairman. Briefly speaking, the object of the association is to effect uniformity in the scripts of China, Japan and Korea, in pursuance of which purpose it is proposed to publish a dictionary of some 6,000 ideographs comprising all those in daily use, and to show their pronunciation in each of the above three countries. Mr. Izawa has just paid a visit to China for the purpose of obtaining support. He went to Mukden in the first place and was there warmly received by the Governor, Mr. Tang Shaoi. This last named official spent some years in America completing his education, and, on his return to Peking, presented a memorial urging that, in the interest of the Chinese nation's general intellectual development, the number of ideographs in daily use should be authoriattively limited. He therefore most heartily welcomed the project represented by Mr Izawa, and it received similar approval from other officials in Mukden, several of whom followed the Governor's example in enrolling themselves as members. Thence Mr. Izawa proceeded to Tientsin where he was equally well received by the Viceroy of Pehchili, who seems to have been greatly taken with the Society's programme. From Tientsin Mr. Izawa went on to Peking, where he hoped to obtain permission from ex-Viceroy Chang for the enrollment of the latter's name as Chinese President. His Excellency Chang, however, while heartily approving of the scheme, pleaded age as a reason for not accepting the Presidency and recommended that the place should be offered to Mr. Hwang Shoukwei, now an official at Wuchang, where Viceroy Chang ruled for so many years. The ex-Viceroy described Hwang as one of the very best scholars in China, and thought that his name as President would go far to win the support of the Chinese *literati*. Mr. Izawa accordingly proceeded to Wuchang and submitted the project to Hwang, who approved of it most heartily but was reluctant to accept the position of President. He promised, however, to become an active promoter, and said that after he had gained the support of a sufficient number of scholars, he would hold a meeting at which a president could be elected. In Shanghai also Mr. Izawa obtained hearty support from the well known capitalist and publicist of that place, Mr. Chang. It is hoped that the dictionary will be published by March of next year. Mr. Izawa relates that during his visit to Peking he was invited to visit the residence of Prince Su, where he found the members of the Prince's household all wearing foreign costume and studying on modern lines, the Japanese language being one of the subjects taught. Mr. Izawa seems to have been profoundly struck by the educational progress that the Chinese people have made during the past few years. He declares frankly that he considers them ahead of the Japanese in this matter, and that it is a very superficial view to allege, as so many people do, that the adoption of liberal principles by the Chinese people will require a very long time for its accomplishment. His visit showed him that high and low alike, are working with all their heart to overtake the progress of the Occident, and he thinks that in the course of the next ten years a radical change will have been effected. As between the people of the north and the people of the south he unhesitatingly gives his verdict in favour of the former, a view which appears to have been considerably influenced by the discovery that girl students in Shanghai are delivering lectures on political topics. Such doings evidently shock Mr. Izawa's notions of propriety. He has little that is good to say about the Japanese who are engaged in educational work in China. They teach through interpreters, which system he considers no better than studying a text book or listening to a phonograph. In order that the teacher's spirit may be imparted to his instruction, he must either use the pupils' language or teach them to understand his own. That fact is fully recognised by two eminent Japanese professors in Peking, namely, Mr. Iwaya, of the School of Law, who insists that his students must understand Japanese, and Mr. Hattori, of the University, who lectures in Chinese. It is pleasant to find that the low character assigned in some quarters to the Chinese students educated in Japan is flatly contradicted by Mr. Izawa's observations. He found these students all occupying important positions and enjoying public confidence. The defective ones are limited to those who went through what is called the rapid course of finishing, and thus returned to China with only a superficial smattering of foreign science. On the other hand, Mr. Izawa says that the number of Chinese students studying the Japanese language in China is conspicuously small.

CHIENTAO.

It has already been stated in these columns that the probable pivot of the dispute between China and Korea as to the ownership of Chientao is the silver mine at Chenpau-shan which lies near the northern frontier of the disputed region. We now read in the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams that this mine is worked by a company called the Chungho, which consists of Chinese and Japanese shareholders as its name indicates. The mine was originally offered for sale in Shanghai by a Chinese subject, and it appears that the negotiations had made some progress when the Russo-Japanese war interrupted them. The Chinese owner or concessionaire was asking 3 million *yen* for the property, and he is said to have been much inconvenienced by the threatened failure of the transaction. There then appeared upon the scene Mr. Nakano, who is described as having been the head of a Russo-Chinese school, apparently in Shanghai. By this gentleman's intervention a Chinese-Japanese company was formed to work the mine, the Chinese owner having greatly reduced his price. The mine is said to be very rich, but difficulties of transport stand greatly in the way of its full exploition.

The *Hochi Shimbun* alleges that the Japanese Government approached the Waiwupu two weeks ago, asking for proofs of the allegation that Chientao is a Chinese possession. To this request no answer has been received, but China has issued instructions to her boundary commissioner, Mr. Chen, in the sense that her laws are to be operative with regard to her own subjects and Koreans alike throughout the disputed region, and that any one disobeying them is to be severely punished. If this be true, it is a very high-handed step, indicating that the Chinese Government is disposed to solve the problem in its own way without any reference to Japan. But we are not disposed to place credence in the story, or, at any rate, to suppose that China will deliberately maintain such an attitude.

Mr. Ma, the Chinese Consul-General in Chientao, is said to have reported to Peking that Prince Ito was anxious to have the Chientao frontier delimited. It will be remembered that the desire of the Chinese Government has been to proceed at once to delimitation whereas Japan's contention is that the general question of ownership must be settled before there can be any fixing of boundaries. Consequently if Prince Ito had expressed such a wish, it would have been a virtual abandonment of Japan's position: On the strength, however, of the Consul-General's telegram the Waiwupu approached the Japanese Legation in Peking, but the Minister replied that before he could open any negotiations he must ascertain what views Prince Ito really entertained. Prince Ito's answer put a very different complexion on the matter. What his Excellency had said was that it would be desirable to proceed to delimitation as soon as the conference relating to the general question had been concluded. Mr. Consul-General Ma is consequently in trouble.

As to this Chientao question, it appears that the Chinese representative in that region is disposed to steal a march upon the Japanese. He recently issued a proclamation in the sense that if any trouble occurred among either the Chinese or the Korean inhabitants of the district, they should bring their cases before the Chinese local tribunal. This being plainly an attempt to solve the problem in a unilateral manner, Colonel Saito strongly protested, and the Japanese Legation in Peking took a similar step. Nothing is said as to the result of these protests.

OPIUM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

In the "Twentieth Century Quarterly" Dr. Crafts, who recently visited Japan and subsequently proceeded to Manila, found a curious state of affairs at the latter place in the matter of opium. Three years ago, Congress passed a law prohibiting the opium traffic in the Philippines but allowing three years' grace before the veto became operative. The three years will end on the 1st of next March. Dr. Crafts, therefore, saw the islands when only a twelve-month remained for preparations to eliminte the traffic; namely, after two years of what is called the "tapering off" period had elapsed. His deliberate verdict is that there is more use of the drug now than there ever was before. The revenue derived by licensing the habit was 2 million *yen* larger in 1906—the first year of the period of grace—than it had been in any previous year, and for 1907 the total income obtained from this source is estimated at ten million *yen*. Dr. Crafts thinks that the banks and educational institutions which depend on opium for their support will be very reluctant to see the use of the drug really abolished. It is expected that Congress will be asked to extend the years of grace. One can scarcely see what good purpose they can have been expected to serve. During their course nothing was done to check the vice, and unless its votaries developed some spontaneous impulse of self-denial, the evil was bound to retain its dimensions if not to increase them. It is a colossal problem is this opium habit. The Chinese Government seems determined to stamp it out, but probably a century of continuous effort will be needed.

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DEATH OF MR. M. J. DAYET.

We record with regret the death at his residence, No. 46-D Bluff, on Nov. 22nd, of Mr. M. J. Dayet, a well-known and popular member of the French community in Yokohama. Mr. Dayet, who was still in the prime of life, being only in his fifty-first year, was taken ill about three weeks ago, and despite the efforts of his medical attendants gradually sank and finally succumbed to an affection of the liver.

Born in the Department of Jura and educated at the Jesuits College at Dole, M. Dayet graduated at the University of Paris in the degrees of law and literature. On first coming to Japan he was in the service of Messrs. Oppenheimer; then became Kobe manager of R. Isaac & Bro., later joining Mr. S. Isaác as a partner in Yokohama. He retired from this firm in 1905, intending to go home, but was pursuaded to join M. Loonen in his enterprises, and it was during a visit to Kagoshima that his fatal illness attacked him.

The deceased gentleman always took a warm interest in the affairs of *L'Alliance Francaise*, of which he was Vice-President, was an ardent sportsman and art connoisseur, and his fine character endeared him not only to his own countrymen but to those of other nationalities who had the privilege of knowing him.

The funeral of the late Mr. M. J. Dayet took place on Monday. The cortége started from No. 46-D, Bluff shortly before nine o'clock, the pall bearss being Messrs. J. de Cuers de Cogolin, A. Coye, E. C. Davis, R. Jamin, R. Loonen, G. Patin, G. Gilbert and J. Carrillon. The mourners were H.E. M. A. Gérard, French Ambassador, Mr. La Roche, French Consul and Mr. L. Mottet.

After a service held in the Church of the Sacred Heart by the Rev. Pére Guerin, a procession was formed and proceeded to the General Cemetery where the religious offices were performed at the graveside by the Revs. Pere Guerin and Pere Pettier.

At the graveside H. E. the French Ambassador said:

Mes chers compatriotes; Messieurs—Je, viens rendre avec vous les derniers devoirs au regretté Francais qui faisait honneur à notre communauté si cruellement éprouvée déjà au cours de cette année, et dont la perte prématurée nous est si douloureuse.

Le visage souriant, ouvert et bon de M. Dayet est le premier qui, il y a aujourdhui prés d'une année, me soit apparu à mon arrivée au Japon. Nul ne pouvait me donner une image plus exacte, plus fidele, Messieurs, de ce qu'est notre colonie de Yokohama, travailleuse, intelligente, active, unie, profondément attachés à la Mère Patrie, reconnaissante de l'hospitalité qu'elle reçoit en ce grand et beau pays appréciée, respectée et aimée tant des autorités et de la population japonaises que des communautés étrangères avec qui elle n'a cessé d'entretenir les meilleures, les plus cordiales relations. M. Dayet, en même temps qu'il poursuivait avec succès et honneur sa propre carrièle, a pris la part la plus constante et la plus dévouée à toutes les ceuvres collectives de notre communauté. La Société Française de Bienfaisance l'a compté parmi ses membres les plus généreux. Vice Président de l'Alliance Française, il a, en travaillant avec vous à la propagande de notre langue, de notre littérature, de notre pensée, montré les rares qualités du lettré, de l'artiste, de l'homme de goût et de coeur qu'il était. Au moment où, quoique jeune encore, il pouvait, il y a deux ans, considerer sa tâche comme accomplie et où il allait reprendre le chemin du pays natal, il s'était décidé à rester pour joindre encore ses efforts aux vôtres et pour consacrer son expérience, son labeur, son zèle, à de nouvelles enterprises. M. Dayet était, parmi nos compatriotes l'un des plus ardents, des plus confiants, et aussi des plus préparés pour l'ère qui s'ouvre dans les relations industrielles et économiques entre la France et le Japon, et dont il aura été l'un des premiers artisans. Nous garderons pieusement, Messieurs, la mémoire de l'homme de bien et de coeur, trop tôt enlevé à notre affection. Je lui rends, au nom de l'Ambassade, au nom de notre colonie de Tokyo et de Yokohama, l'hommage de gratitude et de respect que mérite une vie toute de travail, d'honneur et de patriotisme, dont l'exemple et le bienfait demeurent à jamais acquis au patrimoine de notre communauté.

Monsieur J. de Cuers de Cogolin also spoke. He said:—Excellence, Messieurs, C'est un pénible devoir pour moi de dire à celui que nous venons d'accompagner ici, où il dormira son éternel sommeil, un dernier adieu au nom de l'Alliance Francaise dont il était un des mémbres les plus dévoués, au nom des nombreux et affectionnés camarades qu'il comptait dans notre colonie cosmopolite de Yokohama, au nom de ses amis qui le pleurent aujourd'hui. Ceux qui ont entendu Dayet a l'Alliance Française se rappellent l'erudition, la mémoire, l'esprit critique si littéraires, la forme charmante dans sa simplicité de ses interessantes causeries. Ses camarades de toute nationalité appréciaient en lui avec une droiture de caractère à l'abri de toute défaillance, une verve gaulloise toujours en eveil. Ses amis qui l'avaient approché de plus près n'oublieront jamais ses excellentes qualités de cœur qui le faisaient aimer si tendrement. Adieu! Dayet. Adieu! au nom de tous ceux qui chériront ta mémoire et garderont pieusement ton souvenir.

The attendance of mourners was very large and the floral tributes were beautiful and numerous.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Our columns of Monday last contained a translated *resumé* from the *Chuo Shimbun* of remarks in connection with the recent return from Germany of H.E. Mr. R. Inouye, in which regret is expressed that more friendly sentiments do not pervade the relations between the two Empires of Germany and Japan, and an implication is made that the absence of a better feeling is due partly to unfriendliness towards Germany displayed on the part of Reuter's Agency in the telegraphic news it transmits hither regarding that country. It seems a pity that an idea so erroneous should find expression in such a manner. We are not ourselves specially concerned in upholding the excellence of Reuter's service, but we feel bound to say, and we do not doubt our readers will agree with us, that among the most marked features of that service are its impartiality and the entire absence of any expression of opinion upon the items it contains. Indeed, Reuter wisely confines himself solely to the task of transmission, and leaves comment upon the news he conveys entirely to others. We do not imagine that H.E. Mr. Inouye himself is to be credited with the idea, the origin of which we have no hesitation in ascribing to an interested source in Germany whose mis-statements on the same subject we have before now had occasion to correct.

The centre of the recent seismic disturbance appears to have been a little to the north of Tokyo. The meteorological authorities say that it was the heaviest shock felt since 1894. The tremors extended over an area of 9000 square miles and were distinctly felt as far south as the Bonin Islands and as far west as Hiroshima. But fortunately no damage was done, although it appeared to Tokyo residents that the disturbance fell short of destructive force by only a very narrow margin.

There was a meeting of Cabinet Ministers and Elder Statesmen on the 25th inst. to discuss the question of finance. It is not known, of course, what decision, if any, was adopted, but rumour is probably right in asserting that the proceedings were limited to a statement by the Minister of Finance setting forth the exact facts of the situation and outlining the Government's plan for dealing with it. The Elder Statesmen have not yet expressed their views. It is said that on behalf of the Cabinet a desire was formulated to map out a policy which, being guaranteed by the approval of all parties, might be regarded as permanent. Report still persists in representing Marquises Inouye and Matsukata as opposed to increased taxation and as advocating such adjustments of the programme of expenditures as would dispense with the necessity of imposing any further fiscal burdens on the people, but it does not appear that these two statesmen are determined to push their opinions in the face of an opposing majority. The present probability is that a mean will be struck between the two extremes, and that equilibrium will be obtained partly by readjustments and partly by increased taxes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of a visitation charge at Maidstone recently had some outspoken remarks to make concerning a question which has come greatly to the fore in England of late years. He began by remarking that the liberty belonging to the English parish priest, unique in Christendom, as to his right and power of choice both about action and usage and teaching, had undoubtedly degenerated into an *anomia*, or irregularity, to use no stronger word. The Archbishop then continued:—His deep sense of the gravity of the situation and of the magnitude of the issue now involved did not prevent him from regarding as somewhat exaggerated the proportion assigned to the ritual question in men's outlook upon the contemporary religious life in England as a whole. Conduct based upon belief—that, after all, was the vital thing, and it was only indirectly that ritual bore upon conduct. He would remind them that daily experience brought home to those of them who had to deal with these matters administratively that what irritated and annoyed was far less often ritual, or the lack thereof, than it was a high-handed attitude on the part of the clergy, the making of arbitrary and apparently needless changes without adequate consultation and consideration—in short, what St. Peter spoke of as "a lording it over" the charge allotted to them, a clerical domination which was not convenient to those of them who belonged either to one or other section of the Church. Why was one church in a town half empty and another near it comparatively full? He did not himself think, in the towns at least, that it turned greatly upon the difference between what was called the type of service—High Church or Low Church. In his view it depended very much more upon the management within the church's walls. The leading Church musician of their day, Sir Walter Parratt, said in his paper at the Church Congress that services in the present day were suffering from far too great an amount of music, the surcharge being such that members of the congregation were unable to use their natural-speaking voices.

In the year 1890 the Imperial Household Department acquired an area of 300 acres of land at Momoyama near Kyoto, the site whereon stood in the 16th century the celebrated Palace of the Taiko. A hundred acres of this land remains in exactly the condition that it was in the times of the

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Taiko. The buildings of course have disappeared, but the trees remain, and have now all the added glory of three centuries' growth. The remaining 200 acres are in the hands of agriculturists who are tenants of the Imperial Household without any leases. It is said that a new Imperial Palace is to be erected on this site and that associated with it will be an Imperial Cemetery. Notice has been given to the farmers to restore their holdings, and it is rumoured that plans of the buildings as they stood in the days of the Taiko are now being carefully studied, from which we infer that the idea is to reconstruct the renowned *Jurahu-jo*, which during the brief period of its existence was the most celebrated building in Japan and whose fragments, now preserved in Sendai, Nishi Honganji, and other places may be described as the *disjuncta membra poetæ*.

Reading through the diary of a foreign resident who has just made the trip from Yokohama to London *via* Siberia one gathers that provided only hand baggage is taken and that one is fairly easy-going there is little to seriously complain of along the whole route. Of course there are tiresome delays now and again, great carelessness is displayed in the ventilation of the cars, which are sometimes below freezing point and again so over-heated as to be unbearable; the visits of customs inspectors are fairly frequent, while the food is served up to suit Russian palates rather than those of western Europeans. Robberies of baggage, too, are frequent. The interminable birch forests at one part of the journey are replaced by long stretches of the most monotonous uninviting landscape in others, the only bits of fine scenery being encountered near Lake Baikal. The Siberian route has nothing to offer in the way of scenic beauties or luxuries like the C P.R. can boast, but for any one pressed for time and travelling light it affords a very quick passage home to Europe.

An interesting lesson in geography may be obtained from a paragraph in the *Hongkong Daily Press*—a paragraph not compiled, we imagine, in the editorial sanctum of our generally accurate contemporary. The paragraph is headed "By sleeping car to Japan," and its gist is to inform the public that, before long, travellers between the East and the West will be able to step into a sleeping car at Calais or Tokyo and reach Tokyo or Calais, respectively, without any change of carriage except on the Russian frontier and at Harbin. The writer is under the impression that the whole of the railway from Port Arthur to Harbin is in Japanese possession. But that is only a historical misconception. Where his geography becomes quaint is when he places eastward-bound travellers on a train at Harbin, sends them south to Tairen, and finally runs their cars on to a steamer at "some port in South Korea" for transportation to Shimonoseki. There is nothing said as to the manner of transferring the train from the Liaotung Peninsula to Korea, but we imagine that the confusion is due to ignorance of the break in communications between Manchuria and Korea. Still the whole scheme is very attractive. If the Fusan-Wiju Railway were carried to Mukden, as the programme contemplates, it would be possible to reach Harbin from Tokyo without any change of car.

In the 22nd session of the Diet a petition was presented in behalf of the private individuals who suffered pecuniary loss in the recent war. The petitioners consisted for the most part of settlers in Russian territory who lost nearly everything they possessed when the war broke out. There are also a few ship-owners whose vessels were destroyed by Russian men-of-war. When the petition was presented, the Japanese Government strongly opposed it, on the ground that if such claims were once admitted, they would swell to a limitless degree. Nevertheless the petition was again presented in the 23rd session, when it obtained the endorsement of both houses and the House of Representatives went so far as to appoint a committee to prepare a draft of law on the subject, which would probably have passed had the session lasted longer. In these circumstances the petition will certainly come before the Diet again in the approaching session, and the question of how to deal with it becomes therefore pressing. The claims of the petitioners are said to aggregate some 18 million *yen*, apart from the value of the ships that were sunk. But these figures were compiled on the supposition that an indemnity would be obtained from Russia, which hope having proved abortive, the petitioners must now make a very different estimate of the character of the compensation due to them. They cease to have a right and can only plead for grace. The *Jiji Shimpo* thinks that under these altered conditions, three or four million *yen* would amply meet the case, and it urges that benevolent consideration be given to the sufferers, mainly on the ground that, failing all succour in such a case, the spirit of enterprise will be seriously checked.

It was supposed that the departures of Mr. Shipoff and Mr. Ishii from Vladivostock would synchronise, but the Russian financier was a day ahead. He arrived at Tsuruga on the 27th of November whereas Mr. Ishii was to leave that place on the afternoon of the same day. Interviewed by a special correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* at Tsuruga, Mr. Shipoff explained that his journey to Japan is solely for the purpose of observing economic conditions with a view to the development of trade between his country and Japan. He has good hopes that tradal relations may be largely extended, and he speaks of the posting of a Russian consul at Tsuruga, for which place he seems to anticipate a great future. His intention is to proceed direct to Tokyo, and after an interview with Mr. Soyeda of the Industrial Bank, he will arrange his programme of procedure. Asked to say something about Russian affairs, he referred his questioner to Mr. Ishii, who had doubtless collected much information during his tour in Europe.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The rain which started in early on Wednesday afternoon increased to a steady down-pour by nightfall and by half past eight was falling in torrents. Under the circumstances the fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was shorn of a large proportion of the usual attendance. But what the audience lacked in numbers it made up in appreciation of the speaker and the performers, and the result was one of the pleasantest evenings of the session so far. Prof. Clement, who was introduced by the President as an old friend and welcome speaker before the Society in former years, gave a most interesting talk upon Japanese Proverbs. The lecturer had collected some 475 specimens of these and he gave a selection from his list with a slight running commentary. He divided them under various headings or cycles. Thus under the Cycle of Fortune and Misfortune he placed "Pleasure is the seed of trouble." "The bee stings the cheerful face." "Wait in bed for luck." "After three years even misfortunes become fortunate." Under the Cyle of Women he placed "Seen at night, at a distance, under an umbrella"—an ugly woman seems beautiful. "Gossip lasts only 75 days." Under False Economy he grouped, "Buy cheap and waste your money" "Where birds are unknown the bat is peerless." The speaker then drew attention to many Japanese proverbs which have their equivalents in the Occident, and concluded with some entirely native to the soil.

At the close Prof. Clement was cordially thanked for his illuminating address on what the President described as "the small change of a nation's wit and wisdom."

In the musical programme which followed Miss Blundell, and Messrs. E. Salinger and H. A. Poole gave two charming trios, Mozart's "Larghetto" and Hadyn's "Finale," the latter being loudly redemanded. Mr. E. C. Emmett made a most favourable first impression with his rendering of "The Gauntlet" and as an encore sang "The beauties of the Fatherland." Another newcomer was Mr. Gunn who was encored for a cleverly played mandolin solo; while Mr. Stephens' recitation in character "Mrs. Brown on the County Court," may be set down as one of the cleverest pieces of impersonation seen in Van Schaick Hall.

At the next meeting, to be held on December 13th, Baron Kikuchi will speak on "My visit to England." The Christmas Entertainment organized by the Society will be given this year in the Public Hall and a charge of one *yen* will be made for non-members.

EARTHQUAKES IN YOKOHAMA.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 2.17 a.m. on Nov. 22nd. According to the Yokohama Observatory, it had both horizontal and vertical motions. After 4 seconds, the horizontal shock became very severe between N. N. E. and S. S. W., the maximum amplitude being 10.36 mili. The whole duration of the horizontal tremors was 3 minutes and 54 seconds. The vertical motion grew severe 2 seconds after the horizontal tremor had reached its maximum. The maximum amplitude was 2.05 mill per .041 seconds. The duration of this motion was 1 minute and 41 seconds. The origin was not far distant and seemed to be in Tokyo Bay.

Fortunately no special damage was sustained in Yokohama though clocks were generally stopped and flower vases on tables and mantel pieces in some houses on the Bluff fell, and slight damage was sustained in earthenware shops, etc.

At 1.31 p.m. on November 21st, a gentle shock of earthquake was also felt in Yokohama. The duration was 1 minute and 15 seconds and the direction was from west to east.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The ordinary semi annual general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will be held to-day, Nov. 26th, at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. The accounts for the half year, from May 1st to Oct. 31st, will be presented. The chief features are as follows:

	Yen.
Gross income	14,796,852.65
Gross expenditure	11,935,156 15
Sundry Reserves	1,682,741.03
Net profit	1,157,784 45

To the net income, the balance, *yen* 599,342.84, brought over from the previous account has been added, making a total of *yen* 1,759,130.30. From this sum, the following allotments were made:—

	Yen.
Regular reserve	57,889.37
Allowance to Directors	71 358.11
Ordinary dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	1,100,000.00
Special dividend, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum	220,000.00

The remainder is carried forward to next account.

About 5.30 p.m. on Nov. 24th, a floating mine struck a rock of Kaga, a village in Shimane prefecture, and exploded. On the same day, another mine was washed ashore at Tokaifu in Sado.

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THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

WE have been asked by more than one correspondent to explain the reasons of the present movement for the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway. The matter seems to us simple enough. It must not be forgotten that there prevails among many of the most influential citizens of Tokyo a strong belief that an enterprise such as that of electric trams, traversing every part of the city and using the public roads for laying lines and running vehicles, ought not to be monopolized by a private company but should be in the hands of the municipality. These men made a powerful effort to bring about the transfer of the Railway last year. Their proximate contention was that the 3-*sen* uniform fare hitherto in vogue must not be changed to 4 *sen*, as was to be the case on the amalgamation of the three companies, and that, rather than allow such a change, the city should take over the Railway at a price estimated on the basis of a three-*sen* fare, namely, 65 *yen* per share. Had this effort been made prior to amalgamation, it would have been more reasonable; but after all arrangements for amalgamation had been concluded; after official consent—including the consent of this Municipality itself—had been obtained to the rise of fare, and after the public had purchased the shares for a price referred to a 4-*sen* basis, it would have been an act of spoliation to deprive the Company of its property on such terms as the advocates of municipalization proposed. Hence the project fell through. We, among others, opposed it strongly, mainly on the ground that to take over a company's belongings without its consent and almost at a confiscation price, would be quite indefensible. The advocates of municipalization, however, though temporarily defeated, were not discomfited. They bided their time, and they judge that their time has come now when the Company's shares have been swept down in the general debacle and are quoted at a figure very close to that named by the municipalizationists last year. On the other hand, experience has shown the Company that with the 4-*sen* uniform fare it can not pay the very fine dividend originally contemplated. There are two main reasons for this inability. One is that extensive frauds are perpetrated by people of the lowest classes. They contrive to transfer their tickets in a surreptitious manner, so that the Company's employees fail to collect a considerable percentage of the income earned. The way to correct this would be to charge a fixed fare on each block of the Railway; but such a measure, if taken in the interests of a private company, would not be tolerated by the citizens, who have been taught by socialistic agitators to entertain quite sillily romantic ideas about the question of rates. Were the lines in the hands of the Municipality, however, there would be no such prejudice. The second reason is that, with the uniform fare system, the lines can not be profitably extended to the outlying suburbs of the city. That is easily understood. Trams plying in the suburbs tap sparsely populated regions, and, on the uniform-fare system, they collect comparatively small sums from the few passengers obtained in such regions. There ought obviously to be a special fare for the suburbs. But here, again, the popular prejudice of Tokyo stands in the way. In short, if the city wants a thoroughly comprehensive tram service, it should take the lines into its own hands, so that reasonable fares can be levied. That is what the experiences of the past year seem to have taught, and as a result of the lesson the Company is more willing to negotiate with the Municipality now than it was last fall. But there is not the least occasion to make a sacrifice. The trams can pay a good dividend—by and bye a very fine one—and their owners are content to hold them. Still an opportunity for negotiation presents itself, and advantage has been taken of it by the champions of municipalization. There is, however, a radical change of procedure on this occasion, namely, that instead of attempting to force the Company's hand, the representatives of the city merely propose to seek a mutually satisfactory basis of arrangement. The great question is, can they find one. We do not venture to predict anything, but we are very doubtful. It may be mentioned, *en passant*, that a local contemporary speaks of 90 *yen* per share as the quotation at the time of the boom. That is an error. The shares were quoted at 120 last January, and when, in May, they fell to 90, the debacle was considered extraordinary.

What tends to obscure this affair is that among the advocates of municipalization are certain interested men who have shares to unload, and certain bankers who have advanced money against shares. This phase of the matter has been seized upon by sensational and irresponsible contributors to the miscellaneous columns of two or three newspapers. They have raised a cry that the whole business is being manipulated by these persons, and as suspicion finds easy lodgment in the human breast, not a few believers seems to have been found. It appears to us that the names of the men who are taking a prominent part in pushing the scheme are quite incompatible with any such theory. The Municipal Council and the City Assembly are not going to be exploited by any group of speculators. They know how to take care of themselves and of the interests entrusted to them. Undoubtedly the publication of the negotiations is unfortunate, since it has incidentally concentrated attention on financial conditions which in time would have yielded easily to prudent manipulation, but which are now not unlikely to prove temporarily embarrassing to the market. Nevertheless we entirely agree with our local contemporary referred to above that the interests of the metropolis must be consulted before everything, though we can not for a moment endorse the view advanced in some quarters that the project was initiated and is being pushed mainly by a group of mere speculators. What we hope is that the outcome of these negotiations will be to leave the trams in the hands of their present owners, but to put an end to the unjust and unpractical system of a uniform 4-*sen* fare, which not only makes short-distance passengers pay for long-distance ones, thus violating the first principle of business equity, namely, that compensation should be in exact proportion to services rendered, but also opens the way to extensive frauds. So long as a man can alight from a tram carrying away with him a ticket which enables him to mount another tram at any time within so many hours, just so long will a multitude of dishonest persons transfer these tickets—gratis or for a small consideration—to third parties. The only way to put an end to such frauds, which not merely rob the Company but also tend to general demoralization, is to charge a passenger so much for every car he enters. In that way a uniform fare could be levied on each section of the Company's lines and short-distance travellers' payments would be proportionately reduced. As for the general question of municipal *versus* private ownership, it has been already threshed out and we refrain from renewing that phase of the affair.

AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in Yokohama on Thursday, when a special service was held in Union Church. The pulpit of the Church was florally decorated and various of the fruits of the earth were displayed. The service, which included the usual harvest hymns, was conducted by Rev. E. S. Booth, honorary pastor of the Church, who read the President's message fixing the day.

Rev. F. Totton preached the sermon, which was based on the text "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you." There were but few references in the course of the address to the national life of the American people, the lessons of the text being applied generally to the ordinary citizen, and to the Christian life. Speaking of the immigration question the preacher said that citizens of the Great Republic have been proud that its doors have been opened to all. It has been the "poor man's land,"—judged by the seeking crowds, well appreciated. But however mighty and compelling, however contagious the American spirit may have been, the alien crowds have been too much for it, and America stands face to face with the problem of either losing the old American spirit or restricting the hordes asking admittance. No matter how great and noble the spirit of New England, Virginia, and the Colonies may have been, it was not strong enough to assimilate the four corners of the earth. The limitations of its strength and needs must be recognised. There is a distinction between the poor man's home and the man grabbing at the bag of the poorhouse, and it is a distinction which the American people, and no other, must be free to settle, cost what the freedom may.

The musical part of the service was given by Mr. W. Karl Vincent on the organ and a number of the Union Church choir. At the close a collection was taken for the Yokohama Charity Organization.

In Tokyo many American residents attended the reception by Ambassador O'Brien at the Embassy, and in all American residences the day was fittingly observed.

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THE BOOKSHELF.

A History of, and Treatise on, the Law in Hongkong relating to Trade Marks. By C. D. WILKINSON, Solicitor, Hongkong. Yokohama, Messrs Kelly and Walsh.

THIS is, so far as we can judge, an excellently compiled treatise on the subject with which it deals. We learn from Mr. Wilkinson's succinct statements that all questions relating to the validity of trade marks and their registration are left entirely to the Governor of the Colony under the present system, and that the Supreme Court recently delivered judgment to the effect that the ordinance by which such matters are now dealt with confers no actual rights on a registered proprietor. A new ordinance had been actually drafted and would probably have been passed by the Legislative Council when the Government was advised, doubtless by Sir Francis Piggott, the Chief Justice, that jurisdiction in these matters ought to be vested in the Supreme Court, and a delay resulted from this counsel. Meanwhile people in Hongkong who have registered their trade-marks are in the difficult position of not knowing whether they derive any benefit from having done so, and in that state of uncertainty Mr. Wilkinson opportunely steps in to instruct all interested persons as to the exact facts of the laws and regulations now in force. Within the short space of 115 pages the book contains a great quantity of well digested and clearly marshalled information, which can scarcely be less interesting to persons in Japan than to those in Hongkong, and which might advantageously be translated into Japanese for the wider instruction of Japanese judges in the general aspects of the problem.

The Journal of the College of Science, Imperial University of Japan: Vol. XXI, Articles 7, 9 and 11.

THE Journal of the College of Science of the Imperial University of Japan has now reached its twenty-first volume, and three long essays forming part of that volume are published. They bear the date of 1906, so that the publishers of the Journal can not be criticised for tardiness. This Journal is a sweeping and conclusive refutation of the statement often made by ill-informed or superficial observers that the Japanese have no originality and that their work is all imitative. The fact is that the Journal has contained, during the 21 years of its publication, essay after essay giving conclusive evidence of profound and original research, and proving beyond all doubt that science finds in Japan pioneers as well as followers. Many of the essays are written in German. Probably these latter constitute a considerable fraction of the whole, the German language as well as the English having long been used by Japanese scientists. But the three articles now before us are in English, and we must be permitted to pay the Publishing Committee the compliment of saying that they succeed in using the English language with admirable facility and accuracy, an appreciation seldom applicable to books written by Japanese in a foreign tongue. The three essays now given to the public are "On the Effect of Stress on Magnetization and its Reciprocal Relations to the change of Elastic Constants by Magnetization," by Messrs. K. Honda and T. Terada, Lecturers on Physics in the Imperial University; on "Mesozoic Plants from China," by Professor M. Yokoyama, Professor of Paleontology in the University; and "On the Gastrulation in Petromzzon," by Mr. S. Hatta, Professor of Zoology and Embryology in Sapporo Agricultural College. It will be apparent at once that we have here to do with subjects which have little interest for any but the specialist, and we consequently refrain from attempting to make any analysis or detailed comment. But in connexion with the Article on Mesozoic Plants from China, we may note that, between 1897 and 1903, five Japanese geologists visited China, and having been granted facilities by the Chinese, made careful examinations into the mineral resources of Kiangsi (the Publishing Committee claim that "Chiangsi" is the proper spelling and they doubtless have good reasons), Shantung, Chihli, Szchuan and Yunnan. Moreover, during the Manchurian campaign, five geologists, belonging for the most part to the Imperial Geological survey of Japan, went to investigate the mineral wealth of Southern Manchuria. With the exception of the Mesozic Plants described and illustrated in the article, we are not told what they found in these various regions, but the fact of their investigations bears strong testimony to the energy and enterprise of the men of this nation. The world knows only a little of what they accomplish working quietly and untiringly.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

The dramatic and musical entertainment given at the Public Hall on Friday evening by Mr. Willmott H. Lewis, under the patronage of the Amateur Dramatic Club, proved highly successful and there was a good house, though no doubt many more would have been present if the weather had been more favourable. Everything went very well and there was much applause, though the temperature of the hall was chilly enough to forbid enthusiasm.

The programme was in three parts, No. 1 being the one-act comedy "In Honour Bound" by Grundy, and the others of a concert character. The plot of the comedy was not altogether attractive. To mention nothing else, it involves indiscretion and possible infidelity on the part of a wife and readiness on the part of her husband to believe that her love may be retransferred to him as soon as its previous object marries his niece. Shortly put, *Sir George Carlyon* (Mr. Willmott Lewis) a successful lawyer and M.P., has been so busy carving out his career that he has not had the time to pay much attention to his wife *Lady Carlyon* (Mrs. C. F. McWilliams) an omission on his part which seems to be adequately supplied by the kindness of *Philip Graham* (Mr. B. C. Foster). Aware in some sense of the facts, the lawyer realises his loss, but the situation is saved for a time by Graham who goes off on a two years trip abroad. Homeward bound he falls in love with *Rose Dalrymple* (Mrs. B. C. Foster) who, unknown to him, is the niece as well as well as the ward of *Sir George*, and who reciprocates his passion. The manner in which he obtains the consent of his former "friend" and her husband to his marriage with the latter's ward is probably not meant to be convincingly probable. It is not at any rate. The result, however, is that everything comes out all right in the end, though one cannot help wondering who will be the married lady's next "friend," the transference of her affections being apparently no specially trying task. Mrs. McWilliams, as might have been expected, was very effective in her impersonation of *Lady Carlyon*, and joined with Mr. Lewis in well sustaining the two principal parts of the play. Mrs. Foster, though apparently nervous at times, took the character of *Rose Dalrymple* with success and Mr. Foster, who had a difficult *role*, did it justice. A word of praise must be given to Mr. Cyril Allen who stage-managed the piece, and to Mr. C. F. McWilliams who managed the scenery and properties.

Of the following concert, which included 14 numbers it is out of the question to mention each one by name, except by reproducing the programme, but without being invidious one may refer to a few of the items. The "Policemen's Chorus" from the "Pirates of Penance," led by Mr. Lewis, was a pronounced success and the vocal quartette in the third part was very good indeed. Their programme number was Sullivan's "The Long Day Closes" and in response to an insistent recall they gave "The Frog." Mrs. J. J. Connell, formerly Miss Longacre, who, it is to be regretted, is only here for a short stay, sang her two songs delightfully; Mr. Lewis was also quite successful as also were Messrs. C. H. P. Hay, Windett, and R. Hargreaves. Mr Brady made perhaps the hit of the evening by appearing to sing "The World went very well then" in the exact make-up of our best known doctor. Even in walk and gesture the disguise was maintained and the original must have been amused to see, not for the first time, how he appears to other and far from unfriendly eyes Miss Blundell and Messrs. Hargreaves and Cooper acted as accompanists.

We give the programme:—

PART I.—"In Honour Bound," Comedy in One Act by Sydney Carton. Dramatis Personae:—

Sir George Carlyon, Q.C., M.P. Mr. Willmott Lewis.
Philip Graham .....Mr. B. C. Foster.
Lady Carlyon.....Mrs. C. F. McWilliams.
Rose Dalrymple .....Mrs. B. C. Foster.

PART II.

1.—Song....."Myself when young".....Lehman.
Mr. C. H. P. Hay.
2.—Violin Solo....."Romance".....Windeatt.
Mr. F. E. Pratt.
3.—Song....."Honour and Arms"..... Handel.
Mr. R. Hargreaves.
4.—Song.....(a) "The Merry Lark" (b) "A little Irish Song" ...E. Nevin.
Mrs. J. J. Connell.
5.—Song..."The world went very well then".....
Encore: Milord Sir Smith.
Mr. G. G. Brady.
6.—Song ..."Die Beiden Grenadiere"...Schumann.
Mr. Willmott Lewis.
7.—Policemen's Chorus..."Pirates of Penzance"...Sullivan.

Sergeant .....Mr. Willmott Lewis.

P.C.	F. E. Colchester.	P.C.	H. E. Hayward.
"	G. N. Courtney.	"	L. S. Hudson.
"	E. Drogkamp.	"	H. McDonnell.
"	L. Duran.	"	H. G. Pratt.
"	E. C. Emmett.	"	J. Procter.
"	B. C. Foster.	"	O. Strome.
		"	S. E. Unite.

PART III.

1.—Song....."The Devout Lover"...W. V. White.
Mr. R. Hargreaves.
2.—'Cello Solo..Adagio, Allegro } Concerto No. 3...Heberlein.
Mr. E. Salinger.
3.—Song....."Bachelors".....Shand.
Mr. A. H. Windett.
4.—Quartette..."The Long Day Closes"...Sullivan.
Encore: "The Frog."
Messrs. F. E. Colchester, A. E. Cooper, E. C. Emmett and H. E. Hayward.
5.—Song..."Promesse de mon Avenir"...Massenet.
Mr. Leo. Duran.
6.—Song....."Our Bazaar".....Chevalier.
Mr. G. G. Brady.
7.—Song....."Son of Mine".....Wallace.
Mr. Willmott Lewis.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A Fukuoka telegram says that a passenger train on the Kyushu Railway collided with a goods train on the morning of Nov. 24th near Orio Station. The locomotive and five carriages of the goods train were severely damaged. The railway was also damaged for about 20 yards. No one was injured.

At 6 30 a.m. on Nov. 25th, one of the cars of a freight train on the Shinyetsu line was derailed at Shiojiri causing damage to the road bed.

On the morning of Nov. 23rd, the locomotive of a passenger train on the Nippon Railway broke down on the way between Kumagai and Fukiage. A steam pipe burst and a conductor and a fireman were injured.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Extreme reverence for the dead has long been known to be one of the deepest sentiments of the Japanese mind. But in the case of men of talent and some promise who have died at a comparatively early age, their departure from the world has been the signal for the display of an astonishing amount of feeling that in its main features resembles the worship and adoration which in the West are reserved for very great men only. In modern Japan, it seems to us, it is earnestness in men rather than talent that is worshipped. Take the extraordinary homage which since his death the late Dr. Takayama has received. Memorial functions including special addresses delivered by noted scholars who travel two or three hundred miles for the purpose of attending the celebrations, are held every year in all parts of the country, whose object it is to sing the praises of this author and school teacher. To those who, like the present writer, knew him when alive there did not seem anything in him warranting the laudation he now receives. He was, it is true, earnest, fairly clever and decided in character, but the Japanese world is full of such men, and it is quite sure that they cannot all be exalted to the pedestal of a demigod. The occasion for our making these remarks is the great outburst of the hero-worshipping sentiment which has displayed itself in the religious press during the past few months in connection with the death of Mr. Tsunajima Ryōsen. When the late Mr. Tsunajima first published an account of his visions and reveries during a long illness, sober-minded Christians, Mr. Ebina Danjō among them, pointed out that, helpful and enlightening as the alleged visions might be to Mr. Tsunajima himself, they were quite insufficient to constitute Mr. Tsunajima a medium of communication between the Deity and ordinary human beings, that whatever he learnt in such a manner possessed no authority for anybody but himself. By others it was suggested that Mr. Tsunajima's physical condition at the time may have accounted for the abnormal state of his mind. But now that Mr. Tsunajima has passed away, no such remarks about him accord with Japanese orthodox sentiment in such matters. "Speak no ill of the dead" hardly goes far enough to represent the Japanese feeling in reference to such men as Dr. Takayama, Dr. Niijima, Mr. Tsunajima, and some others that could be mentioned. This feeling goes to the length of surrounding their words and their actions with a halo of glory. In the August number of the *Shinjin*, Mr. Ebina Danjō's organ, we find some 30 very large-sized closely printed pages devoted to the life and writings of Mr. Tsunajima, there being quite a number of contributors to this part of the magazine. No one writes with greater admiration for Mr. Tsunajima than Mr. Ebina himself. He says that with Mr. Tsunajima reason and belief were in perfect harmony. As to his belief, it differed from that of most other people. He was neither orthodox nor Unitarian, but a mixture of both, with some special additions peculiar to himself. In his mystical world reason reigned supreme. He destroyed and he constructed with equal success. He certainly was entrusted by Heaven with a mission of great moment and the effects of his work will be long felt in both the religious and ethical worlds. Like that of Christ, his teaching will bear more fruit from now onwards than it did while he was alive. By his experience he gave new proof to the world of the reality of spiritual religion. "Mysteries of the spiritual world which no eye hath seen and no ear heard and of which the heart of man hath not conceived were revealed to the spiritual eye of Tsunajima" (*Me imada mizu, mimi imada kikazu, hito no kokoro imada omoi-itarazaru reikai no hiji ima ya Ryōsen* (Tsunajima) *no reigan ni hiraake kitatte, &c*) This is the strain in which not only Mr. Ebina but many other Christians speak of Mr. Tsunajima. Mr. Tsunajima was a most prolific writer. A list of the books, pamphlets and magazine articles that he wrote between 1896 and 1907 covers nearly 4 pages of the *Shinjin*. Art, history, literature, philosophy, ethics and religion were all treated in turn. He wrote much on Dr. Takayama's realism. The last article Mr. Tsunajima penned will be found printed in full in the October number of the *Chūō-kōron*. It is entitled "Labour and Human Life." It extols work of all kinds, representing it as the remedy for a thousand evils, benefiting the worker and the persons on whose behalf he labours at the same time. The article points out that solid work is the best remedy for much of the silly sentimentalism that exists among a certain class of Japanese young men. Love of work characterizes all earnest minds, says Mr. Tsunajima, and the progress of individuals as well as that of nations depends principally upon the amount of work accomplished in a given time. Mr. Tsunajima concludes this his last article by observing that the true kind of faith, far from rendering works unnecessary, itself constitutes a species of work, as it can never exist apart from a high state of spiritual activity.* At the close of the long obituary notices published in the Shinjin there is a beautifully written poem consisting of five verses entitled "A Great Soul has left us." It is composed in what is known as the "New Style." The whole of nature is represented as mourning over the death of a great saint.

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The November *Koe* devotes much space to a consideration of Dr. Katō Hiroyuki's attack on Christianity. It first furnishes an epitome of Dr. Katō's book and then takes up the cudgels against the learned Doctor in right earnest. But the *Koe* only undertakes to defend the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church to the State. With some things that have been written by Protestants against Dr. Katō it does not agree. Dr. Katō's attack on Catholicism, the *Koe* observes, was favourably commented on by several writers, Mr. Ebina Danjō being one of them. The history of the attitude of the Popes of Rome to the secular power is briefly reviewed by the *Koe*. It then takes up Dr. Katō's assertion that God is unknowable, and, going into the whole subject of consciousness, endeavours to show that there are ways in which God can reveal himself to man. The arguments against agnosticism brought forward all rest on certain premises which agnostic philosophers like Dr. Katō would not of course admit. This subject has been so thoroughly threshed out in Europe and America that to go into details here would serve no useful purpose. Suffice it to say that the conclusions of the *Koe* are logically drawn from its premises. In pronouncing Dr. Katō's attack on Christianity to have been uncalled for, it no doubt voices the opinion of the educated world. Precisely what Dr. Katō expected to effect by publishing his book few people seem to know. Mr. Yamada Toyohiko, writing in the *Seikyō Shimpō*, expresses surprise that Dr. Katō's attack on Christianity should have attracted so much attention.† This he attributes to the reputation of the writer only. The book he says is anyhow quite out of date. In an age which is noted for its tolerance of all sorts of opinions it strikes a discordant note which grates on the nerves of certain sensitive people. Hence the loud protestations.

The November number of the *Koe* has an article on the longevity of certain patriarchs mentioned in the book of Genesis. It replies to the question: Are Roman Catholic converts obliged to believe that people have ever lived as long as Methuselah is represented to have done? The answer to this question is that the Roman Catholic Church leaves its converts free to adopt either of the two following ways of understanding the statements found in Genesis V. (1) The figures given in current translations of the Bible may be considered to be correct and reasons can be given to show why people in ancient times lived so much longer than people do now; or (2) it is permissible to think that in the figures found in Hebrew manuscripts there may be errors made by copyists. Such errors are easily made owing to the nature of the Hebrew arithmetical symbols. In defence of the theory that the Genesis account can be understood literally, that is, that the figures given in our translations are correct, the *Koe* quotes a passage from Kurth's *Geschichte des alten Bundes* to the effect that no one can positively assert logically that no human being could attain the age of 900 years. All scientific knowledge is derived from experience, but that does not imply that things may not have happened in ancient times which we have no means of testing to-day. The modern physiologist can not prove that under quite different conditions, from those which exist to-day man's life was not prolonged to seven centuries instead of to seven or eight decades. The *Koe* says that even to day there have been cases of men or women reaching the age of 150 years under very favourable conditions and that it is not unreasonable to think that in the days of Methuselah conditions were still more favourable to longevity. The air, food, habits of life and the constitutions of men may have been quite different. But, continues the *Koe*, there are several good reasons for thinking that the figures given in our translations may be erroneous. (1) As far back as written history carries us there is no record of any such longevity having been attained. Though life may have been longer in very ancient times than it is now, that it reached 7 or 8 hundred years is hard to believe. (2) Ancient records, for instance those of Egypt, put the limit of the age of man at about 85 or 90 years. (3) The chronology of Gen. V as given in the Hebrew, the Samaritan and the Septuagint versions of the Bible do not agree. According to the Hebrew version the 10 generations of patriarchs from Adam to Noah stretched over a period of 1,656 years. In the Samaritan version this period is said to cover a space of 1,307 years, but in the Septuagint Greek version the figures are raised to 2,242. Even the division of time into 10 generations is regarded as a relic of the very ancient method of computing by means of the 10 fingers; a custom that can be traced in old Chaldean history and ancient Persian history, each of which refers to 10 ancient Kings; in Indian history, with its 10 Fathers; in Chinese history with its 10 God-like Emperors, and in the German records concerning the 10 Odins. The number 10 being decided on for the generations that connected Noah with Adam, the number of years which each of the 10 patriarchs is said to have lived seems to have been determined arbitrarily; so it would be foolish to attach too much importance to the figures that have come down to us. In this matter our converts are free to accept any interpretation that commends itself to them, says the *Koe*.

* * *

Writing in the *Seikō* (Success) Mr. Kamada Eikichi, the President of the Keiōgijiku, affirms that in modern education, with some few exceptions, the development of character is altogether neglected. The young men of to-day are certainly quite inferior to the young men of the pre-Meiji eras in moral attainment, says Mr. Kamada. Intellectual progress there has undoubtedly been, but even that is not so solid as some people suppose. There is much that is superficial about it. There are people who do nothing but talk about the wonderful progress we have made, apparently not perceiving in how many things we fall behind Europeans and Americans. In self-culture we are certainly far behind them. Knowledge and virtue must go together to make a great nation.

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The following items of news we extract from the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church).

The *Kumiai Kyōkai's General Synod*.—The Synod held at Osaka a short time ago was attended by 136 delegates and honorary members. Since October of last year 5 churches have become self-supporting. This brings the number of self supporting churches up to 53. The number of ordained ministers is 54, that of male evangelists 25, and of female, 6. From Jan. 1st to

* These are the last words Mr. Tsunajima wrote for publication: *Keishiki, gibun no gwai teki naru hataraki wa gojin wo shite Kami no onchō ni azukaru wo yezarashimu, shikōshite shinkō bakari yoku Kami no onchō ni azukaru wo yeseshimuru wa nani ga yuyezo! Shinkō wa reikon no idai naru hataraki sono meno nareba nari.*

† The *Rikugō Zasshi* also takes this view and says that far too many answers to the essay have been penned.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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the end of Sept. there were 1,485 baptisms that took place in the ordinary churches and 83 at preaching places, an increase over last year's returns of 489. The highest number of baptisms connected with any church were those of Hongō, numbering 101. Tamba followed, with a record of 90.

The number of Protestant Missionaries in Japan.—According to recent statistics, the Episcopalians have the largest number of missionaries among Protestant sects, their male missionaries numbering 79 and their lady missionaries 150.* The Presbyterians follow, with 63 male missionaries and 166 lady missionaries. Then come the Methodists with 49 male missionaries and 115 lady missionaries, and after that the Baptists with 38 male missionaries and 36 ladies; the Congregationalists coming last of the leading sects, with only 24 male missionaries and 46 ladies.

Japanese Buddhist Priests in China.—For years the Chinese authorities have refused to admit that Japanese Buddhist teachers in China have the same rights as Christian missionaries, and repeatedly they have been forbidden to teach their religion there. It is now stated that the Japanese Government, having failed to induce the Peking Government to come to terms on this question are of opinion that the best plan for the Buddhists to adopt will be to send men over to China and let them commence their work. They can, according to the most highly favoured nation clause of the China-Japan treaty, demand protection, and if any outrages are committed, Japan will see that the injured parties receive redress.

The Imperial Education Society and Morality.—On the subject of controlling students out of school hours the Imperial Education Society has memorialised the Government. The memorial has been sent to the Home Minister, the Minister of Education and the Minister President of the Cabinet. It contains 10 recommendations for the better control of High School and Middle School students. The prohibition of their attendance at theatres, of their lodging in boarding houses where girl students are lodging, of their reading obscene books, of their going to taverns or restaurants where *geisha* are employed or allowed to be called in by guests is recommended. Attention is also called to the indecent advertisements and paragraphs which appear in newspapers and to the pernicious character of a large number of novels that are circulated in this country.

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In the November number of the *Rikugō Zasshi* we find an article entitled "The Religious Questions of to-day," written by the Rev. R. Minami. We have only space here for an epitome of certain parts of this essay. Religion, says Mr. Minami, may be studied historically. It may be traced from its primitive stages down to the highest point it has reached to-day. But the process is somewhat tedious and does not yield the results expected from it. Great historical religions like Christianity and Buddhism have strong leading characteristics which differentiate them from other creeds; such, for instance, as pessimism or optimism. Now, though both these creeds are partly optimistic and partly pessimistic, it is true to say that in Buddhism pessimism is far more in evidence than optimism and that in Christianity the opposite is the case—the optimistic notes drown the pessimistic ones. To pass through this world of ours in a state of utter indifference to what goes on before their eyes† is found to be impossible by the majority of people. They must think about human life, what it might be and what it is. Reflection soon produces dissatisfaction with environment. Serious minds feel that somehow the world is out of joint. There is something radically wrong. What is it? That question is easily asked, but not so easily answered. Many thoughtful persons come to the conclusion that most of the evils of the world are incurable. They are woven into the very texture of society and can not be eradicated without destroying the whole social fabric as we know it to-day. The first impulse of such minds is to separate themselves from the world as much as possible. Asceticism and thorough pessimism are the natural result of the view of the world which they have adopted. With most devout Buddhists the dominant feeling seems to be that most of the evils of the world are irremediable. But Christianity maintains that the roots of these evils can be removed if the proper means for doing this be adopted. Hence it is, compared with Buddhism, an essentially optimistic religion, and its strength to-day lies in its optimistic teaching. It maintains that the world's evils can all be traced to disobedience to God's commands and that if man wishes to be at peace with himself and to bring about the regeneration of his fellow-creatures he must repent of his sins and go back to God. The Christian believes that the world is capable of being ameliorated by Christianity. So, instead of forsaking it, he regards it as a battlefield where he has to overcome the powers of darkness. The early success of Christianity is not to be attributed to any miraculous agency, but simply to the fact that when the religions of Greece and Rome were in a state of decay and men saw nothing to live for and strive for the Christians began to preach Christ's doctrines and to hold up to view the moral beauties of his character. Greek philosophy and Roman law and administration gave an enormous impetus to the new faith, but at the same time they did Christianity harm, being an illustration of the fact that there is no good without its attendant evil. It was the Greek speculative and imaginative mind that reared the elaborate system of doctrines and dogmas that are cherished so much by believers in the supernatural origin of Christianity to-day. The doctrine of the Divinity of Christ, that of the Trinity and similar doctrines were the product of philosophic theorizing and speculation. From the Romans the early Christians learnt the art of government, discipline, organization and elaborateness of ceremonial. But at a later date the very perfection of its outward forms and ceremonies became a bane to the Roman Catholic Church, which was content with forms out of which the spirit had departed and which by its excessive attachment to rules and canons and its stern discipline rendered progressiveness, and independence of spirit quite impossible. And so it happened that some of the most highly cultured men in Europe turned away in disgust from the perverted form of Christianity which was the only Christianity they knew. The Reformation was an attempt to reconcile culture and religion, but it only partially succeeded and Christians to-day find themselves confronted with the difficulty of adapting their creed to the scientific and progressive spirit of the age.

* * *

In the *Gokyō* (Methodist) the Rev. K. Asada in an article entitled "The Need of Free Theological Inquiry" speaks very favourably of the London New Theology movement, championed and led by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, the successor of the late famous Dr. Parker at the City Temple, whose preaching is now one of the Sunday attractions of the great metropolis. Mr. Asada says that this movement is undoubtedly the outcome of special inquiry along certain lines. It is a deliberate attempt to adapt Christianity to modern thought, to which for a long time past it has been more or less antagonistic. Of the popularity of the movement in England there can be no question, but does Mr. Asada know exactly what, to the orthodox party, startling statements Mr. Campbell makes in his work "The New Theology." Does he know that according to the "New Theology" as expounded by Mr. Campbell, the Bible has only just as much authority as each individual mind feels impelled to assign to it; and that its claim to be "the word of God" is denied. The first books of the Bible—so constantly prescribed by Council "syllabuses" that have charge of education for the religious inspiration of infant minds—are, according to Mr. Campbell, a collection of myths mainly of Babylonian origin. "The Fall Theory is not only impossible in face of the findings of modern science; *it is a real hindrance to religion* (The New Theology p. 64.) The Incarnation as understood by all recognized Doctors of Theology, whether Catholic or Protestant, is explained away. The divinity of Christ, though not denied, is regarded only as a resplendent illustration of the divinity partly expressed, partly latent, in every other man. As we understand Mr. Asada, he regards the New Theology movement with much sympathy*. He considers it to be a sign of the revival of Christian faith, and he observes that such revivals are invariably accompanied by the rejection of a number of articles of faith that have been held and defended up to the time of the new awakening. Such movements are an attempt to bring professed belief and actual belief into harmony with each other. It cannot be said, observes Mr. Asada, that they are in harmony in this country as far as Japanese Christians are concerned. Though Japanese Methodist Christians enjoy more liberty than is enjoyed by Methodists in America, yet there have been occasions not a few, says Mr. Asada, when the proclamation of doctrines that are contrary to the professed creed of the Church has led to the branding of preachers with the name of "heretic" or "schismatic." Proofs of this he could produce, he says, but refrains from doing so. No Christian sect, proceeds Mr. Asada, can afford to ignore the great progress of thought that is going on in the outside world. If Christian thought does not develop along with secular thought no preaching will produce much effect on educated hearers. Theological thought and the life of faith are of course separate. The latter is not even founded on the former. Nevertheless, when any individual undertakes to influence and lead others, when he tries to induce others to accept the Christianity in which he believes, it is quite clear that he must have in his head clear theological ideas of some kind or other. No minister of the Gospel can escape the responsibility of deciding in his own mind what theological doctrines he shall accept and propagate. There are some who oppose theological inquiry on the ground that the power of Christianity is more clearly shown by conduct and character than by word of mouth. If there is Christian zeal, say these persons, it will suffice to impress others and lead them to Christ. It is not by argument nor by clever expositions of theories that the faith of Christ is to be spread, but by accounts of Christian experience only. There is nothing more misleading than a statement of this kind that is half true and half false. This theory has some truth in it, but it entirely ignores the fact that no outsider can possibly understand what Christianity is without hearing what preachers have to say about it, and not one of these preachers can open his lips without setting before his audience some decided opinions respecting the nature, function and origin of the Christian religion. The very men who speak against theological free inquiry and the revision of articles of faith so as to bring them into harmony with truth habitually deal out doses of traditional theology Sunday after Sunday. Their own practice shows that they do not deem it wise to rely only on accounts of their own Christian experience. They teach theology in a most distinct manner. But it cannot be said that what they teach is up to date. I know, concludes Mr. Asada, that there are people who maintain that free theological inquiry may undermine the Christian faith altogether. The error of this opinion I hope to demonstrate on some future occasion.

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No. 1,260 of the *Kirisuto Kyō Sekai* contains a

* The wives of missionaries seem to be included in the number of Christian workers connected with each sect. Many of these spend most of their time in looking after their families, and others, for various reasons, do next to no Christian work; hence it is perhaps misleading to place such ladies in the same category as single ladies who devote all their time to mission work.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

† 醉生夢死, *suisei-mushi* lit. "to be born in a state of intoxication and to die in a dream."

* *Gojin wa kakaru undō ni tai shite, sukenakarazaru kankyō to dōjō to wo yu su. Kakaru undō wa shinjō* (articles of belief) *ni yotte shinkō no jiyū naru hatsudō wo sanatage, shingaku shisō no shinpo wo soshi suru koto no oki konnichi ni oite, kiwomete kensen naru, kiwamete tekisetsu naru mono to iwazarubekarazu.* "We are deeply impressed by this movement and have strong sympathy with it. In an age like the present when the free action of faith and the development of theological thought are hindered and checked by articles of belief, such a movement must be pronounced to be most wholesome and most timely."

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full report of the Twenty-third General Synod of the Kumiai Kyōkwai, which was opened in Ōsaka on Oct. 19th and lasted four days. It was pronounced by all who attended it to have been the most prosperous meeting ever held by the Congregational Churches in Japan. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* in a leading article draws attention to the following facts. (1) The baptisms for this year are likely to reach over 2,000 persons. (2) The money spent on ordinary work and on special evangelistic efforts totals 18,000 *yen*. (3) Never in the history of the Kumiai Kyōkai has there been displayed such enthusiasm, harmony and readiness to co-operate in Christian work as are witnessed to-day. The cordiality of sentiment between veteran workers and their younger brethren has never been so strong as it is to-day. The tendency throughout the whole Congregational body to sink all minor differences and to unite heart and soul in fulfilling the mission which has been entrusted to a church which in its independence and its spiritnal union has no equal in Japan,* has never been so pronounced as it is to-day. (4) The determinination to devote a large sum of money to new evangelistic work in Korea and in this country and the readiness with which a great part of the amount required was subscribed at the meeting suffice to show how full of life and earnestness our Church is. A great many important topics were discussed at length by prominent men among the Japanese Congregationalists present at the Synod. Some of the addresses given have already been fully reported in the pages of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*. From a report of the speeches of Messrs. Tsunajima Kakichi and Hirose Tsunekichi on "The Theology of the Kumiai Kyōkai" we extract the following remarks †:—The Kumiai Kyōkai as a church has, it appears to me, no definite system of theology. It would be a very risky thing for anybody to undertake to define what our theology is, for we have every shade of opinion represented among us from extreme orthodoxy to extreme heterodoxy. We have never made any attempt to embody individual belief in certain articles of faith as is the custom with most other Churches. We glory in our freedom to adapt whatever views may commend themselves to us, and we are conscious that as years pass we constantly leave old landmarks and strike out afresh in company with advanced Western thinkers. It is now just 16 years since Mr. Kanamori Tsūrin published a book called *Waga Kuni Genkon no Kirtsutokyō narabi ni Shōrai no Kirisutokyō*. That work caused a big commotion in the Church. It was attacked on all sides, and nobody was more opposed to it than Mr. Yokoi Tokio. But, curious to relate, three years after Mr. Yokoi had not only been converted to Mr. Kanamori's views, but he had gone far beyond them, as was shown by a book called *Waga Kuni ni okeru Kirisutokyō Moudai*. This illustrates the rapidity with which intellectual development advances where men are left free to explore various fields of thought at will and appropriate what they find of value in each region traversed. We have men in our Church who have imbibed every shade of opinion conceivable on theological questions, men who have assimilated the teaching of all sorts of different writers and preachers Frederic Robertson, Ward Beecher, Schleiermacher, Channing, Buschnell, Moody, Spurgeon and Harnack, each has his admirers and followers. With such conditions as these, it is quite plain that no attempt to construct a system of theology that would stand a chance of being accepted by the Church as a whole is likely ever to be made. The experiment would certainly fail were it ever tried. Theology is best left alone to develop in its own way. Theology, like the poet, is born not made. The greatest teachers the Church has ever had have not been constructors of systems of theology. It cannot be said that St. Paul was one. His writings were utilized by subsequent ecclesiastics as a basis for theological dogmas. The leading spirits in the Christian Church in all times have been earnest teachers and men of deep experience in spiritual things, but hardly any of them have attached much importance to mere abstract theories and elaborate theological systems which claim to settle finally what men shall accept as truth. That in our church we are not tramelled by the theological fetters which bind the members of other Protestant bodies is a subject for heartfelt thanks. Our progress in the past is to be traced to this. That as a result of earnest thought, free inquiry and Christian experience the right kind of theology, whatever that may be, will eventually be evolved among us cannot be doubted for a single moment. In the meanwhile, on whatever topics we differ, we unite in worshipping God and in loving our fellow-men

* *Nihon Yuitsu no Dokuritsu Kyōkai to iu jikaku wa shirazu shirazu no aidā ni, waga to jinshi* (人士) *no nida ni seishin-teki ketsugō wo kataū shi, onono shoi* (小異) *wo sutete, daida* (大同) *ni tsuki, doshin-ittai* (同心一体) *motte waga kuni kyōkoū no tainin wo mattau sen to suru mokuteki no hoka, ganchu mata ichimotsu no son sezarishi wo miru.*

† The article is signed Tsunajima Kakichi; hence the use of the first person throughout, but it purports to give the views of Mr. Hirose as well.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

SOME AMERICAN TOPICS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

St. Louis since the World Fair has become more widely known, and has enjoyed a reputation well deserved but denied to this great metropolis of the Mississippi valley until very recently. Perhaps no city on the earth is surrounded with such a vast tract of rich agricultural territory as the city of St. Louis.

Some notable events with which St. Louis has been favored during the present season may be of interest to your readers. The two men most prominent before the American public, Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan, have been here during the month of October. Mr. Roosevelt made a trip down the river and delivered addresses at important places along the way. There are no signs that his popularity is waning. Vast crowds heard his public utterances and much attention was paid to him by the public and by the press. The notable thing connected with his visit was his approval of the plan for making the Missisippi a deep waterway connecting the Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, and giving Chicago and St. Louis access to the open sea. Intimation was given that the President would include a recommendation of the scheme in his next message to Congress. If he succeeds in bringing this about another great enterprise will be added to those already connected with his administration. There is much discussion of the question of a third term for President Roosevelt. The idea of a third term is distasteful to the American people. But the Republicans are on the lookout for a man who can beat Bryan, and if the general opinion prevails that Roosevelt is the only man they have who can succeed against Bryan, his nomination for a third term will likely have the endorsement of the Republican party.

Mr. Bryan stopped over Sunday on his way to meet engagements in Kentucky and addressed a crowded house at the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association in the afternoon. The remarkable hold this distinguished Christian and statesman has on the American people was shown by the fact that hundreds waited on the outside, standing in the street for an hour and a half, in order to hear a few words from Mr. Bryan from the balcony after his address was over to the crowd inside. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Mr. Murray Carleton, a leading business man of St. Louis, and spoke for more than an hour on the Christian life. So impressive were his words that about one hundred men stood up at the close of the address in token of their decison to lead a Christian life.

About two weeks ago the city was favored with a visit from General Booth, who delivered three addresses in one day at the Olympic Theatre. At the afternoon address there were perhaps four thousand people present, including many of the most prominent residents of St. Louis. Though showing some fatigue and the feebleness of advanced age General Booth held his audience during an address nearly two hours in length. At the close Mr. D. R. Francis, President of the World's Fair held in St. Louis moved a vote of thanks and paid a sympathetic and eloquent tribute to the work of General Booth and the Salvation Army.

The churches in the United States are alive to their responsibility with regard to problems of national life. One of these problems is the unchurched masses: the other is the growth of secularism, which is in part at least, a legitimate outcome of an American principle.

The dominant note of the church of to-day is the spirit of evangelism. That a more aggressive work is needed and desirable is the feeling, not of one denomination but of members of all the different Christian communions in the country. That this spirit rules in the churches is shown in sermons, and discussions in conventions, and in the periodical press. It also manifests itself in the adoption of methods of church work not ordinarily followed. In the cities, tent and open air meetings are becoming common. Some of the leading and ablest pastors of the country preach in the open air and are identified with evangelistic enterprises.

As regards the second problem, great interests have been secularized in the United States to a greater extent perhaps than in any other country. As a result of the separation of Church and State the sphere of the church has been narrowed in its control of secular interests. But advantages in compensation have been gained as a result of the Church's devotion to purely spiritual work. Yet there is a growing feeling that a spiritual loss has come to the nation through what may be called the secular movement. The schools, for example, under the control of the State have not measured up to what has been desired or expected of them in moral training and building up of character.

The American people are not likely to abandon their policy regarding the separation of Church and State. Neither will they surrender the conviction expressed in the farewell address of George Washington that the foundation of national prosperity is religion and morality. Hence, if not through formal relation to secular institutions, yet through spiritual influence, the control of the Church over these must be effective and supreme. Whatever may be said of secularism, its growth has not deprived the Church of its mission. At no time in the history of the United States has the vital importance of the work of Christian Churches been so greatly appreciated or so generally recognized.

Turning to matters less serious, the lastest event attracting the interest of the public was the international balloon race, the starting point of which was Forest Park in this city. The day for the race was ideal. There was not a cloud in the sky and there was scarcely a trace of the haze which obscures the city in the afternoons. The park and the streets in that vicinity were thronged with people and the thoroughfares were blocked with carriages, automobiles and street cars.

At four o'clock the first balloon, one of the German entries, was sent up. It rose high in the air and was poised there for some time waiting for a favoring breeze. At intervals of about ten minutes the remaining contestants for the James Gordon Bennett prize were set free until nine were in the air and all in plain view. The spectacle was magnificent. Some of the balloons remained near the ground, others at different heights were well up in the air while all moved slowly westward. It was with some surprise that the people who witnessed the start read in the newspapers the next morning that the balloons were in Canada and in the eastern part of the United States.

The next day a contest between dirigible airships took place. A row of strange looking objects, resembling whales more than anything else, were in line at the Park waiting for the signal to start. Propellers, turned by gasoline motors, were attached in front and rudders behind and beneath the great balloons. The skill with which these airships were navigated was remarkable. On the home stretch after running a mile out and a mile back in mid air, the ships would dash down and alight on the spot whence they started with the

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apparent ease of a bird. What those beginnings may bring forth in the way of air navigation no one can foretell. Some of the difficulties have at any rate been successfully overcome.

S H.W.

YOKOHAMA.

Judge J. Okada, of the Kyoto District Court, has been transferred to the Yokohama District Court, and in addition, to the Yokohama Local Court.

D. Sudzuki (64) who was employed to watch a house which is under construction at Yamato-cho, formerly the Rifle Range, was found murdered in a shed adjoining a house where timber is stored. He had received fatal injuries on the face and head, apparently having been made with a hatchet. The culprit is still at large and there are no details as to the cause of the tragedy.

Honmoku seems to be badly infected with cholera. On the morning of Nov. 22nd, a new case was reported, the victims now numbering altogether 9. The new patient is a fisherman.

The foreign trade of Yokohama for 10 days ended Nov. 20th was: exports, *yen* 7,806,470 and imports, *yen* 4,257,511.

A telegram was received on the morning of Nov. 22nd at the Yokohama Central Police Office to the effect that a serious disturbance was made by workmen employed at the electric dynamo station of the Fuji Cotton Spinning Co., in Kawanishi, a village near Hakone. Some sustained severe injuries. A force of police was at once sent to the scene from Matsuda.

An Nov. 22nd a man, well attired, and apparently 40 years old, was found on a hill at Totsuka, having committed suicide with a revolver. A detective was at once sent from the Yokohama Central Police to the scene.

A new cholera case appeared on Nov. 23rd in Choja-machi, Yokohama. The patient was a fortune-teller. He died the same day.

Early on Monday morning, three men armed with large sticks broke into the house of S. Iida, a merchant, at Urashima-cho, Kanagawa. They menaced the occupants, asking for money. A female servant ran out, however, crying for assistance, and the unwelcome intruders at once made good their escape.

The Yokohama Harbour Office intends to reclaim a piece of land near the entrance to the breakwater and to build there a branch quarantine station as the present quarantine station is in convenient during times of storm. The Home Office recently gave consent to the plan and decided to introduce a bill in the ensuing session of the Diet.

Mr. Frank Platt, (23) an American, who arrived in Yokohama on Nov. 23rd from China, has been arrested by the Kaga-cho police on a charge of fraud. On Sunday, he was removed to the Public Procurators' office of the Yokohama District Court. According to the police, on Nov. 21st and 22nd, he obtained 2 gold rings set with precious stones value at *yen* 135 and *yen* 125 respectively at the shop of Mr. G. M. M. C. de Silva, the Ceylon jeweller, No. 185, Yamashita-cho, some silk goods at the "Ohio," Benten-dori a pair of shoes at the Sekito, Benten-dori, and various articles at several other Japanese shops. Meantime he left the Hotel de Paris where he put on his arrival in Yokohama, without paying his bill. He also took a similar step at the Bluff Hotel.

The appointment of the special standing committees for the proposed Yokohama harbour and city improvement works have been made: (1) Harbour improvements, Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor, and 13 others, including some members of the City Assembly; (2) City improvements, Mr. M. Inada, formerly a member of the Upper House, and 10 others; (3) Improvement of sanitary works, Mr. Y. Hyodo, and 10 others; (4) Sundry other works on land and sea as well as financial matters, Mr. K. Otani, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and 12 others.

The budget of Kanagawa prefecture for the forthcoming fiscal year amounts to *yen* 1,422,758.48. Of this sum, *yen* 844,827.24 is to be borne by the rural divisions, and the remainder by the urban divisions.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Nov. 25th are as follows:

		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama.	New cases	7	1	6	9	—
	Died	6	—	1	2	1
Other Districts.	New cases	1	1	12	5	—
	Died	—	—	5	—	—

According to official statistics, there have been 97 cases of cholera in Kanagawa prefecture from its first appearance Seventy-two of the victims died.

A cholera case was reported on Nov. 26th at Kanagawa, the patient being a young employee of a tea-house near the Kanagawa Railway Station.

A Chinaman named Lin Li-sang has been arrested in the Chinese quarters, Yokohama, in connexion with the sale of forged Shanghai lottery tickets. The accused was removed to Tokyo on Nov. 25th.

The silk traders of Yokohama held a meeting on the afternoon of Nov. 26th at the Social Club, Governor Sufu and other high officials of the local government being present. Mr. S. Morita, Director of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs, spoke upon Indian business conditions. In the course of his address, he said that India has made considerable progress in commerce, industry, and specially in agriculture. Her developement naturally increased the purchasing power of the people. The speaker advised Japanese merchants to pay attention to Indian trade and to hunt up customers in that country.

A case of attempted murder arising out of a gambling quarrel is reported at Yoshihama-cho, Yokohama. About 10 a.m. on Nov. 26th, T. Yamamoto (29) a coolie, attempted to murder another coolie named F. Kikuchi (57) by inflicting severe injuries on the head and shoulder with a large knife. Subsequently, the culprit gave himself up to the Kokobuki-cho police.

The construction of the Yokohama Railway is making successful progress. Rails are already laid between Hachioji and Haramachida and the permanent way between Haramachi and Kanagawa is almost completed. The construction of a tunnel at Kanagawa will be finished not later than Dec. 20th. Traffic is expected to be opened in March next. Originally the works were to have been completed before the end of December but the men were impeded by inundations during August.

On Wednesday, a fresh case of cholera was reported in Yokohama. the victim being the wife of a workman employed in the Construction Department of the Customs.

A fresh case of cholera was reported on Nov. 28th in West Tobe, Yokohama. The patient is H. Hamasawa, 10 years old, son of a coolie employed in a foreign silk firm.

Mr. Y. Yamano and Mr. M. Kusayanagi, both 8th Senior Rank, have been appointed civil engineers of the Kanagawa Prefectural Office.

Serious trouble took place on Nov. 26th on board the *Shinano Maru* which left Yokohama the same day. K. Matsuta, a fireman, assaulted another fireman named Y. Mori, and inflicted severe injuries on his head and face. The assailant was at once arrested by the Harbour police, and the victim was removed to hospital. A monetary dispute was the cause.

Ume Yagishita (25) wife of a merchant living in Kanagawa, who was suffering from brain fever for some weeks past, committed suicide early on the morning of Nov. 27th by throwing herself into the sea.

C. Yamamoto, an employee in the raw cotton department of Mr. Hibiya, Bentendori, Yokohama, who absconded on Aug. 13th, with *yen* 9,215 belonging to his employer, has been arrested in Tokyo. On Wednesday, the accused was removed to the Yokohama District Court.

According to a London telegram received on Nov. 27th at the Yokohama Specie Bank the financial situation is returning to its normal condition. Discount rates were as follows; 6⅜ per cent. for 3 months, 6¼ per cent. for 4 months, and 5½ per cent. for 6 months. Another telegram which was received later says that rates have further fallen.

Fire broke out at 1 p.m. on Nov. 27th in the house of F. Iwata, a merchant, in Hinode-cho. The flames were put out before spreading through the building. A charcoal brazier was the cause.

FIRE AT THE CLUB HOTEL.

A fire which fortunately was confined to a small portion of the heterogeneous buildings which comprise the Club Hotel broke out in Yokohama at 7.30 o'clock on Thursday morning. The Manager, Mr. Irvine Williams, was returning from market when seeing smoke coming from the new block which lies between the old Y.U. Club chambers and the Hotel proper, he raised the alarm of fire. Within an incredibly short space of time this building with its contents was completely gutted, leaving only the four walls standing. The fire seems to have originated in a defective joint in the apparatus used for heating bath-water, for the flames were first seen issuing from the chimney above the furnace. The furnace man and his assistant were taken to the police station and examined but they could throw little light on the affair. The Kagacho police estimate the damage at about 40,000 *yen*. It was fortunate that no guests were in this part of the Hotel at the time, otherwise the tale to be told might have had a more tragic setting, considering the extreme rapidity of the spread of the fire.

Fortunately also there was little wind at the time the fire broke out, but a northerly breeze sprang up a little later when, however, the firemen had got the flames well in hand. It was also well that the outbreak occurred at the time it did, for at night the dangers attending such an event would have been greatly intensified.

The two engines were taken to the spot and pumped from the sea front, various hydrants being also brought into use, so that by eight o'clock the flames were under control.

The building, which was erected in 1898, is fully covered by insurance.

SALE OF RACE-HORSES AT NARUO.

A number of Australian and country-bred subscription horses of the Kwansai Keiba Kaisha were sold at auction by Mr. A. W. Crombie in the paddock at Naruo race-course on the 26th, reports the *Kobe Herald*. It had been expected that about one hundred horses would be offered for sale, but owing to the rumours that another race-meeting might be held next month a good many owners were reluctant to part with their animals, and only thirty-five country-bred horses and fifteen Australians were disposed of. The following were the highest prices realised for the Australian horses:—

	Yen.
Diamond	5,000
Hatsu	3,000
Yumihari	1,300
Lightning	1,200
Spark	1,000
Sydney and Ariadne	1,000 each

Among the highest prices obtained for country bred animals were the following:—

	Yen.
Chihaya	1,060
Akitsu	450
Narukami	410
Rokuko and Kumonomine	400 each
Kinjo, Nishinomiya and Katsuragi	300 each

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THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's Rooms at No. 1, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 4 p.m. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-President, Rev. D C. Greene, D.D., occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read. Prof. Lloyd then delivered his second lecture in the course on "Formative Elements of Japanese Buddhism" on the special subject of "Daruma and the Canon."

The following is a summary of the lecture:—

Daruma and the Buddhist Canon.

Daruma is in Japan the name given to a peculiar legless doll which is often to be seen in the hands of children. It may be looked upon as the equivalent of our Noah's Arks, for it is in reality the image of a great Buddhist Saint. In China, the name is Tamo, a personage held in so high esteem that the first missionaries thought that he was no other than the Apostle St. Thomas, whom legend has credited with the evangelization of India and China. His real name is *Bodhidharma*. He was an Indian Buddhist, the son of an Indian *Raja*, who made his appearance in China about the year A.D. 520, where he founded the *Zen* or *Dhyani* sect. This sect, under the name of Busshinshu (Sect of Buddha's mind) was brought into Japan as early as A.D. 654 by the monk Dosho, who failed, however, to gain much popular favour for his teachings. It was re-imported in 1172 and 1194 respectively by Eisai and Dosen, in two sections, the *Rinzai* which came from the South of China, and the *Sodo* which came from North of the Yangtze. The big Monasteries at Kamakura belong to the former, the Sodo has its chief seat at the Eiheiji in Echizen.

To judge of Dharuma's work it is necessary to speak first of the Canon of Northern Buddhism.

The first official appearance of Buddhism in China was in A.D. 67, when, in answer to the Emperor Ming-ti's invitation, two priests, Matanga and Dharmaraksha, brought Buddhist books, relics and images from N. W. India, and founded a monastery which still exists, under the name of the White Horse. Both these men died in A.D. 70 leaving behind them four books, of which only one now exists, the Sutra of the 42 sections. The next batch of missionaries came to China in A.D. 147, headed by the Parthian Prince, Anshikão. The interval of seventy years was wholly taken up with controversies and persecutions during which the Buddhists claimed to be miraculously assisted. After A.D. 147 the stream of translators began. What the size of that stream was may be inferred from the fact that in A.D. 730, a short time before Dengyo Daishi came over from Japan, the Northern Buddhist Bible consisted of 5,048 distinct works—with power to add to their number. The treatises were very miscellaneous. There are treatises on abstruse metaphysics, there are also treatises on the cure of the tooth-ache, and there are gods and goddesses, Buddhas and Bodhisattras from every land that ever contained a Buddhist—Afghanistan, Persia, Central Asia, India. All claimed to have been written in Sanskrit. Sanskrit was the ecclesiastical language of Buddhism, just as much as Latin was the ecclesiastical language of Mediaeval Europe.

The obvious results, which were felt less in India, where there was no importation of books, than in China, where missions came in from all sides, and where the stream was augmented by native additions, was a most alarming confusion of religious ideas. Several remedies suggested themselves.

(1) *Eclecticism.*—Buddhist teachers took some particular Sutra or Commentary which appealed specially to their wants, and made the selected book or books the bases of their sectarian teaching. These are known as the "One Sutra one Commentary" Sects, and are very largely of Indian origin. The early sects in Japan (mostly extinct) which established themselves during the Nara period (Kusha, Hosso, Jojitra, Ritsu, Sanron, &c.) belonged to this class. They were narrow and sectarian bodies and both in Japan and China were disposed to quarrel amongst themselves. There is plenty of proof tending to show that about the Nara period, (from A.D. 593 to A. D. 793) Buddhism in Japan was distracted by internal conflicts which were very disturbing to the whole country, and that the Emperor Kwammei's thought in sending Kobo and Dengyo to China was mainly to obtain some religious system which should bring peace to the country and obtain the harmonious co-operation within the body politic of Buddhism, Confucianism and the indigenous Shinto. I have already spoken about Kobo and his work. It remains for me to speak of Dengyo's labours.

II. *The Harmonists.*—Eclecticism having failed, both in China and Japan, to bring forth good fruit, the way remained open for the Harmonists to try their hand. Was it possible to bring the chaos of Mahayana scriptures into anything like order or system? The task exercised the ingenuity of many priests, both Indian and Chinese. *Kaigen* and *Chiko* among the former, *Eshi*, *Chisha*, *Ganshu* and others among the latter, all tried their hands at it and failed. Emon Zenshi (A.D. 400) gave up the attempt in despair, and yet succeeded. Despaining of finding which was the principal scripture to which the rest of the books should be subordinated, he shut his eyes, walked into the library and took the first book his fingers touched. It happened to be Nagarjuna's *Madhyamaka Sastra*, and he took it as the basis of his arrangement. "And this," says a Japanese writer, "is the basis of the Tendai sect!"*

Dengyo Daishi's system was a little different to that. The founder of the Chinese Tendai had supposed four great periods of development in the teachings of Sakyamuni, and had arranged all the scriptures of the Three Baskets according to those periods, making the Madhyamika Sastra the key to the whole harmony. Dengyo Daishi added a fifth period to his harmony of the Master's life, and thereby made room in the highest place for the Saddharma pundarika which had been a favorite in Japan ever since the Prince Imperial Shotoku had himself delivered lectures on it in the precincts of the Palace at Nara. Dengyo's periods are the following: (i) *Kegon* (Avatamsaka) a very exalted set of teachings delivered before Angels and Bodhisattras, immediately after his Enlightenment, when the celestial glory was still upon Gotama. (ii) *Agon* (Agama), simple teachings for sinful men, being the substance of his early preachings at Benares and elsewhere. (iii) *Hodo* (Vaipulya), the "expanded teachings" of a later period given to disciples with a certain amount of spiritual experience. (iv) *Hannya* (Prajna) containing the philosophy of his whole system and lastly, (v) *Hokke-Nehan* (Saddharma-pundarika, Nirvana) being the theological and ecstatic teachings of his last few years. In this way Dengyo Daishi hoped that he had formulated a comprehensive system in which there was room for the whole "84,000 articles of the orthodox Mahayana Faith," and certainly if the Truth can be obtained by boundless comprehensiveness Dengyo Daishi was on the way to attaining it. It took a student some twenty years to graduate in theology in the Buddhist University which Dengyo established on Hiei-zan, and it is extremely doubtful if he could have succeeded in his designs if he had not added to his theological requirements some very practical and beneficial labours of a different sort. It was perhaps too much to expect that so comprehensive a sect as the Tendai should continue for long in a pure and virtuous state. It had in it too much that was incongruous and incompatible, and too much that was worldly and carnal. It was the Court religion, and lent itself to Court intrigues during one of the most intriguing periods of Japanese history. It was torn into factions by the rivalries of ambitious priests, and the conflicting claims of competing monasteries. The Hieizan monks were notorious fighters, and the history of Japanese Buddhism from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1250 is the record of a succession of protests from earnest-minded spiritual teachers, against the corruptions of the dominant school of thought.

One of these protests was the protest of the Zen sects in A.D. 1172 and 1194, which I mentioned at the beginning of this paper. Both Eisai and Dozen based their Protestant teachings on the doctrines formulated by Bodhidharma.

Daruma held with St. Paul, that "the letter killeth." He did not trouble to investigate the Mahayana Scriptures, to select this book or reject that other. He simply put the whole on one side, and said that it was not by the Scriptures that a man could be saved. By clinging to a "One Sutra-One Commentary" system, a man became generally a narrow minded bigot; by trying to follow the Harmonists and adopting all Scriptures, he exposed himself to the danger of always learning and never coming to a knowledge of the Truth. The way of Buddhism was simpler. Its main problem was to arrive at *Busshin*, at the "inmost heart of Buddha," and that was a task which each man must do for himself, by following the path which the Master had trodden first, which the Bodhisattras and Patriarchs had trodden after him. By his own exertions, by the purification of his own heart, by a deep and constant contemplation of the most abstract kind, and growing deeper and more abstract with every exercise, he must reach out to Truths which Gotama had attained to under the *Bo-Tree*. Daruma's system is the Buddhist counterpart of the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius Loyola, and the Zen faith has always been the faith of soldiers and men of serious affairs. It was the faith of the manly Hojo Regents at Kamakura; it has always been the popular Buddhism of the samurai.

When once this enlightenment has been reached, the Zenshu believer will turn to his scriptures, and there find comfort. But he need not confine himself to the Buddhist scriptures at all. Confucianism, especially that of the deep reaching Oyomei School, has always been strength and stay of the Zenshu priests and lay believers. In modern days, they will turn to Epictetus, to Tolstoi, to Emerson, to Goethe, nay, they will try to find "sermons in stones and good in everything." The Essence of Zenshuism is the "Heart of Buddha." But what that heart is cannot exactly be said. There is a carving at Nikko which tells the tale. Three monkeys holding their hands, one over his eyes, one over his ears, and one over his mouth, *mizaru*, *kikazaru*, *iwazaru*:—"Eye hath not seen it, ear hath not heard it, tongue hath not spoken it." The truth lies too deep for any but a communication from mind to mind. But transmission fails, the written letter fails still more signally. "All wise men," said Lord Beaconsfield, "are of the same religion; no wise man ever says what that religion is."

The Zenshuists claim, and I think with justice, that theirs is the most pure form of Indian Buddhism in Japan. They are certainly the most free of any of the Japanese sects from admixture of non-Indian elements. They represent as far as can be at such a distance of place and time the old Buddhist faith that renovated India in the days of Gotama and Asoka, that fought against Hindoo philosophers and Brahman sages. They are the sturdiest and strongest, though not perhaps the most obtrusively active, of Buddhist sects at the present day.

To-day I have said all I can in their praise. In my last lecture I shall speak of some criticisms which have been directed against them by contemporaries.

At the close of the lecture, the Chairman remarked that the Society owed the lecturer a great debt for all the trouble he had taken in preparing this résumé of Buddhism.

* Tsuzoku Bukkyo Gimon Mondoki, vol. iii. 507.

KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

First Day, Saturday, November 23.

Committee:—Count T. Itagaki, President; J. de Cuers de Cogolin Esq., Vice-President; D. Marshall, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., B. C. T. Gray, Esq., J. Kimura, Esq., M. J. Dayet, Esq., S. Tokuda, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., F. Sakuma, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., S. Tamura, Esq., A. R. Catto, Esq., T. Hiyama, Esq., M. Megata, Esq., R. J. Ward, Esq., Capt. K. Makita, K. Suzuki, Esq., A. L. Bouffier, Esq., and F. Wada, Esq.

Supervisors:—S. Kimura, Esq., Dr. E. Ishiura and A. M. T. Woodward, Esq.

Honorary Members:—H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, H.E. A. Gerard, H.E. Governor Sofu, H.E. Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, H.E. Count Gallina, H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. Dr. Paul Ritter, H.E. Baron S. Senge, H.E. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, Viscount S. Kano, H. C. Lowther, Esq., N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., Y. Ozaki, Esq. and Dr. E. Wheeler.

Executive Committee:—B. C. T. Gray, Esq., Chairman; R. J. Ward, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; A. R. Catto, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; Capt. K. Makita, F. Wada, Esq. and A. L. Mottu, Esq., Secretary.

Stewards of the Meeting.

B. C. T. Gray, Esq. .....Chairman.
R. J. Ward, Esq. ..... } Starter, Hon. Clerk of the Course.
E. C. Davis, Esq. .....Judge.
F. M. Tegner, Esq. }
K. Mori, Esq. } .....Scales.
A. R. Catto, Esq. }
F. Wada, Esq. } .....Handicappers.
P. C. Colman, Esq. .....Time Keeper.

H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, Esq.	J. Kimura, Esq.
S. Isaacs, Esq.	L. Mottet, Esq.
E. Makino, Esq.	M. Megata, Esq.
S. Tamura, Esq.	R. Loonen, Esq.
I. Yasuda, Esq.	S. Tokuda, Esq.
H. Lefeber, Esq.	A. Elked, Esq.
B. Runge, Esq.	F. H. Bugbird, Esq.

The first day of the autumn meeting of the Keihin Keiba Club fell on the Japanese National Holiday, *Niiname-sai*. Unfortunately, the weather was very inclement, but there was a large attendance from Yokohama and Tokyo, including some foreigners. The course and buildings had been somewhat improved though not to the extent that was expected. The scheme of construction of the grand stand and paddock stand as well as of the pari mutuel department, however, is perhaps the best next to that of Negishi and Ikegami. Owing to the heavy rain, the course was heavy going as in the case of the spring meeting, which defect, however, is expected to be improved by next meeting.

The programme was successfully carried out, the details being as follows:—

1.—The Negishi Plate, value yen 500, the Second

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to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for all Subscription Country Bred Horses; weight, Entires 135lb; winners at date of running to carry 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 21lb. in all. Three Quarters of a Mile.

Nancho's Sotoyama 1
Kanagawa's Idaten 2
S. A.'s Oyama 3

Won by 4 lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time, 1m. 1.29 2/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL.—Sotoyama paid yen 15.50.

2.—The FIRST RACE FOR ALL COUNTRY BRED HORSES, value yen 700, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; weight, Entires 140lb. Mares & Geldings 135lb.; winners at date of running to carry 3lb. extra for each win, not exceeding 21lb. in all; Subscription Horses 5lb. allowance. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Sonoda's Hokuyen 1
Cotton's Takatama 2
Sonoda's Hanazono 3

Won by 4 lengths, one length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time, 1.28 1/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL paid on Hokuyen and Hanazono, yen 7.

3.—The FIRST RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES. NON WINNERS AT DATE OF ENTRY; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; weight for age; winners after closing of entries to carry 10lb. extra. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Jester's Shori 1
Cotton's Katsu 2
Astral's Extra 3

Won by a very short length, 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time, 1.27 1/5
PARI MUTUEL—Shori paid yen 25.00.

4.—The SECOND RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES, NON WINNERS AT DATE OF ENTRY; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; weight for age; winners after closing of entries to carry 10lb. extra One Mile.

Hamamura's Jeanne d'Arc 1
S. A.'s Lily 2
Jester's Todoroki 3

Three lengths and ten lengths respectively.
Time, 1.58.
PARI MUTUEL—Jeanne d'Arc paid yen 6.50.

5.—The SCURRY STAKES; value yen 700, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for all Horses, Australian Subscription Horses of Authorised Clubs; winners of 3 races or less at date of running; weight for age, of more than 3 races to carry 3lb. extra for each, not exceeding 24lb. in all. Other Horses same conditions as for Australian Subscription Horses with a penalty of 15lb. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Kimura's Hiyoshi 1
Kanagawa's Queen Begonia 2
Norfolk's Penelope 3

Three lengths and 2 lengths respectively.
Time 1.22 3/5
PARI MUTUEL—Hiyoshi paid yen 9.

6.—The CLUB CUP; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200 and the Third yen; for all Australian Subscription Horses of Authorised Clubs, (N.R.C Autumn 1907 Horses excluded), that have not won over 5 races in Japan at date of running; weight for age; winners to carry 3lb. extra for each win. One Mile.

Norfolk's Patricia 1
Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline 2
Yodo's Flying Star 3

A short length and 2 lengths respectively.
Time, 1.56 1/5
PARI MUTUEL—Patricia paid yen 20.50.

7.—The AUSTRALIAN PLATE; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for T.R.A. & K.K.C. Subscription Australian Horses; winners of 3 races at date of running excluded; weight for age; winners to carry 5lb. extra for each win. One Mile.

Nancho's Kusanagi 1
Hiyama's Adzuma 2
Cotton's Isao 3

Half a length separated first, second and third.
Time, 1.57 1/5.
PARI MUTUEL.—Kusanagi paid yen 15.

8.—The FIRST RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES, NEW LOT; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; weight 135lb. Five Furlongs.

Hashimoto's Maruha 1
Tatsuta's Koyo 2
Rainbow's Komatsu 3

Six lengths, and half a length respectively.
Time, 1.18 4/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Maruha paid yen 22.50.

9.—The SECOND RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES, OLD AND NEW LOTS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; weight 140lb.; winners of one race 10lb. extra, of more than once race 15lb. extra. New lot 5lb. allowance. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Nishiki's Gown 1
Yodo's Kawasaki 2
Kawakita's Asahina 3

Won by 1½ lengths, and 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time, 1.33 1/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Gown paid yen 7.

SECOND DAY, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

The second day of the Keihin Keiba Club meeting came off on Sunday in fair weather, the air being almost spring-like in its warmth. The big stands were crowded, the spectators including a large number of foreigners from Yokohama and Tokyo, as well as officials of the Horse Breeding Office.

In the 6th race, a handicap for Australian mares, Melbourne II. (160lbs) was the favourite though Queen Begonia (120lbs.), Bremen (124-lbs.), and La Cantiniere were also popular. To the surprise of "the fancy" Penelope (127lbs.) proved the winner by 2 lengths. Her success was enthusiastically applauded by the crowd.

Details:—

1.—The THIRD RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES, OLD AND NEW LOTS; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; weight 140lb.; winners to carry 5lb. extra for each win. New Lot 5lb. allowance. One Mile and a Furlong.

Nishiki's Goun 1
Yedo's Kawasaki 2
Kawakita's Asahina 2

Won by 5 lengths, half a length between 2nd and 3rd
Time 2.29.
PARI MUTUEL.—Goun paid yen 13.

2.—The FOURTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION BRED HORSES, NEW LOT; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; weight 135lb.; winners of race 8 or of race 9 First Day to carry 15lb. extra. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Hashimoto's Maruha 1
Rainbow's Komatsu 2
Cotton's Kozo 3

Four lengths and half a length respectively.
Time, 1m. 35 1/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL—Maruha paid yen 9.50.

3.—The THIRD RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES. NON WINNERS AT DATE OF ENTRY. (WINNERS AT THE MEETING EXCLUDED); value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 300, and the Third yen 100; weight for age; winners after closing of entries 10lb. extra. One Mile.

Cotton's Kateru 1
Major Trick's Sabretache 2
Astral's Extra 3

Two lengths and a neck length respectively.
Time, 2m. 4/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Kateru paid yen 7.

4.—The FOURTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES. NON WINNERS AT DATE OF ENTRY. (WINNERS AT THE MEETING EXCLUDED); value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; weight for age; winners after closing of entries 10lb. extra. One Mile and a Furlong.

S. A.'s Lily 1
Ito's Asuma 2

Six lengths.
Time, 2.18 1/5
PARI MUTUEL—Lily paid yen 5.50

5.—The KEIHIN CUP; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for All Subscription Country Bred Horses; weight, Entires 135lb. Mares and Geldings 130lb.; winners at date of running to carry 5lb. extra for each win not exceeding 20lb. in all; winner of Negishi Plate excluded. One mile and a Furlong.

Kanagawa's Idaten 1
Yodo's Kotaka 2
Loonen's Port Bonheur 3

Won easily by 8 lengths, 6 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time, 2.18 9/5
PARI MUTUEL—Idaten paid yen 6.00.

6.—The AUTUMN HANDICAP. (AUSTRALIAN); value yen 1,000, the Second to receive yen 250, and Third yen 150. Handicap for all Australian Subscription Horses of Authorised Clubs, and for all Comers. One Mile and a Half.

Norfolk's Penelope 1
Snipe's Melbourne II 2
Kanagawa's Queen Begonia 3

Two lengths and 2½ lengths respectively.
Time, 2.55 1/4.
PARI MUTUEL.—Paid on Penelope and Popinjay II, yen 146.

7.—The PADDOCK CUP; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for T.R.A. & K.K.C. subscription Australian Horses; winners of 3 races at date of running excluded; weight for age; winners to carry 5lb. extra for each win; winner Australian Plate First Day excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

Cotton's Isao 1
Kimura's The Limit 2
Hiyama's Adzuma 3

Three and six lengths respectively.
Time, 2.12.
PARI MUTUEL.—Isao paid yen 8.

8.—The AUTUMN HANDICAP. (COUNTRY BREDS); —value yen 1,000, the Second to receive yen 250, and the Third yen 150. Handicap for all Country Breds. One Mile and a Half.

Sonoda's Hanazono 1
Negishi's Hakodate 2
J. Takai's Queen Tatsu 3

16 lengths and 1¾ lengths respectively.
Time, 3.06 1/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Hanazono paid yen 6.

9. The GRAND STAND CUP; value Yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; for all Subscription Australian Horses of Authorised Clubs (N.R.C. Autumn 1907 Horses excluded) that have not won over 5 races in Japan at date of running; weight for age; winners to carry 5lb. extra for each win; winner of Club Cup First Day excluded. One Mile and a Furlong.

G. Bakhmeteff's Tourmaline 1
Nancho's Kusanagi 2
Koch's Suzusono 3

1½ lengths and 7 lengths respectively.
Time, 2.12.
PARI MUTUEL—Tourmaline paid yen 6.50.

10.—The FIFTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES NEW LOT; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; weight 135lb; winner of race 8 and 9 First Day to carry 15lb. extra. One Mile.

S. Sato's Gyoten 1
Tatsuta's Koyo 2
B. Sasaki's Mimeguri 3

Two lengths and 8 lengths respectively.
Time, 2.05 2/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Gyoten paid yen 25.50.

FOOTBALL.

The disagreeable weather of Saturday afternoon, cold, raw, and drizzly, kept down the number of spectators at the Cricket ground to the smallest proportions. The game was under Rugby rules and the teams were arranged under the headings of Public Schools versus the Club. In the first half of the game neither side showed to any special advantage and when the whistle blew the Club were in the lead with five points (one goal) to *nil*. On changing ends the Public Schools woke up considerably and the play at times became really interesting. As a result the Schools scored three tries in succession, by the aid of Todd and Jeffrey, and though none were converted, they finished victors by nine points to five. Players:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Whites)		CLUB. (Colors)
Kilby, T. W.	Back	Mecre, L.
Foster, B. C. Jeffery, E. C. Neville Bousfield, P. E.	¾ Backs	Ross, W. Kellogg, A. G. Kilby, H. W. Graham, J. L.
Lambert, B. C. (Capt.) Kennedy, A. L.	½ Backs	Totton, G. K. (Capt.) Graham, J. L.
Shaman, L. C. Buckle, N. Strome, O. Bowden, R. C. Proctor, J. Todd, A. S. Whyte, L. M.	Forwards	von Fallot, C. Thompson, S. L. Chichen, C. Austen, A. W. S. Squire, E. L. Hornstein, C. Jewett, A. B. Gregory, G. W.

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THE LAW COURTS.

A SHIPPING CASE.

In a case in which the Vacuum Oil Co. claimed *yen* 301 from the Dampfschifferhederei Union Aktiengesellschaft, (Messrs. C. Illies and Co. are Yokohama agents.) judgment was given by Judge Nakanishi in the Yokohama District Court dismissing plaintiff's petition.

AN ASSAULT CASE.

The trial of Iwan Slepoff, a fireman on the Russian steamer *Baltica* (which left Yokohama on Nov. 21st for Vladivostock) who was charged with assault, came up on Nov. 25th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Nagata.

The Public Procurator said that on the evening of Nov. 17th, the accused assaulted Miss Elizabeth Max, proprietress of a grog-shop, No. 123, Yamashita-cho, when she asked him to pay *yen* 5.50 for drinks supplied. Medical treatment cost her *yen* 50 and for this she made a claim.

The accused stated that he was intoxicated at the time and did not remember what happened.

Mr. H. Sato, Counsel for the defence, said that the evidence offered was insufficient.

The Judge declared the trial completed and the Court rose.

ANOTHER ASSAULT CASE.

A criminal case brought against Mr. Chandiluni, manager of Messrs. Topunsing, Matoomul and Co., No. 31, Yamashita-cho, who is charged with having assaulted Taran Primdas, one of the employees of the firm, came up on Nov. 25th in the Yokohama District Court.

The Public Procurator said that on Sept. 24th, the accused assaulted Primdas with his fist and injured him on the right breast, face and head. The result was that the victim was unable to attend work for 20 days.

The accused stated that in February this year, his firm employed Primdas as a cook on condition that his term of service was 3 years and at a salary of 20 rupees per month beside board, etc. For three months after he entered on this engagement, Primdas' conduct was regular, but later he became dissolute. Sometimes the accused scolded Primdas, but he never asssaulted him.

Judge Nagata showed defendant some letters, including a certificate by Dr. Rokkaku, after which Counsel for defence, Messrs. Yamada and Yamashita, asked the Judge for leave to examine a number of Indians and Japanese as witnesses. The Court decided to summon Hatoomul and 2 other Indians on Dec. 4th.

ASSAULT.

Sentence was given on Nov. 26th in the Yokohama District Court by Judge Nagata in the criminal case brought against Iwan Slepoff, a fireman of the Russian steamer *Baltica*, who was charged with having assaulted Miss Max, proprietress of a grog-shop, No. 123, Yamashita-cho. The accused was punished with 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour, but was enlarged on condition that the sentence should not apply if he passes two years without committing an offence.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

The preliminary examination of Mr. N. Marti, and Mr. Peter Arena, of Messrs Vidal Baus and Co., No. 246, Yamashita-cho, and their employee named H. Otaki, and his son, who were charged with incendiarism, has concluded in the Yokohama District Court. The two Japanese were committed for trial on a grave crime. The two Spanish gentlemen were acquitted on the ground that the evidence against them was insufficient. Preliminary Examination Judge Hasegawa returned to the Spaniards whatever had been seized at their office as evidence including business books.

CLAIM AGAINST BARON SONODA.

Mr. S. Takagi of Fukuoka has lodged a case in the Tokyo District Court against Baron Y Sonoda, formerly Governor of Hokkaido, claiming *yen* 80,000.

According to plaintiff's petition, a forest situated in the district of Sannai, Fukuoka prefecture, which was valued at *yen* 240,000, belonged to Mr. C. Tachibana, but was included among Government lands by mistake after the troubles of the Restoration. At the request of the owner, plaintiff lodged a petition in the Court of Administrative Litigation asking for the restoration of the property. In 1891, judgment was given in favour of the petitioner. The owner gave plaintiff three-eighths of the forest as a reward for having successfully won the case. Notwithstanding defendant obtained possessive rights over the forest in January, 1900, from Tachibana through unpleasant means. Subsequently defendant sold the property to Mr. T. Sonoda, a farmer living in the village of Yamakawa, of the same prefecture. Practically defendant encroached upon the three eighths possessive rights over the forest which belonged to plaintiff. Plaintiff is represented by Messrs. K. Mori and M. Soyeda, lawyers of Tokyo. The first hearing will take place in the near future.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Mr. H. Nagataki, Consul-General in Shanghai, telegraphed on Nov. 23rd to the Foreign Office that enquiry for raw cotton for export and for the use of cotton spinning factories is poor, and the market is very weak. The price of Tung-cho first class cotton is taels 18.40 Business in Indian cotton yarn for Tientsin and Suchong is tolerably brisk. Japanese cotton yarn is dull, the quotation being: Kanegafuchi "blue-fish" brand 16 counts, taels 91.50; Hirano "horse" brand, the same quality, taels 91.50; and Kurashiki "three horse" brand, the same quality, taels 90. Stocks of Indian Cotton Yarn are 77,655 bales, and Japanese, 10,671 bales.

According to a telegram under date of Nov. 23rd from Mr. T. Fujita, Consul in Bombay, prices of cotton have risen by 5 rupees for "Bengal," and 5 rupees each for other qualities, being affected with the unfavourable estimate of the American crop. It is said that owing to insufficient rain in the cotton regions in India, the crop this year will be less by 1 000,000 bales than that of last year. The present quotation is: "Fine Bengal," rupees 200 for spot delivery; "Fine Akola" for January delivery, rupees 220; and "Good Broach," rupees 267. Stocks are 270,000 bales.

It is reported by telegram dated Nov. 23rd from Mr. C. Yamada, Consul in Lyons, that the raw silk market remains quiet. The fall in Japanese silk seems to have stopped and there are now signs of revival. The price of filature, No. 1, is 57 francs. There is no business in *habutae*.

Mr. C. Koike, Consul-General in New York, reports that the crop of cotton up to Nov. 14th was 7,311,202 bales. The figures show a decrease of 1 271,000 bales on that of the previous year.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Three new cases of bubonic plague have been reported in Osaka.

On Nov. 26th, frost visited Shidzuoka. The temperature was very low.

A new case of cholera was reported in Aoyama, Tokyo, on Nov. 21st. The patient is a servant of Colonel S. Yokoi.

Mr. K. Ishii, Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, who recently arrived in Vladivostock, was entertained by Japanese on the evening of Nov. 26th. He investigated the condition of Koreans on the following day, and at 3 p.m. left for Tsuruga.

The funeral service over the ashes of Mrs. Caroline Gillmore Smith took place in Union Church, Yokohama, on Friday afternoon and was very largely attended. The Rev. E. S. Booth officiated and Mr. W. Karl Vincent presided at the organ. During the impressive service the Hymn, "Peace, perfect peace," was sung. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. E. Mendelson, R. M. Varnum, E. V. Thorn, G. W. Colton, N. W. McIvor, and Dr. Hall.

Two cases of cholera were reported in Tokyo on Nov. 27th. On the same day a dead rat infected with plague was found in a warehouse belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, in Fukagawa, Tokyo.

On the afternoon of Nov. 27th, a depression appeared in the direction of Shikoku and Kyushu and slowly moved towards the mainland. Rain fell generally throughout the country and on Thursday rain and snow were reported from the whole of the Hokkaido.

A telegram was received on Nov. 21st in Yokohama to the effect that the steamer *Siam* (whose Yokohama agents are Messrs Samuel Samuel and Co), has been damaged off Antwerp on her way from London to Japan. The cargo consists of a large lot of wood pulp and sundry merchandise almost all consigned to Japan. Details of the accident are not yet known.

At the annual meeting of the British Association of Japan, held on the 20th inst, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. Williamson Jones; Vice-President Mr. F. J. Lias; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. J. Abbott; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. O. Stuart; Committee, Messrs. E. C. Davis, H. D. C. Jones, C. K. Marshall Martin, C. V. Sale and A. H. Cole Watson.

Christ Church, Yokohama, held its harvest thanksgiving services on Sunday, when fairly large congregations assembled both morning and evening. The church was decorated with the kindly fruits of the earth and the morning service was fully choral, the harvest hymns of old England being sung with fervour. The incumbent, the Rev. W. P. G. Field, conducted the service, preaching from a text in the Epistle of Timothy; and afterwards administering the Holy Communion.

The Bank of Japan has made investigations as to the causes of the special rise in rice this year. The bank found two causes, one permanent the other temporary. The permanent condition includes the increase of current money; the increase of demand in consequence of the increase in population; and the rise in the wages of various workmen. The temporary cause involves shortage in the supply of the grain; dullness in the foreign rice import trade, and speculative business. The bank adds that the imposition of a duty on foreign paddy rice has little effect on domestic business.

The fire which destroyed the residence of Mr. Marshall on the 21st inst. is thus described by the *Kobe Herald*:—Fire broke out at about 8.30 this morning in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshall at Sumiyoshi. The residence—an imposing two storied, clapboarded building—was totally destroyed. The fire is believed to have originated in the bath-room. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall left the house shortly after 8, Mr. Marshall having arranged to proceed north by the 8.30 train on a shooting expedition. Mrs. Marshall saw her husband off at the Station and was returning home when she noticed smoke issuing from the roof. By the time she reached the house the place was in flames. Mr. Crosse, another foreign resident of Sumiyoshi, and the villagers lent every assistance they could in rescuing things from the premises, and we understand they succeeded in saving a considerable part of the furniture and some of the private effects. The behaviour of the villagers, we are advised on excellent authority, was all that could be desired, one and all displaying the utmost eagerness to render assistance. Mr. Marshall, who was advised of the outbreak by telephone thanks to the courtesy of the Railway officials at Sumiyoshi and Nishinomiya—returned to the scene just in time to see the last of his capacious residence disappear. Fortunately no one sustained any injury.

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THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF 1912.

On Thursday evening, at the Peers' Club the Vice-President and principal executive officials of the coming Grand Exhibition entertained at dinner the foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, with a view to officially acquainting the Representatives of foreign nations with the aims and scope of the Grand Exhibition that is to be held in 1912.

There was a full attendance of invited guests, with one exception, Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Ambassador, being unavoidably absent from the capital. Those who sat down at table were as follows:—Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Ambassador, H.E. Auguste Gérard, French Ambassador, H.E. Thomas J. O'Brien, American Ambassador, Jonkheer J. London, Dutch Minister, Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Minister, Gustaf Oscar Wallenberg, Swedish Minister, Li Chia Chui, Chinese Minister, Baldomero Garcia-Sagastume, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Argentine Republic, Mr. B. Anker, *Chargé d'Affaires* of Norway, Mr. Otto Franz, *Chargé d'Affaires* of Austria-Hungary, Luang Visutr Kosa *Chargé d'Affaires* of Siam.

There were also present Mr. Matsuoka, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Viscount Kaneko, Barons Chinda and Kume, Commissioner-General Wada, Messrs. Yamaze, Adachi, and Nakamura of the Foreign Department; Messrs Okamoto, Yamawaki, Yasukochi, and Heppu, Exhibition Commissioners; and Messrs. Toyohara and Sakai, Special Commissioners.

Towards the end of dinner, and after the customary toasts had been honoured, Mr. Matsuoka, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, rose and addressed the guests. Mr. Matsuoka expressed his appreciation at the attendance of the distinguished guests, and referring to Japan's foreign relations said they never had been more amicable than they are to-day. This happy state of affairs, he was pleased to be able to say, was constantly growing. It was also most satisfactory that Japan's commerce and industry, and especially her foreign trade, was growing with wonderful rapidity. It was under these auspicious circumstance that the Imperial Diet and the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire had urged the Government to hold an exhibition on a much larger scale than ever before attempted, and he (Mr. Matsuoka) felt that nothing was more appropriate than such an attempt under the circumstances. He felt so because such an exhibition as now proposed —in its nature and scope—was really the outward expression of the principle of brotherhood of all mankind and also a proof of the fact that the Japanese are lovers of peace pursuits. In other words, therefore, the object of the proposed Exhibition was no other than to come, through its means, into closer contact with different peoples, in order that they might understand each other better. And it was, at the same time, to further develop their mutual interest in commerce and industry, so that they might reciprocally benefit each other. That the Imperial Government was preparing to hold such an exhibition in 1912 had already been communicated to the Governments so worthily represented there that evening. The site of the Exhibition, it had now been decided, would be the Aoyama Parade-ground and the Imperial estate of Yoyogi, which covered together an area of 293 acres. As to the rules and regulations of the Exhibition they hoped to decide upon these shortly. Finally, in order to attain complete success, he would ask the kind assistance of their Excellencies in favourably reporting to their Governments and peoples and so inducing them to participate in the Exhibition as fully as possible.—(Applause.)

Mr. Matsuoka then proposed (through Mr. Sakai Tokutaro, who interpreted his speech) the health of the guests, which, having been honoured, Viscount Kaneko rose to address the gathering.

The chief of the Exhibition executive staff made a lengthy and interesting speech in excellent English, which we reproduce word for word as follows:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen—It is a great privilege to have the honour of your presence here this evening, and it is a still greater privilege to be able to lay before your Excellencies the general scope and aim of our coming Exhibition in 1912. As you already know, we have had five domestic exhibitions and have participated in various international exhibitions, beginning with Vienna in 1873, again in Paris in 1888, in Chicago 1893, in Paris 1900 and at St. Louis in 1904. All our domestic exhibitions, as well as our share in those foreign exhibitions we have participated in have been entirely under the control of the Imperial Government. Therefore, our exhibition affairs are quite different from those in Europe and America, which are planned and carried out by private enterprise. In this respect the coming Grand Exhibition of 1912 is no exception to our previous precedent, and is and will be entirely a Government affair.

We have adopted the style and name of the coming exhibition—the Grand Exhibition of Japan in 1912—because we want to keep as much as possible in the background the name of international exhibition, not giving any sign of having the full scope and extent of an international exposition with which your Excellencies are so familiar. Why do we do this? Because the present condition of Japan is not sufficient—does not entitle us to boldly assume the gigantic responsibility of extending an invitation to all the nations to come and assist in making the exhibition a success. Because our railway accommodation, our hotels, streets, and sanitary system are not in a suitable condition to accommodate a great inflow of foreign visitors, who are used, when visiting foreign exhibitions, to receive all accommodation, comfort, and conveniences in Europe and America. Unfortunately we have never had any such experience as entertaining a large international assembly, but at a certain period of national history it becomes necessary for the country to invite all the nations to come together and participate in an international exhibition, and by the assistance of the Governments and peoples of foreign countries, the country which extends the invitation might excavate and open up its hidden resources and thereby increase its foreign trade. For this reason an international exhibition is much needed in a new country. It is a factor in the educational arena of the world of commerce. The people of one country study all the products of the other and learn the method and processes of manufacture thereof.

To be sure Japan has old relations in history, but is very young in her admission to reap the fruits of Western civilization. Consequently, we cannot abstain, in spite of our national lack of accommodation and social comforts, from having an exhibition pretty much on the lines of the international exhibitions of Europe and America. We need the assistance of Western nations and the peoples from all parts of the globe. Moreover, our participation in these foreign exhibitions, beginning with Vienna in 1873 until that at St. Louis in 1904, brought to us beneficial results, material results, in an increase of exports and imports in connection with foreign countries. Therefore, every time we participated in foreign exhibitions the result was the benefit of Japan as well as, doubtless, of all the foreign nations represented.

At this juncture we thought it most necessary and important that we should have an Exposition in the nature of an international one, and invite the assistance of all the nations. As in the sixteenth century the world's commerce was concentrated in a small narrow space of the Mediterranean, as on the discovery of America the centre of world commerce shifted, so in the latter part of the nineteenth century the world commerce has shifted to the Pacific. Asia has therefore become one of the most important centres in the world of commerce, and Japan by her geographical position is in easy access to the continent of Asia, to the archipelagoes in the Indian Ocean and broad Australia. On the east we have the two Americas. The Pacific Ocean is now the common bond where the whole of the nations are centering their energy to expand, and in the centre of this Japan stands. So it is our bounden duty to collect all the products of Asia in one focus and show all nations concerned in the Asiatic problem what markets are before them. And by inviting all nations to participate in the coming world's fair the European and American business man and merchant may find out may articles of merchandise which they can export; and they would also discover many manufactures, as well as agricultural and mineral products fit for importation to Europe and America in return. The European colonies in the East are, moreover, coming to the front in the world's commerce, and this is particularly so in the Far East. Because the colonial trade with Japan,—I mean the trade of Japan with the European colonies,—is increasing year by year with rapid strides, and for the coming Exhibition we look upon this trade as of great importance. Again, a large part of the resources of China, Siam, and Korea are still unknown to the world at large. Therefore we recently asked the Governments of China and Siam to bring all their products in order to make as genuine and as unique a show in our Exhibition as they can.

In regard to the articles of exhibit we have already sent out a circular, and all nations are invited to send their goods. Roughly, the exhibits are specified under five categories—education, science, machinery, electricity, and manufactures. Of course, any nation may erect a separate building at its own expense where it may exhibit articles irrespective of the five classes. As for the five classes mentioned, the Imperial Government expects to erect buildings with space enough to take in all examples coming under the five heads, but as to the display, of such exhibits as agricultural, mineral, or fishery products it is the earnest wish of the Imperial Government that foreign Governments will erect special buildings, and further, I should like to be permitted to emphasize our Government's desire that the buildings put up by foreign Governments be built entirely so as to show the national characteristics. We want to have each nation's building showing its own peculiar architectural art, so as to have the bes models of European architecture in the Exhibition grounds. This will be to us an object-lesson by which we might improve our so called European buildings. With these objects and aims, we have sent a most cordial invitation to all nations and prompt replies are coming fast from different Governments. Some few days ago, it was reported in some foreign newspapers that the coming Exhibition of 1912 was to be postponed for five years. Allow me to make a correction. The Government has never contemplated such a change. We expect to carry the Exhibition through in four years and be ready to open on the 1st April, 1912.

During this Exhibition we hope to show our gratitude towards our benefactors of Asia, Europe and America. During the last 1,500 years Indian religion and Chinese philosophy, introduced by Chinese and Koreans to Japan, have built up the intellectuality of the Japanese race, thus enabling us to grasp the principles of modern science brought to us from America and Europe 50 years ago. Had we not had Chinese influence or Indian influence, we might not have been able to grasp and reap the fruits of Western civilization, and by both hemispheres we are now recognised as one of the modern nations of the globe. So we expect to make the occasion of the coming Exhibition a great national opportunity to tender our deep gratitude to our benefactors in Asia, Europe and America.

Whether we are ready or not, whether we are prepared or not to invite all the nations to come together and to participate in the coming world's fair, we expect to arrange it in such a way to show our expression of gratitude, and at the same time to show our earnest desire—I might say, our national aspiration—to engraft Western science upon Eastern culture and to build together and assimilate the types of Oriental and Occidental civilisation. By so doing the culture and sciences of the two hemispheres will meet, not in conflict but in harmony, and enable us to share in the intellectual achievement and material prosperity of the 20th century. It is our hope that the result of our earnest and peaceful efforts in the coming Exhibition may contribute something towards the progress of mankind, and towards peace.

Viscount Kaneko's able and well-delivered speech was received with much applause. After a short interval spent in general conversation, the German Ambassador rose. Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein said:—Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,—In my capacity as the senior of the Foreign Representatives here present, I have to thank his Excellency the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and his Excellency the Director-General of the Exhibition, in their name as well as for myself, for their invitation here this evening and for the addresses they have delivered. I feel assured that I am voicing the sentiments of all the Foreign Reprentatives in rejoicing with them on the opportunity that the Grand Exhibition of 1912 will afford to all the nations to avail themselves of the *rendezvous* to which Japan invites them. I am persuaded with them that the appeal which has been so amiably made for our participation will be listened to and that the great project which has just been so brilliantly laid before us will have the reception and co-operation of which it is so worthy. We feel strongly that the Exhibition in Tokyo, like those which have preceded it in different parts of the world, will furnish a new reason and method for a *rapprochement* as well as a new presage and guarantee of peace between all the nations. We rejoice with you the more that the choice of the city of Tokyo gives for the first time to an international exhibition the character of a *rapprochement* and of a bond between the Occident and the Orient. Finally permit me to express, in the name of my colleagues and myself, the very sincere and confident wish that we have formed that the success and brilliancy of the Grand Exhibition under the presidency of a Prince of the Imperial House, and under the administration of those who are our hosts this evening, will not fail to add a new title to those which the Empire of Japan has already acquired in the service of the common cause of progress and civilisation.

Baron Mumm concluded by proposing the health of the hosts of the evening, which was cordially honoured.

Shortly afterwards the guests withdrew to the smoking room, where general conversation ensued.

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THE FIRE AT NAGASAKI.

Shortly after 7.30 on Tuesday evening, said the *Nagasaki Press* of Nov. 21st, fire broke out in the old mould loft at Tategami of the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works. The building was two-storied and was employed as a store-house for the materials required in the construction of the *Chiyô Maru*, one of the three 13,500 turbine steamers being constructed for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. As the building adjoined the ship-building ships, the fire was quickly visible from all parts of the harbour and Nagasaki and steam-launch and ship syrens and the city fire bells united in giving the alarm.

For about half-an-hour the fire burned fiercely and there was some danger of the shores supporting that *Chiyo Maru* being ignited. The combined efforts of the Mitsu Bishi steam-launches and the Megasaki and Inasa fire brigades, however, averted what would have been a serious disaster and we understand that the *Chiyo* was undamaged. In less than an hour from the time the alarm was given the fire was under control.

The extent of the damage has not yet been reported by the Dockyard officials but is supposed to be inconsiderable. An enquiry is now being made as to the origin of the fire.

Later news puts the damage at *yen* 40,000.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LIEUT. WOODS' CASE.

London, November 21.

The case of Lieut. H. C. Woods, of the 2nd Grenadier Guards, is exciting the greatest interest. Lieut. Woods demanded a court of enquiry, alleging that reports upon him by his regimental superiors were biassed, unjustified and arising out of personal feeling in consequence of his studious habits and his indifference to sports. The evidence on the other side denies any prejudice and affirms that Lieut. Woods, though intelligent and well-behaved, was inefficient as a regimental officer and incapable of handling or controlling men.

CONDITIONS IN PORTUGAL.

London, November 22.

It is noticeable that the Portuguese Minister of War is making numerous inspections of garrisons, while the King is participating in various military functions. It is believed that the Army will certainly support the King.

FAILURES IN HAMBURG.

The big Hamburg firm of Moeller, wax-bleachers, have suspended payment. Several local firms and banks are affected, also some English firms.

ALIENS LEAVING AMERICA.

Owing to the depression in trade crowds of aliens are leaving America for Europe where they are able to live more cheaply.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON NAVAL PREPAREDNESS.

Later.

Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-chief of the British Channel squadron, has made a remarkable speech at the Slaughterers' Company dinner on Naval preparedness. He declared that if any country provokes war British practical preparedness will pulverise it.

ORANGIA.

The final report of the elections for the first parliament in Orangia show 30 Dutch, 4 British and 4 Independents. Party cleavage between the British and the Dutch is of the slightest character.

ANOTHER COTTON FLURRY.

London, November 22.

New York reports that there has been wild excitement on the Cotton market, prices advancing 53 points on bullish crop estimates. At the close they dropped ten to twenty points on profit-taking.

RUSSIA AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Government is about to appoint a committee to study the joining up of Russian and Indian railways.

INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

From Calcutta comes news that the strike situation is growing worse. The attitude of the European strikers is threatening. Simla is isolated. A battalion of the Leinster regiment and armed police are going to Assansol, where the stranded passengers are collected.

Later.

The Indian Railway strike has been partially settled, the running of mail-trains having been resumed.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

The second International Conference on sleeping sickness has been postponed in deference to the wishes of Germany, which desires its delegates to have time to submit the result of Dr. Koch's recent investigations.

THE "MAURITANIA."

The *Mauritania* arrived at New York yesterday morning, having been hampered by storms and fog.

THE "PERSIA."

The steamship *Persia*, mentioned in the cable on the 21st of November, belongs to the Anchor line.

THE PRISONERS' BILL.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London, to-day hands over to Count Komura, the Japanese Ambassador, a draft for £41,860,441, for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners in Japan.

CROSBY HALL.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has declined to longer suspend the demolition of Crosby Hall pending further efforts to complete the sum required.

MORE GOLD FOR NEW YORK.

£2,800,000 more gold has been engaged for New York.

Later.

Imports of gold at New York during the present crisis now total 81,500,000 dollars.

RACING.

The betting on the Manchester Handicap is as follows:—3 to 1 against Lischana; 4 to 1 against Duffy; 9 to 2 against The Bedouin; 7 to 1 against Baltinglass; 10 to 1 against Hanover Square and Marlow, and 11 to against Wisemanson.

THE MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

Later.

The racing in the Manchester Handicap resulted as follows: Baltinglass 1, Wisemanson 2, Lischana 3.

FRENCH PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

A strong French punitive expedition left Lallamarina at midnight against the Benesisnasoen tribe which had recently given much trouble. Artillery firing was heard for many hours to-day.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The campaign which the Suffragettes have been pursuing in the most active fashion at meetings addressed by members of the Cabinet attained a climax yesterday at various meetings. At a meeting addressed by Mr. Gladstone at Leeds they completely broke up the proceedings. Women to-day invaded police courts in London and in the provinces, protesting against women without a vote being tried under men-made laws.

THE FRENCH PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

London, November 24.

The Beninassen tribe attacked the French expedition and were repulsed after four hours fighting.

THE GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

A memorandum attached to the German naval estimates shows that the estimated expenditure over ten years 1908-17 will be £208,600,000 sterling, being an increase of £49,300,000 compared with the estimates of 1906. Of the increase £35,900,000 will be allotted to ships and armaments.

COTTON.

The New Orleans Farmers Union submits a plan on behalf of the farmers to reduce the acreage of cotton in 1908 in order to secure fifteen cents a pound, withholding four to six million bales of 1907 cotton until a price of fifteen cents a pound is obtained.

NEW BRITISH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

London, November 25.

Major-General H. S. G. Miles, C.V.O., C.B., Director of Recruiting, succeeds General Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E., as Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

FORTHCOMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

President Roosevelt has instructed his Cabinet Ministers to warn their subordinates not to pursue a campaign for the renomination of Roosevelt for President.

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS GERMANY.

The Berlin papers state that the Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted an invitation of the Kaiser's to visit Germany in 1908.

LEPERS IN JAVA.

Later.

At the request of the Government of Java the Salvation Army takes charge of the criminal pauper leper population. A Salvationist now in Argentina, who has contracted leprosy, proceeds to Java to work among the lepers.

[Note—*The Times* of October 18th had the following paragraph:—The Salvation Army, at the request of the Dutch authorities, is taking charge of the leper settlement in the island of Java. The army has been at work among the Javanese for some time, and its officers, in response to the Government's appeal, are now regularly visiting the lepers. The more permanent arrangement will, it is hoped, come into force very shortly, having been facilitated by an offer from a Salvationist at Honolulu. While working among the Hawaiian lepers, he contracted the disease himself and volunteered to give the rest of his life entirely to the care of his fellow-sufferers. "General" Booth accepted his offer, and, according to the latest accounts, the volunteer was on his way to Java, at the expense of the Dutch colonial Government.]

THE COTTON PROPOSAL.

The New Orleans cotton scheme will be submitted to a congress of growers at Memphis on the 7th of January.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

London, November 26.

Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson, C.B., C.V.O., while motoring yesterday collided at the cross-roads near Frimley with Major-General Sir Henry Colvile, K.C.M.G., C.B., who was on a motor cycle. The latter succumbed to his injuries.

CRICKET.

Marylebone has beaten New South Wales by 406 runs.

AMERICAN MILITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

The American Board of Ordnance has allotted a sum of money to buy one or more dirigible balloons and wireless telephones.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN GERMANY.

Later.

The Government has introduced a bill in

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the Reichstag granting to every one the right of association and public meeting, subject to regulations involving general police supervision of meetings.

RAILWAY CATASTROPHE IN SPAIN.

From Barcelona it is reported that in Valencia an express train was derailed on a bridge and hurled over into a river. Twenty were killed and 60 wounded.

THE FRENCH LOSSES.

Later.

The French lost 8 killed in the fighting with the Beninassen tribe. The fighting was renewed yesterday, the troops pursuing the tribesmen into the mountains.

STORMY WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

There have been heavy snow storms in the north Midlands and a whirlwind visited east Kent. Farm buildings and orchards have been severely damaged.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

London, November 27.

The Speech from the Throne in the Prussian Diet announces a less favourable financial situation. A deficit is anticipated in consequence of the large increase in railway expenditure.

RUSSIA BUYS BATTLESHIP PLANS.

The Russian Government pays the Vickers-Maxim firm £400,000 sterling for the plans of two 20,000 ton battleships, of 20 knots speed, to be constructed in Russia.

ORANGIA.

London, November 27.

Mr. Fischer has formed the Orangia Ministry with Mr. Hertzog as Attorney-General, and Mr. Christian Dewet as Minister for Agriculture.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

Five were killed and eleven injured in a colliery explosion at Whitehaven.

THE EXODUS FROM AMERICA.

An Atlantic liner brought to Plymouth last evening 3,200 steerage passengers. This is a record in the trade from New York. A similar exodus is taking place from Canada.

FINANCIAL DISASTERS, ARRESTS AND SUICIDES.

Later.

Reuter's agent at New York telegraphs that Mr. Jenkins, President of the Jenkins Trust, has been arrested for forgery. His two brothers, President and Director of the Williamsburg Trust, have also been arrested.

Mr. Maxwell, ex-president of the Borough Bank, who was recently arrested on a charge of larceny and forgery and was bailed out on Monday, committed suicide yesterday.

FINANCIAL SUICIDES IN AMERICA.

London, November 27.

It is reported from New York that the mining broker Louis Strauss committed suicide by swallowing cyanide as the detectives entered his residence to arrest him on a charge of forgery. It is estimated that there have been eighteen suicides in the United States traceable to the financial crisis.

LORD BATTERSEA DEAD.

The death is reported of Lord Battersea, who was a Lord of the Treasury in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, 1892.

MORE GOLD FOR AMERICA.

A million dollars gold have been engaged for import into America.

THE FRENCH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

London, November 28.

Paris telegraphs that the report upon the naval estimates laments the existence of anarchy in the navy. It says that the sailors, engineers and gunners, as well the administrators, are animated by most regrettable hostility. The navy has already fallen to the third rank and is in danger of lapsing to the fourth.

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Later.

The annual army medical report shows a general improvement in all directions, due mainly to improved sanitation and a large increase of temperance. The hospital admissions in Great Britain were 447 per thousand and in India 871. India is the most unhealthy station.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

MR. TAFT AND RUSSIA.

San Francisco, November 20.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that Mr. Taft will be received with special sincerity in any part of Russia that he may visit. Referring to the relations between Russia and America, it says that the friendliness of the two Powers was not affected by the American attitude during the war. Perhaps America made a mistake in her policy, *viz* she sympathized with Japan instead of with Russia. The result is that she injured her reputation. The paper adds that Russia and America will become closer to each other for the sake of their joint interests in the Pacific.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Mr. Metcalf, American Secretary for the Navy, is reported to have said that the Atlantic fleet will arrive at San Francisco about May 1st. Asked whether the squadron would pass through the Suez Canal on the way home, he said there was no definite arrangement as to the movements of the fleet after its arrival at San Francisco.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL QUESTION.

London, November 22.

Berlin reports that the financial difficulty of the Government, indicated by the estimated deficit of £5,000,000 for 1908, has completely upset calculations regarding the proceedings of the Reichstag. The urgent question is what financial assistance any combination of parties are prepared to offer the Government in order to cope with the situation. Fresh taxation is regarded as unavoidable.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The Paris newspaper *Aurore*, formerly edited by the Prime Minister, M. Clemenceau, declares that German naval expansion is mainly anti-British.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

There are indications in New York of continued hoarding of money and retention of currency by the banks for the purpose of subscribing to the Government issues.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

London, November 24.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the grouping of deputies formed recognising that the election of a legislative Duma is necessary for Russia has allowed the Constitutionalists a substantial majority. The Ministerial delegation will urge the necessity of promptly passing the budget, and proceeding to consider reform legislation.

JAPANESE SECURITIES.

London reports that Japanese securities are dull. German sales are reported.

BRITISH NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Later.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has declared that for the next three or four years the British naval position is perfectly safe. The Admiralty is most carefully watching other Powers and is most anxious to make the national defences secure.

GERMAN STRATEGIC WORKS.

It is reported from Paris that the authorities in Alsace and Lorraine, in conjunction with the German War Office, have decided to construct a great strategic railway near the French frontier.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

New York, November 22.

Three or four banks, which experienced runs in the recent panic, re-opened on Nov. 21st and 22nd respectively. The Government authorities are still investigating other banks in difficulties. Practically speaking, the anxiety in financial circles has passed away and there has been no further run on the banks.

Political matters have become active as the presidential election is at hand. The Republicans intend to nominate Mr. Taft, Mr. Foraker or Mr. Hughes, but there is as yet nothing definite. There is also a question as to whether President Roosevelt might to be re-elected. The President is reported to have ambitions towards another term. He has not declared that he will not be a candidate. On Nov. 21st, he said that he would not participate in the meetings of the various election committees to be held in New York and at other places.

The steamer *Mauritania*, sister ship of the *Lusitania* arrived at New York to-day. During the voyage, she at times ran 34 miles an hour.

San Francisco, November 23.

The Vice-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, speaking at a dinner in New York in honour of naval engineers condemned the shipping policy of the Government. He said that the American shipping industry must in the end be destroyed unless the Government alter the present ridiculous laws. If the business be continued under present conditions, annual loss is unavoidable. Consequently, the service on the Pacific must be abolished after April 15th next year. The speaker added that all the American shipping business on the Pacific must be stopped in future if the Government does not adopt the policy which applies on the Atlantic.

The Sacramento Labourer's Union has held a meeting and discussed an anti-Japanese proposition from the Commercial and Industrial Workmen's Union. The labourers of Sacramento rejected the proposal on the ground that the expulsion of Japanese is altogether against their interests.

The general opinion throughout the United States is that President Roosevelt will be re-elected. Various rumours are in circulation. Mr. Taft is on his way home in haste on account of the election.

In the Lower House of the California Assembly a motion to re-elect President Roosevelt has been adopted.

IRELAND.

London, November 25.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland is not hopeful of a true solution of Irish difficulties until the people assume the first and simplest responsibility of self-government. Protestants and Catholics should unite in regenerating Ireland.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA.

New York telegrams state that in consequence of the curtailment of industrial activity, outgoing ships are crowded with returning emigrants. There is an uneasy feeling that the Government's currency measures will be ultimately unsatisfactory.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

It is reported from Paris that the Russian Finance Minister says that in spite of the threatened deficit of 19 millions, the Government can afford to wait until it can borrow on the most favourable conditions. The economic position of the country has greatly improved.

GERMAN POLITICS.

London, November 25.

Berlin reports that there has been a debate in the Reichstag on the increased cost of living. The Socialists declared that a crisis is impending and that the prices of food have risen enormously. They urged the Government to remove the duty on imported corn and to relax the foreign meat regulations. The Secretary of the Interior admitted the rise of prices but contended that wages also had risen. He refused to remove or lower the grain duty.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Mr. L. M. Shaw, former American Secretary of the Treasury, thinks it will be 20 years before the country recovers from the international prejudices against American financial methods as intensified by recent events.

REFORM OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

London, November 27.

It is reported from Paris that the naval estimates declare the navy requires complete re-organization. There is everywhere instability and anarchy in the various branches; instead of their being loyally united they are constantly hostile. The appointment is further urged of a special commission to deal with the matter of re-organization.

THE DUMA.

London, November 27.

In the Duma a debate on the address to the Throne created a difference between the Right and the Left Centre on the question whether a constitution exists or not. The mere discussion of such a question suggests an attempt to discount and cancel the Tsar's pledges.

STUDY OF BUDDHIST LITERATURE.

A society has been founded in London, to facilitate the study of Buddhist literature.

THE PUBLIC AND THE DUMA.

November 28.

The public approve the Duma for successfully resisting the reactionary influences, and carrying the address to the Tsar without any allusion to autocracy.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

Teheran reports that the troubles in Persia are increasing. The situation at Teheran and Tabriz is bad. The Cabinet has resigned but Parliament has not accepted the resignations. There are grave outbreaks of Nationalists and it is feared that arms are prepared.

THE INDIAN STRIKE.

The Indian railway strike is nearing its end.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

The report upon the French war estimates, though socialist and radical, declares that the two years military service law has created a deficit of nearly 5,000 men whereas Germany has increased her effectives. A bill for re-organizing the army is absolutely necessary. There are too many skeleton units in the field artillery.

(Received at the Naval Department from the Port Admiral at Takeshiki.)

ACCIDENT TO A TORPEDO BOAT.

As the Nineteenth Torpedo Destroyer Squadron was *en route* from Saseho to Takeshiki, the *Sazanami*, which brought up the rear, ran on a rock in shallow water. No one was hurt nor was her machinery damaged, but her bottom was pierced under the engine room and she made water fast. Assistance was immediately sent from Saseho.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

The South-Manchuria Railway Company extended its service of trains from the 15th instant to the Russian Station at Kwanchentsz and established temporary connexion. It has been decided after consultation with representatives of the East-China Railway, with the previously concluded Protocol for the connexion of traffic, the northern and southern services will be linked up on and after the 1st of December.

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MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru 1	F	Nov. 29
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold 2	Sa	Nov. 30
Hongkong	P. M.	China 3	M	Dec. 2
America	P. M.	Mongolia 4	Tu	Dec. 3
Europe	M. M.	Tourane 5	W	Dec. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Su	Dec. 8
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	F	Dec. 13
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M	Dec. 16
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Su	Dec. 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Th	Dec. 26
Tacoma	B. T.	Kumeric	Su	Dec. 29

1 Left Seattle on the 12th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 23rd inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 16th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 26th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien	Sa	Nov. 30
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Yamaguchi M.	Su	Dec. 1
Europe	P. & O.	Syria	Tu	Dec. 3
Hongkong	P. & A.	Nicomedia	Tu	Dec. 3
Portland	P. & A.	Arabia	Tu	Dec. 3
America	P. M.	China	W	Dec. 4
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	Th	Dec. 5
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Sa	Dec. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Su	Dec. 8
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	W	Dec. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	W	Dec. 11
Tacoma	B. & S.	Cyclops	Th	Dec. 12
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa	Dec. 14
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su	Dec. 15
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W	Dec. 18
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	M	Dec. 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Emp. of India	Th	Dec. 26
Hongkong	B. T.	Kumeric	M	Dec. 30

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Ferndene, British steamer, 2,444, R. J. Fisher, 22nd Nov.,—Tocoma via Muroran, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 22nd Nov.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Laertes, British steamer, 2,904, 24th Nov.,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Selun, Norwegian steamer, 865, E. Fingalsen, 24th Nov.,—Newchwang, General.—Japanese.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 25th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,960, K. Kawara, 25th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakayoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, Sakimoto, 25th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dolores, American schooner, 120, J. Boyce, 25th Nov.,—Guam, General.—A. E. Fischer.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Shinowara, 25th Nov.,—Antoken via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, Wollenna, 25th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kaudzu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,040, S. Oda, 25th Nov.,—Newchwang, General.—Japanese.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 25th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, R. Smith, 26th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 26th Nov.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 27th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, T. Irisawa, 27th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjilwong, Dutch steamer, 3,652, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 27th Nov.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 28th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,591, Y. Nomura, 28th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Benledi, British steamer, 2,509, J. Potter, 23rd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

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Princess Alice, German steamer, 6,721, G. Rott, 23rd Nov., [illegible] Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Mchf.

Ankuna, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 23rd Nov.—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Shimidzu, 24th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,110, W. Wade, 24th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ferndene, British steamer, 2,444, R. J. Fisher, 24th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, F. W. Horton, 25th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Silesia, German steamer, 3,138, Bahle, 26th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Schuylkill, British steamer, 3,344, Anderson, 26th Nov.,—Shanghai, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Palermo, British steamer, 4,909, E. G. Andrews, 26th Nov.,—Sydney via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, H. Sakimoto, 26th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shinano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,835, K. Kawara, 27th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,163, W. Wade, 27th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 27th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shawmut, American steamer, 6,195, E. V. Roberts, 27th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., and Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 28th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, R. Smith, 28th Nov.,—Hakodate and Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 28th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Selin, Norwegian steamer, 865, E. Fingalsen, 28th Nov.,—Akkamatsu, General.—Japanese.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. S. W. Bogan, U.S.A., Mr. J. M. Davies and servant, Mr. H. Goldman, Mr. George Mosser, Colonel Ogorodnikov, Mr. G. S. Phelps, Mrs. G. Revell, and Lieut. W. Willing, U.S.A., in cabin. For Honolulu:—Rev. J. Usborne, and Mrs. J. Usborne, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. H. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Adams, Mr. D. L. Anderson, Mrs. D. L. Anderson, Mr. H. G. Blakeslee, Mr. R. Behrandt, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mr. P. L. Byrns, Mr. J. B. Carnduff, Mrs. J. B. Carnduff, Mrs. W. J. E. Cox, Captain J. H. A. Day, Mrs. J. H. A. Day and infant, Mr. L. Debrunner, Mr. A. G. Denbigh, Mr. D. W. Egner, Mr. H. W. Fortesquieu, Mr. G. W. Fryer, Mr. E. C. Gillon, Mrs. B. M. Gibson, Mrs. F. W. Helm, Miss K. Helm, Master N. Helm, Miss Margaret Helm, Master V. Helm, Rev. W. C. Isett, Mrs. W. C. Isett, Mr. W. King, Mr. A. Leon, Miss E. Martin, Miss G. Nichols, Miss T. M. Pierce, Mrs. J. R. Patterson, Lieut. A. A. Racicot, Miss H. P. Robbins, Mr. J. P. Sisson, Mrs. J. P. Sisson and child, Mr. Geo. E. Wolf, Mrs. Geo. E. Wolf, Mr. Wong Kaitso, Mr. Leon Chow, Mr. Leon Tow, Mr. Wong Men Chow, and Mrs. Wong Men Chow, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. A. Kuhn, Mr. S. Komor, Mrs. Summers, 3 children and amah, Mr. G. Susmann, Mr. H. Bugolph, Mr. L. Fuchney, Mr. Chan Chee, Mr. H. Y. Min, Mr. C. S. See, and Mr. K. Goo, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Asia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. C. Chubb, Mr. E. Lyon, and Mr. C. B. McGehee, in cabin. For Kobe:—Miss Marie Pasley, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. S. P. Clements, Miss Mary E. Cogdal, Mr. John Gray, Mrs. John Gray, Mr. George Fox, Miss Pearl Miller, Bishop F. R. Graves, and Rev. R. E. Wood, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Frank R. Bronson, Miss Emma Johnson, Mr. W. P. Clark, Mr. Richard Rednall, Mr. J. W. Ford, Mr. Albert Nygren, Mr. E. G. Helvering, Mrs. E. G. Helvering and son, Mr. Chas. H. Patterson, Mrs. Chas. H. Patterson, Mr. F. H. Robinson, Mr. Fred. T. P. Waterhouse, Mrs. Fred. T. P. Waterhouse, Mr. Philip A. Delaporte, and Mrs. Philip A. Delaporte and 2 children, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. C. Potter, Captain M. A. Hamet, R.A., Surgeon Sellers, U.S.N., Mr. J. A. Henderson, Mr. George Walker, Mr. S. Yamanaka, Mr. R. Schochner, Capt. E. L. Swift, and Mr. J. E. D. Alexander, in cabin; 51 in intermediate; 519 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Princess Alice*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, child and amah, Mr. J. F. C. Farquhar, Mr. Ernest Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. V. Herrmann, Mr. Clement, Mr. J. D. Longmire, Mr. J. C. Ward, Mr. R. J. Ackland, Mr. Gouin, Baron Pieyre, Mr. K. Fischer, Mr. J. G. Artberg, Mr. H. G. Smith, Mr. R. A. McLeod, Mr. R. Brasier-le Thuy, Mr. and Mrs. Combe, Mr. B. Kruse, Mr. L. Hauer, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Miss Carolyn Reynolds and servant, Mr. A. E. Wileman, Major-General Broadwood, Mr. and Miss E. Whittam, Capt. and Mrs. V. Haycock, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Kempener, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlaine, Mr. N. Hashim, Mr. L. H. Severance, Dr. A. J. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Henry, Mr. Oscar Slimbroeck, Mr. G. Blumer, Mr. F. T. Gause, Mrs. F. T. Gause, child and amah, Mr. R. V. Tiedemann, Rev. and Mr. H. W. Tilden, Rev. and Mrs. N. B. Rairden, Miss Florence du Cane, Miss Ella du Cane, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Longsdon, Mrs. Boelken, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wolter, children, governess and amah, Mr. George Reinstorp, Miss Martha Oellerich, Rev. and Mrs. K. S. Tippany, Miss M. Harrison, Mr. Aug. Fries, Dr. and Mrs. R. Gruning and child, Mr. Tung, Mrs. Wong Hoo Chuen, Miss Wong Ung Yung, Mr. Mah Chuck Seng, Mr. Yung Gai Yip, Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Hail, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. H. Adams, Mrs. J. H. Adams, Mr. D. L. Anderson, Mrs. D. L. Anderson, Mr. J. Becker, Mr. R. Behrandt, Mrs. E. A. Billings, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mr. P. L. Byrne, Mr. J. B. Carnduff, Mrs. J. B. Carnduff, Mr. J. E. Cox, Capt. J. H. A. Day, Mrs. J. H. A. Day and infant, Mr. L. Debrunner, Mr. A. G. Denbigh, Miss J. D. Dewar, Mr. D. W. Egner, Mrs. M. A. Folger, Mr. W. H. Forbesquieu, Mrs. I. Fishman and maid, Mr. G. W. Fryer, Mr. K. Fukui, Mrs. B. M. Gibson, Mr. E. C. Gillon, Miss M. B. Griffith, Mr. K. Hayashisaki and servant, Mrs. J. I. Hamilton, Mrs. V. W. Helm and maid, Miss K. Helm, Master N. Helm, Miss Margaret Helm, Master V. Helm, Mr. C. V. Hibbard, Mrs. C. V. Hibbard, Master C. Hibbard, Miss E. Hibbard, Mr. F. W. Horne, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Mrs. E. J. Huggins, Rev. W. C. Isett, Mrs. W. C. Isett, Mr. W. King, Mr. B. Kobayashi, Mr. N. H. ter Kuile, Mr. Geo. Larmoyer, Mr. A. Leon, Mr. Leon Chow, Mr. Leon Tow, Mr. Loo Wing Bun, Mr. Loo Chuk Wan, Mr. Loo Hee, Miss E. Martin, Miss G. Nichols, Mrs. J. H. Nichols, Mrs. J. R. Patterson, Miss T. M. Pierce, Lieut. A. A. Racicot, Miss H. P. Robbins, Mr. E. Ross, Mr. J. P. Sisson, Mrs. J. P. Sisson and child, Capt. Kincaid Smith, M.P., Mr. So Sit Ting, Mr. Y. Takakuwa, Mrs. Y. Takakuwa, infant and 2 maids, Master Takakuwa, Mrs. P. J. Twombly, Mr. Tam Ping Wha, Mr. B. Ueda, Rev. J. Usborne, Mrs. J. Usborne, Mr. Geo. E. Wolf, Mrs. Geo. E. Wolf, Mr. Wong Men Chow, Mrs. Wong Men Chow, Mr. Wong Kai Tao, and Mr. S. Yamaga, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Shawmut*, for Tacoma:—Mr. G. J. Vaughn, Mr. S. Schmigel, Mr. F. A. Williams, Mr. S. E. Jennings, Mr. H. L. Heath, Mr. M. Haughn, Miss Bakenhaus, Mrs. Coryell, Mr. E. H. Swinley, Mrs. Wagner, Mr. W. A. Denham, Mrs. Manning, Mr. C. G. Miner, Mrs. Lassiter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Keenan, Mr. L. Henkel, Jr., Mr. H. E. Salsich, Mrs. Salsich, Dr. Harrison, Dr. A. H. Post, Mrs. A. H. Post and child, Miss M. Clothier, Mr. Geo. V. La Farge, Mrs. L. E. Moss, Miss Amez-Droz, Mr. J. B. Zwolinski, Mr. McLellan, Mr. K. Ishida, Mr. S. Shimada, Mr. R. Burke, and Mr. E. Klentzie, in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, November 29.

Raw cotton is brisk. Woollen and woollen mixtures continue firm. A moderate business is going on in cotton piece-goods.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	36.00 to 37.30
Indian Broach	29.50 to 31.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	23.00 to 27.50

COTTON YARN PER BALE.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	355.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	430.00 to 470.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	565.50 to 585.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 2.00
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.30 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.95 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.00 to 4.00
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

No alteration since our previous report.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y.5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.00 to 4.10
do Sheet	5.20 to 7.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.00 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Activity governs the market. Stocks are scarce.

Chester	Y.3.67 to 3.80
Victory	3.47 to 3.60
Borneo and Sumatra	2.20 to 2.85
Hokuyetsu	3.25 to 4.00
Nippon	3.05 to 3.65
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3.05 to 3.53
Tozai	3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

The market has become active. Java sugar shows an upward tendency. Stocks of Formosan produce seem to be scarce.

	PER PICUL.
Brown, Takao	Y. 9.70 to 10.00
Brown Manila	9.70 to 10.10
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	12.00 to 13.00
White Refined (German)	14.30 to 17.00

INDIGO.

During the week, enquiries have come from the country, but there is still no change in quotations.

Calcutta first	Yen. 260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

The market both abroad and at home remains unsettled because of the fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Nov. 27th, the price is now £61.8.0.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen —
Bessemer	—
Electric refined	—

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No alteration.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.	Yen 3.10
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.46
Glycerine "	0.37
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*	6.30
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.	0.57
Quinine sulphate "	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.	5.00
Iodoform lb.	6.75
Iode Kal lb.	3.60
Antifebrine oz.	5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is very dull and there are no transitions to be noted.

On Nov. 27th stocks were: filatures 25,185 bales; Re-reels, 5,973 bales; Orikaishi 1,600 bales; and Sundry, 24 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,250 to 1,270
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,220 to 1,240

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Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,150 to 1,180
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	1,020 to 1,010
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,050 to 1,070
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,040 to 1,050
Filature—No. 1-1¼, Coarse...	990 to 1,000
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,030 to 1,040
Re-reels—Extra	1,050 to 1,060
Re-reels—No. 1	1,020 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 2	990 to 1,000
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	1,040 to 1,050
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	1,010 to 1,020
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	985 to 990
Kakedas—No. 2	956 to 970
Kakedas—No. 2½...	945 to 950

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Nov.	Present delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.	January deliver.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
15th	968	972	973	972
16th	—	—	—	—
18th	953	977	958	954
19th	941	—	948	943
20th	—	977	953	953
21st	—	971	951	942

WASTE SILK.

Quietness continues in the market.

On Nov. 27th the stock was: Noshi, 13,960 bales; Kibiso, 13,741 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 395 bales; and sundry 283 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210 to 215
Noshi—Filatures, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	155 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	125 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	115 to 120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	[illegible] to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	125 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	90 to 100
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best...	85 to 90
Reeel—Good	80 to 85
Reeel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

The season has closed. The total settlements from May 1st to Nov. 15th amount to 101,597 piculs against 103,421 piculs at the corresponding date last year.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.
Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

HABUTAE.

A moderate business is going on for export to India. There has been no special enquiry from Europe or America. Stocks are comparatively large.

KASAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	11.15	10.55	10.45
27	—	10.35	10.00	9.50
36	—	10.15	10.05	9.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.50	10.40	10.20	10.20	10.15
27"	9.75	9.80	9.95	9.85	9.95
36"	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.70	9.75

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	11.15	10.55	10.50	—
27"	10.40	10.15	9.60	—
36"	10.20	10.00	9.55	—

RICE.

The market has been quiet throughout the week and no change has to be noted.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	574,249
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	164,692

Delivery.	Closing Price.
November	Yen. 16.64
December	16.46
January	16.10

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior.....	Yen 17.50
Medium	16.60
Common	15.80
Average	16.60

koku, 49629 bushels.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

June 1st, 1907. e.o.d. to 31/3/8

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
November ...	16.42	November...	16.33
December ...	16.10	December...	16.195
January	15.77	January.....	15.93

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business in this line has improved. Prices of prominent shares are steady. As the end of the month is at hand, however, there was no special business done.

COAL.

The market is active, and prices are generally firm.

	Delivery in Tokyo, per 10,000 *Kin.* *yen.*
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sorachi.....	No Stock.
Buzen	62.00 to 76.00
Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
Miike	65.00 to 73.00 per ton.
Coke.....	15.00 to 21.00
Gas coke	14.50 to 15.50

(10,000 *Kin*, about 6 tons.)

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama November 28

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower and China sterling quotations ⅛ lower have caused a corresponding advance in local rates on China whilst lower discounts from London have made private paper easier to negociate.

London	Bank T/T		3s
—	Bills on demand		[illegible]
—	4 months' sight		⅜ @ [illegible]
—	Private 4 months' sight		1⅛
—	6 months' sight		[illegible]
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight		6½
—	Private 4 months' sight		2⅛ @ 2
—	6 months' sight		4 @ 3⅛
Hongkong	Bank sight	per 100	99*
—	Private 10 days, sight	do	97*
Shanghai	Bank sight		75½*
—	Private 10 days' sight		77*
India	Bank sight		[illegible]
—	Private 30 days' sight		[illegible]
America	Bank sight		19⅝ @ ⅝
—	Private 30 days' sight		[illegible]
—	Private 4 months' sight		51⅝
Germany	Bank sight		208
—	Private 4 months' sight		215
Bar Silver (London)			26

* Nominal.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一周刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1907.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Prince Imperial is slightly indisposed, suffering from cold.

SEVEN fresh cases of plague were reported in Osaka on Dec. 2nd.

PLAGUE is still prevalent in Osaka. On Nov. 28th, 12 new cases were reported.

SMALL POX is prevalent in Kobe. During two days ended Dec. 2nd there were 7 cases.

DURING November, 268,334 tons of coal were exported or transferred to other places from Moji. Business is very brisk.

TELEGRAMS from the Central provinces say that on Dec. 1st snow fell generally. The temperature was exceptionally low.

ABOUT 10.50 p.m. on Dec. 2nd, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Aomori, Morioka and other north eastern districts.

IT is reported from Yamaguchi that a gold and silver mine has been discovered in Ono. The area of the mine is 185,000 *tsubo*.

A MOJI telegram says that the sailing vessel *Himeji Maru* (2,000 tons), which left Kobe on Nov. 19th for Nagasaki, is missing.

THE International Walking Match at Shanghai, which has now become a yearly event and evokes great interest, was won on Nov. 24th by W. S. Featherstonhaugh (English.)

A CHOLERA case was reported on Nov. 30th on the premises of Marquis Hosokawa, Kojimachi, Tokyo. The patient is an old woman.

ON the afternoon of Nov. 30th, snow fell in Kyoto. This visitation is the first this winter. In Hiroshima, snow also fell the same day.

GENERAL FALK, formerly commanding officer of the Port Arthur Naval Station, has been appointed Director of the Vladivostock Steel Foundry.

THE Chinese Ministry of Finance has sent Tls. 600,000 to the Viceroy of the Min che provinces for the reorganization of the Foochow Dockyard.

THE bronze statue of the late Viscount Shinagawa, Minister for Home Affairs, which has been erected at Kudan, Tokyo, will be unveiled on Dec. 10th.

AN Odessa telegram via Vladivostock says that crews of steamers in the harbour have struck, and some men on the Volunteer ships have joined them. Shipping business is impeded.

A TELEGRAM from Peking announces that the Trade-mark Regulations which have been drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce, will be put into force soon.

AN express train from Shimbashi overtook and ran into a train from Nagoya at 4.20 a.m. on Nov. 30th at Inari near Osaka. The locomotive of the train from Tokyo was severely damaged.

A TELEGRAM from Sonjin, Korea, says the *Bocho Maru* was wrecked on Nov. 29th off Tanchong while assisting to salve the *Asahi Maru* which sunk there. Three only of her crew were saved.

THE refloating of the destroyer *Sasanami*, which recently went ashore at Hirato, is reported to be difficult owing to continuous high seas. The *Saseho Maru* and *Shinten Maru* are attending to the work.

AN Osaka telegram to the *Jiji* says that Mr. M. Tanaka, a well-known piece goods trader of Uchitsu, Soga prefecture, has stopped payment owing to heavy losses sustained in the woollen goods business.

A LONDON telegram received in Tokyo on Nov. 29th says that the prices of various Japanese bonds have slightly advanced in London and Berlin, but have fallen in Paris by between 50 and 53 centimes.

H.E. TA SHOU, Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Education, who has been appointed special commissioner to study the Government and Constitution of Japan, was to leave Peking on December 1.

TWENTY-SEVEN lumps of silver, weighing from 50 to 300 momme, are reported to have been picked up out of the mud in the Bay of Kizu, near Osaka, which is now being dredged. More are expected to be discovered.

A NUMBER of pirates attacked a sailing vessel on the evening of Dec. 2nd off Mitsugahama, Ehime prefecture. They took *yen* 700 from the passengers and killed K. Katamoto, a rice merchant from Hiroshima, and his son.

WHEN the Jamestown Exposition closed on November 30 it was estimated that its liabilities were three and one half times its assets and there was small hope that either the Government or the small creditors will ever get a cent unless Congress adopts the suggestion that the nation shall shoulder all the losses.

MR. YAMANAKA, director of the Imperial Printing Bureau, who was suffering from meningitis for about a week past, died on Dec. 1st. Previous to his death the Emperor decorated him with the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Y. NAGATA, living in the village of Toyo-oka, Nagano prefecture, has been arrested on a charge of having forged 40 shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and having obtained *yen* 600 at the Nagano Bank by means of the false documents.

THE steamer *Kisogawa Maru*, which left Chinnampo, Korea, on the Nov. 23rd, is reported missing. On Nov. 28th torpedo-boat No. 15 left Port Arthur in search for her at the request of the ship's owners, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

AN explosion of fire-works occurred on the night of Nov. 27th in the office of a merchant dealing in those articles at Namba, Osaka. The building was badly damaged. Two of the occupants were killed and two were severely injured.

CHOLERA is prevalent in Kofu, Yamanashi prefecture. From Nov. 25th to the 29th, there were 11 cases. The disease is virulent. All the patients died in less than 3 hours after seizure. Medical examination is being made throughout the city.

LIEUT. H. SONODA, commanding officer of the destroyer *Murasame*, now at Shinagawa, has been attacked by cholera. His condition is improving. Sub-Lieut. S. Sudzuki on the same vessel who was suffering from the disease has about recovered.

THERE is an echo of the Indian Mutiny in the news of the death in Calcutta, on Nov. 2nd, of W. Brendish, the telegraphist who in May, 1857, telegraphed the news of the Sepoy revolt in Delhi to Ambala, and so gave notice to the Army in the Punjab.

IT is reported by telegram from Shingu, Wakayama prefecture, that a comet was visible there at 3 a.m. on Nov. 29th. It was moving from Northeast to Southwest. At 4 a.m. it disappeared. Its light was weaker than that of the one that was seen last summer.

FIRE broke out at 3.20 a.m. on Dec. 2nd in the printing department of the *Hochi*, Tokyo, destroying the building. The cause is reported to have been a candle, which set some machine-oil ablaze. Fortunately the printing plant was not damaged severely.

ACTING VICEROY YANG SHIH-HSIANG, of Chihli, has decided to disband the Territorial Army of Chihli, and to reserve only 5,000 of the best drilled men to be drafted into the reorganized forces of the Peiyang Administration, H. E. Yuan Shih-kai's foreign-modelled army.

TWO freight trains collided on the Hokkaido Railway on Nov. 24th at Atsubetsu, not far from Sapporo. Both locomotives were severely damaged and twelve carriages were smashed. Owing to a dense snowstorm, a signal was mistaken by the engineer of one train.

ACCORDING to a report from Baron Takahira, Japanese Ambassador in Rome, the Italian Government intends to open a regular service between Venice and Yokohama via the various ports of India and South China. The steamers to be employed on the line will be about 7,000 tons each.

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KOREA.

Saturday, November 30.

There are symptoms of fresh political commotion in Korea and some details are given by the telegrams from Seoul. But so many alarms of this kind reach Japan and so few materialize, that we hesitate to weary our readers with a list of names and motives. The gist of the matter is that certain ambitious statesmen are said to be desirous of effecting a change of Cabinet, with the present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce as Premier, and of removing the present Minister of the Household in the interests of the Yung family, whose head is the father of the Empress. The causes assigned by these agitators are that the present Premier is incompetent, since he abandons to General Hasegawa a duty which really devolves upon himself, namely, the duty of quelling the insurgents and restoring peace and order throughout the Empire; and, in the second place, that with the present Minister of the Household in office it is impossible to effect a real readjustment of the Court's affairs. The telegrams hint that Prince Ito is more or less disposed to promote these changes, but that item of news must be taken with great reserve, for if Prince Ito considered a change of Cabinet necessary, he would proceed by more direct methods than those here assigned to him. Besides it is not on the very verge of his departure from Korea that the Resident-General may be expected to consent to a radical transfer of the reins of office. Were anything of the kind necessary in his opinion, he would have taken steps at an earlier date.

It is evident that the Korean Prince Imperial is to be treated with such courtesy in Japan as to furnish a striking object lesson to the Korean nation. All along his route to Tokyo the local officials will turn out in full uniform to pay their respects; the navy is to take charge of all arrangements for his embarkation and debarkation; a royal salute will be fired on his arrival at Shimonoseki; a reception committee of five chamberlains will meet him at the moment he lands on Japan's shores; and guards of honour will accompany him to the Shiba Detached Palace where he will be the Emperor's guest. It is not definitely stated which of the Japanese Imperial Princes will meet his Imperial Highness at Shimbashi. This point will probably be announced later, but we read that the Governor of Tokyo, the Mayor and Chief of Police and other high officials will assemble at the station to welcome the young Prince. It is evidently Japan's purpose to leave nothing undone which shall convince the Koreans of her firm desire to maintain the dignity and integrity of the Korean Throne. Something may be ascribed to her inate love of courtesy, but still the plain fact stands out that such a reception could only be given to the Imperial Representative of a nation standing on an equal plane with Japan.

A considerable programme of administrative readjustment has been drawn up for the Imperial Household in Korea and is said to have received the sanction of the Resident General. It is of a purely technical character and to describe it in detail would convey no clear information.

We may mention here that a banquet was given at the Imperial Hotel on the 28th inst by the Minister of State for Finance, Baron Shibusawa, Baron Matsuo, Mr. Soyeda and other distinguished representatives of Finance and business, in honour of Baron Megata who has just returned from Korea. Baron Sakatani proposed the health of the guest in terms highly eulogistic of the services rendered by him not only when he was a prominent member of the Finance Department in Japan, but also during the period of his arduous and able adjustment of Korean finance.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a lengthy telegram from New York saying that public opinion is strongly moved by the judgment recently delivered in the British Consular Court at Seoul with regard to the *Korea Daily News*. One American journal is quoted as declaring that there was not an iota of proof to warrant the Court's decision, and others have taken up the cry, their conclusion being that Great Britain is sacrificing her judicial integrity on the altar of political expediency. The inciting note of Mr. Hulbert's voice can be distinguished amidst this clamour, and the local American newspaper of Yokohama is quoted with approval. We are at a loss to understand what is meant by a total absence of evidence. The evidence was there in abundance. It took the shape of editorials and reports published repeatedly in the columns of the incriminated journal, such editorials and such reports that the *Korea Daily News* had become notorious throughout the whole East for unreasoning hatred of Japan and for a rancour of attack and abuse such as has seldom been equalled and still seldomer been surpassed in the whole history of journalism. If the law has no power to suppress such incendiarism, then it is equally incompetent to restrain any class of agitators who excite the masses to deeds of violence. It may be taken for granted, we think, that the American newspapers which adopt this tone of sympathy on the one hand and of grossly unjust condemnation on the other, had no knowledge whatever of even the existence of the *Korea Daily News* before the Consular proceedings in Seoul brought it into notice. They therefore know nothing about the character of the writings which it habitually published and which are now happily silenced. Neither do they know that since the delivery of the judgment in the British Court, this Seoul newspaper has been conducted with due circumspection, thus itself furnishing the most conclusive proof that its editor was all along cognisant of his own excesses. For the rest we are glad and proud to think that the British Judiciary need not go to any country in the world to seek for models or to solicit approval.

Sunday, December 1.

There appears to be some difficulty about obtaining the consent of the Cabinet Ministers in Seoul to the new programme of administrative reform. A marked difference of opinion is said to have exhibited itself at the last Cabinet meeting between the Japanese Vice-Ministers and the Korean Ministers. The draft measure was finally withdrawn by Prince Ito's directions. There is no statement as to the exact cause of this divergence of views, but we gather that the proposed changes were rather more than the Koreans were prepared to endorse.

With regard to the rumours recently circulated as to a probable change of Cabinet in Korea, the latest news (*Hochi Shimbun*) is that Prince Ito had denied the necessity of anything of the sort and has announced the maintenance of the *status quo*.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent wires that the allowance made for the Korean Prince Imperial's expenses has been fixed at 30,000 *yen* annually. The appropriation for the purposes of the Korean Ministers and the Prince who comes to pay a return visit to Japan, are put at something over 40,000 *yen*, so that the total is between 70 and 80 thousand.

At the date of the latest advices from Korea, it was stated that a severe engagement took place on the 24th inst. and was still in progress at Kapsan between a large body of insurgents and a Japanese detachment. The insurgents had 20 killed and 30 wounded and there were also some few casualties on the Japanese side. The insurgent leader is said to have been killed.

Among all these political and warlike doings in Korea one somewhat comical incident finds a place. It appears that the Korean Minister of the Household recently urged the ladies in-waiting to adopt foreign costume as far as possible. The injunction was obeyed at all events by the younger members of the Court staff. They adopted a foreign coiffure and parasols, with the result that as they drove to the Palace in *jinrikshas* to discharge their daily duties, the people on the road mistook them for dancing girls in a new style of costume, and addressed to them some very insulting remarks, even the police contributing a share to this abuse. The poor ladies have lodged a protest with their superiors, and it is to be hoped that something can be done to secure them against such incidents.

Monday, December 2.

Our readers doubtless remember that there was recently talk of the formation of a society in Korea for the purpose of making head against the Il Ching-hoi and of disseminating conservative opinions. The leader of this new society was said to be Kim Minchik, but later telegrams suggest that he has refused to have anything to do with such a movement, and has accepted the presidency of an association formed under the auspices of the Il Ching-hoi for the purpose of giving liberal education. His lieutenant is to be Mr. Yu Kilsun, an ex-refugee. From these facts we infer that the recently spoken of *Taihan* Association is experiencing difficulties and will probably not mature.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul saying that if any real reform is to be effected in the Palace it must be preceded by the dismissal of some 5,300 petty officials. To deprive all these men of office and throw them completely on their own resources would be to make a large addition to the discontented element of the population, and the idea at present is to pension them off.

Tuesday, December 3.

Prince Ito was banquetted by the Emperor of Korea on the 2nd inst. after his farewell audience. He is to leave Seoul on the 5th and Chemulpo on the 6th, reaching Bakan on the 7th. There will be, it appears, a day's rest at Bakan, and on the 8th, the party will start by train for Tokyo. We do not suppose that the through journey from Bakan to Tokyo will be made without a stop *en route*, but as to this point nothing is yet said.

Prince Ito has presented a sum of 10,000 *yen* to the Taidong Hak-hoi, in other words, the great academy of Chinese learning.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* quotes an anonymous general officer as saying that the force now available in Korea is not nearly sufficient to deal thoroughly with the insurgents and that the gendarmerie will have to be increased to three or four times their present number if order is to be effectually restored.

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Wednesday, December 4.

Prince Ito proved himself a true prophet when he recently foretold in addressing their Korean Majesties that it would inevitably be said that the visit of the Prince Imperial to Japan for purposes of education was really a device to get him into the hands of the Japanese, who desired to hold him as a hostage. This story has now been circulated busily through the provinces, and it is supplemented by another rumour that an outbreak of war is imminent between Japan and the United States, and that the insurgents will take advantage of the occasion to invade Seoul, in which enterprise they will have the assistance of the Hunghutsz. The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram saying that one of the principal authors of these rumours, namely Mr. Chhai, a leading *literatus*, has been apprehended and charged with maliciously spreading mischievous rumours calculated to disturb the peace. In addition to the above *canards* another invention is attributed to this Mr. Chhai, namely that an immediate consequence of the new administrative system now under consideration would be to deprive the Emperor of all governing power.

Thursday, December 5.

The Crown Prince of Korea was to embark in the *Manshu Maru* on the forenoon of the 5th inst. Long telegrams are published by the Japanese papers, especially the *Kokumin Shimbun*, with reference to the sequence of events which have culminated in this memorable visit, but as all the facts are already familiar to our readers we need not reproduce them. The Crown Prince is only in his twelfth year. Photographs published of him in Tokyo suggest that he is exceptionally young even for that tender age. Indeed if his face and head alone were viewed, one would imagine oneself in the presence of a fat, flaccid boy of five or six with a sleepy habit of mind and a difficulty in opening his eyes wide. It is nevertheless a well formed head if somewhat heavy for the frame that supports it, and as the child is said to have given evidence of considerable ability, it may be hoped that his education in Japan will develop talents for which few of his predecessors on the Throne have been remarkable. According to the present programme the little Prince and Prince Ito will reach Bakan on the 7th inst. and will enter Tokyo on the 10th, but we gather that the latter date is subject to alteration. Doubtless it will depend more or less on the state of the weather.

A disturbance is reported from the neighbourhood of Fusan and a detachment of troops has left the latter place to quell it, but the results are not yet telegraphed.

MR. ISHII AND EMIGRATION.

Mr. Ishii was interviewed at Tsuruga on his way to Tokyo. He spoke to a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo* in the highest terms of the Japanese labourers in the United States. They are, he declared, a respectable and self-respecting class of men, incomparably superior to some of the labourers of other nationalities. The Italian immigrants, for example, are content to live on bread and water only, but the Japanese adopt a much higher scale, wear foreign garments, send their children to school, and belong altogether to the better class of citizens. Some of them earn as much as ten dollars gold daily and live quite like gentlemen. Such men can not possibly bring any disgrace to their country, or be regarded as objectionable members of any community. The fact is that the Labour Union of San Francisco and Seattle does not distinguish between nationals which are not American. Its policy is to exclude every stranger from the forum of manual employment and to reserve the field to American citizens only. There can be no doubt, according to Mr. Ishii, that the satisfactory condition of the Japanese labourers and their exemplary conduct is in no small measure due to the discretion exercised by the Foreign Office in Tokyo in imposing limits on the number of emigrants, and carefully selecting those to whom permission is given. Mr. Ishii expected to be greeted with complaints on account of this discrimination, but he found, on the contrary, that it was fully appreciated and that his countrymen beyond the sea recognised the success which had attended this policy. On the other hand, Japanese subjects who crossed the border from Mexico into Texas, included men who walked about the street wearing a shirt only, and who drank water from horse troughs. This comparison proved the wisdom of selection. Of course such selection is not at all a matter of treaty. It is purely discretionary. The Japanese Government is not conventionally bound to exercise it, and does so wholly in the interests of its own people and for the sake of friendship with America. Meanwhile it is not to be denied that an anti-Japanese tone is beginning to pervade the columns of American journals. This began with a few newspapers in no great vogue, but the circle has widened, and seems to be widening, so that thoughtful Americans regard the future with some anxiety. It will be necessary to adopt some measures for the purpose of restricting the inflow of Japanese labourers over the Mexican and Canadian frontiers, as the class of immigrants arriving by those routes are not calculated to improve the situation. Mr. Ishii did not meet Mr. Lemieux during his stay in Vancouver, as that gentleman was absent on some business connected with the elections. Neither had it been decided at that time to send Mr. Lemieux to Japan. Hence Mr. Ishii is unaware of the purpose of the Commissioner's coming, but he does not believe that any direct restriction of Japanese immigrants is sought, the policy of Canada in that respect being radically different from the policy of the United States. Mr. Ishii went to the American continent with the intention of meeting and conversing with everyone who desired to see and talk with him. He thus had many interviews. In San Francisco the leader of the Labour Union did not visit him, but in Seattle he was called on by Mr. Fowler, the same man who is believed to have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the Vancouver riots. Mr. Fowler wore a frock-coat, but as to his appearance and manners Mr. Ishii preserves prudent silence. He was accompanied by three secretaries, all of them Swedes, and two of the three could not speak any English. Mr. Fowler submitted voluminous statistics showing that the scale of wages in America had steadily declined during recent years, and, on the following day, he sent to Mr. Ishii a copy of a resolution passed by the Labour Union in favour of excluding all Japanese. Mr. Ishii reached Vancouver at the very time when the riots were in progress. As he drove towards his hotel he observed Mr. Fowler haranguing the people on one side of the street while his associates were raiding houses on the other side. Immediately Mr. Ishii's hotel became a sort of head-quarters. Reports reached him in quick succession that the first assault had been repelled, then the second, and then that a third was preparing. The siege of the Legations in Peking by the Boxers was vividly recalled to his mind. There were only 180 policemen in Vancouver, whereas the rioters numbered 8,000. No resource offered, therefore, except for the Japanese to defend themselves. This they did most gallantly and resolutely—with too much vim indeed, for had it not been for Mr. Ishii's intervention there might have been much bloodshed.

The San Francisco correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun* telegraphs to that journal an opinion which is not undeserving to rank side by side with some of the extravagant views entertained by sensational American journalists during the past few months. He says that a sort of theatrical exhibition is going on at present in Washington. What the general public sees is that Mr. Hayes proposes to introduce a bill for the complete exclusion of all Orientals from the United States, and that the President is endeavouring in every way to prevent such a step. But what those behind the scenes observe is that the President is secretly encouraging Mr. Hayes, the object being to intimidate Japan into a more facile mood. Perhaps we ought not to be surprised that all the extravagances published by San Francisco journalists have exercised a more or less pernicious influence on the minds of some of the Japanese residents, but if the correspondent of the *Hochi* had observed the career of President Roosevelt with any intelligence, he would know that the Chief Magistrate of the United States does not descend to such tricks. Senator Hayes is either a sincere believer in the expediency of excluding all Oriental labour from his country at present, or he represents the exclusionists of San Francisco. There is no connivance between him and the President.

We stated in our last issue that the seventeen emigration companies of Japan were concerting a union with the object of providing some remedy for a situation which threatens to cripple their business. It now appears that on the 4th inst. they sent a deputation of seven representatives to wait on the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count Hayashi is reported to have told them that while the Government is most anxious to promote emigration and to protect emigrants, a balance has to be struck between the advantages of emigration from the point of view of a country's material development and the embarrasements in which it may possibly involve her foreign politics. His Excellency hinted that in the sequel of the above comparison it might be advisable to limit Japanese emigration to South America. The deputies reported this answer to a meeting of representatives of the companies on the same day, and the representatives at once passed a resolution in the sense of extending greater liberty to the emigration of Japanese subjects to foreign countries. Thus the companies have assumed an attitude in direct opposition to what is understood to be the Government's policy, a result which might have been anticipated seeing how greatly the interests of the companies are affected.

According to an official report, says the *Choho*, money to the credit of Japan abroad is as follows:

	Yen.
Surplus of war expenditures	260,000,0
Prisoners maintenance fund recently received from Russia	48,000,000
A portion of the loan of the South Manchuria Railway which is under government control	37,000,000

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CHINA.

Friday, November 29.

Prince Pu Lun has at length arrived in Japan. His Highness arrived at Shimonoseki on the 28th instant. His passage from Tongku appears to have been very rough, for he suffered so much from sea sickness that he decided to take a rest of two days in the Shumpanro before starting for Kobe, which place he will reach on the 30th.

The Hankow correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo*, writing under date of the 19th inst., speaks at some length about a question which has hitherto received some attention at the hands of the telegraphic agencies, namely, the export of rice to Japan. He mentions a million *koku* as the total amount in question, but his detailed statement shows only 300,000 *koku* from Hunan and the same quantity from Hupeh. It would seem that the Viceroy, Mr. Chang, was at first disposed to sanction this export on the ground that last summer's inundations in the eastern district of Japan constituted a valid reason for relaxing the veto imposed by treaty upon the export of rice from China. The local magnates, however, and the people addressed a strong memorial to his Excellency denouncing the project as inopportune. They urged that although the crop is good this year, it was distinctly bad last year, and that the effects of the latter failure were still visible in the high price of the cereal. To sanction a large export in these circumstances would be to subject the Chinese people to suffering for the sake of ministering to the needs of a foreign nation. The memorialists further point out that if treaty prohibitions be relaxed in the case of any one Power, others will certainly demand similar indulgence on the strength of the most favoured nation clause.

Recent telegrams stated that on his tour of inspection through Northern Manchuria Viceroy Hsu found many Japanese subjects residing in the Amur province entirely outside the limits of all treaty concessions, and that he applied to the Peking Government to demand the removal of these people. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* now explains the matter. It says that during the Manchurian campaign a number of Japanese and Russian purveyors followed the armies of their respective countries for the purpose of supplying the needs of the troops, and that, after the withdrawal of the latter, not a few of these purveyors settled at places as far inland as Petuna and Sansing. The treaty gives to the subjects of Japan, in common with other nationals, the right of free travel through Chinese dominions, but does not give them the right of permanent residence. Viceroy Hsu's protest is therefore in order, but, according to our Tokyo contemporary, no official step has yet been taken by China, and it is therefore thought unlikely that she will adopt the Viceroy's suggestion. The matter will probably be allowed to remain in *statu quo*.

The illness of Viceroy Yuan has temporarily interrupted the negotiations about the Chientao question. These negotiations were commenced on the 23rd inst. between the Japanese Representative in Peking, Baron Hayashi, and the Vice-Minister of the Waiwupu, Mr. Na Tung. But it is understood that the power of decision has been entrusted to ex-Viceroy Yuan, who is evidently the pillar of state in China.

Saturday, November 30.

It is reported that the Manchurian loan of ten million taels will be taken up by the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Belgium-China Bank in equal portions.

There are very distressing statements as to the state of Ex-Viceroy Yuan's health. He is said to have become the prey of a terrible nervous attack, brought on by anxiety and hard work, and neglected in its early stages so that it has now developed most distressing symptoms. He is reported to have lost control of himself almost completely and to have committed various excesses. These may be merely idle rumours circulated by Yuan's enemies, whose name is legion. But as to the fact that he is sick, there can be no question, for his illness has necessitated a suspension of the Chientao negotiations. If a nervous break-down be the trouble, recovery must be a matter of some considerable time, and in the interval all that the great statesman has done for his country will be jeopardised.

The Peking Government is said to be much concerned about the Yingkow bankruptcy. Instructions have been issued to the Mukden Viceroy to the effect that official attention should be paid to the affair, and a Taotai has proceeded to Yingkow to make inquiries.

Sunday, December 1.

It is reported that the consent of the Chinese Court has been obtained to an important scheme in connexion with the abolition of the Eight Banner Corps. Our readers doubtless remember that, in the decree abolishing this organisation, there was a provision to the effect that the disbanded men were to engage in agricultural pursuits in the district where their corps had been stationed. The plan now said to have been approved is that the Central Government will make a grant of 5 million taels for the purpose of carrying out the above provision, and that the distribution of the money will be entrusted to a central bank.

Monday, December 2.

All the Tokyo journals publish a report to the effect that the leading Chinese statesmen have presented a joint memorial to the Throne urging the retirement of the Empress Dowager from the control of the administration after the next Chinese New Year. This would be a most extraordinary event in China's modern history and such a bold statement fails altogether to carry conviction. The Empress Dowager has certainly a right to be weary of the cares of State if ever a sovereign had, but there have not yet been any indications of such weariness. Everyone can remember the time when more than one foreign newspaper published in China found difficulty in mentioning the name of the Empress Dowager without vehement detraction. That time happily has long passed, and it is now generally recognised that few wiser heads have ever supported the weight of a crown. There may be in the welter of reforms recently undertaken by China some features which suggest the advisability of the Empress Dowager's retirement, but the fact that such reforms have been inaugurated under her regime completely disposes of the charges that used to be brought against her on the ground of bigotted conservatism. Ever since her sad flight to Hsiyang after the Boxer *émeute*, and ever since her still sadder return to a capital half dilapidated and a Palace wholly defecrated in Chinese eyes, she has shown that the bitter lessons of that time brought to her mind timely wisdom instead of inspiring a wish for retaliation, which would have been only human. We find it difficult to imagine therefore that her Majesty's retirement from the administration would now be to her country's real benefit, and we shall not be surprised to learn either that this rumour is groundless or that some extraordinary event has intervened.

It is again repeated that the influence of the great ex-Viceroy Yuan has seriously declined in Peking. The evidence now advanced in support of this theory is that Yuan's nominee for the Governorship of Shenshi has been set aside in favour of Mr. Feng Shan, whose interests are promoted by his Excellency Tieh Liang, Minister of War. Nothing is said in the latest telegrams as to Yuan's reported illness, but if this intelligence as to Feng's appointment be correct, it would certainly go to indicate that Yuan's star has set. Let us hope that such is not the case, for it would be veritably a calamity not only national but also international.

The Peking Government appears to be still wriggling in the vice in which it has been caught by its engagement to the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate on the one hand and the hostility of the two Kiang provinces on the other. It appears that the contract for the loan was concluded by Mr. Sheng Yih-hwai, whose name is associated with nearly all the railway enterprises in China. He has now been summoned to Peking for the rumoured purpose of negotiating with the representative of the Syndicate, Mr. Bland, in order to effect a postponement in the matter of the loan. The idea is to accomplish this before the arrival in Peking of a deputation which the people of the two provinces are sending by way of protest. The British Minister is said to be immovable in his insistence that the contract must be implemented, and from that fact it may safely be inferred that right is on the side of the Syndicate. We continue to be able to see no exit from this dilemma except that the Chinese Government should give proper compensation to the Syndicate for cancelling the contract.

Tuesday, December 3.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent reports an interview which he had with a member of the British Legation Staff. This gentlemen explained that the document relating to the railway loan for the provinces of Chehkiang and Kiangsi does not contain the shadow of a provision calculated to impair Chinese sovereignty. It is a perfectly simple straightforward document, and, if carried out conscientiously, it cannot fail to benefit the two provinces materially. In the opinion of the British Legation the agitation against the loan has been fomented solely by a few irresponsible students and publicists whose object is probably rather to embarrass the Peking Government than to assert their country's rights. It is astonishing that the local officials should tamely bow their heads before such an agitation. As to the problem of the Hsiking pirates, it is on record that British ships have been again and again the victims of outrage at the hands of these lawless people, and that strong representations have been repeatedly made to the Chinese Government without any practical effect. This informant is said to have denied that the British naval authorities have ever taken the matter in hand so far as that particular region is concerned. On the contrary, the duty of protecting British property was some time ago entrusted to the Chinese Imperial Customs at the instance of the British Government. On the heels of this statement, however, comes news that a torpedoer, two destroyers and two gun-

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boats have left Hongkong for Hsiking with the intention of hunting down the pirates.

Meanwhile a telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* alleges that the people of Chehkiang and Kiangsi have already pledged themselves to subscribe over 30 million *yen* for the building of the railways which have caused so much commotion.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Peking which indicates that there is a plan on foot for the organisation of a large Chinese shipping company on the Yangtsz. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs is said to have issued a circular to the shipowners of the seven provinces interested in the carrying trade on China's great waterway. This document urges its addressees to combine their forces and recover the carrying trade of the Yangtsz for the Chinese flag. It recommends them to apply for a Government subsidy. This is not by any means the first attempt that the Chinese have made to wrest their cabotage from the hands of foreigners, but failure may be said to have attended all their efforts, and their success on this occasion may be doubted.

Wednesday, December 4.

The leading Tokyo journals have telegrams from Peking saying that the Viceroy of the two Kiang Provinces and the Governor of Chehkiang have addressed to the Government in Peking a closely reasoned document with regard to the question of the projected railway loan. These two high officials are represented as saying that the people of Chehkiang and Kiangsu are animated by really patriotic and at the same time pacific ideas, and that they are fully prepared to put up all the necessary money. When their delegates arrive in the capital, it will be possible for the Central Authorities to assure themselves of this financial competence, and if they find that it really exists, the Viceroy and the Governor suggest that steps be taken to break off the agreement with the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate, which, after all, has no object but money making. Should the abandonment of the agreement involve payment of compensation to the syndicate, steps to that end can easily be taken, and should such a course prove too costly, it is suggested that the borrowing transaction may be completed and the funds applied to some other purpose.

Certainly this problem is becoming daily more difficult of solution. It may be assumed that the railway loan is based on the security of the railway itself and that to substitute another arrangement in the contract would be exceedingly difficult at this stage. On the other hand if the highest local authorities have really espoused the people's cause, as the above account would indicate, it would be very hard for the Central Government to maintain an obdurate attitude.

It appears that the telegrams which have hitherto reached Japan with regard to this question have been somewhat misleading. They have represented the trouble as hinging upon Great Britain's assumption of police duties in the West River by using her own gunboats to suppress the pirates who infest those waters. But the fact is, so far as we can gather, that what the Chinese object to is that the customs authorities, to whom the work of policing the river had been entrusted, have placed it under British naval control. Meanwhile the telegrams this morning indicate that Great Britain is showing much determination in this matter. The naval force sent by her up the West River is even stronger than was originally reported and she is said to be quite resolved to solve the pirate problem once and for all. It is certainly quite intolerable that such a nuisance should continue to infest waters which have long been open by treaty to foreign trade.

Thursday, December 5.

Mr. Lu, who had been chosen by the anti-railway loan agitators in Chehkiang and Kiangsu to represent their case in Peking, seems to have been well selected from their point of view. It is reported that at his first interview with Yuan Shihkai, the latter urged the necessity of weaning the people of the two provinces from their mistaken conceptions about this loan question. Lu replied, however, that the people in their opposition to the loan were actuated entirely by patriotic motives, and that if the Central Government pushed the transaction with the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate in defiance of popular opinion, there would certainly be a great disturbance, which might end in an outburst against all foreigners throughout the Yangtsz valley. Thus what was now merely a local problem of comparatively insignificant dimensions might develop into an international question of the first magnitude. Mr. Lu's rejoinder is said to be highly approved by his fellow provincials in Peking, but, on the other hand, his Excellency Yuan is reported to be persuaded that the commotion in the two provinces is limited to a small section of the population, who are acting at the instigation of a few designing persons. His Excellency believes that if the latter were arrested and punished for their mischievous agitation, the trouble would immediately subside. It appears, however, that this stalwart view is not shared by all Yuan's colleagues in the capital, and there are some indications that the affair may re-act upon the reorganisation of the national polity by discrediting the latter's most liberal advocates.

The new Shanghai Taotai, Liang Ju-hao, arrived by train from Soochow (where he had been to pay a visit to the Acting Governor) on Nov. 22nd. A large and representative gathering of his Canton fellow provincials, his classmates and gentry and merchants hailing from other provinces, besides the local native authorities and quite a number of his foreign friends, collected at the railway station to welcome him.

Viceroy Tuan Fang was to cut the first sod of the Nanking Electric Tramway on Nov. 24. The route of the Nanking Tramway was surveyed under the direction of Mr. A. H. Collinson, Engineer-in-Chief of the Shanghai-Railway, who was specially asked by the Viceroy to supervise the work. The Director of the Tramway is Taotai Wang Hsi, hitherto acting Taotai of Shanghai. Wang Hsi has also been appointed Director of the Huangpu Conservancy by H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang. He is said to be an enlightened and most affable official.

In consequence of the trouble in connection with the Chekiang railway loan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Acting Governor of Chêkiang, asking the latter to instruct the Chêkiang Railway Company to send a representative to Peking without delay, to discuss the vexed question.

At a recent conference in the Ministry of War, it was proposed, says the *N. C. Daily News*, to purchase a number of cruisers and torpedo-boats from foreign countries and to establish naval schools in various provinces of the Empire. It is stated that their Majesties will subscribe Tls. 5,000,000 out of the Privy Purse, to start things, and that an Imperial Decree will be issued ordering the Viceroys and Governors of provinces to exert their utmost to obtain funds for the purpose. It was also proposed to establish a Naval Department, independent of the Ministry of War, within the year, and to appoint Admiral Sah as Director of the same. The Amoy correspondent of the *China Mail* writing on Nov. 11th said:—The Chinese Government seems to be in earnest in its desire to build a Navy worthy of the Empire. As a proof of this, it is to be noted that the Ministry of War is sending two officers of high rank—Yao Hsi-kuang and Liang Pih—with a large staff of military topographers to Santuao Inlet, in Fukien Province, north of Foochow, to inspect and survey the place, the idea being to make it a base for part of the new Chinese Navy, projected by the Chinese Government. As Amoy is such a fine harbour, it should benefit by its proximity to Santuao.

His Excellency Hwang Hon Cheng, the Chinese Imperial Commissioner, who visited Australia en route to Europe last year, has, on his return to Peking, sent to Lady Northcote, wife of the Governor-General of Australia, a large five-fold screen, consisting of 20 panels of embroidered silk, framed in elaborately carved black wood, and also a large silk tablecloth, embroidered profusely with designs of birds and flowers.

A correspondent in the interior sent us some time ago, says the *Peking* and *Tientsin Times* of Nov. 23rd, an account of an attempt that was being made, or was about to be made, to remove the famous Nestorian Tablet, the monument of the first Missionaries that came to China. The story reached our correspondent from a Chinese who had been one of the party which, under the charge of a foreigner whose mission it was to take the stone, left Tientsin some months ago. The Chinaman alleges that the idea was to go to Hsian-fu make a replica of the Tablet, and then substitute the true stone for the false, and take the former to London where, he said a certain museum was prepared to purchase it for a large amount. He gave a picturesquely thrilling account of how the great stone was copied at night, the work being carried out on the brow of the hill on which it stands, in secrecy, every sound sending the workers to cover. The Chinese authorities, however, discovered the daring project and so adequately guarded the stone that its removal was impossible. The story was such an extraordinary one, the theft of such an historic monument so daring, that we could not place enough credence in it to publish it, and especially as the foreigner concerned might, with great justice, consider his character damaged by such publication. We made inquiries, however, and to the courtesy of the Rev. Pere du Cray are indebed for a most interesting account of the famous tablet.

The dimensions of the Tablet, as given in this account, are so formidable that it appears to us that its secret removal would be an impossibility and that therefore the story as circulated among the Chinese among whom it created no little excitement and indignation, is false. Some more plausible explanation of the presence at Hsinanfu of the foreigner with the copy of the Tablet is possible.

The Waiwupu has notified the Japanese Government, through the Chinese Minister at Tokyo, that H. E. Ta Shou, the Special Commissioner who is to study the political conditions of that country, was to leave Peking for Japan, on Sunday (December 1st).

A Peking letter states that since the arrival of H.E. Ting Chên-tao, ex-Viceroy of the Min-Chên provinces, in the capital about three weeks ago he has been denounced to the Trone by Censors three times, on the ground of being incapable and therefore unfitted to hold any responsible post in the capital. His Excellency was called to Peking from his retirement at the recommendation of Grand Secretary Chang Chihtung, who succeeded in getting the ExViceroy the rank of a Vice-President of one of the Ministries—a post he has not yet had the chance of filling.

The following Imperial Decree has been published in Peking:—Lu Jun-hsiang and others have memorialized us about a centenarian lady to whom they suggest to grant a special gift. Lady Huang, the mother of Chang Hêng Chia,

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the senior vice president of the Board of Rites, a Han-lin and also a member of the Imperial College of Inscriptions, has reached one hundred years of age and is quite healthy, both physically and mentally, and indeed it is a very happy event in our dynasty. Therefore we hereby grant by special favour an autograph tablet to her which is hereby handed to the said Chang Heng Chia. Regarding the special mark of distinction to be granted her it will be duly decided after having a report from the Board of Rites.

Both in China and Japan, writes the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, the most primitive ideas prevail of filial duty and it is no uncommon thing to hear of the strangest sacrifices being made by devoted children under the impression that by self-torture they may deliver a parent from some difficulty or danger. A recent case has just been brought to our notice. A Magistrate in Honan who has the reputation of being a very honest official is also a very poor one, and during a recent illness he suffered great anxiety because he feared the new Governor would find the financial condition so low that he would charge him with having embezzled the funds. His daughter, aged 13, believed that if she cut of some part of her body and mixed the flesh with his medicine he would not only be cured of his illness but relieved of all anxiety. The usual custom under such circumstances is to cut a piece of flesh from either the shoulder or thigh, but this filial little maid thought she would be more highly honouring her father if she cut off her tongue. The poor child managed to do this, but in consequence of the excessive hemorrhage she died, thereby only adding to her father's distress.

AN INTERESTING APPRECIATION.

Mr. Mizuno, lately Consul for Japan in Hankow, has returned to Tokyo and been interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*. He travelled home by way of Manchuria and records his observations there. It is very observable, he says, that the Japanese in such places as Shanghai, Tientsin and the Yangtsz cities speak of Japan as "Nippon," whereas at Tairen, Antung and so forth they speak of it as "Naichi," a form of expression which clearly shows that they regard themselves as in permanent possession of these parts of the Continent. During the time of the Russian tenure, the Chinese inhabitants of the Liaotung Peninsula were in a very thriving condition. Most of the important business was in their hands, but things have altered with them and they have now been largely supplanted by Japanese. In the Yangtsz valley the most conspicuous feature of the time is a remarkable development of German industry. On the other hand, Japanese development comes only second to it. Mr. Mizuno finds a difference between the methods of the Japanese settlers in Manchuria and those in southern China. The former display a speculative tendency to strive after sudden wealth whereas the latter are willing to work steadily and slowly. It is further noticeable that the Chinese of the south, having been entirely removed from the arena of the recent war, regard the Japanese settlers with very different feelings from those entertained towards them by the Manchurian Chinese, while as for the Japanese themselves, those in Manchuria maintain all their national characteristics and indications, whereas those in the south assimilate themselves to the Chinese in a manner which is not within the reach of Occidentals. With regard to the movement against Japanese propagandists of Buddhism, Mr. Mizuno thinks that it is confined to the province of Kiangsu. At all events a Japanese *bonze* has built a temple in Changsha, the capital of Honan, and has succeeded in winning the affection and reverence of the people. The obvious inference is that the treatment received by these propagandists depends very much upon their own management. Mr. Mizuno speaks in very high terms of the new Viceroy Chow, who was transferred from Mukden to succeed Viceroy Chang in the Yangtsz valley. This change at first inspired some anxiety among the Japanese settlers, but they soon found that the new Viceroy was quite as well disposed towards them as his predecessor had been, and that he showed extraordinary decision and promptitude in the discharge of business. He goes about *incognito* to investigate existing conditions, and is altogether a most active and intelligent ruler. In conclusion Mr. Mizuno mentions that ex-Viceroy Chang has entrusted to Mr. Ku Yangsheng the duty of investigating the secret influences which were at work in Japan at the time of the Restoration. This gentleman is said to have passed many years in France and England and to be married to a Japanese wife. We are inclined to think from the description that the person indicated is Mr. Ku Hung-ming, well known to readers of the *Japan Mail*, in which many remarkable essays have been published from his pen.

VISCOUNT AOKI.

Viscount Aoki's return to Japan seems to have caused a great deal of comment and even excitement in the United States. By the people of America he appears to have been regarded as an eminently peaceful diplomatist, and they are thus led to construe his recall as an evidence that the Government in Tokyo intends to adopt a less conciliatory policy. Some publicists in New York go even so far as to discover the cause of the Viscount's recall in a successful assertion of the Progressists' stalwart foreign policy, a discovery which argues that these gentlemen have not a very profound knowledge of Japanese political conditions. Every effort seems to have been made by Mr. Secretary Root to dispel the sinister inferences, but experience shows that it is a difficult matter to close the mouth of the sensationalists in the United States. There is of course a good deal of talk in Japan also. Two Tokyo journals, generally well informed, undertake to give an exact explanation of the proximate cause of the incident. They say that the Ambassador recently took it upon himself to promise the American Cabinet that the Japanese Government would soon enact a law strictly limiting the annual number of emigrants to the United States, and that this independent action on his part was strongly disapproved by the Foreign Office in Tokyo. It is not to be denied, of course, that whatever be the immediate cause of Viscount Aoki's return, the fact itself must be construed as indicating a more or less exceptional situation. Governments do not ask their foreign representatives to come home for the purpose of giving explanations unless a specially troublesome situation exists, or unless the summons to the diplomat is a consequence of his own unsatisfactory procedure. Some of our readers may remember that many years ago Sir Rutherford Alcock was summoned to London to give explanations, and that the career of Sir Harry Parkes included a similar incident. Both of these officials succeeded in satisfying their Government, and it may very well be that Viscount Aoki, who is a man of exceptional ability, will be equally successful. After all it must be confessed that a very heavy burden is laid on the shoulders of an Ambassador. He is held responsible not only for things that are within reach of control but also for events which are entirely beyond the range of his influence. In short, what may be called the negative effects of his policy must be as conspicuous as the positive. "No trouble during his tenure of office" is one of the best records that a diplomatist can achieve, and from that point of view Viscount Aoki has not been fortunate. Whether any exercise of diplomatic faculties could have perceptibly swayed the situation in the United States, it is not for outsiders to express any final opinion, but we can readily understand that, pending a fuller explanation of that situation than can be conveyed by telegrams or despatches, there may be in Japanese official circles a feeling of dissatisfaction with the conduct of ambassadorial affairs in Washington.

THE NAIGAI CHUKA-SHA.

An interesting circular has just come to our notice. It is issued by Mr. Y. Toyosaki, and it runs as follows:—

As a natural outcome of the recent developments in the Far East, Japan has been brought into much closer economic relations with Western nations. At the same time our business connections have been widely extended and many European and American capitalists and business men are taking up investments in this country, while we Japanese also are eager to push our trade abroad. But many things are essential, if world-wide business relations are to be successful. Among these we may mention,—

1.—Advertising in the local papers.

2.—Full knowledge as to the credit of customers abroad.

3.—Registration of patent rights and trade marks in each locality.

We fear that hitherto many merchants have hesitated to do business here owing to the difficulty of language and ignorance of our laws and business customs. We Japanese have also felt the same hesitation in opening up connections with firms whose head offices were thousands of miles away. Thus business has been much hindered and substantial profits, which under other circumstances might have easily realized, have been lost.

The present association has been formed to remove these difficulties, and as an association we shall ever do our utmost to give the fullest satisfaction to all our patrons. We are now prepared to undertake the following for the benefit of our patrons abroad, viz:—

1.—Translating all kinds of documents from Japanese into English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian, Chinese or Korean and *vice versa*.

2.—Accepting advertisements from persons in Europe and America for insertion in Japanese newspapers and magazines.

3.—Furnishing reports as to the commercial standing of Japanese business houses.

4.—Acting as agents for Japanese importers and also for firms abroad who may wish to open up business here, procuring samples of Japanese goods, and attending to the registration and protection of patent rights and trade marks and to the sale of such rights.

5.—Acting as agents for the receipt and distribution of all kinds of samples and also for the sale of trial parcels.

6.—Acting as intermediaries in all business relations between Japanese and foreigners.

7.—Acting as general import and export agents.

Mr. Toyosaki is a graduate of Oxford University and has taken the post-graduate course at Harvard. He is moreover a great traveller, having visited all the chief countries of Europe. In addition to the business mentioned in the above circular, we understand that he undertakes the work of an intelligence bureau, a capacity in which his assistance might be very useful. Associated with the "Japan and Foreign Trading Association" is "The Japan Tourist Agency," but we gather that it is a secondary institution.

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CHIENTAO.

The Chinese authorities in Chientao appear to be behaving with a very high hand if Japanese accounts can be trusted. Taotai Cheng is said to have issued a notification in the sense that the whole region north of the Tumen belongs to China and that all Koreans resident there must consider themselves under Chinese jurisdiction. He has further ordered the closing of the mine at Chenpaushan and the expulsion of all the Korean workmen. This mine is worked by Japanese and Koreans in combination, and the arbitrary nature of China's proceeding is thus evident. A very strong protest is said to have been lodged by the Japanese Legation in Peking at the instance of the Foreign Office in Tokyo. Baron Hayashi is represented as having pointed out that when Japan sent a mere handful of gendarmes to protect the lives and properties of 140,000 Korean subjects in the Chientao district, the Chinese authorities immediately issued orders for the despatch thither of several thousand men, orders which would have been carried out had it not been for Japan's remonstrances. Nevertheless China still has several hundreds of soldiers in Chientao, and Baron Hayashi is said to have warned the Waiwupu that if the Chinese local officials insist upon pursuing the high-handed policy now inaugurated by them in the disputed region, it will be impossible to credit China with any sincere desire for a peaceful settlement and Japan will have to take steps accordingly.

Very likely the above account is more or less exaggerated, though we find it in the columns of nearly all the Tokyo journals, including the *Asahi*, the *Jiji*, and the *Nichi Nichi*. It is incredible to us that China should thus flaunt her gauntlet in Japan's face when she must be well aware that her position does not for a moment warrant a stalwart policy. Besides, it has never been her custom to appeal to strong measures when the end in view may be compassed by gentle means. Throughout the whole of this incident Japan has showed herself perfectly ready to listen to reason and to arrive at an amicable understanding, nor can we readily believe that China's mood is really as bellicose as the above movement would indicate.

In this connexion mention may be made of the state of affairs prevailing in the western section of the Chientao region. Chientao is as large as the whole of Kyushu and therefore there is plenty of room within its limits for various problems to arise. In the western section which is comprised between the Yalu River and its affluent, the Hun, the population consists of some 10,000 Koreans and about 2,000 Chinese. There exists between these two peoples a constant feud, which freqnently leads to acts of violence on a large scale, especially at the time of timber felling. In fact there appears to be no machinery whatever for the preservation of law and order, and it is evident that this unwholesome state of affairs might have continued for an indefinite time had not Japanese influence asserted itself in Korea.

The telegrams this morning say that in reply to Japan's protest with regard to China's assumption of jurisdiction over Korean subjects in the Chientao region, the Waiwupu has replied that such a course is perfectly natural and reasonable inasmuch as China has always exercised such jurisdiction and inasmuch as there is no Japanese Consulate in the region. It will be observed that this reply does not touch upon one of the main subjects of complaint, namely, the expulsion of Japanese and Chinese subjects from the mines at Chienpaoshan. In fact it is distinctly an evasive reply and it must necessarily lead to much stronger remonstrances from this side. It is scarcely credible that the Chinese should thus insist on taking the law into their own hands, but the telegrams are very circumstantial. We nevertheless abandon nothing of our hope that a peaceful solution will ultimately be found.

Since the above was in type we have received and we publish elsewhere a telegram of an entirely different tenour.

The negotiations with regard to the Chientao question, which had been interrupted on account of the illness of his Excellency Yuan, were resumed on the 3rd inst., his Excellency being able to appear and having for his assistant the Vice-Minister of Foreign affairs, Na Tung. From this we learn incidentally that the rumours about Yuan's nervous breakdown were great exaggerations if not absolute falsehoods. The result of the negotiations on the 3rd is reported to have been altogether unsatisfactory. The Chinese on their side adhered to their original arguments, based on a letter written by the Sovereign of Korea to the Chinese Court in the year 1886, and on a map compiled by the Chinese themselves. What force these documents may have in the face of the strong evidence on the Japanese side, a *résumé* of which we hope soon to place before our readers, we do not at the moment venture to say, but as it is evident that both sides are equally confident in the justice of their cause, there is no immediate prospect of a settlement unless one or the other makes a large concession. Doubtless the matter will end in a compromise of some kind.

MR. SHIPOFF AND JAPANESE BANKERS.

The Japanese bankers of Tokyo and Yokohama gave a banquet at the Bankers Club in Tokyo on the 3rd inst. in honour of the Russian ex-Minister of Finance, Mr. Shipoff. The Russian Minister was also present and about forty covers were laid. Baron Shibusawa spoke on behalf of the hosts. He recalled the long intercourse that had existed between Japan and Russia, and he expressed the belief that, had Commodore Perry's coming been delayed, the credit of awakening Japan from her conservative sleep would have belonged to Russia. Unfortunately in recent years a breach had occurred in the friendship of the two countries to the great regret of the business men of Japan, but they rejoiced to think that peace was now restored, and that the old commercial treaty between the two Empires had been replaced by one of a greatly improved character. Considering that Tsuruga in Japan is only a day and a half's journey from Vladivostock, and that owing to Russia's railway enterprise St. Petersburg can now be reached from Tokyo in less than a fortnight, it was strange that the commercial relations between the two nations were not more largely developed. Want of mutual knowledge seems to be the sole cause of this defect, and the bankers of Tokyo and Yokohama heartily welcomed the coming of such distinguished Russians as their guest that evening, since these visits must greatly help to bridge the gulf between the two peoples.

Mr. Shipoff, in replying, said that it was natural for a man to devote his chief attention to matters connected with his own specialty, and therefore he himself took special interest in Japanese finance. Reading the statistics and records placed in his hands since his arrival in this country, he had been forcibly struck by the fact that both from an academical and a practical point of view Japanese banking in an incredibly short space of time has leaped from what might be called a mediæval condition to a high modern pedestal. He found that there were special groups of banks in Japan for dealing with each special branch of business, thus showing an organisation of the completest character. It was true that commerce between Russia and Japan might be said to have been practically non-existent in former times, and that if this state of affairs had mended slightly in recent years, the results were not reaped directly by the two countries concerned but went into the hands of an intermediary. There ought to be some means of remedying this defect now that the distance separating the two Empires had been reduced to a matter of a few days. Unfortunately, however, although the geographical separation had been thus abridged, there remained always a gulf more difficult to negotiate, namely, the absence of mutual acquaintance and mutual confidence. Doubtless the best way to correct this was to establish closer personal intercourse, and that was in fact a main object of his visit, which he hoped might contribute something towards utilizing the new treaty in the interests of both contracting parties.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

News from Vladivostock suggests that the recent disturbances were on a much larger scale than was originally reported. It is stated that no less than 192 officers and men belonging to three cruisers and four destroyers have been told off for trial by Court Martial and that the proceedings of the Court are to be conducted with closed doors. An exchange has also been effected between the commandant of the garrison and the officer commanding the squadron. It may be inferred from this intelligence that the lamentable occurrence at Vladivostock can not be regarded as a mere mutiny on board one destroyer, but was rather a premature outburst in one section of a wide conspiracy.

We may mention here that General Linevitch is quoted by a Russian journal as have stated several steps which he considers essential to secure the Russian Empire's position in the Far East. The first of these measures is to double the track on the Siberian Railway so as to render it a thoroughly effective vehicle of transport. The second is to organise a powerful local militia. The third is to place the guarding of the East China Railway in the hands of this militia, so that in the event of an emergency the Railway would be at once available. The fourth is that special steps should be taken to guard the southern Ussuri region, which has becomes specially vulnerable to invasion since the Japanese came into possession of Korea. The fifth is to distribute strong forces along the line of the Amur. As to this last measure the General claims that he urged it upon the Government at the time of his return from the war, and he then believed that it would be speedily carried out, but it still remains a mere project.

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MANCHURIA.

Saturday, November 30.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that of all the places along the South-Manchurian Railway Changchun promises to be most rapidly developed. The Japanese have acquired an area of 1½ million *tsubo* of land there (1,250 acres) and are about to build houses and lay out a settlement in foreign style. Already seventy or eighty solid structures are approaching completion, and though work of this kind will be more or less interrupted by the cold weather, it will be vigorously resumed next spring. The Chinese quarter of Changchun is a most substantial place, with fine edifices and wealthy merchants. It will have a worthy rival in the Japanese quarter. Meanwhile the Russians seem to have abandoned all idea of making any serious bid for the trade of this important region.

Mr. Nonomura, one of the Managers of the South Manchuria Railway, explains through the columns of the *Chuo Shimbun* that the results of the first six-months' working of the Railway must not be taken as a criterion of the line's future prospects. Things will not be in full swing for some time. The Company's programme is not by any means limited to the Railway itself. There are many other collateral enterprises all of which will contribute to the revenue. Even during this initial term the earnings of the Railway alone amounted to *yen* to 20,000 daily on the average. Of course the Mukden-Antung road, in its present condition, is a source of constant loss, but that is a temporary factor. When the Company took over the business, the Fushun mine was producing only 150 tons of coal daily. Now the output is 600 tons, which will by and bye be largely increased. Mr. Nonomura is convinced that the next term will show much better results, and that the future of the whole enterprise is full of promise.

Sunday, December 1.

The official opening of the railway at Changchun took place on the 30th ult. with considerable *eclat*, preparatory to the passage of through trains to Harbin, which was to commence on the following day.

Another telegram from Changchun speaks of great activity in the market for beans and beancake. The quantities of these staples offering for transport exceeds the railway's capacity 20 fold, and the owners of the goods are complaining loudly.

It is stated that the Chinese authorities in Manchuria have finally ordered a survey of the railway route between Tsitsihar and Aigun, and that the work has been entrusted to a German engineer who is now making preparations to carry it out.

It is said that there have been twenty failures of Chinese exchange shops in Kilin as a result of the Yinkow bankruptcy.

Monday, December 2.

The *Nippon* has an interesting article said to be based on official information and giving a very clear account of the complications which have been discussed or are now being discussed between China and Japan in connexion with Manchurian affairs. The first statement made relates to what is called the Kaiping outrage, when a Chinese resident of the leased territory was murdered at the instance of a Chinese official, and the Japanese companion of the murdered man was carried to Mukden under arrest. This has been settled by the Chinese authorities dismissing the implicated official and giving an engagement never to reappoint him; and further by the payment of a sum of 2,000 *taels* to the family of the deceased. The next question explained is that of the Hsungyochin fishery. This affair had its origin in the formation of a fishing guild by Japanese inhabitants of the Liao Peninsula. They acquired some small steamers which they sent to Hsungyochin for the avowed purpose of protecting the Chinese fishermen as well as their own fishing boats against the attacks of pirates. For this service they levied a fee from the Chinese fishermen. The whole procedure was strongly protested against by the Mukden Government, which alleged that, under the plea of giving protection to life and property, the Japanese had not only trespassed upon Chinese territory, but had also imposed an illegal tax upon Chinese subjects. It was demanded that the money thus collected should be restored and the Japanese trespassers punished. In this matter the Japanese seem to have been in the wrong, for if the *Nippon's* account be correct—which we greatly doubt—the resulting negotiations ended in an order for the dissolution of the guild, and a promise that the practice should not be repeated, the Chinese, however, agreeing to waive the payment. The next question relates to mining industries. This problem centered originally on the mines along the route of the Mukden-Antung Railway, and directly upon the Penhsifu mine, for which a concession had been granted to the Okura firm before the Chinese raised any difficulty. With reference to this mine the Mukden authorities claimed that the treaty conceding the right to build a railway did not carry with it any right to work mines along that railway, but in the sequel of lengthy negotiation it was finally agreed that the mine should be exploited conjointly by Japanese and Chinese. When the time came, however, for signing this agreement, Mr. Tang Shaoi inquired whether Japan was prepared to extend the same arrangement to all the mines in southern Manchuria. The Japanese naturally returned an emphatic negative, and the result was that the Chinese withheld their signatures to the agreement and continue to withhold them. Then there is the question of posting Chinese troops in the neutral territory separating the leased district from Kinchow. In this matter the Japanese seem to have yielded to China, the latter having adduced the precedent of the Russians during the their tenure of Liaotung. In the next place there is the salt controversy. We referred to this in a recent issue and explained the basis on which it is likely to be arranged, so we may omit this part of the *Nippon's* article. There is also the large question of the Yalu forestry enterprise, and there are some twenty minor questions brought forward by China, as for example the delimitation of the leased territory, the restoration of fixed property taken from Chinese subjects during the war and so forth. The great problem of the ownership of Chientao is not mentioned by our contemporary.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a long letter from its Manchurian correspondent, which speaks in very strong terms of China's unwarrantable hesitations and delays. The correspondent says that her attitude towards Japan has undergone two marked changes in recent times. The first took place on the conclusion of the war. So long as the campaign was actually going on, the Peking Government naturally showed a friendly face towards this country, which was in fact fighting China's battles. But on the conclusion of peace, Peking's sentiments underwent an immediate alteration in Japan's disfavour, and after the withdrawal of the troops from Manchuria a still more marked access of unfriendliness made itself apparent. Since that time China has not only obstructed every proposal advanced by Japan, but has also raised on her own account a number of petty issues which though not separately important, constitute *en masse* a serious obstacle to really amicable relations. Moreover there seems to be no doubt that Peking has gravely entertained the idea of building a railway from Hsinmintun to Fakumen and extending it thence into Mongolia. Such a line would compete directly with the Japanese road, and the Chinese authorities must know well that they are pledged in writing not to engage in any competition of the kind. The curious feature of this correspondent's letter is the part he assigns to Germany. His view is that Germany, finding herself enclosed in Europe by a hedge of *ententes*, is seeking elbow room in the Far East. If the Japanese manage to strike out any commercial line which finds favour with Chinese customers in Manchuria, the Germans immediately imitate the goods and undersell their rivals. He concludes that Germany is really the Power most likely to grasp the lion's share of the trade on the East Asian continent. He goes on to assert with much minuteness of detail that the Chinese Representative in Berlin, Mr. Yin Chang, is completely under the thumb of the German Foreign Office, and that through this medium China's policy towards Japan and other Western Powers is virtually directed from Berlin. This he assigns as one of the principal reasons of China's unfriendly attitude towards Japan, and of the interminable delays that attend every negotiation between Peking and Tokyo. We (*Japan Mail*) find this theory somewhat fantastic, but we refrain from discussing it here, our object being simply to acquaint our readers with one of the factors that go to mould Japanese public opinion.

PRINCE FU LUN.

Prince Pu-Lun arrived at Kobe on the 30th ultimo by train from Hakan. He visited the Kawasaki Dockyard. He left Kobe on the morning of the 1st and spent the 2nd inst. in Kyoto, setting out from that town on the 3rd and spending a night at Nagoya *en route*, arrived at Shimbashi in Tokyo on the afternoon of the 4th at 4.30 o'clock.

The *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publish leading articles to welcome the Prince's. The *Jiji* dwells chiefly upon the signal reforms that China is steadily effecting, and assures her of Japan's entire sympathy and co-operation. It is true that some difficulties have arisen between the two Empires in matters relating to Manchuria, but to imagine that these things constitute any real obstacle to the friendship of the two Empires would be a great error. Our contemporary notes the very high position occupied by the Prince at the Chinese Court, and recalls the fact that there was much talk at one time of appointing him to succeed to the Throne. It hopes that he will thoroughly observe and investigate Japanese affairs during his visit. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* adopts a somewhat different tone. It dwells with considerable force on the rights-recovery mood which has taken possession of the Chinese in recent times and which apparently prompts them to forget their treaty obligations. They have been betrayed into making vexatious difficulties with Japan in Manchuria, and their attitude towards the various questions now

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pending can only be attributed to their ignorance of the conditions existing in Japan. The *Nichi Nichi* hopes therefore that although Prince Pu-Lun has no political mission to this country, his coming may shed some light upon matters with which China ought to be acquainted.

On the 1st inst. a banquet was given by the Chinese community of Kobe to Prince Pu Lun. Covers were laid for 94 people and the telegraphic accounts show that the affair was distinctly imposing. The Prince's health was proposed by the President of the North China Chamber of Commerce, and his Highness replied in the usual conventional terms. His speech, however, contained one interesting paragraph. He explained that the object in sending him to Japan was not merely an acknowledgement of Prince Fushimi's visit to China. He was also instructed to collect materials bearing on the problem of Constitutional Government, and to present the result of his observations to the recently formed Council of State in Peking, of which he is President. A body of rules compiled by this Council was awaiting final enactment until the receipt of the information collected by the Prince in Japan.

It appears from an interview which a representative of the *Kokumin Shimbun* had with Prince Pu Lun in Kyoto, that the Prince's stay in Japan will not extend over a week. This is not the Prince's first visit to Japan: he came here during the war with Russia, and he avows himself to have been "intoxicated" by the beauty of the country and by the signs of progress that he saw everywhere. It was therefore with the greatest pleasure that he received the Imperial commands ordering him to proceed again to Japan, and he would gladly have seized the occasion to make such an investigation of Japanese affairs as might prove useful to his country in its present efforts to reform. But with only a week to spend here, it would obviously be impossible to accomplish anything satisfactory in the way of investigation, and he must therefore confine himself to discharging the ceremonial functions which constitute the prime cause of his visit.

MRS. TINGLEY.

Mrs. Tingley is Madame Blavatsky's successor. The Theosophists, it must be confessed, are not altogether a much revered brotherhood. That they have made a great name in the world is beyond question, but equally beyond question is the fact that a certain measure of ridicule attaches to them. Mr. Sinnet was almost an inspired teacher. No reader of "Esoteric Buddhism" could fail to be impressed by the beautiful and coherent theory of human destiny there elaborated. But this is a matter-of-fact age. Men turn away instinctively from everything that savours of the miraculous, and when Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott tried to obtain credence for happenings which depended upon the annihilation of space, they successfully alienated the sympathy of all common-sense folks. To be sure, the wisest of us knows not "what the darkness discovers," neither can we allege that from the victories won by telegraphy and telephony there is an impassable gulf to still greater victories in the domain of theosophy and telepathy. Science has made such enormous, such incredible, strides during the past few centuries, that in the course of some more cycles Jules Verne may be proved a prophet not a romancist. Meanwhile Mrs. Katherine Tingley does not appear to make any deterrent demands on human credulity. We have read a great deal about her in the "Century Path," a weekly journal founded at New York in 1875 by H. B. Blavatsky and William Q. Judge, and re-organized in 1898 by Katherine Tingley. She appears to be a very practical philosopher, a person who thinks of the earthly welfare of her disciples no less than of their spiritual salvation. "The Headquarters of the (Theosophist) Organization at Port Loma," we read, "with the buildings and the grounds pertaining thereto, are no community settlement or colony. They form no experiment in socialism, communism or anything of a similar nature, but are what they stand for: the Central Executive Office of an international organization where the business of the same is carried on, and where the teachings of theosophy are being demonstrated. Midway 'twixt East and West, where the rising sun of progress and enlightenment shall one day stand at full meridian, it unites the philosophic Orient with the practical West." In short, Mrs. Tingley claims that Theosophy is a great instrument for the betterment of the world. There is a European Head Quarters also: it stands in Avenue Road, London; and there is a Raja Yoga Academy at Santiago de Cuba, of which the directress is the Hon. Miss Nan Herbert, daughter of the late Hon. Auberon Herbert and sister of Lord Lucas. The Theosophists claim that there has been a large increase of membership during the last two years, and certainly when we remember how many decades have passed since "Esoteric Buddhism" first introduced itself to the Western public, we are constrained to think that the system has come to stay.

FORMOSA.

With regard to the recent mutiny of a body of Aiyu troops in southern Formosa, an explanation was recently given by the *Jiji Shimpo* to the effect that the pay of these men is wholly inadequate to the arduous and dangerous duties they are called upon to perform, and that the discontent thus engendered could scarcely fail to be translated into action sooner or later. A different story is told by Major-General Uchida, Commander of the Gendarmerie in Formosa who has just returned to Japan and been interviewed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. He is disposed to assign two main causes for the trouble. The first is that after the Aiyu's recent discomfiture at the hands of the aborigines, a story was spread that the major part of those who had run away would be capitally punished by the Japanese. The men conscious that in that event they were destined to be the sufferers fomented the mutiny. The second factor is that a canard was circulated in the sense that Japan had leased Formosa from China for a period of only 10 years, and that as she refused to give up the island although the period had long expired, China was about to send a strong force to sweep her out. It behoved the Aiyu therefore, as Chinese by birth, to assist the coming army as far as possible by rising against the Japanese. Whether these theories be considered sufficient or not, Major-General Uchida's account of the incidents of the mutiny must be taken as accurate. He says that the mutineers numbered between 60 and 70 and that the officers on the station and the few policemen who were available were thrown off their guard by a pretext that the mutineers had fled before an overwhelming force of aborigines. Then followed a wholesale massacre of men, women and children. Happily a few succeeded in escaping and in carrying the news to the nearest garrison town, Shinchiku, whence reinforcements were immediately despatched. The distance being only from 7 to 8 miles these reinforcements soon reached the scene of the trouble, namely Hokuho and Taihei. It was at first reported that every Japanese inhabitant of these two places had been killed, but ultimately it transpired that about one third of those living at Hokuho and two thirds of those living at Taihei were safe.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Miss Florence Nightingale, who is now in her eighty-eighth year, needed no such honour as that which has just been conferred upon her by King Edward to enshrine her name in the hearts of civilized humanity. The vanquisher of "Sairy Gamp" from the sick chamber was the younger daughter of an English country gentleman, and was born at Florence where she enjoyed all the advantages which fall to the lot of the affluent and refined. Her command of different languages and other branches of a liberal education stood her in good stead in her after career. She began at an early age to take an interest in schemes for the amelioration of physical and moral distress, and devoted much time to the examination and study of various institutions both at home and abroad. It is with the Crimean War, however, that her personality will be ever linked in the minds at her countrymen. We read in a sketch of her life that

> The inefficiency and mismanagement of out military hospitals in the Crimea led to an outburst of public feeling. Various plans of help were suggested, the most popular of which was the sending forth of a select band of ladies. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary of War (whose letter crossed one from Miss Nightingale, offering to go), she undertook the organisation and conduct of this body. No eulogy can do justice to the talent, energy, and devotion she constantly displayed in her self-imposed task. By instituting order where confusion had before reigned, and by affording care and consolation, she alleviated the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and earned the blessings of the sick and wounded, as well as the gratitude of her country. A testimonial fund amounting to fifty thousand pounds, subscribed by the public in recognition of her noble services, was at her special request devoted to the formation of an institution for the training of nurses, now carried out a St. Thomas' Hospital, in the "Nightingale Home." Her writings were intended to disseminate practical knowledge on the subject in which she is so well versed. "Notes on Hospitals," a valuable work which had a very large circulation, appeared in 1859; "Notes on Nursing," of which nearly a hundred thousand copies have been sold, was published in 1860; and "Observations on the Sanitary State of the Army in India," in 1863. It is understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a very voluminous confidential report on the working of the army medical department in the Crimea, and she has a further claim on the gratitude of her countrymen for the active interest she has displayed in the Volunteer movement. Although confined to her house by constant ill-health, she has been ceaselessly at work for the welfare of our fellow-subjects in India in all matters affecting the improvement of their health, education, and social benefit. The regulations of hospitals and supply of nurses in different parts of the world, sanitary measures, and nursing arrangements for the army at home and abroad, occupy her thoughts and time. During the Civil War in America, she was frequently consulted on questions affecting the health of the army, and assistance for the wounded in the field. During the Franco-German War she was similarly appealed to by the German authorities. Her name is as well known in America as in England.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, November 29.

We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that the Government is disposed to take the results of this year's tax collections as proof of the people's capacity to bear the fiscal burdens imposed on them. Certainly there could be no better practical criterion, for if no difficulty is experienced in collecting dues it may fairly be inferred that no special difficulty is felt in paying them. Our contemporary quotes figures showing the returns of the *sake* tax, the business tax, and the land tax for the first term of the current year. These figures indicate that quite unprecedented facility was felt by the collectors, and that the people were not at all embarrassed by the weight of the taxes. The *Kokumin* does not positively say that the Government intends to make these figures a basis for a financial policy, but it hints very plainly that such is the case. The *Jiji Shimpo*'s contribution to this discussion is a cartoon, the central figure of which is a huge skeleton armed with a scythe and having both his hands extended. Into its right hand Marquis Saionji is delivering a bag labelled, "prisoners' maintenance expenses," and in its left hand Prince Yamagata is placing a bag labelled, "increased taxation." The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, writing on this subject, believes that the discussion now going on in the Councils of State point to an intention not to increase taxes from 1909 by more than 30 million *yen*. This would be obtained by increasing the impost from 5 to 6 *yen* on tobacco; by 10 millions on *sake*, which would mean from a rate of 17 to 20 *yen* per *koku*; by adding 10 per cent to the land tax which would give over 10 million *yen*, and by establishing a Government monopoly of sugar, which would yield 4 millions without any change in present rates.

Saturday, November 30.

Mr. Okoshi Narinori, speaking through the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*, contrasts the character of the English people with that of the Japanese. He fully endorses Count Hayashi's well known dictum that whereas a Japanese regards duty as of prime importance, an Englishman regards individual rights as of paramount moment. This difference exhibits itself most conspicuously in the tame submission of the Japanese people to many things which are well within the reach of remedy and which call urgently for remedy. The Japanese simply folds his hands and says "there is no help for it," whereas the Englishman never employs that phrase unless he finds himself confronted by altogether uncontrollable forces, as those of Nature. Thus it results that the Japanese people quietly endure officialdom's incursions into regions which should be reserved strictly to private exploitation, the consequence being State monopolies which are a fatal obstacle to national development. Mr. Okoshi's criticisms are specially directed against the State purchase of the railways. He claims that an error of calculation was made in the first place, and that the lines(?) will involve the Government in heavy loss, to say nothing of the large addition made to the national debt by the issue of 480 million *yen* worth of bonds. He recommends the immediate reversal of this measure, but he seems to forget that such a sudden change of financial front before even initial experience has been gathered, would be eminently calculated to destroy Japan's credit by making her the laughing-stock of the world.

Settling day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange passed off quietly on the 29th ultimo. The number of shares settled was 76,060, being only 1,130 more than the number for October; and their total price was 3,587,700 *yen*, being an average of 47.138 *yen*, against an average of 50.86 for October. November was essentially a bears' month but there are no predictions that December will show any improvement.

Sunday, December 1.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* has a very interesting note which suggests that the Government is thinking of making the business of insurance a State monopoly. The motive of this step would be, not to enrich the Treasury, but to place this important business on a really secure basis. Our contemporary alleges that several years ago the Government undertook investigations by way of preliminary to some such programme, but abandoned them finally in view of the fact that the idea of insuring life and property had not yet obtained wide vogue among the people. Recent events, however, have shown that not only in the great cities but also in remote provincial districts the value of insurance has come to be recognised, and have shown also—which is much more important—that this business, so vital to industrial and commercial expansion as well as to the welfare of the individual, is in danger of being seriously discredited by the intrusion of dishonest practices. Petty insurance companies have been started in various parts of the country, with capital quite inadequate to the business undertaken by them and with directors who do not hesitate to apply the companies' funds to private uses or even to invest them in speculative enterprises. In these circumstances there is some ground to argue that it would be for the benefit of the nation if the Government took the business into its own hands.

We may mention here that the investigations undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into the affairs of the three petty insurance companies which failed to discharge their obligations in connexion with the Hakodate fire, have been brought to a conclusion. Great difficulty is said to have been encountered, the officials finding it almost impossible in some cases to lay their hands on the necessary books or the necessary individuals. It has been decided, we read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, not to force these offices to close their doors at once, but to allow them to remain in existence until they have done everything possible to recoup their policy-holders.

Meanwhile the Tokyo Stock Exchange goes from bad to worse. The shares of the Exchange fell on Saturday to the neighbourhood of 103 *yen*, but there is a special cause in the case of this particular scrip, namely, that the dividend for the current half year is expected to be only 11 per cent. Should this forecast prove correct, it is not improbable that the shares of the Exchange will ultimately descend nearly to the level at which those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha now stand, namely 79 *yen*. There has been nothing like this since the day when news was received that no indemnity could be obtained from Russia. One cause assigned for the general dullness is that there is considerable tightness of money in view of the New Year.

Tuesday, December 3.

There appears to be little doubt that the business men of Japan are distinctly opposed to any increase of taxation for the purpose of carrying out *post-bellum* unproductive enterprises. Among the leaders of this most important section of the community Baron Shibusawa has already expressed himself in a guarded though unequivocal manner, and Mr. Sonoda appears to have spoken in the same sense but with greater frankness. The view said to be taken is that although a country may properly be called on to make a great effort on account of a war which threatens the national existence, the strain of such effort should not be permanent. In the face of this obvious principle there has been no reduction of the extraordinary war tax imposed in 1904-5. On the contrary, there is now talk of increasing it, which would mean condemning the country to a perpetual state of war so far as finance is concerned. If such a course be pursued, it is more than probable that Japan's credit will be impaired in the eyes of foreign nations. Nor can it be argued that her wealth has increased sufficiently to warrant the imposition of these large burdens. It is true that considerable sums paid out on account of belligerent expenses are still scattered amongst the people, but for the rest there has been no palpable addition to the people's wealth, and to subject them to increased taxation would be a sure way of checking the growth of their financial ability. Such are the views attributed to business men by the *Chuo Shimbun*.

It is thought, according to the *Mainichi Dempo*, that Tokyo manufacturers will derive considerable advantage from the completion of the Katsura-gawa Electric Power Works, which are in the hands of the Tokyo Electric Light Company. Tokyo has to pay a great deal more than either Osaka or Kyoto for each unit of steam-power developed in its factories. This is due of course to the higher price of coal in the capital, but now that electric water-power will become available a considerable reduction of cost is expected. Tokyo is not by any means a great manufacturing city nor does it seem at all likely to become one unless the availability of electric water-power materially changes the conditions. The biggest factory in the city is the Asano Cement Works where the machinery requires 3000 horse power to drive it. All the other factories put together are said to expend less than 1500 horse power. If therefore the Katsura River supplies 22,000 horse power at once and a still larger quantity in the near future it is evident that a great change will be produced.

The very unfavourable state of affairs prevailing in the silk market shows no sign of improvement. Indeed it goes from bad to worse, and of course as this is Japan's most important staple of export, a very depressing effect is produced in all directions. It is thought that unless some improvement soon takes place a panic may result.

Of course this evil state of the silk market is severely felt upon the Tokyo Stock Exchange. On the 2nd inst. the shares of the Exchange, which a few months ago stood at over 700 *yen*, fell during the forenoon session to less than 100, a result which created much astonishment.

In the afternoon session of its general meeting on the 2nd inst. the Tokyo City Assembly adopted a measure for appointing a special committee of 15 to investigate the terms upon which it would be safe for

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the city to take over the Electric Railway. We may here mention that the well known Mr. Amenomiya, speaking through the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, ridicules the idea of there being any difficulty in arriving at an estimate of the proper price of the railway. Nothing need be done except to follow the precedent set by the Government in nationalizing the private lines. Mr. Amenomiya is of the opinion that there will never be any time in the history of the railway when a settlement can be more easily effected than at present.

Wednesday, December 4.

The budget question remains unsettled. Leading Tokyo newspapers continue to assert that a wide gulf separates the policy of Marquises Inouye and Matsukata from the policy of the present Cabinet, and that there will be much difficulty in bridging the chasm. Meanwhile the political parties are represented as being in a state of great perplexity. They are placed more or less between the devil and the deep blue sea, namely, between the financial necessities of the time and next year's general elections. It will easily be understood that all sorts of rumours, appreciations and analyses are begotten of this interregnum, but we refrain from speaking of them in detail as they are rather perplexing than instructive.

The promoters of the cotton-growing enterprise in Korea have held a meeting in Tokyo, when an interesting report was presented. From it we learn that the area over which experimental growing is now conducted measures 165 acres, being an increase of 50 acres as compared with last year. We also read that the total cotton growing area in the hands of Korean subjects is 300,000 acres, from which cotton might be raised to the extent of 50,400,000 catties, having a market value of 15 million *yen*, if American seed and improved methods were employed, whereas the amount actually raised is only 28 million catties with a market value of 8½ million *yen*.

The Bank of Japan has raised its daily rate of interest to 2.2 *rin* on loans not secured by public bonds and to 2.3 *rin* on commercial paper. This very heavy increase will not necessarily be followed by a similar step on the part of other banks, for it is probably a mere measure of precaution. It will be thought strange perhaps that the Central Bank should have taken this step at the very moment when the money markets of America and Europe are becoming easier, but the explanation is probably to be sought in the fact that Japan, owing to her great distance from America, did not immediately feel the latter's scramble for gold.

Meanwhile the silk market shows no signs of improvement. On the contrary private advices are said to have been received in the sense that failures of silk men are imminent in Lyons and New York. The stocks of silk accumulated at Yokohama are now said to aggregate some 40,000 bales, and the *Mainichi Dempo* urges Japanese sericulturists to sell as fast as they can.

Of course all the above financial events, supplemented by rumours of bank failures, are producing a disastrous effect upon the alreadydemoralized share market of Tokyo. A more or less heavy fall was witnessed all round on the 3rd inst. and when bottom will be reached is now more difficult than ever to predict.

The emigration companies in Japan are said to be concerting a union of the whole seventeen. How this will eventuate there are as yet no clear indications, but meetings for purposes of discussion are being held in Tokyo.

The Tokyo Electric Light Company will hold its general meeting on the 20th inst. and declare a dividend of 10 per cent.

Thursday, December 5.

The action taken by the Bank of Japan in raising its rate of interest has necessarily attracted much attention. The Bank officials explain that this measure was taken solely with reference to the recent financial commotion in foreign countries and to the consequent cessation of demand for Japan's chief staple of export, namely, silk, with the result that not only does the balance of trade threaten to be markedly against this country, but also the specie held by the Government in London has been more or less diminished. It was in March of 1906 that the Bank's last change of rate took place, when a reduction of 2 *rin* daily was announced. Since that time things have remained in *statu quo* so far as the Central Bank was concerned, but most of the other banks have been obliged to raise their rates considerably in view of the approach of the New Year, and some corresponding step might reasonably have been expected on the part of the Bank of Japan. None the less the shock felt in business circles seems to have been very considerable. Mr. Sonoda, President of the Fifteenth Bank, is quoted by the *Chuo Shimbun* as saying that the Central Bank in raising its rate has merely levelled up to the point which had already been reached by the banks in general; the effect upon the money market ought not therefore to be considerable. Moreover this increased rate of interest is not likely to continue for any length of time. It is based ultimately on the panic which recently occurred in the United States, affecting the whole world and temporarily paralysing business. But that panic was not the outcome of genuine commercial or industrial conditions. It was simply due to a momentary disturbance of credit, and already the situation has materially mended, so that a speedy return to the normal state of affairs may be anticipated.

It is stated that the Government has given its partial assent to the project of the Tokyo Municipality for raising funds on account of the great Exhibition by imposing a tax on sales of fixed property within the limits of the city. The Municipality planned a 2 per cent. tax, but the Government has signified its intention of not sanctioning more than 1 per cent. The amount of such transactions per annum in Tokyo is 25 million *yen*, in round figures, and a 2 per cent. tax would thus have given a revenue of 500,000 *yen*, which the Municipality proposed to use as interest and sinking fund for a loan of 10 millions. What step will now be taken in view of the Government's restriction remains to be seen.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 28th instant Marquis and Marchioness Inouye gave their usual garden party at their Azabu residence in Tokyo. The 28th of November being the birthday of the Marquis is always chosen for this celebration, and numerous were the congratulations addressed to the noble host on the attainment of his seventy-third year without any apparent indication of impaired vigour. The party derived additional attraction from the presence of Marquis Inouye's son, his Excellency Mr. K. Inouye, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, and Madame Inouye. About 350 guests were present, including virtually the leading men of Tokyo. The weather was not altogether propitious, but happily the threatened rain did not begin to descend until after night-fall, and even a gloomy sky could not detract from the beauties of the spacious garden or the vividness of the autumnal tints. There were some interesting and highly spectacular performances by Japanese professionals, and refreshments were served on a sumptuous scale.

Mr. Shipoff has arrived in Tokyo and has been interviewed by Japanese journals. He says that his chief object in coming to Japan is to place the trade between Russia and this country on a direct footing. As a matter of fact, there is a considerable interchange of commodities between the two Empires, but it passes through the hands of third parties, and the Russian ex-Minister of Finance is anxious to correct this anomaly. Speaking of the railway along the banks of the Amur, he said that its financial prospects were good, but that great engineering difficulties had to be overcome and that although the construction of the line might be counted on, it would not be an event of the immediate future. Asked about the rumour that Russia thinks of linking up her railway system with that of India, Mr. Shipoff explained that he had seen such forcasts in newspapers but otherwise he knew nothing about them.

With regard to the stationing of Russian Consuls at Tsuruga and Otaru, as provided in the new treaty, the measure is not so imminent as some people seem to think. The necessary appropriation has to be obtained through the proper channels, and therefore it is not likely that these Consuls will take up their posts before next spring.

Quite recently a rumour was current among foreigners in Yokohama to the effect that a professor of the Imperial University in Tokyo was using his influence to plant revolutionary sentiments in the bosoms of the Indian students now living in that city for purposes of education. Credence seems to have been given to the story, for it reached us in very positive form. We at once instituted inquiries in several quarters, all eminently calculated to possess exact knowledge on such a subject, and the result is that, after the fullest investigation, the statement has been proved to be altogether baseless. It may be mentioned that the Chief of the Metropolitan Police was among the number of the investigators. We find it somewhat strange that such tales should obtain any credence, but, after all, the limits of credulity are elastic.

Some interesting figures are published by the *Asahi Shimbun* with reference to the colonization of Siberia. From these statistics we learn that the number of families which settled newly in Siberia during the period of eight months ended on the 31st of last August, was 16,013, representing 366,924 male heads of families, and 2,829 single men. This total is said to be four times the number of last year's settlers. The travellers visiting the district during the same term aggregated 129,090. On the other hand the number of families which returned to Russia was 2,580, representing 12,901 male heads of families and 1,744

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single men. It is evident that at this rate Siberia will soon acquire a respectably large population.

A long telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Washington says that Viscount Aoki has officially informed the President of the United States of the receipt of a message from Tokyo requiring his return thither. The President is said to have expressed sincere regret and to have alluded in warm terms to the assistance he derived from Viscount Aoki in averting any breach of friendship between the United States and Japan in connexion with recent events. The correspondent adds that this recall of Viscount Aoki is regarded with uneasiness in Washington as indicating the adoption of a less conciliatory policy by Japan. But the *Mainichi Dempo* annotates this telegram by saying that the very opposite is the truth, as may be inferred from the fact that Viscount Aoki's successor will be either Baron Chinda or Mr. Yamaza. A Reuter's telegram published elsewhere put a different construction on the event.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has just held its half-yearly general meeting, being the 44th numerically, and has declared its usual dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. From the report accompanying the accounts we learn that the term was a record in the matter of ships employed, goods and passengers carried, and distance traversed. The term ended on the 30th of September last. We read that the Company had 81 steamers of its own in work throughout the 6 months, their aggregate tonnage being 264,000 tons; and that it used 9 vessels lent by the Government, aggregating 35,000 tons, in addition to some chartered ships about which particulars are not given. The goods carried were over 1,600,000 tons, the passengers exceeded 340,000, and the total distance traversed was more than 1,840,000 nautical miles. All these figures are unparallelled in the Company's annals.

Taking the various services in order, we read that there was great activity in the coast-wise trade in domestic waters, and a large movement of merchandise, especially on the Hokkaido line. Saghalien also shipped a considerable quantity of produce and thus the figures as regards cargoes were very satisfactory. On the other hand, the excessively low rates of freight resulting from competition after the war did not show any sign of mending until towards the close of the term, and this was supplemented by the prevalence of an epidemic, by the great fire at Hakodate and by the floods in summer. All these unfavourable factors militated against the services' earnings which were, consequently, by no means in proportion to the work done. Among the lines in home waters, that from Kobe to Otaru by the West coast ceased to receive any subsidy from the State on the 30th of September, 1906, but was nevertheless continued on an independent basis. Subsequently, however, Japanese vessels became very numerous in these waters, and the Company, feeling that its sphere lay rather in foreign seas, and seeing that these vessels constituted trustworthy carriers, gave up the service in their favour, especially in view of the greatly improved railway facilities and of the fact that no inconvenience would be caused to the coastwise centres of trade.

The services in Far Eastern waters obtained a due amount of cargo. In the Shanghai and Hankow quarters plentiful harvests produced a considerable movement of goods, but, on the other hand, the exports from Japan diminished, and in the direction of the North the voyages to and from Tientsin were not prosperous. The only compensating feature was that merchandise for Europe was more or less abundant. As to Newchwang, the occasional shallowing of the Liao River owing to deficient rain-fall interrupted the transport of beans and bean-cake, so that the export of these staples was much reduced. At Tairen, in consequence of the opening of South Manchuria, the movement of goods outward and inward showed an increase, and on the side of Korea the export of rice and other staples to Japan was considerable. In the case of Vladivostock, agricultural produce carried to that port by the East China Railway showed some progress. Outward cargoes from Japan, however, were scanty, and competition continued to be keen on the Hongkong-Bangkok route.

On the European service the movement of merchandise outward from Japan was small; only from the Straits Settlements was any considerable amount of cargo obtained. On the homeward voyage, however, much merchandise was carried: so much that, in addition to the 12 steamers regularly plying, the *Chikuzen Maru* and the *Chikugo Maru*, lately built in England, were employed, as was also the *Awa Maru* (repaired after her accident). Moreover, 5 other vessels were chartered for this service and for the Tairen line, while 3 of the Company's steamers were added to the European division to meet the demand for accommodation.

On the American Service outward cargo was very large, notably in the case of tea and miscellaneous goods, so that good results were obtained. On return voyages, however, goods were very scarce, and from the middle of the term there was a diminution in the quantity of wheat and flour seeking transport, so that exceptional dulness prevailed. Taking the voyages both ways, however, fair cargoes were carried.

With regard to the Australian Service, outward merchandise from Japan increased notably and homeward goods from Australia were not deficient. There are signs also of a growth in the merchandise from Japan and Australia to Hongkong and Manila, so that, on the whole, this service develops yearly.

Last year Kobe was the terminus of the Bombay Service. Six steamers were employed, making a regular sailing once a fortnight. But, in consideration of the tendency of Indo-Japanese trade, 3 vessels were added in the term under review, bringing the total to 9 and making the sailings one every 10 days. Moreover Yokohama and Kobe have both been made ports of departure, one half of the calls at Shanghai have been discontinued and the Kobe steamers have been made to call at Madras. The steamers obtained good homeward cargoes of raw cotton, but owing to an accumulation of large stocks of yarns at Shanghai the outward transport of this staple underwent diminution. The ports *en route* however, contributed materially so that good results were secured.

As to passenger traffic, the number of tourists by the Australian line was very large. The American service also witnessed a great increase, and the same is true of the lines to China, Korea and the Northern Seas, so that altogether the increase in these directions made up for the decrease on the domestic routes.

Among the domestic coast-wise services and those in Far-Eastern waters, the subsidies to the 5 lines to Shanghai, to North China, to China and Korea, to Vladivostock, to the Main Island of Japan, as well as the connecting line to Hokkaido, and those for the three services Hakodate-Abashiri-Etropu, Hakodate-Otaru and Otaru-Wakanai, all came to the end of their fixed periods during the term under review, but the subsidies for the carriage of mails, etc, were renewed in the case of the former five for a term of 4½ years (until 31st March, 1912) and in the case of the latter three for 2½ years (until March 31st, 1910).

Summing up, it is seen that although the cargoes and passengers carried during the half-year were exceptionally large, nevertheless the great appreciation which took place in the prices of labour and commodities—coal, for example, became 30 per cent. dearer than it had been before the war—, supplemented by a sharp decline of freight-rates owing to competition produced by a greatly augmented fleet of carriers, rendered the financial results comparatively bad. The accounts stand as follow:

	Yen.
Total Earnings during the Term	14,797,852
Total Expenditures	11,935,156
Nett Earnings	2,861,696
Appropriated thus:—	
To Reserves of various kinds	1,682,741
To Depreciation of Buildings	21,168
Remaining Nett Revenue	1,157,787
Brought over from Previous Term	529,343
Total Available	1,757,130
Which is distributed as follows:—	
To Legal Reserve	57,889
To Rewards to Directors and Auditors	71,358
To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	1,100,000
To Special Dividend at the rate of 2 per cent per annum	220,000
To carried forward	307,882

Out of the fund for repairing ships damaged during war service and replacing ships lost, a sum of 244,739 *yen*, which remained, was devoted to paying for the *Chikuzen Maru* and the *Chikugo Maru*, which were built in England and arrived during the term.

As for the six vessels of 8,100 tons each ordered in domestic yards, their building is progressing steadily. One will be ready by the end of this year and the others by the close of 1908.

HOTEL FIRE AT KOBE.

The three-storied wooden building erected by the Oriental Hotel Co., Ld., on Lot No. 79, Kio Machi, in order to provide accommodation to take the place of the old annexe on Lot No. 87, fell a prey to the flames this morning, said the *Kobe Herald* of Dec. 3rd. There were a number of guests in the building at the time, but, as there were several exits, all escaped without injury, though one or two had some narrow escapes. The flames were first observed by one of the servants of the Hotel at about 4 o'clock, in the north-eastern corner of the ground storey, where are situated the barber's shop and the apartments of Mr. Samson, Electrician of the Hotel. Mr Samson was the first up, and, after giving the alarm, he attempted to check the outburst with the Minimax, but by this time the flames had gained too strong a hold of the structure. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene at 4.30 and did excellent work in confining the outbreak to the annexe. In this work they were fortunately assisted by the weather, which was almost calm. Some of the guests were fortunate enough to save the bulk of their effects, but one or two parties, besides the Electrician of the Hotel (who was staying in the Annexe with his wife and child), lost everything, and were not even insured. The loss to the Hotel will be serious, as, although it is believed to be covered by insurance in the Commercial Union and Yorkshire Fire Insurance Companies, a large proportion of the furniture designed for the new Hotel on the Bund was temporarily stored in the building.

DEATH OF MR. F. RINGER.

General regret was expressed when the news became known in Yokohama on Saturday that Mr. Frederick Ringer, head of Messrs. Holme, Ringer and Co., of Nagasaki, had died at his native city of Norwich, England, from internal hæmorrhage. When Mr. Ringer left Japan a few weeks ago he was in poor health and it was hoped that a winter in England would restore him, but these hopes were not to be realised. Coming out to Canton in 1864, he reached Nagasaki a year later and built up there a business having wide ramifications in Korea and Northern China. He was a man of most hospitable instincts and his acts of benevolence were many but screened from public gaze. Mr. Ringer, who was 70 years of age, leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter, to whom the greatest sympathy will be extended in their loss.

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THE CHIENTAO QUESTION.

IN the *North China Daily News* for November the 22nd we find an interesting article on the subject of Chientao, the region in dispute between China and Korea. The writer of the article shows a manifest desire to be moderate and impartial, but he labours under a disadvantage, which he frankly acknowledges, namely, that his "information of the progress of the negotiations emanates almost entirely from the Chinese side." Nevertheless he commits himself to the assertion that Japan "assuredly puts herself in the wrong by her appearance of advancing no argument beyond that of the man in possession," and he explains this dictum by saying that, according to the Peking correspondent of a Chinese journal, "Viceroy HSU SHIH-CHANG produced such overwhelming proof in maps and documents of the Chinese claims that the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at the capital was obliged to give way before them," but "Lieut.-Colonel SAITO, the Japanese officer actually in possession of the disputed territory, took a very different view," and, "acting upon the principle of *J'y suis j'y reste*, turned the deaf ear to every argument, until the Chinese representative, Taotai CHENG CHAO CHANG, had no alternative than to request his Government to relieve him of his barren office." Elaborating this presentation of the case, our Shanghai contemporary adds that, "Towards the end of last August, the Japanese Authorities in Korea, evidently alive to the solidity of that possession which is nine points of the law, dispatched Lieut.-Colonel SAITO and a force of sixty gendarmes to the debateable land," and when remonstrated with from Mukden, "offered the decidedly audacious advice that the Chinese troops be withdrawn from the neighbourhood in the interests of general tranquillity."

It appears to us that all this is calculated to discredit Japan in the eyes of the world. She is represented in the Shanghai leading journal's columns as an unscrupulous aggressor, who seizes first and discusses afterwards, and who, instead of yielding to the logic of irrefutable testimony, merely closes her grip more tightly on the object in dispute. Now it must be unreservedly admitted that we also have no exact knowledge of the arguments hitherto advanced on China's side. But we do know something of what the Japanese have been saying and doing, and we regret that our Shanghai contemporary did not avail itself of information easily accessible—accessible simply by consulting the columns of the English press of Japan—before sitting in judgment, and before making a marked departure from the eminently fair and even sympathetic tone which habitually pervades its discussion of Japanese affairs. It is true that Japan sent Colonel SAITO with 60 gendarmes to Chientao. But it is also true that China had a military force there already, and that, whereas Colonel SAITO's command did not exceed half a company, the Chinese troops numbered several hundreds. How then can it be justly said that the Japanese took possession, and how can it be denied that the Chinese are at least equally in possession? Further, as to the alleged Japanese "decidedly audacious advice" that the Chinese troops should be withdrawn, it appears to be a misconstruction of facts. What happened, according to our information and according to statements repeatedly made in public, was that the Chinese authorities in Mukden and Kilin were credited with the intention of despatching a large body of soldiers to Chientao, after Colonel SAITO's appearance there, and that the Japanese Government was said to have remonstrated against such a step as calculated to compromise the situation. Whether the intention was really entertained at Mukden, or whether the remonstrance was ever preferred by Japan, we are not able to assert confidently, but we venture to allege that Japan has not hitherto asked for or suggested the removal of the Chinese force which was already in Chientao prior to Colonel SAITO's arrival there. Another point which should have been at once evident to the *N.-C. Daily News* is that Colonel SAITO has no discretionary power whatever of the kind assigned to him by our contemporary's informants. His business in Chientao is solely to safeguard Korean life and property, and his so-called "refusal" to evacuate the region in the face of plain proof of trespass, must be called a pure romance. He has again and again explained the limits of his mission, and has made it quite clear that, apart from the discharge of police duties, he takes all his instructions from Tokyo.

With regard now to the general question of the negotiations in Peking, the *N.-C. Daily News* writes regretfully on November 22nd that they had come to a dead stop at some time prior to that date. But all the information published at this side goes to show that the negotiations did not really commence until the 23rd of November, when the first formal meeting took place between Baron HAYASHI and Mr. NA TUNG, only to be suspended immediately owing to the illness of H.E. Mr. YUAN, who has been entrusted with plenipotentiary powers in this matter. There had been pour-parlers between the Waiwupu and the Japanese Legation, but negotiations had not actually commenced for the reason that a basis could not be agreed on. China wanted to proceed at once to delimitation without any preliminary discussion of the problem of ownership, and Japan urged that the latter must take precedence of the former. It may be, for the rest, that the Chinese are in a position to adduce conclusive proof of the validity of their contention, but it may also be that Korea, acting through Japan, is similarly equipped, and every fair-minded man must be disposed to suspend judgment pending examination of the evidence. Our Shanghai contemporary itself admits that this frontier dispute is of very old standing, and that when, in 1712, Chinese and Korean Commissioners met to set up a boundary stone, they omitted to specify which branch of the Tumen was to be the line of demarcation of the respective spheres. That is a sufficiently plain admission that room exists for doubt, and we may supplement it by saying that, according to published photographic reproductions of the inscription on the stone, the river in question is clearly indicated. However, it is not our intention to assert any distinct claim here, but merely to urge that the case is *pendente lite* and that judgment should be reserved.

GEORGE ELIOT.

THERE is a voice heard, in no less conspicuous a place than the columns of *The Sphere*, assaulting the fame of GEORGE ELIOT and essaying to pull her down from the pedestal on which she has stood secure for so many years. The owner of the voice is Mr. CLEMENT K. SHORTER. He attacks Mr. BIRRELL for classing the five supreme English novelists as FIELDING, SMOLLETT, THACKERAY, SCOTT and DICKENS, and placing just below them JANE AUSTEN and GEORGE ELIOT. Mr. SHORTER "ventures to believe that if Mr. BIRRELL was to re-read 'Adam Bede' or 'Middlemarch' to-day, he would find them mighty dull books;" and he finally commits himself to the dictum that "it was industry and intellectual culture which produced GEORGE ELIOT's novels," and that they do not "show a spark of genius." The first thought which suggests itself on reading these remarks is, how powerful is the sway of emphasis and exaggeration now-a-days. If a man do but speak strongly and sensationally he is sure of a hearing: moderate and balanced judgements pass unheeded. What, after all, is the test of a novelist's excellence if it be not the durability of the impression his writings produce; and what is the measure of that durability if it be not the number of his characters that cling to the memory of his readers? Apply this standard and what results? Does not DICKENS emerge at the very head of the category, followed at a short distance by WALTER SCOTT, and then, at a longer interval, by GEORGE ELIOT and THACKERAY? Were it necessary to state this in vulgar arithmetic, we should say, taking 100 as the standard number, that the imperishable and unforgettable characters created by DICKENS may be put at 100; those by SCOTT at 80; and those by GEORGE ELIOT and THACKERAY at 40 each. On the other hand, how many of the characters of modern novels survive for a week after the book has been closed, entrancing as its perusal may have been for the moment? Perhaps if another factor were included in the calculation, namely, the number of everlasting characters in proportion to the number of books penned by their creator, STERNE would rank high, for has not his one romance of "Tristram Shandy" given us no less than three imme-

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morial names, "Uncle Toby," "Corporal Trim" and the "Widow Wadman?" It has been somewhere said that the supreme test of a novelist's ability is his power of inspiring in the bosoms of his readers a profound affection for one or more of the figures projected on his canvas. Who has accomplished this? Has DICKENS? DICKENS undoubtedly intended "Florence Dombey" to be irresistibly attractive, and he very nearly succeeded in making her so—very nearly but not quite. People are to be found who prefer "Agnes Wickfield" and even "Esther Summerson" to "Florence," but we have never met any one who could honestly say that either "Florence" or "Esther" or "Agnes" had crept into a niche in his heart to be unfadingly enshrined there. SCOTT, on the other hand, has not given us one woman who, in point of loveableness, can compare with any one of the three here named. His women are in the main collateral creations, by-products as it were. "Di Vernon" is perhaps the most attractive of them all, but she has no true lovers among SCOTT's readers. Can "Maggie Tulliver" be dismissed thus summarily? Is she not at once the most winning and the most pathetic of all the figures introduced by novelists to English-speaking nations? In youth we love her as youth loves; in age we feel for her all the tender affection of a parent, and which of us can restrain his tears as she and "Tom" meet the death in which "they were not divided?" If to have created such a character be the result of mere "industry and intellectual culture," without "a spark of genius," then we unhesitatingly say, give us the culture and the industry and dispense with the genius.

FINANCE.

THERE are symptoms of impatience at the delay which is supposed to be taking place in elaborating a financial programme for submission to the Diet in the session now pending. It must be confessed that from the point of view of the man in the street delay is actually taking place. The Diet meets in three weeks, and we can not recall any occasion on which the session has approached so close without some definite information of the Cabinet's intentions. The custom has hitherto been to place the Budget in the hands of the House of Representatives immediately on the opening of the latter for the transaction of business. But we are not aware that any law exists prescribing such a course, and since the Diet, assembling on the 25th inst., will probably rise for its New Year's recess on the 28th,—namely, so soon as it has completed the formalities incidental to its opening,—there is nothing special to be gained by submitting to it on the 25th of December a Budget which it could not begin to consider before about the 10th of January. Very possibly, therefore, the Government may hold back the Budget until the latter date. The very fact of such unusual delay, however, can not fail to furnish a basis of attack to the *Seiyukai's* enemies, who, it need scarcely be said, are sufficiently numerous. The preliminary murmurs now heard are inspired mainly by the belief that the Cabinet hesitates to formulate any decision without consulting all the prominent Elder Statesmen, of whom Marquis KATSURA is too ill to be approached on such a subject, and Prince ITO is absent. It is affirmed that no final step will be taken until the counsels of these two eminent men can be obtained, and this hesitation on the part of the Ministry is construed as a sign of weakness. Business men are represented as chafing at the delay, since the question has vital interest for them, and they are said to be putting forward Marquis INOUYE and Marquis MATSUKATA as opponents of increased taxation. To outsiders it must seem eminently desirable that whatever programme is now drafted should have the unanimous support of all parties in the State, since consistency is just as essential as any other factor in establishing national credit, and it would be most unfortunate if a financial scheme devised by the SAIONJI Ministry and passed by the Diet were thrown overboard by a later cabinet. Fortunately that can be guarded against by working in concert with the *Genro*, for unless something now inconceivable occurs, it is upon the *Genro's* shoulders that the duty of forming the next ministry will devolve.

As to the financial problem itself, our readers are already sufficiently informed. A programme of continuing outlays for extraordinary purposes was mapped out last year and adopted by the Diet, without any clear plan as to the source whence funds were to obtained after the close of the fiscal year 1908-9. Such a plan has now to be devised or the programme must be modified; and since no plan can be devised except on the basis of increased taxation, the problem acquires special interest for the nation at large. The unproductive expenditures are the difficulty; in other words, the expenditures upon the Army and the Navy. May these be safely spread over a longer term of years than that contemplated by the existing programme? Or, to state the question differently, has there occurred, since that programme was drafted, anything which diminishes the immediate need for expanded armaments? It appears to us that the answer may be affirmative. The Russo-Japanese *Entente* and the Franco-Japanese *Entente* are both events belonging to the history of the past twelvemonth. If these remarkable agreements have any practical value, they ought to warrant Japan in giving herself a little breathing space. We do not for a moment suggest anything like abandonment of military and naval preparations. Unfortunately the great nations of the world have set their hands to a plough which permits no looking back, and Japan can not afford to be exceptional. But surely she need not to-day make expedition so paramount an object as it seemed to be last year? By extending to 10 or 12 years the execution of a programme now covering only 5 or 6, she may obtain substantial relief without any dangerous sacrifice. Some increase of taxation will probably be unavoidable, but its dimensions may be such as to obviate recourse to direct taxes on a large and general scale. We hope to see some policy of that kind adopted, for Japanese statesmen are doubtless fully alive to the axiom that without material development no country can be really strong.

COUNT OKUMA AND INDIA.

ON the 20th of October Count OKUMA, speaking before the Kobe Chamber of Commerce (Japanese), is reported to have used the following language:—

> Being oppressed by the Europeans, the three hundred million people of India are looking for Japanese protection. They have begun to boycott European merchandise. If therefore the Japanese let the chance slip by and do not go to India, the Indians will be disappointed. If one will not take gifts from Heaven, Heaven may send one misfortune. From old times India has been a land of treasure. Alexander the Great obtained there treasure sufficient to load one hundred camels, and Mohammed and Attila also obtained riches from India. Why should the Japanese not also stretch out their hands towards that country now that the inhabitants are looking to them. The Japanese ought to go to India, the South Ocean and other parts of the world.

We reproduce the above from the *N.-C. Daily News* which takes these alleged remarks as the text for some severe criticism of Count OKUMA, criticism which would be deserved in part at any rate had the Progressist Leader been correctly interpreted. But that "if" is a very large one. Whence the Shanghai journal took the quoted paragraphs we are not told, but we believe that they were first brought to the notice of the English-speaking public by a Kobe journal. At all events, as the speech was delivered in the Japanese language it had to undergo the process of translation before appearing in an English journal, and thus to the chance of error arising from defective reporting, we have to add the possibility of clumsy translation. Perhaps few of our readers are familiar with the method pursued by journalists in this respect. In the first place, the matter in question has to be rendered into English by a Japanese translator on the staff of the journal. There is thus obtained a document more or less accurate according to the ability of the translator—who is seldom really competent—but which assuredly can not be published until it has undergone thorough re-casting at the hands of an Englishman. The latter has no access to the original and does not trouble himself about it. His sole business is to dress the translation in grammatical English, and whether the true meaning be obscured or perverted in the process is a contingency which generally has no concern for him. How untrustworthy a result obtained by such methods must be, there is no occasion to point out. Indeed, we may say here that in a great majority of cases the speeches delivered by Japanese publicists and the essays appearing in Japanese journals or periodicals lose all their grace and force and much of their import in

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the ordeal of translation for the columns of English newspapers. We have not been able to obtain an original copy of Count OKUMA's speech in Kobe. There is no original copy. The Count spoke from notes of a very brief character. But he denies emphatically that he alluded to the oppression which the Indians have suffered as an opportunity for Japan to step in and win a commercial place in India at England's expense, or that he employed any language which could be construed in such a sense. There has evidently been some mistake in reporting or translating. It is unsatisfactory that the facts can not be verified by reference to an authenticated original, but, failing that, the most convincing course is to quote two other speeches delivered by the same statesman on the same subject, for if they be found to differ materially from the utterances assigned to him by a Kobe reporter, the inference will be inevitable. Let us take first the address delivered by the Count to the Members of the Indo-Japanese Association on the 13th of July, 1906, when he was asked to become President of the Association:—

I deem it a great honour that you have asked me to become President of your Association with a view to its advancement. But before accepting such a responsible post, I have desired to have a meeting with the Indian members, in order that they may clearly understand my ideas.

It was upon the Indian horizon that the dawn of civilization first broke in ancient times. Every country, whether Oriental or Occidental, is more or less indebted to India in the realms of civilization, of art, of industry, of literature and of religion. This is especially true of Japan who, in all these branches, and in other directions also, owed much to India. Indeed, our forefathers regarded India as heaven since it had been the birthplace of Buddha. Thus the relation between the two countries has been very close from time immemorial, and I am glad that it is to be made closer through this Association.

I know that the Indo-Japanese Association is not a political body, and that it aspires merely to promote the social and commercial improvement of the two countries. But I hear now-a-days of some movements in India against our ally, Great Britain. Now I hold the opinion that India will be prosperous under the rule of that most civilized nation, the English, and hence my wish to have an interview with the Association's Indian members so as to learn whether they have any special object in connexion with the Association. The British are very liberal. They love peace and freedom, and as justice and humanity are the chief characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon temperament, I am sure that so long as the Indians remain quietly under the rule of the peace-loving and gracious Emperor, Edward the VIIth, they will enjoy all the blessings of tranquillity and benevolence. I am one of the well-wishers of India at heart, and I say to the Indians that a country is ruined not by others but by herself. Rome was ruined by the Romans themselves, not by the Gauls. So too India lost her old glory through lack of energy on the part of her own people, not because of any outside Power. If the Indians desire to re-establish their prestige, they must first endeavour to improve themselves physically, morally and intellectually. If they do this, I entertain no doubt that the humane British Emperor will grant them such a measure of self-government as England grants to Canada, Australia and the Cape Colony. But if, instead of labouring for self-improvement, they essay by some heroic means to shake off the foreign yoke, I am sure that that they will bring destruction on themselves and that their condition will constantly tend downwards. That is my opinion, and I earnestly commend it to the Indian students of this Association. If they agree with me, I shall be very glad to accept the Presidency of the Association in the hope of promoting the benefit not of India and Japan alone, but also of the whole world.

This altogether unequivocal language is wholly unreconcilable with the words put into Count OKUMA's mouth by the Kobe reporter. We now turn to the speech delivered in the Nobles Club on the 4th of November in the current year, and we extract from it such portions as have any relation to the subject under consideration:—

India is unquestionably under the sway of the King of England. She is governed by the Emperor of India. Her 300 millions of inhabitants show diversities of creed, of race and of customs. They do not constitute any single kingdom. The British Sovereign wields more power there than Japan does in Korea. * * * Our country is England's ally. We are on terms of the greatest amity with her. In these circumstances the time is eminently favourable for establishing commercial relations with India, especially as England practises the policy of free trade. She allows her colonies liberty to choose for themselves in this matter, and some of them adopt protection against the mother country while some legislate for the exclusion of Japanese. But India being under the direct rule of the British Sovereign, liberty exists there to the full. Japanese can go to India and engage in trade there on exactly the same terms as British subjects themselves do. Freedom and justice are practised without reservation by England in India, and this has largely contributed to Great Britain's signal success as a colonizing Power. Therefore we Japanese can be confident of being able to carry on trade in India under the rule of our ally just as we carry it on at home. It is in the nature of commerce to create competition. We Japanese compete among ourselves, and we must therefore reckon upon encountering competition. In that day it is not improbable that a section of British merchants may call us "Yellow fellows" and feel badly towards us. But we need not be at all concerned. For England is thoroughly free trade, and it is an English aphorism that competition is the soul of commercial prosperity.

We translate these extracts from a full reproduction of the speech as it appeared in the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun* a fortnight ago. They appear to us to show quite conclusively what Count OKUMA's attitude is towards India, and they demonstrate with equal conclusiveness the impossibility of his having used such words as those put into his mouth by the Kobe reporter. We know Count OKUMA to be a sincere friend of Anglo-Saxondom in general and of England in particular. Therefore, for our own part, we had no hesitation whatever in dismissing the Kobe statement as a palpable blunder; too palpable to require detailed correction. Since, however, the matter has been taken up outside Japan, the above testimony is worth publishing. Of all Japanese statesmen Count OKUMA is one of the last to whom such recklessly unfriendly utterances should have been attributed.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

THE Honorary Secretaries of the China Missions Emergency Committee and the Chairman have issued a statement and published it through the columns of *The Times*. It is a remarkable statement in many respects, but specially in two, namely, that it speaks of the awakening of China as an accomplished fact, and that it finds therein a unique opportunity for the Christian missionary. The awakening of China, in other words, her entry into the route of Western civilization, is an event which has been constantly anticipated during the past 30 years, and frequently described as imminent by observers more or less qualified to judge. Sir ROBERT HART, fully competent to pronounce an opinion if competence is to be found anywhere, has for a long time maintained toward this great problem a mien of quiet conviction. He has always held that Chinese conservatism would not long survive the introduction of the telegraph and the railway, but, on the other hand, he has qualified his optimism by observing that China's resurrection from the ashes of the past must be a comparatively slow process, on account of her enormous bulk, if for no other reason. In her case there would be nothing like a rapid leap into a new atmosphere: it would be rather a slow process of inspiration. However, the process has now reached a remarkable stage, and its public recognition by men so well qualified to form an estimate as are the missionaries is in itself a notable fact. It must be frankly confessed that the missionaries have not always shown conspicuous moderation in their appeals for public sympathy. They have been prone to magnify the opportunities presenting themselves, and one result is that many people ask why results fall so far short of occasions. But much allowance has to be made, first, for the missionary's enthusiasm, and, secondly, for the necessity of awakening some reflection of that enthusiasm in the bosoms of those to whom he appeals. Enthusiasm is in the very root of religious propagandism. Who but an enthusiast could make the sacrifices or undertake the labour incidental to such a career? Cold calculation of business methods can not go hand in hand with the zeal which is an essential element of the missionary's moral equipment. It is, therefore, very conceivable that he may have formed an exaggerated idea of the situation in China. Still there can be no disputing the special ground on which the China Emergency Committee takes its stand, namely, that China has transformed her entire educational system, and that she intends to establish, in all the provinces of her Empire, "universities, colleges and schools devoted to the introduction of Western learning." It was Count OKUMA, we think, who said that the abolition of the old educational system in China is as great a revolution as was the Meiji Restoration in Japan, and he can scarcely be thought to have overstated the case. What the missionaries desire, then, is that a strong effort should be made to supply Christian teachers for China's purposes. "Japanese instructors," they allege, "are pressing in," and in the immediate context of that assertion they ask:—"Is the teaching to be based on Christian or agnostic foundations?" It will be agreed, we think, by all observers of current events, that the missionaries in the Orient have had their greatest successes in the educational field. The example of their spotless lives—*integer vitæ sceleris-que purus*—has certainly exercised a marked effect, but it is by their labours as secular teachers of the young that they have accomplished most for their cause. This present appeal of theirs is consequently worthy of all attention. A signal opportunity offers, and the means to profit by it ought to be forthcoming. Probably the deepest impression ever produced by Christian propagandism in China was that made by the Jesuit College

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at Peking in KANGHSI's days, when it had for its chiefs men like RICCI, VERBIEST and their fellow-scientists. On the same lines but of much larger potentiality an occasion now seems to present itself, and the missionaries are showing practically that they appreciate it.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Nikudan ("*Human Bullets*"); by F. SAKURAI.

WE do not know of any other book in any language that can compare with this Japanese work as a vehicle for describing the feelings and sentiments of soldiers engaged in a sanguinary war. There have been many volumes written about great battles and renowned campaigns, but the writers either devote themselves mainly to depicting the plan of the engagements or to elaborating special incidents, whereas the author of "Nikudan" tells us simply of what he saw with his own eyes and felt in his own heart. He was only a second lieutenant when he went to the field, nor does it appear that he had previously given evidence of any special literary skill. But the terrible experiences through which he passed in the Liaotung peninsula inspired him to tell a tale which is quite unique as a picture of the things that men—Japanese men—do and the things they feel in a war without parallel for wholesale displays of bravery and wholesale catastrophes. "Nikudan" had passed through 48 editions and its youthful author had been summoned to the presence of his Sovereign and warmly praised, when it occurred to Mr. Honda Masujiro and Miss Alice M. Bacon that such a book must have absorbing interest for all students of human nature in every country. Accordingly they set themselves to put it into English garb, and very well they have done their work—not ideally well, indeed, for occasionally the reader finds paragraphs which we instinctively feel to be inferior to their originals. But perhaps this is inevitable, and perhaps it enhances the value of the book as an honest rendering not a mere paraphrase. At all events we say deliberately after reading this book that it gives of Japanese character the truest insight ever penned. There have been writers who undertook to tell us all the traits of disposition peculiar to this remarkable nation and all the traits it has in common with Western peoples; writers who when they limited themselves to conscientious analyses founded on assured facts soon exhausted their repertoire and when they essayed to deal in bold generalizations were obviously drawing on their imagination or reflecting their own sentiments. But Lieutenant Sakurai does not belong to any of these classes of authors. He does not address himself to any foreign audience nor does he consciously make any attempt to elaborate a metaphysical essay. He simply tells his own countrymen what happened to himself and his comrades before Port Arthur, how they fought, how they fell and what they felt. Every word is natural and unaffected, and the sequel of the story is that we love its teller, and carry away a new conception of the nation to which he belongs. We earnestly recommend it to every English man and English woman who cares to understand the people with whom his country is in alliance, and we offer to Mr. Honda and Miss Bacon most hearty thanks for rendering such a work accessible to the public of Europe and America.

"*Decoration of Palace Buildings in Peking*;" Published by K. OGAWA, Tokyo.

AT the time of the occupation and garrisoning of Peking by the allied forces in 1901, when the Legations had been barely rescued from their besiegers, it fell to the lot of the Japanese troops to be placed in charge of the Imperial Palace. They treated it with the utmost respect, and carefully preserved it intact, so that, on the Court's return from Hsiang, everything was found just as it had been left at the moment of retreat. But in connexion with this guardianship a notable idea occurred to the Authorities of the Engineering College of the Imperial University in Tokyo. They recognised that an absolutely unique opportunity had presented itself for obtaining a scientific survey of the Peking Palaces, their architecture and their decoration. Without loss of time they selected four gentleman specially qualified for such work, Dr. Ito Chiuta, Dr. Tsuchiya Jinnichi, Mr. Okuyama Tsunegoro (Assistant Expert,) and Mr. Ogawa Kazumasa, the renowned photographer. The undertaking received substantial aid from the Imperial Museum, but the major part of the expenses seem to have been borne by the University, and the instructions given to the commissioners were to make a thorough investigation, architectural and decorative, of the buildings in the Forbidden City and those standing in other Palace grounds. The first result of this great undertaking appeared in 1903, in the form of two magnificent albums containing 170 large photographs of all the principal palatial buildings in Peking, and the final result is another album of the same liberal size, containing 80 plates, some coloured, some in black on white, which show every detail of the palatial decorative designs. Attached to this second album is an exhaustive report by Professors Ito and Tsuchiya, which, together with the explanatory text accompanying the plates, has been clearly rendered into English by Professor Tomiogi and Mr. Oghi Tatsuru—we necessarily follow the unusual orthography of the compilers—and constitutes an invaluable treatise on Chinese decorative methods as applied to architectural purposes. The faculty of the Imperial University have permitted Mr. Ogawa to publish both of these splendid and unique albums, the second having just appeared at an interval of four years from the time when its predecessor saw the light. There is a strict limit of number as to the copies, namely, one thousand, nor can there be much probability of a second edition as the costliness of such a work must be enormous. Anyone, therefore, who can afford to procure a copy may rest assured that he possesses a treasure such as will never again become accessible. It will be at once admitted by every one who studies these albums that the art world stands heavily indebted to the Imperial University of Tokyo for conceiving and carrying out the essentially novel idea of making the military occupation of an enemy's capital an opportunity for studying his artistic monuments. Fifty or a hundred years hence it may perhaps be possible to obtain to the Forbidden City and to the other palatial residences of Peking such access as would permit a detailed examination and even photographic illustrations of the architectural and decorative features. But what a remote chance that is, and how difficult to reconcile with the history of the past. The great Jesuit scientists who lived in Peking under the shadow of Kanghsi's patronage nearly three centuries ago, saw the palaces, or, at any rate, some of them, and may have carried away a vague idea of their plan and ornamentation. But not until 1861 did any strangers obtain admittance as we in the West understood the term, and the advantage taken of that occasion was to burn the Summer Palace after having despoiled it of all its invaluable works of art. To the Japanese was left the inspiration which prompted the Faculty of the Imperial University in 1901 to make artistic research the sequel of a siege and to take advantage of military occupation for the purpose of conducting architectural and decorative researches. But as to the question whether the outcome justifies the effort or satisfies the expectations doubtless entertained at the time, we find some diffidence in expressing an opinion. In every respect, from the alpha to the omega, the Japanese Commission has done its work irreproachably, collecting all available materials with unfailing industry, analysing them and synthesising them with marked ability, and photographing them with absolutely satisfying success. It is from the decorative designs themselves that we derive a feeling of disappointment. So much is expected of China, such high conceptions have been formed of her decorative genius, such credit has been given to her as the cradle of Oriental art, that we certainly looked for something more novel, more diversified and more attractive when the most precious treasures of her artistic genius were exposed to public gaze—for it may reasonably be assumed that the architectural decoration of the Imperial Palaces is the *ne plus ultra* of her ability in such matters. The question that forces itself to our lips, however, as we turn over score after score of these technically beautiful photographs is "suppose that the dragon and the phoenix were removed from the repertoire of the Chinese decorative artist, how much of his work would remain?" The bat would remain, it is true, and so would the Svastika, the interminable "key-pattern," the wave and cloud scrolls, the Dog of Fo, the fungus and some other motives more quaint than beautiful. But one is often constrained to wish that they did not remain, for the iteration and re-iteration of their production is extremely wearisome. What these magnificent volumes primarily teach us, then, is that though China was evidently Japan's Gamaliel in by-gone ages, the pupil ultimately distanced the leader so immeasurably that their original relationship becomes almost apocryphal. We may not suppose for an instant that the Faculty of the Imperial University had any notion of effecting such a demonstration when they sent their commissioners to Peking six years ago. They doubtless looked to open a treasure-house of instructive novelties, whereas they found only a collection of long ago exhausted and semi-primitive motives. None the less these splendid albums contain the first and the last word that can be said about Chinese architectural and decorative art, and present the best illustrations of it that the world has ever seen or ever will see. They are a climax, and that they will afford limitless satisfaction to every student of Far-Eastern art is unquestionable. Only one counsel has to be given, namely, examine these albums before visiting Japan, not afterwards. Peking's palatial architecture and decorations have no attractions for

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those who have seen Nara, Shiba, Uyeno, Nagoya, Kyoto and Nikko.

"The Navy" contains this month some excellent illustrations with regard to the armoured cruiser *Kurama*, which has just been launched at Yokosuka. Foreign observers have already noted that the ram seems to have been finally discarded by Japanese naval designers. As in the cases of the *Satsuma* and the *Tsukuba* so in that of the *Kurama* we find a stem falling in and rounding smoothly under the forefoot, the flare-out of the bows ending above in a modified fiddle projection, and the combination as a whole being very graceful. Admiral Togo's flagship, the *Mikasa*, is pictured as she appeared after the battle of the Yellow Sea and as she appears now after being refloated, docked and re-armed, and a double page view shows the *Katori*, with the Crown Prince on board, and her four consorts under way during the recent Imperial visit to Korea.

"THE AGE OF THE ELDER STATESMEN HAS GONE."

An anonymous article bearing the above title, which appeared in the October number of the *Chūōkōron*, has deservedly attracted much attention. The writer displays an unusually minute acquaintance with the inner history of the Meiji era and especially with the part played up till quite a recent date by the three Satsuma and three Chōshū statesmen to whom the title *Genrō* is habitually applied. The article contains so much information bearing on the political evolution of Japan as we know her to day, which it is desirable to rescue from the comparative oblivion to which all matter of this kind appearing in Japanese magazines is too often consigned, that I h·ve decided to furnish readers of the *Japan Mail* with a tolerably literal translation of the principal parts of it. It is extremely well written through out, the style occupying the middle way between the ultra-classical and the ultra-colloquial modes of composing followed by different modern writers.

Government by means of veteran statesmen, a purely Japanese political institution, has now got to be known all over the world. The term Elder Statesmen has been incorporated into the English language as a new compound. Public opinion in England as reflected in the press has been divided as to the function filled by these statesmen. Certain newspapers have expressed high approval of a political contrivance which utilizes the accumulated experience and the confidence of the nation possessed by veteran statesmen, instead of allowing them to be thrown away as they are in many other countries, and these papers have goneso far as to recommend England to follow the model set her by Japan. But other papers have taken an opposite course and have strongly condemned the use made here of elder statesmen as contrary in principle to constitutional government, which places responsibility with cabinets only and allows of no outside interference of any kind. Whatever views may be held respecting this form of government in theory, it is an undoubted fact that up till recently it has been actually practised in this country. But to-day the situation is this. These statesmen are all very old and there is no longer any demand for them. One after another they are leaving the political stage and retiring into private life. It is true that the name Elder Statesmen is still heard and there is a Council known as the *Genro Kwaigi.* But these titles have lost all their political significance. The term Elder Statesman is now no more than a title of respect applied to men who have spent a long life in the service of their country. And as for the Council, the formality of it is kept up more for the sake of sentiment than for anything else. This kind of empty fame is perhaps gratifying to the Elder Statesmen. But nobody any longer supposes that any great national policy is determined within the walls of this Council Chamber.

If we were asked when the power of the Elder Statesmen began gradually to decline, we should reply from the year 1900 onwards. Prior to that year, when the Boxer disturbances took place in China, the Elder Statesmen practically controlled everything. Ill-informed people have an idea that the influence of the Elder Statesmen was at its height when the Katsura Government was in power. But this is a great mistake. Katsura's appointment was a blow to the pre-eminence of the Elder Statesmen. There is no greater proof of the declining power of the Elder Statesmen than the fact that both the Katsura and Saionji Cabinets were formed independently of Itō and Yamagata. It is true that these two statesmen were consulted, but not until all important details had been decided on and the new appointments were about to be made. Subsequent to this date the Elder Statesmen acted as advisers and as critics, and sometimes as revisers, but not as initiators of Government policy. If we are asked who or what it is that has removed the Elder Statesmen from our political stage, we answer, the times No matter how great a man may be, he cannot resist the spirit of the age in which he lives. Some politicians do not seem to realize this. During the past few years some candidates for office have been altogether thrown out of their calculations on account of their failure to recognize the fact that in the affairs of State the Elder Statesmen no longer count for what they did ten or twenty years ago. Men like Mr. Ōishi Masami and Mr. Katō Takaaki made sure that on the resignation of Count Katsura another Itō Cabinet would be formed, and were greatly flabbergasted to see the reins of Government handed over to Marquis Saionji, showing thereby that they had failed to perceive the tendency of the times In writing of the *Genrō* in this article I refer especially to six men, Prince Itō, Prince Yamagata, the late Marquis Saigō, Marquis Matsukata, Prince Ōyama and Marquis Inoue. For many years the representatives of the two clans, though rivals in one sense, frequently acted together. Our political atmosphere was permeated with the two influences as thoroughly as the physical atmosphere is permeated with oxygen and nitrogen—the one element often proving to be the complement of the other.

Among the Satsuma men the late Marquis Saigō was by far the most remarkable. Though in a certain kind of cleverness he was perhaps surpassed by others, in the far-seeing wisdom which is so essential to successful statesmanship he had no equal. During his lifetime the pre-eminence of the Satsuma statesmen was largely owing to his guiding hand. The world will probably never know what a prominent part he played in shaping the history of the Meiji era. It is true that Itō and Yamagata were fellow-workers, but Saigō was the life and soul of the combination. Without Saigō, Itō would have been nowhere. And Yamagata too was dependent on Saigō's support. (*Itō Kō mo Saigō Kō nakute wa tatarezu; Yamagata mo Saigō Kō naku shite watatarezu*). Whatever the other two statesmen undertook was dependent on Saigō's help for its success. What was most remarkable about Marquis Saigō was his readiness to take in hand what other people disliked doing. In all the various associations found in the world the members of these associations are always naturally inclined to undertake pleasant duties only and leave what is disagreeable to others. But there exist men who take a delight in doing what others shun, who are willing to sacrifice everything in order to succeed in some very difficult enterprise. Such men are highly esteemed in every community. Marquis Saigō was essentially a man of this type. He courted difficult undertakings and he was a perfect master in effecting compromises that others despaired of seeing effected. He invariably worked in the cause of peace. The divers alliances between the two rival clans he brought about, whether inside or outside the Cabinet. When delicate negotiations with statesmen or parties had to be conducted, his assistance was always asked. When Prince Itō went to Count Okuma to ask him to resign his portfolio, Marquis Saigō accompanied him. When Prince Itō went to Shimonoseki to negotiate with Li Hung chang Marquis Saigō went also. When Prince Yamagata wished to work in conjunction with the Jiyūtō, to Marquis Saigō was entrusted the difficult office of bringing about the coalition. But while Saigō took delight in tackling difficult tasks, he left the ordinary routine work of the administration largely to others. When others worked, he would remain idle. Things they could do he let them do. It was only when there were things that were too much for others that he appeared on the scene.* While Saigō lived the balance of power between the Satsuma and Chōshū clans was well maintained, principally owing to the fact that Saigō had no clannism in his nature. Yet it is undoubtedly true to say that Marquis Saigō's strong personality and the fact that he was a Satsuma man secured a pre-eminence for the Satsuma statesmen that they would not otherwise have enjoyed.

Prince Ōyama.—Saigō and Ōyama were cousins and in physical development they resembled each other, but in character and taste they differed much. Prince Ōyama was always more "high-collared," that is, more Europeanised, than Marquis Saigō. The Marquis paid a certain amount of attention to foreign ways and ideas, but he never went so far as Prince Ōyama, who from early days mixed freely with Europeans and Americans and enjoyed their society. Prince Ōyama has always been known as one of the most perfect of Japanese gentlemen, a man of spotless integrity and a fairly rich man as wealth goes with Japanese statesmen.' But his money has accumulated principally owing to the rigid economy which he has practised during the greater part of his career and to the judiciousness of his investments. Of avarice he has none. He is a politician, it is true, but a remarkably independent one. As his name implies, he is a big mountain, but he stands out in solitary grandeur surrounded by no small hills and connected with no mountain ranges. His motto has always been "I am I and you are you." To have followers or proteges has always been repulsive to him, and as for clan sympathy and leanings they do not exist in his nature.† He has always concentrated his mind on his own official affairs, and respecting general politics or the methods followed by other people he has always been studiously silent. So, though still in excellent health, he plays no active part in the council chamber of the elder statesmen. This is not to be attributed to the decline of his influence; but rather to the fact that he has never been a politician in the true sense of that term. But he is a great administrator, and during the Russo-Japanese war succeeded in controlling men that General Kodama had tried in vain to control, thus showing his superiority as a ruler. During the past five or six years his power seems neither to have decreased nor increased.

Marquis Matsukata.—Among Satsuma statesmen Marquis Matsukata's influence is considered by some people to be very small. What the Marquis performs does not appeal to the public eye, but it must not be overlooked that there are two spheres of influence in which he has accomplished a great deal. (1) He enjoys the confidence of His Majesty the Emperor to an unusual extent, though I do not pretend to say that it reaches the degree of confidence vouchsafed to Prince Itō and Prince Yamagata: (2) Marquis Matsukata is looked up to by many leading men in the business world as an exceptionally able financier. The Marquis is connected in some way or other with many of our leading capitalists. He is a relative of the Iwasakis; to the Shimadzu family he acts as counsellor; with the Yasuda house he is intimately connected, and there are business houses in Kyōto, Ōsaka and Kōbe whose heads habitually consult the Marquis on a variety of questions.

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* *Hito no hataraku toki ni wa jibun ga asonde, hito no asobu toki ni jibun ga hataraki, hito no dekiru koto ni wa jibun ga idezu; hito no dekinai toki ni wa jibun ga dete yuku to ni taido de atta.*

† *Shikashi sono taido wa ware wa ware tari; nanji wa nanji tari to iu fu de atte, Oyama wa Oyama de aru ga, sono yama wa tatta hitotsu no koritsu shita yama de, koyama* (小山) *nakereba sammyaku mo nai. Kobun wo koshirayeru koto nado wa daikirai de, mata hambatsu nado iu koto mo zetai-teki ni kirai de aru.*

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His refusal to attach himself to any political faction or party has tended much to increase his power in the business world. His personality standing alone does not count for much, but in the stage scenery of our business world much can be traced to the suggestions of the Marquis. Regarded from a political point of view, Marquis Matsukata has been living in retirement for some years. Since accepting the post of President of the Red Cross Society, his connection with the active political world has been of a most distant character. It is perhaps true to say that during the greater part of the last four decades, in the settlement of all Government financial questions, the help given by Marquis Inoue may be reckoned at 7/10 and that by Marquis Matsukata as 3/10, but in recent years Marquis Matsukata, through still a hale old man, has spent much of his time in enjoying the quiet scenery of Kamakura, leaving it to Marquis Inoue among the Elder Statesmen to act as sole adviser to the Government on financial questions.

Marquis Inoue.—The Marquis, though impetuous, self-willed and sometimes rash, is fond of establishing harmony by means of mutual compromises. Notwithstanding that the Marquis is himself rather fond of disputes and often sets people at loggerheads against each other (*Jibun ga kenkwa suki de, kenkwa no kwagen* (火元) *de aru koto ga ōi ni kakawarazu*) he habitually acts the part of a mediator. In the disputes between the Finance Department and the War Office and Naval Department, the Bank of Japan and the Finance Department, and between the Government and the Seiyūkwai he acted as mediator. There have been times when his interposition has given dissatisfaction to both parties concerned. But he is so fond of intervening between people who disagree that, if not asked to mediate, he often comes forward and offers his services. It has happened that rather than have him interfere parties have, unaided, settled their own differences. But among the Elder Statesmen in past years nobody has been so closely connected with the business world and has had such a minute knowledge of it as Marquis Inoue. He has acted as adviser to the Mitsui Brothers, the Mōri family, the house of Fujita and to the firm of Konoike. It is perhaps true to say that the leading business men and financiers that have not consulted Marquis Matsukata have consulted Marquis Inoue, and not a few clever men have consulted both.* The whole business world for many years was connected with one or other of these statesmen. Though in one sense they were rivals, they displayed none of the petty jealousy often seen in rivals They lived on friendly terms with each other. This, it is said, was largely owing to the readiness of Marquis Inoue to accord to Marquis Matsukata the place of honour. Marquis Inoue displays rare self-effacement. Few public men are so entirely free from vanity as the Marquis. He has been known to serve under men who had previously been among his proteges with the greatest equanimity. After the war broke out Marquis Matsukata, having devoted himself almost exclusively to superintending the work of the Red Cross Society, it was expected that Marquis Inoue's influence in the business world would predominate everywhere, but this anticipation was not realized. The Marquis from that time onward began to withdraw from public life and has lived in semi-retirement ever since. In respect to this it is pertinent to observe that it is probably keen foresight on the part of the Marquis to abandon the world without waiting for the supersedence which comes to so many old men in the natural course of events in this progressive age of ours.

Prince Yamagata.—About Prince Itō and Prince Yamagata there is so much of interest to say that volumes could be written on their respective careers. I confine myself in this sketch to touching on the leading features of the political lives of each of the elder statesmen. Now, in our political world Prince Yamagata is always regarded as a representative of the War Faction (*Budanha*) among our statesmen. In one sense this may be true. But whatever his warlike proclivities may be, he will always be remembered in this country for two things: first, for his championship of plebeianism, secondly, for the part he took in establishing the existing system of local government throughout the provinces. No reforms in modern Japan have been so far reaching in their consequences as those effected by Prince Yamagata in the Army. When he first came into power most military men were of opinion that recruits for the army should all be drawn from the *shizoku*, or warrior class, or that they should consist of men who volunteered for service (*shigwan hei*). Yamagata's proposal to frame conscription laws that should make military service compulsory on all classes was at first met with a storm of opposition. But he carried the day and the laws that were passed constituted a signal triumph for democracy. From that day onward the privileges heretofore exclusively enjoyed by the *shizoku* were granted to them no more, and for the first time in the course of history farmers, mechanics and traders were placed on a level with the *shizoku* or military class. He is the only elder statesman that bears comparison with Prince Itō. But his day is over. The weight of age is beginning to tell on him and since, happily, he has found a successor whom he can implicitly trust, his retirement from active participation in State affairs is not likely to be postponed long. The successor to whom I refer is Marquis Katsura.

Prince Itō.—Prince Itō's political life has been a very long one, but nobody realizes more than the Prince himself that his sun is sinking beneath the horizon. The formation of another Itō Cabinet is not deemed to be within the range of possibility by his warmest supporters. The vitality of the Prince's closing years has spent itself in the administration of affairs in Korea—Korea has been to him what the Red Cross Society has been to Marquis Matsukata and what the Mitsui Company and other business houses are to Marquis Inoue. Prince Itō is happy in possessing such a thoroughly able statesman as Marquis Saionji as his successor. Despite the length of his career and the number of men associated with him at different times, it cannot be said that Prince Itō has to-day many faithful followers, and it is a fact he has absolutely no loyal political sons.* Compared with that of Marquis Yamagata his influence over the minds of others has always been small. But he has the consolation of seeing the post he occupied so long in the political world filled by a man who is fully qualified to lead the nation, and so he may retire with a quiet mind.

Political power has passed from the elder statesmen to their comparatively middle-aged successors, Marquis Saionji, Marquis Katsura and perhaps we may say, Baron Yamamoto, a statesman of the Saigō type. Were Kawakami and Kodama living to-day, they would both undoubtedly figure conspicuously among the leading statesmen of the new era on which as a nation we are entering.

There are writers who would include Count Itagaki and Count Okuma among the elder statesmen. But for many years past Count Itagaki has been living in retirement and nothing that he has said or done has affected the political world in any way. As for Count Okuma, nobody expects to see him in office again. For many years he filled the post of an Opposition leader in an able manner. As an administrator in office, however, he has never shone. There are certain qualities which go to make a first-class statesman that he lacks, and hence it has been fortunate for his reputation that he has not been entrusted with heavy responsibility for a series of long years. Some people, I know, regard his long exclusion from office as a misfortune and imagine that had he been entrusted with power he would have done wonders, but such people do not know the Count well. Even as an Opposition leader his career has practically closed. But his marvellous vitality expends itself outside the political world in ways which confer enormous benefits on the nation.* W.D.

* *Nihon no jitsugyoka oyobi heizai ni kwankei suru mono wa Inoue Haku no monko yori sezareba Matsukata Haku no monko yori shi.....mata riko naru mono wa ryōho no monko yori haitta mono mo aru.*

* *Ito Kō no kobun* (子分) *ni wa seiji teki kwatsudo no oinaru hito mo nakereba, mata kwankei no hiroi hito mo nai. Oyoso seiji sekai ni taisu mono ni shite, tare shi mo ichi do ya ni do Ito Kō no te ni kakaranu mono wa nai ga; sono wari ni wa kare ni kobun ga sukunai; sukunai nomi narazu, seichoku ni iebo chufitsu naru kobun ga nai.*

* The article having been written before the new titles were conferred on the statesman discussed in certain passages quoted above, in notes or in the text, the old titles have been allowed to stand as they were printed in the *Chuokoron*. W.D.

FOOTBALL.

Y. C. AND A. C. VERSUS KEIO UNIVERSITY.

The team of Yokohama Rugby players which visited Tokyo on Saturday to play the Keio University hardly expected to do more than hold their own, so authoritative had been the tales relating to the great improvements made in the Japanese fifteen since last season, and a win by eight points to three was therefore in the nature of a joyful surprise. It was a very good game all through, but the visitors undoubtedly were the better team in point of weight, kicking powers, and knowledge of the rules. But the Japanese players put up a plucky fight and especially in tackling and in the scrums they held their own. The first goal was made within five minutes of the start, Chichen crossing the Keio line after a fine rush by the forwards. Leonard Graham converted with a well judged kick. Keio were the next to notch three points, but the try was not converted. Then Yokohama bucked up again and Kennedy and Lambert carried the ball clear and passing to L. Graham a try was obtained. Nothing further resulted, the play from now on being very even. Among the Japanese players Miyakawa shone conspicuously, while Kingdon, von Fallot and Chichen for the visitors were most commendable. Mr. Tanaka made a most acceptable referee. Teams :—

Keio.		Y.C. and A.C.
T. Kitano	Full Back	L. Mecre
R. Iizuka	Three Quarters	L. Graham
K. Takeno		H. Waber
R. Tanabe		C. Hounstein
S. Ogawa (Capt.)		B. C. Lambert
K. Miyakawa	Half	A. L. Kennedy
S. Okazaki		W. Graham
E. Fukunaga	Forwards	H. Kingdon
T. Sugaya		R. C. Bowden
C. Takahashi		L. C. Sharman
S. Kawata		A. W. S. Austen
H. Motoyama		C. Chichen
J. Kushiyama		S. L. Thompson
J. Otsuka		G. B. Spain
		R. von Fallot
K. Hiratsuka	Linesman	G. K. Totton

SILK FIRMS VERSUS THE REST.

The game in Yokohama on Saturday afternoon was under Association rules and the teams taking part were ranged respectively under the banners of Silk Firms and The Rest. The Silk Firms wore white, their opponents colours, and in the end the latter won by three goals to nothing. It is to be feared that St. Andrew is partly responsible for much of the loose and careless play, for many of the players had been in attendance at his festivities till the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," and therefore were scarcely in the mood for much display of vigour. The teams were :—

"Silk Firms."		"The Rest."
A. Mowll	Goal	F. Powys
H. Griffin	Back	H. Levack
P. Neville		T. Kilby
D. Drummond	½ Backs	B. C. Foster
P. E. Bousfield		W. Ross, (Capt.)
H. S. Bell		H. W. Kilby
E. L. Squire	Forwards	J. Drummond
O. Strome, (Capt.)		W. Da Costa
H. A. Maudling		Read.
A. H. Windett		N. H. Macdougall
L. A. Vincent		D. Maas

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are lying at the Yokohama Post Office, and can be had on application :—

Date.	Address.
Nov. 23	Supply, Yokohama.
" 23	Miss Von Wnkep, Bluff 72, Yokohama.
" 27	Mrs. Moses, Bluff, Yokohama.
Dec. 1	Crane, Yokohama.

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UNION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL BAZAAR.

The scholars of the Yokohama Union Church Sunday School are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the Bazaar which they promoted to benefit the building funds of the new church to be erected on the Bluff. The Public Hall was prettily decorated with flags, lanterns and evergreen festoons for the occasion and when, shortly after half past two o'clock on Wednesday, the children assembled on the stage to sing the opening chorus, the scene presented was most animated. The stalls were arranged all round the hall, with a big kiosk for flowers in the centre. Immediately on entering one encountered the Art and Utility Stall presided over by Mrs. W. Karl Vincent, assisted by Miss Cain and Miss Kenderdine. Then came the Candy Stall in charge of Miss Manley and Miss Carst; next the Fancy Stall, the articles on which had been contributed by ladies who ages ranged from 8 years to 88. This was in charge of Mrs. Box, Mrs. Marsden, Miss Marsden, and Miss Graham, assisted by the Misses Marjorie Box, Ruth and Helen Harris, Eileen Cain, and Gladys Johnstone. Mrs. Neville and Miss May Neville dispensed the treasures of Jack Horner's lucky pies, while next door, at the Toy and Doll Store, Mrs. Liddle presided at the seat of custom, assisted by Miss Fox Across the hall was situated the stall devoted to Home-made Delicacies, which were sold by Mrs. Thorne, Miss Worden, Miss Esdale (Kobe) Miss L. Weaver and Miss Mary Hand. The stall for children's clothes was in charge of Mrs. G. W. Colton, Mrs. L. Pollard, Miss Georgie Kenderdine, Miss Doris Fearon, Miss G. Pollard, Miss Mary Fox and Miss Weaver. Next came a stall heaped up with things made by the orphans of Okayama and sent as a thankoffering to the scholars of the Union Church Sunday School for the many kindnesses they have shown these children. Mrs. W. S. Worden was in charge here. In the corner next the door, under the shadow of a big Chinese flag, was a stall consisting of things produced entirely in the Middle Kingdom. Here Mrs. W. T. Austen presided, having for assistants Mrs. J. E. Gray, Mrs. Cheong and Miss Austen. The Flower Stall was in charge of Miss Booth and Miss Condon; the Shooting Gallery was run by Messrs. Green and Wallace; while the arduous work of superintending the Refreshment Department was undertaken by a whole bevy of ladies under the charge of Mrs. W. H. R. Manley, Miss Pratt and others.

Proceedings opened with the Chorus: "Little Sunbeams," sung by the whole of the school. Then the superintendent, Mr. C. Griffin, introduced the Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, who spoke as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—It was I think in the month of April last, that I had the honour and pleasure to open, in this Hall, a Bazaar which had been organized by the Union Church Ladies' Auxiliary in aid of the building fund of that Church. As I understand that the present Bazaar is held for the same purpose, I can only repeat what I said then—that in my opinion there is no institution which is more useful or indeed more necessary to the Community and more deserving of the public support than the object of this undertaking, and that the most grateful thanks of those concerned in the Church as well as of the Yokohama Community in general are due to those ladies and gentlemen who have devoted so much of their time and attention to this praiseworthy undertaking. Here let me address a few words to the young scholars of the Sunday School. I understand that they have worked hard since last summer to produce works of art and other articles exhibited here. Such endeavours on their part to assist in the noble undertaking—working as they did so hard with their little hands in bringing about its success—impress me very deeply, and I cannot really find words to express adequately the sense of my appreciation of their work. Indeed I think no praise is too high for the motives which have prompted you to undertake the task, and I tender my congratulations upon the admirable product of your work as we all see now. I trust also that you have been equally laborious in your studies in the school, and I sincerely hope that the result of such studies during the term will be as successful as that of your efforts on behalf of this Bazaar has already evidently proved to be. Now as to this Bazaar it is my earnest hope that this may be patronized by as many visitors as the accommodation of the Hall permits, so that this most worthy enterprise may be crowned with success financially also, and the very laudable object of the promoters fully attained. Now finally, with an expression of my thanks for the honour you have given me by requesting me to discharge this agreeable duty and with my best wishes for every success of the undertaking, I declare the Bazaar open.

Mr. Clarence Griffin said they had been expecting a deputation of small children from Tokyo to perform a special function, but unfortunately they had not arrived. Principal among the people who had done anything towards the Bazaar was Mrs. Warton, of Tokyo, who had worked wonders in every way. She had been zealous herself and had stimulated others with the same zeal. He should like her to know the feeling of gratitude expressed towards her for her kind offices.

A second chorus followed, "Hail, King of Glory," after which Mr. Griffin proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Mitsuhashi, which was enthusiastically carried. Business then proceeded, but shortly after three o'clock the deputation from the Union Church Sunday School of Tokyo was introduced. Headed by Miss Harriet Miller these little ladies asked the acceptance of a gift from Tokyo consisting of a purse containing over *yen* 200. Mr. Mitsuhashi accepted the gift and handed it over to Mr. Griffin amid applause.

At five o'clock a series of Tableaux Vivants came off on the stage They consisted of five scenes from "Mrs. Wiggs and the Cabbage Patch"; three scenes from "Cranford"; the "Old Woman who lived in a Shoe; and "Caught at Last," in which Santa Claus figured largely. The tableaux were received with the greatest approval and in the evening were repeated.

The Town Band was in attendance and, stationed in the back gallery, produced a huge volume of sound. Among others present during the afternoon was the new pastor of the Union Church, the Rev. T. Rosebery Good, who only arrived in Japan that morning by the *Mongolia*. He was very cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

Seldom has the Public Hall been more effectively decorated than it was on Friday, the eve of St. Andrew, when the Scots of Yokohama entertained in their usual lavish fashion all the youth and beauty of Yokohama and Tokyo and a considerable proportion of the older residents too. The thistle, the national emblem of the land north of the Tweed, was in evidence everywhere outlining the galleries or hanging in festoons above the stage, while evergreen leaves and bamboo completed the floral portion of the scheme. Coats of arms bearing the cognizance of many of the Highland clans and eke some of the great Lowland families were hung here and there, while the emblazoned banner of old Scotland hung on the western wall. The red lion of Scotland rose rampant over an old Gaelic greeting, around which were draped two red ensigns, while several mottoes elsewhere displayed the wit and learning of Mr. C. Murray Duff. The stage as usual was arranged as a drawing room; the vestibule as a supper room; while Auchtermuchty—"The land of plenty"—was found upstairs. The committee who had charge of the affair were:—President, Mr. F. O. Stuart; Vice-President, Mr. T. C. Anderson; Committee, Messrs. C. Murray Duff, J. H. MacLaren, Johnstone McClure, H. V. Summers, and A. B. Lowson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Argyll Robertson; and Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Tait.

The President and his charming wife received the Society's guests beneath the proscenium arch, above which blazed in electric lights the typical Scots saying—"For Auld Lang Syne." Dancing at first was rather difficult, but the non-dancing crowds soon arranged themselves in the different galleries and on the stage and then every one proceeded to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The programme ran:—

1 Highland Schottische....."Port a Beata"
2 Waltz....."Wedding of the Winds"
3 Caledonians....."Benclutha"
4 Two Step....."A Picnic for Two"
5 Eightsome....."Tulloch Gorum"
6 Waltz....."The Merry Widow"
7 Two Step....."The Pennsylvania Special"
8 Reel....."Coachnacuddin"
Supper Extras { 1 Two Step ..... / 2 Waltz .....
9 Two Step....."La Mattchiche Celebre"
10 Waltz....."Sabre las Olas"
11 Eightsome....."Tulloch Gorum"
12 Waltz....."Donan Wellen"
13 Lancers....."Edinburgh"
14 Two Step....."Moonlight"
15 Waltz....."Sourire D'Avril"
16 Highland Schottische....."Killiecrankie"

The music for the Caledonians and the Reels was played by a small orchestra consisting of Messrs. B. R. Berrick, C. H. Thorn and F. Nichol; while Mr. Argyle Robertson accompanied Mr. A. H. Tait's sword dance on the pipes. This was a splendid exhibition of Highland dancing and even more captivating were Mrs. A. B. Lowson's steps in the "Seann Truibhas," for which her husband played the music. Many kilts were worn while the ladies dresses weve very handsome. The President led the procession to supper, the Piper going before, and of course the "King of a' the puddin race"—the Royal Haggis—was played in with all the honours. Altogether the St. Andrew's Ball of 1907 can be written down as most enjoyable; indeed, a brilliant success.

During the evening several telegrams received from sister societies in the Far East were posted in the Hall.

From the St. Andrew's Society of Kobe came the following:—"President Mactavish and brither Scots send heartiest greetings."

The second read: "Nagasaki Scots heartily reciprocate kind wishes, and send heartiest greetings."

From Shimonoseki the following was received:—"Brither Scots send greetings and wish all a pleasant evening."

Shanghai Scotsmen sent the following:—"Chief Inglis and brither Scots send hearty greetings."

Other telegrams came from Societies in Hongkong and Manila, and from Scotsmen at Hakodate, Moji, and elsewhere in Japan.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated in Kobe with complete success by the annual ball which was held in the Gymnasium. Music was supplied by the Oriental Hotel Band; there were about a dozen kilts present, and the arrangements were in charge of a Committee, consisting of Messrs. J. Dunn, C. A. Fraser, A. J. Rankin, J. M. C. Gallatly, P. Fraser and J. D. Thomson (Vice-President).

Nagasaki Scots celebrated St. Andrew's Day for the first time in many years by a dance at the Nagasaki Hotel to which they invited many fellow residents of other nationalities and also the officers of the American cruisers in port, the music being supplied by the band of the U.S.S. *Rainbow*. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. David Crowe as senior representatives of the Scottish community, and the hosts and hostesses were distinguished by St, Andrew's badges and sprigs of heather, the ladies wearing in addition tartan scarves. The grand march which inaugurated the ball was headed by Mr. J. H. Farquharson in costume playing the bag-pipes. The arrangements were under charge of Messrs. A. C. Heron, T. C. Robertson, J. Scrymgeour, and J. H. Wallace.

Paymaster K. Kashiwara, of the 11th Division, who embezzled *yen* 1,700 belonging to the Division, was sentenced on Dec. 4th to 9 years confinement with hard labour.

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TOKYO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society was held on Monday evening Dec. 2nd. Over 100 members and guests were assembled to hear Mr. Kennedy, the resident representative of the Associated Press, give an address on "How the News of the World is gathered."

Introducing his subject, the speaker emphasized the fact that the first principle of the newspaper is the publication of facts, facts incontrovertible. All newspapers worth the name have a noble purpose, and use all their efforts to educate and elevate the people and promote the welfare of the world. The modern newspaper, unlike that of but a few years ago, supplies its readers with information of the latest events and occurrences throughout the world; doubtless not less than 10,000 papers are supplied daily with cables from all parts of the globe. This improvement in the prompt and universal dissemination of news is due to the news agencies.

Mr. Kennedy proceeded to detail the principal news agencies of the world in the United States of America: the Associated Press, and its rivals the Laffan News Bureau (organized and more or less sustained by the New York *Sun*), and the Publishers Press; in England the Press Association and the Central News and Exchange News agencies, which are rather assistants than rivals of the first named. Reuter's Agency came in for a special word of praise as the great newsgatherer of the world outside of Britain and the United States. This agency works in conjunction with the local agencies and the speaker said he had found it invariably clean, honest and unbiassed in all its reports. The European countries are all represented by local agencies in addition to Reuter: Germany by Wolfe, France by Havas, Austro-Hungary by the Cor-Bur.—*i.e.* the Telegraphic Correspondence Bureau, Russia by two associations, and so on, even down to Montenegro and Servia. In the other continents South America is largely covered by the French (Havas) Agency, South Africa completely and thoroughly by Reuter, Egypt by Reuter and the Associated Press; India by Reuter; China, Japan and Korea largely by Reuter, with the Associated Press increasingly important; Australia by Reuter.

All these associations are allied in spite of local rivalries, and all combine together to supply the world with their daily despatches For example, Wolfe has its correspondents in every town and village of Germany; and by these agents every incident, however small, which may possibly be of interest beyond the bounds of the locality where it occurs, is at once reported to the head office of the agency at Berlin, and thence distributed to all parts of Germany. But in the Wolfe office are agents of the Associated Press (5 men) and of Reuter, (4 men) who examine all of these dispatches as they are received, and at once forward to their respective head offices, such as are of interest outside of Germany; and these are in turn distributed all over the world by these Agencies and their allies.

The lecturer next gave a more detailed account of the great American Agency to which he belongs. This, he explained, is a national organization comprising 920 members, representing 920 journals. For its more important work it has leased wires whose use is restricted to the service of the Association. These wires amount to nearly 15,000 miles for day service, increased to over 19,000 at night. All the papers of the Agency are reached by these private wires; all receive the full service of the Agency and in return furnish the others with reports of events in their vicinage For this purpose about 1,200 private telegraph operators are employed and 1,500 additional correspondents. Despatches are first sent to the head office in New York, for distribution throughout the country; and Reuter's agents in this office forward all important matter to London, taking an average of about 140,000 words a day. From Reuter's office in London, the news is then distributed through England by the Press Association, and sent to the Wolfe, Havas and St. Petersburg Agencies.

Mr. Kennedy again emphasized the need of absolute reliability on the part of all reports, and in refutation of the oft heard assertion that one "cannot believe anything one reads in the papers," pointed out the complete dependence of commercial and financial interests on the market and shipping news which is gathered and reported by the News Agencies. As for the sensationalist press—that forms only an infinitesimal part of the journalistic publications, and is not only negligible in quantity and in influence, but is despised by the honourable Agencies who would be only too glad to see it wiped from the earth.

Passing to the personnel of the actual news gatherers, the speaker dwelt on their bravery, self-sacrifice, intelligence and skill, citing such names as Forbes, Cameron, Prior, Burleigh and others. He followed with a short account of the late J. P. Dunning, whose famous account of the Samoan Hurricane in 1889, a despatch of 20,000 words, was an unsurpassed model of picturesque descriptive writing.

After giving some examples of the marvellous rapidity with which important news is distributed immediately upon the event, Mr. Kennedy ventured the assertion that no other organization in the world was more important to the well-being of the nations than this, of gathering and disseminating the truth of the world's doings. And the office of reporter, once filled by men distinguished chiefly for impudence and "brass," is now eagerly sought by the brightest and cleverest graduates of the colleges; there is room only for honorable, truthful, and at the same time energetic and resourceful gentlemen.

The musical programme, which followed a short intermission, was as follows:—

1. Chorus—
   From the Vicar of Wakefield, by Liza Lehman
   "We're all going down to the Fair."
   Misses Swift and Purvis, Misses Thomson and M'Kim, Messrs. Jackson, Iglehart, Walke and MacNair.
2. Vocal Solo.—
   (*a*) "Still wie die Nacht" .....Carl Bohm.
   (*b*) "Long Ago" .....Ed. McDowell.
   Miss Booth.
3. Piano Solo—
   (*a*) "Capricio in E. Minor" .....Mendelssohn.
   (*b*) "Berceuse from 'Jocelyn'" .....Godard.
   Miss McGregor.
4. Chorus.—
   From the Vicar of Wakefield.
   "Sunset is calling."

The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Iglehart and Mrs. Swift.

YOKOHAMA.

Hydrophobia is still prevalent in the districts of Hakone and Odawara. According to the Yokohama Central Police two dogs suffering from the disease attacked two persons on Nov. 28th in the village of Okubo, near Odawara. The dogs after disappeared.

Governor Sufu notifies that the sanitary examination hitherto carried out at Yokohama of steamers coming from Moji, Wakamatsu, and Shimonoseki will be abolished after to-day, Nov. 30th, as these places are now free from epidemic diseases.

The inhabitants of Tobe-machi and Hanazaki-cho, Yokohama, have presented to Governor Sufu a petition asking him not to permit the proposed reconstruction of the offices and warehouse of the Yokohama Fish Oil Company, which were destroyed by fire on Nov. 21st. The petitioners allege that the unpleasant smell of the oil is injurious to public health.

A dead rat infected with plague was found among about 1,000 rats which were purchased on Nov. 30th by the Yokohama City Office.

Frank Platt, or Pratt, an American, who was arrested on Nov. 25th by the Kaga-cho police Yokohama, on a charge of fraud, is said to have been called Carl J. Drossne in Shanghai. He was detained in the U. S. Consular prison there also on a charge of fraud and other offences, but broke out on the night of Nov. 13th and subsequently came to Yokohama. The above information is derived from the Kaga-cho Police.

During the past few years the fishing industry in Kanagawa prefecture has improved considerably the yield of last year amounting to *yen* 1,428,436.

On Monday, a new case of cholera appeared in Nakamura-machi, Yokohama, the victim being a merchant named H. Shioda. He died at 7 a.m. the same day. According to a telegram received by the Yokohama Central Police, a fisherman, O. Noguchi, living at Misaki, in Miura district, was attacked by cholera on Nov. 30th.

A coolie living in Chitose-cho was arrested on Dec. 1st by the Kotobuki-cho police on a charge of having broken into the house of Mr. Adolf Hirold, No. 1,368-B, Nakamura, and stolen on Nov. 28th 3 over-coats and other articles valued at about *yen* 150 belonging to him and another Austrian gentleman named Mr. A. Prochasö. Most of the goods stolen have been recovered and returned to the owners.

On Monday morning, sharp frost was experienced in Yokohama, and the water in small ponds, etc., was frozen. According to the Yokohama Observatory Office, this is 12 days earlier than the average year and 8 days earlier than last year. The lowest air temperature was 30° F. Freezing commenced about 2 a m.

A case of small pox appeared in Yokohama on Nov. 2nd. The patient is an American sailor named Frank Barker, 30 years old, belonging to a British steamer now at Nagasaki. On the evening of Dec. 1st, he arrived at Yokohama by train from Nagasaki and put up at an inn, the location of which is unknown, but is apparently in a street near Hiramuna Railway Station. About 10 a.m. on Monday, he went to the American Consulate-General asking assistance in consequence of illness. He was at once removed to the Manji Hospital. As it is necessary to carry out disinfecting measures in the hotel where he spent the night, the police authorities of the Tobe, Isezaki cho, and Kaga-cho Stations are endeavouring to find the house. The man did not remember the exact place, but told the Sanitary Officials he paid *sen* 50 and that the inn was a poor affair.

A Chinaman named Yung Kuo-Chun, more commonly known as Ah King, warehouse keeper for Messrs. Bowden Bros. and Co., No. 55, Yamashita-cho, has been arrested by the Kaga-cho Police on a charge of having smuggled opium. On Dec. 3rd he was removed to the Yokohama District Court.

Messrs Li Tuan-ying and Wu Shu-hsien have been appointed to the staff of the Chinese Consulate-General in Yokohama.

Two burglaries are reported in Kanagawa. Early on the morning of Dec. 2nd, a man armed with a large knife broke into the house of a widow named Nao Koiso (30). at Aoki-cho. After menacing her and the children, he stole a small amount of money and some articles. On the previous day, the house of the banto of a foreign firm was entered by a thief. Several *kimono* were stolen. The intruder seems to have entered, through the floor of the house adjoining. In both cases, the culprits are still at large.

At 8.15. p.m. on Dec. 2nd, according to a telegram received at the Yokohama Central Police Office, a bluejacket and a woman, apparently 19 years old, were found on the railway at the 3rd tunnel near Hemmi, Yokosuka, having been run over by a train. They are believed to have committed suicide.

At 10.30 a.m. on Dec. 2nd, an employee of the Omori-Shoten, South Naka-dori, received *yen* 2,000 at the Third Bank, Bentendori, and put the money in his pocket. Before he had left the bank, however, the money was already missing, his pocket having been smartly picked.

According to the Captain of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer *Iyo Maru*, which arrived

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at Yokohama on Dec. 2nd from America, the ship experienced heavy weather during the voyage. For 13 days commencing Nov. 15th, storms and high seas were experienced; a sailor named M. Yoshida was washed away while working on deck; a ladder was smashed; and some damage was sustained by hull and cargo. It is said by the crew that such a storm in the Pacific has not been known for several years past.

During the 10 days ended Nov. 30th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was: Exports, *yen* 5,565,268, and Imports, *yen* 4,269,349; exports of gold and silver, *yen* 1,230,206, and imports of specie, *yen* 180,058.

On Tuesday morning three new cases of cholera appeared at Kanagawa. The patients are N. Kimura (36), U. Nitta (35), and his wife named Tsuru (31), all fish dealers.

At 10.55 p.m. on Dec. 2nd, a gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was 4 minutes and 57 seconds, and the direction was between N.N.E. and S.S.W.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Dec. 2nd are as follows:

		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.
Yokohama.	New cases	5	2	3	4	1
	Died	4	1	5	4	—
Other Districts.	New cases	1	—	5	12	—
	Died	2	—	—	4	—

At 4.50 a.m. on Dec. 4th, fire broke out in a house occupied by a small merchant named K. Taguchi, Goten, Kanagawa. The flames were put out before they could spread to the adjoining buildings.

It is stated that foreign tobacco is being smuggled at Honmoku and at a landing place on the Creek near the Yato bridge. The police authorities are giving attention to the matter.

Eight blind shampooers have been arrested while gambling in the house of a shampooer named K. Fukuhara, Hagoromo-cho. They were removed from the Isezaki cho Police Office to the Yokohama District Court on Dec. 3rd.

A case of scarlet fever is reported in Yokohama, the patient being Yaye, 12 years old, the second daughter of a merchant in Hinode-cho.

The Yokohama Central Police Office have issued a warning that dog-distemper is prevalent in Yokohama. According to a veterinary surgeon, the disease is very virulent. Most of the animals attacked by it lose their sight.

A telegram has been received in Yokohama to the effect that the raw silk markets of New York and Lyons which have been dull for some weeks past were the cause of the recent considerable fall in Yokohama. The prices of silk for future delivery have fallen, with the result that some silk traders in America and France are in a serious condition.

A fishing boat from Negishi was capsized off Hommoku on the morning of Dec. 2nd owing to a sudden gale. The two fishermen were saved by a junk.

M. K. Nagai, Manager of the Yokohama branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has been decorated with the Fifth Order of the Double Rising Sun in recognition of his services during the war.

An American, whose name is given by the Kaga-cho police as B. F. Colvin (21), has been arrested on a charge of fraud. On Dec. 5th, he was removed to the Public Procurators' Office of the Yokohama District Court. It appears that he arrived in Yokohama on Nov. 19th from Shanghai and put up at the Pleasanton Hotel, No. 19, Yamashita-cho, where he declared that he was a raw silk merchant and had connexions with prominent foreign firms in Yokohama, and that he was on his way to America on business. He added that his luggage had by accident been left behind, and that it would be brought by the next steamer. He drew a false cheque for $15.20 American gold, and obtained the endorsement of the manager of the Pleasanton Hotel. By means of the cheque—which purported to be payable at the First Bank of New York,—he obtained *yen* 30.24 at the International Bank on Nov. 21st. On Nov. 23rd, he called at the shop of Tatsuoka, a watch and jewelry dealer at No. 187, Yamashita-cho, and obtained a silver watch, valued at *yen* 20, without payment. Through the introduction of the Japanese merchant, he put up at the Daikoku-ya hotel, Ishikawa-machi, where he declared his name to be P. Apton. He gave the hotel keeper a false cheque for *yen* 8 for his bill, and told him to get the money at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. When payment was applied for at the bank, the cheque was dishonoured. The wife of the hotel keeper informed the watch merchant who had just received a cheque for *yen* 160 from the American for various goods. Complaints being made by the two Japanese, the accused took them to the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on condition that he would personally receive the money for them. After entering the bank through the front entrance he went off by a side door. It is alleged that since then he has been staying at the Beresford Hotel, No. 88. On Nov. 28th he went on board the *Empress of Japan* and tried to leave for America without paying his passage. His attempt to stow away was unsuccessful and he returned ashore by a *sampan*, and subsequently went to the Oriental Palace Hotel in company with the *sendo*, promising to pay the fare there. While attempting to evade the *sendo*, he was arrested by a detective of the Kaga-cho police. He is alleged to have also obtained several articles valued at about *yen* 100 from several Japanese shops.

Mr. K. Otani, representing the Japanese tea-traders of Yokohama, will shortly entertain Mr. Lemieux and party at his villa.

About 2.30 p.m. on Dec. 4th a jinrikisha ran over an old woman on Jizozaka. She sustained severe injuries on the right leg, etc. The coolie was summoned to the Kotobuki-cho Police Office.

A cholera case was reported on Dec. 4th at Kanagawa, the patient being a female servant working in a restaurant.

DEATH OF MR. PFOUNDES.

The *Kobe Herald* of Monday evening contained the following obituary notice of a remarkable personality:—

We regret to record the death of Mr. C. J. W. Pfoundes, which occurred at his house in Kitano Cho at 1.50 o'clock this morning. The sad event removes one of the oldest foreign residents, one who in years long gone by filled a position of great importance and influence in this country. Mr. Pfoundes was the foreign Manager or Director of the National Mail S.S. Co. which at that time—before the Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co. rose to supreme power in the shipping world of Dai Nippon—was the most successful organization of the kind in this country. Severing his connection with the company Mr. Pfoundes returned to Europe and while there lectured on various occasions before more than one learned society. Later he returned to the Far East and threw himself with all the ardour of early manhood into the study of Buddhism and other subjects bearing upon the conditions of life here. After some years' work he joined the Buddhist church and attained such proficiency that he was, we believe, ordained; anyway he took part in religious services as a priest and was accorded honour by his Japanese colleagues and co-workers. In the latter part of his life here he appeared to take less interest in the work, but this is a point upon which we cannot pretend to write with authority. Mr. Pfoundes was an admitted expert on questions regarding Japanese works of art, and his broad knowledge and exceptional experience were from time to time availed of by collectors for the compilation of catalogues and brochures on art subjects. In this field of labour his rare acquaintance with the religion of the country undoubtedly served him in very good stead. A few years back he proceeded to Tonkin to attend a gathering of scientists and specialists held at Hanoi in connection with the Exhibition, and read at least one interesting and instructive paper. Of a somewhat eccentric and untractable disposition, it is doubtful if Mr. Pfoundes ever made the most of the many valuable opportunities which fate threw in his way and which his talents and temperament permitted him to exploit with confidence and hope. We say this with no desire to cast a a word of disparagement upon what we believe to have been an uncommonly interesting and diversified life. For we refer to one who, with many of the faults of men of original temperament and high spirit, was ever ready to help his fellows, was always eager to be fair, although the latter characteristic was too often hidden by other features. He was a man who thought for himself and felt keenly; and when his some-times crudely expressed ideas failed to win the favor he considered them entitled to he lost patience and, figuratively speaking, ran amok. Mr. Pfoundes will be remembered here with genuine kindness by many for years to come as one who possessed not a few remarkable characteristics. By birth, we believe, he was an Irishman; certainly he had much of the Celt's power and not a few of the Celt's disabilities. Mr. Pfoundes, who contributed frequently to various papers and journals, must have been well over seventy years of age—there are those who say he was eighty—and it is a melancholy reflection that his life should have flickered out in impoverished circumstances. Still, he remained cheerful and sanguine to the last, and as late as a week ago he was able to act as Interpreter at one of the local Law Courts.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.

Japanese papers recently printed a telegram stating that Mr. R. P. Schwerin, in a speech delivered in New York, had suggested that the Pacific Mail steamers might cease running to the Orient in April next if the United States does not do something in the way of granting a subsidy. The following paragraph in the San Francisco *Call* throws some light on the situation:—

Honolulu, November 2.

R. P. Schwerin, general manager of the Pacific Mail steamship company, in a letter to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce hints strongly at the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail liners on the Oriental run. The Chamber had asked him for a definite statement of the intentions of his company as to providing Hawaii, with a better passenger service, suitable for tourists. To this he held out no hopes whatever, hinting at a possible suspension of the service from San Francisco altogether. A part of his letter, which is dated at San Francisco, October 16th, says:

"There is not a steamer that crosses the Atlantic to-day that could be maintained were it not for the enormous steerage business, coupled with the government subsidy. Deprive these vessels of the steerage business and they would cease to operate. The only thing that has kept the San Francisco line has been the Asiatic business. If this business were killed off it would be impossible to operate these large steamers on the run, for even with a full cabin list and full freight they would not earn operating expenses, let alone the expense of operating the agencies."

MISS VAN BUREN AND A BOGUS COUNT.

Naples (Italy), November 7.

Countess Di Castelmanardo, who was Miss Edith Van Buren of New York, obtained to-day a legal separation from her "noble" husband when the beautiful Countess appeared in court here and testified to her husband's cruelty and rapacity and it became known publicly for the first time that the Count's title was bogus when he married her in Nice seven years ago. His American wife, to prevent scandal and to preserve her *amoure propre* spent $4000 to gain the Count's legal right to a name he had appropriated.

Bad as she knew him to be, the Countess received a shock when the Chief of Police of Naples testified that the man with whom she was mated was a Camorrist, who had done penal servitude and who still was subject to police surveillance.

The Countess is a great grandniece of President Van Buren and daughter of the late General Thomas B. Van Buren, formerly American Consul at Yokohama. As lovely Edith Van Buren, she caused gossip in Europe by visiting fashionable watering places without a chaperon. She did not marry until she was thirty-five.

Miss Van Buren went to the Klondike in 1898 with Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchock, widow of Commander Hitchock, U. S. N. She staked out a claim near Dawson and sold canned goods to miners on week days and sung hymns to them on Sundays. She inherited much wealth.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in the Society's Rooms, No. 1, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 27. In the absence of the President, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting, having been printed, were taken as read. The Chairman called the attention of the audience to the fact that the next and final lecture of this seven on "Formative Elements of Japanese Buddhism" would be given, not on Dec. 4, as originally advertised, but on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 4 p.m.

Prof. Lloyd then delivered his lecture on "Tendai and Shinshiu," of which a summary follows:—

I have read in a Buddhist book published this summer (*Bukkyo Kakuha Koyo*) that the different sects ought to be arranged according to their *honzon*, or principal object of worship. This arrangement gives us three classes of Buddhist sects,—those in which Vairocana is the *Honzon*, those in which it is Sakamuni, and lastly those which give the principal seat of honour to Amida.

The Tendai system, true to its characteristic spirit of comprehensiveness, tried to hold all three, but failed. It admitted Sakyamuni, Amida, and Vairocana, but it did not succeed in keeping its monks true even to one of these three. We find Tendai temples like that *e.g.*, of Asakusa in which Kwannon is the *honzon*, in others it is Yakushi or Kompira, the latter a deified King from Chinese Turkestan. The Tendai very soon split into sub-sects,—partly from worldly reasons and partly owing to dogmatic considerations. There is a sub-sect of Tendai in which Amida is the *honzon*, in contradistinction to the practice of the main body which principally reveres the glorified Sakyamuni as described in the Hokkekyo, and no less than four sects of out and out Amida worshippers have left the Tendai and set up for themselves. It would take me beyond my present limits to go into a detailed account of these sects. Suffice it to say that the first sect,—the one known as Yudzunembatsu and founded by Ryonen Shonin in A.D. 1123, is based on a vision in which Amida himself appeared to the founder of the sect, and told him to get out from the Hieizan Monastery which was a den of demons, and take refuge in the One Being who summed and stood for all, and the One religious practice which summed up all. The Vision showed that the Hieizan required both moral reform and a simplification of dogma, but the Yudzunembutsu can scarcely be said to have been a success. It has always been a small sect: its younger sisters, the Jodo founded by Genku and Honzen in 1192, and the Shinshu established by Shinran in 1224, have both been much more successful. They have appealed to Buddhist history and traditions, have boldly claimed to represent the true teaching of Sakyamuni in his later years, and have gathered three quarters of Japanese Buddhists into their folds. There is one other Amida sect, the Ji, founded about 1275, also as the result of a vision, but to all practical intents and purposes it is the Jodo and Shinshu that practically monopolize the world of Amida worshippers.

These sects (they obviously came into existence in Japan from the absolute necessity of presenting the people of this country with something more simple and practical than the extremely elaborate systems of Shingon and Tendai) all find their peculiar tenets in three Sutras—*Mar oyukyo Kwanmuroju-kyo* and *Amida-kyo* *—in which Sakyamuni discourses of the merits of another Buddha, as great as, or greater than Himself, who presides over a Western Paradise into which nothing that is undefiled may enter, and admission to which may be gained, quite irrespective of a man's *Karma* simply by Faith and in Invocation of the Name of Buddha Amitabha. Like many (I might say all) the Mahayana books, these three Sutras are not mentioned for centuries after Gotama's death. In the middle of the 1st century A.D. As'vaghosha mentions both Amida and the Sutra in his Awakening of Faith (*Kishin-ron*): we are told that Naganjuna died with his face set towards the Western Paradise: the brothers Asangha and Vasubandhu believed on Amida in India of the fifth century A.D. In China Amida books were brought in very early, Kumarajiva and others were great translators of these Sutras, and the so-called white Lotus Sect, which is still in existence, has been the foster-mother of the Japanese sects which I have already mentioned. Any one who has given the least attention to Mahayana Buddhism will know how hard it is to assign a date to any Sutra coming from India. And if these Sutras are the genuine teachings of Sakyamuni there is an interval of silence from B.C. 490 to A.D. 60, during which the Sutras are never once mentioned so far as we know.

I myself believe that the Sutras as we have them now are of a late date, much posterior to Shaka's time, and that the writings themselves should be classed as "Vaipulya" or "developed," containing doctrines given at first in a very simple form, but expanded and developed on some subsequent occasion. But, while believing the books themselves to be late, I think the teaching concerning Amida was actually given, *in germ*, by Sakyamuni himself during one of the last years of his Life (say B.C. 487.) I will give the reasons which have led me to this decision.

There is a touch of time and place about the Amitayurdhyana Sutra which seems to my mind to bear all the marks of being essentially true. It is known that Gotama had, as one of his most earnest disciples, a King of Rajagriha, Bimbisara by name. Bimbisara had a bad son Ajatasatru, who, conspiring with Gotama's wicked cousin Devadatta, plotted to dethrone his father and reign in his stead. The old King was accordingly thrown into prison, and by his son's orders kept on very short commons in the hopes that he might die. Queen Vaidehi, however, managed to smuggle food into the prison, and the old King lived and throve. Then the wicked son redoubled the severity of the father's imprisonment, and Vaidehi was no longer permitted access to her husband in gaol. In her distress, she then sent for Buddha to come and give counsel and advice. "What have I and my husband done," she asked, "that we should be tormented with such a wicked son?" And "where is there a place that is free from sin and defilement, for I can find none in India?" She was quite right. There was no such teaching in India at the time as may be seen from the accounts given of Gotama's discussions with various sages at the time when he was seeking after Enlightenment. In an ordinary Buddhist book Gotama ought to have told her a very prosaic *Jataka* story, of how, *e.g.* she had been a butcher in some previous existence, and was now expiating her wickedness by one life of misery for every animal she had killed, and all the comfort he ought to have been able to offer her should have been that when all these thousands of sins had been expiated in some very remote future, she might possibly look forward to a better existence. Instead of that, with a refreshing inconsistency, Gotama sweeps aside the whole system of *Karma*, (the only law that India until then knew) explains to her one or two religions—for I take the expression a Buddha-field to mean a religion—and bids her look for comfort in the west, in which *Karma* is for ever set aside through the merits of the Great Buddha of the western regions. That is the germ of the Amida Cult. The idea is worked out and elaborated in the three Sutras: the elaboration is I think of a later date, but the narrative I have related sounds to me like a genuine page from Sakyamuni's life.

The question at once arises, from whence did Sakyamuni obtain his knowledge of this western "Buddha field" (or religion), with its principle of salvation by faith and purity of life, this faith which is outside of India, but which is yet destined to attract to itself converts from all the other Buddha fields in the world, and whose Master is so exalted a personage that Sakyamuni can tell Vaidehi that "Amitabha is always near to you"?

We might say that perhaps he foresaw it through his prophetic or spiritual insight, and we could not reasonably refuse to grant to Sakyamuni that gift which we grant to a Gentile prophet such as Balaam. But there is no necessity to suppose any prophetic gift at all.

When Sakyamuni came into the world, B.C. 550 or thereabouts, the great Babylonian Empire was in the height of its outward prosperity though inwardly tottering to its fall. The exiled Jews were there and they were of two kinds—the pious souls who mourned for their sins by the waters of Babylon—and the money grubbers who availed themselves of the opportunities of being in a first class commercial city to amass fortunes by trading with merchants from the East. Babylon was the London of the ancient world: Nebuchadnezzar had built for it a fine sea port, between which and India there was much coming and going. Sakyamuni, the bulk of whose disciples came from the merchant-class, cannot very well have missed hearing of Babylon. He was no cave-dweller, he lived amongst his fellow-men.

When Sakyamuni was a young man, the whole world was astonished by the sudden and awful fall of Babylon, and the rapid rise of the Persian Empire, a rise as phenomenal as that of Japan in our days. Events of this importance are not done in a corner. There was a stock-exchange in Babylon which must have been effected thereby, and which would in its turn effect the merchants of India who traded with that country. Sakyamuni must have heard of these things, and he cannot well have missed hearing of things connected with the Fall of Babylon. Fulfilled prophecies are apt to be exaggerated rather than minimized, and when the people from whose prophets had come the swiftly-fulfilled predictions of Babylonia's doom were restored to their country,—it was a tale that would not lose by the telling in the bazaars of India.

About the year 520, the year which Haggai and Zechariah began their prophetic ministry, Darius came to the throne of Persia. Darius extended the Persian dominions to India, as far as and perhaps beyond the Indus, into Punjaub. Sakyamuni was an itinerating preacher, and his wanderings sometimes took him very near to the Persian frontier. His own people were the Sakyans, and there were members of the same tribe living within the territories of the new Persian Kingdom. In 513, Darius undertook his mighty expedition against the Scythians, and bridged the Dardanelles. Herodotus, who wrote the History of that expedition, gives us an account of the Sakyan troops who came from India and marched next to their Indian brothers-in-arms to chastise their Scythian or Sakyan cousins in Europe. The expedition against the Scythians was followed by the War with the Greeks. Sakyan troops fought at Marathon, watched the defeat at Salamis, and again fought at Plataea. It is incredible that Sakyamuni, who died a year before Salamis, should not have heard of the mighty Persian Empire, of its founder Cyrus, whom the Babylonian Isaiah recognized as the Servant of Jehovah, and of the new religious spirit which the Babylonian Captivity put into the hearts of the Jews, and through them, later, into the hearts of the world. The Western Buddha-field presided over by Amida was an echo of the spiritual teachings of the Jewish prophets of the Exile.*

But this is by no means all, for it refers only to the germ out of which was developed the teaching of Amida, and we have said nothing yet about the written books.

Immediately after the death of Sakyamuni his elder disciples had a Council in a Cave-Monastery at Rajagriha where they drew up a body of Scriptures, copied down from the memories of the Master's chief co-workers and apostles. Five hundred priests partook in this Council; but it did not command universal sympathy, for an opposition meeting was held outside the Cave, at which an independent set of teachings was made.

The opposition probably came from the men of Vaisali and the neighbourhood, from subjects of Bimbisara who had listened to the Master's later teachings and did not want to go back to the elements on which the older men insisted. Subsequently (some say 100 years, but this is doubtful) a second Council was held, on the question of relaxations of discipline. The remonstrants could not get their way, and "trekked" across the frontier into non-Indian lands. They are called Vrijipuirakas: they were probably Sakyans from Vaisali, and it would seem that they went to seek a home amongst their Sakyan kinsfolk.

Herodotus (Bk i) tells of a Sakyan army that traversed Palestine and penetrated into Egypt.

Later, Sakyans (Buddhists probably by this time) fought in the Persian armies against Alexander, and after Alexander's death in the numerous armies which his successors raised for their frequent wars with one another. When their wars were over, the Greek Sovereigns of Antioch and the East did what the Romans after them did with such striking success: they formed colonies of veterans whom they placed in cities in different parts of the Empire, and whom they thus bound to themselves by free grants of lands and houses. There were many such colonies of veteran Scythians: let me mention one—the town of Bethshan, on the confines of Samaria and Galilee. Its Greek name was Scythopolis, the city of the Sakyans. There was also the district of Decapolis: and Galilee is known as "Galilee of the Gentiles."

When, under Asoka, B.C. 263—245, Buddhism became the dominant faith of India, a wave of missionary zeal came over the country and Buddhist missions went East and West, reaching as far as Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece. These would naturally go to their brethren of the Buddhist and Sakyan Dispersion. The Persian Empire, let me add, was famous for its good roads and communications. These roads were kept up by their Greek successors: and in India there is at least one famous high-road, marked with monasteries that runs from Central India, across the Punjaub into Afghanistan.

A hundred years later, during the wars of the Maccabees, about A.D. 150, we get the first mention made of the sect of the *Essenes*, a mysterious people living, both geographically and spiritually, on the confines between Jewry and the outside world.

* In Sanskrit respectively the Larger Sukhavati Vyuha, the Amitayur dhyani sutra, and the Smaller Sukhavati Vyuha.

1. I have taken many ideas from Graetz, *Geschichte der Juden.*

* I may add that the *Bukkyo Seiten* in a systematized Life of Shaka says that the *Kwanmuryoju kyo* (Amitayur-Dhagane-sutra) was preached in the 38th year of Buddha's Ministry. This would place it in the year B.C. 487, three years after the battle of Marathon.

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Much has been said about this strange people. It has been said that they were a sect of unorthodox Jews; that they were the extreme Persianizers among the Jews, who carried the strict tendencies of the Pharisees to their logical conclusion; that they were very good heathen of the Pythagorean type; that they were Buddhists pure and simple. It has been claimed for John the Baptist that he was an Essene; the same thing has been alleged of Christ. It is pretty certain that neither was an Essene; it is equally certain that there were certain spiritual affinities between the teachings of the Essenes and of Christ which made many of the former welcome the teachings of the Son of Man. Christ, as far as we know, never mentioned the Essenes, he certainly never spoke badly of them, and many of his sayings were just what they would have said. The Essenes were very probably in their origin descendants of the mixed families who had been excluded from the Temple by Ezra: with them were mixed Buddhist Sakyans and others, and their communities were increased, it is said, by additions from time to time from those somewhat Puritanical Jews who called themselves "the meek of the earth" and who wanted something more restful than the somewhat worldly religion of the Maccabean and Herodian priesthood, of the Pharisees, Sadducees, and scribes.

We get most of our knowledge of the Essenes from Josephus and Philo the Alexandrian. They lived a strict semi-monastic life, some as monks, others in the world but not of it; they abstained from meat, and from the animal sacrifices in the Temple, to which however they sent offerings from time to time. They reverenced the old Testament, but they had also books of their own which they kept secret, and certain spiritual Beings or angels whose names they were sworn not to reveal. They worshipped the Rising Sun, as symbol of their Messianic hopes, a practice to which the prophet Malachi seems to refer when he talks of the "Sun of Righteousness arising with healing in his wings;" and, what is most to our present purpose, they looked forward at death to entering into the western Paradise.

The Jewish writer, Philo of Alexandria, speaks of the Essenes in the highest terms, as persons from whom he had learned a very great deal. It is to Philo that Christian theology owes the first indications of its highest mystery—the mystery of the Trinity,—for it is in his books that we get the first formulated belief in the Divine Logos or Word, and the first hints of the co-operation of Three Persons in the Divine Godhead. Is it chance, or is it the result of a sequence of cause and effect, that we find in the three Buddhist Sutras of the Amida Sects an indication of a Triad of Divine Persons, all interested in the Salvation of Mankind?

In each of the Sutras in question, Amida appears: in each case he is accompanied by two Bodhisattras who aid him in his work of mercy. Their names in Sanskrit are Avalokitesvara and Mahasthamaprapta—"Infinite Mercy" and "Divine Strength"—in Japanese, Kwannon and Seishi. *Kwannon* in the Jodo books is male, not female: stripped of the wild and fanciful legends with which the misguided devotion of a miracle-mongering Mahayana has covered him, he symbolizes God becoming incarnate in many forms and on many occasions in order that He may save, not only all mankind, but all Nature; for Buddhism agrees with St. Paul that by reason of sin "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain." *Seishi*, who, I am told, must not be identified with the Bodhisattva of the same name worshipped by the Shingon, is the symbol of Divine Force, Energy, Spirit,—the Force of God. These, and these three only, are proposed to the Jodo believer as objects of adoration in the Buddhist Scriptures which extol the Greatness of Amida, which set before man, even in this world, the hope of the Western Paradise, and proclaim the abolition of Karma through a Divine Person who has obtained for them what a Christian would call the forgiveness of all their sins.

It must not, however, be concluded that the relations of Amida and his attendant Bodhisattvas in the Jodo Sutras are precisely the same as those existing between the Three Persons of the Christian Trinity. There are indeed many and most important points of difference, but into these I have no time to enter, nor is this the place to do so.

I would add, in conclusion, that there is a plainly marked difference between the three Sutras. The Larger Sukhavati Sutra refers to the past: it tells of how Amida made His Vow, and how he raised Himself to His Place. The Amitayur Dhyana Sutra speaks of the present: it points Vaidehi to the Western Paradise as an actually-accomplished fact, and shows how Amida's mercy suits the needs of all men and draws all men to himself. The Lesser Sukhavati Vyuha speaks of the Western Paradise of the Future as the place of the Soul after death, (and thereby again overthrows the current Buddhism which knows no proper life after death, and no continued personal identity). The three principal Jodo Sects (*i. e.* Yudzunembutsu, Jodo, and Shinshu) do not agree, I am told, in the value they attach to these Sutras, each of them laying especially stress on one or the other book according as they lay more or less stress on present, past, or future.

It is significant that the concluding portion of the Larger Sukhavati Vyuha is addressed, in Sanskrit to *Ajita*, in Chinese or Japanese to *Miroku*, that is *Maitreya*, who is charged to "be valiant so that the laws of Buddhas may not perish or disappear." Now Maitreya is the Buddha of whom Sakyamuni foretold that five hundred, or, as some say 5000, years after his decease Maitreya should come as the perfect Buddha to make perfect the Law.

KEIHIN KEIBA CLUB.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

COMMITTEE:—Count T. Itagaki, President; J. de Cuers de Cogolin Esq., Vice-President; D. Marshall, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., B. C. T. Gray, Esq., J. Kimura, Esq., M. J. Dayet, Esq., S. Tokuda, Esq., B. Runge, Esq., F. Sakuma, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., S. Tamura, Esq., A. R. Catto, Esq., T. Hiyama, Esq., M. Megata, Esq., R. J. Ward, Esq., Capt. K. Makita, K. Suzuki, Esq., A. L. Bouffier, Esq. and F. Wada, Esq.

SUPERVISORS:—S. Kimura, Esq., Dr. T. Ishiura and A. M. T. Woodward, Esq.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, H.E. A. Gerard, H.E. Governor Sufu, H.E Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, H.E. Count Gallina, H.E. Baron A. d'Anethan, H.E. Dr. Paul Ritter, H.E. Baron S. Senge, H.E. Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, Viscount S. Kano, H. C. Lowther, Esq., N. Mitsuhashi, Esq., Y. Ozaki, Esq. and Dr. E. Wheeler.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—B. C. T. Gray, Esq., Chairman; R. J. Ward, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; A. R. Catto, Esq., A. Elked, Esq., E. Makino, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; Capt. K. Makita, F. Wada, Esq. and A. L. Mottu, Esq., Secretary.

STEWARDS OF THE MEETING.

B. C. T. Gray, Esq. .....Chairman.
R. J. Ward, Esq. .....Starter, Hon. Clerk of the Course.
E. C. Davis, Esq .....Judge.
F. M. Tegner, Esq. / K. Mori, Esq. .....Scales.
A. R. Catto, Esq. / F. Wada, Esq. .....Handicappers.
P. C. Colman, Esq. .....Time Keeper.

H.E. G. Bakhmeteff, Esq.	J. Kimura, Esq.
S. Isaars, Esq.	L. Mottet, Esq.
E. Makino, Esq.	M. Megata, Esq.
S. Tamura, Esq.	R. Loonen, Esq.
I. Yasuda, Esq.	S. Tokuda, Esq.
H. Lefeber, Esq.	A. Elked, Esq.
B. Runge, Esq.	F. H. Bugbird, Esq.

The third day of the autumn meeting of the Keihin Race Club was brought off on Saturday, Nov. 30th. The occasion was marked by spring-like; fair weather though there had been much anxiety on this score after the heavy rain of the previous day. There was a large attendance on all the stands, including many foreigners.

In the first race Ishii, the rider of Kotaka, was thrown just at the start and Idaten, which was one of the favourites was thus obstructed, with the result that Benkei scored quite an unexpected win.

In the second race, the victory of Isao was very creditable. The mare had a bad start; nevertheless, she ran through her competitors.

The fourth race also was interesting. Hiyoshi, Queen Begonia, La Cantiniere, and Tourmaline were all favourites. After they got off Hiyoshi took the lead and there seemed little doubt that she had the race in hand. At the half mile post however, Tourmaline ran up to her and a hot race followed between them. A furlong from home, however, Queen Begonia came away and won by 2 lengths.

1.—The KAWASAKI CUP; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75. Handicap; for all Subscription Country Bred Horses. One Mile and a Quarter.

Kawakita's Benkei 1
Loonen's Porte Bonheur 2
Negishi's Yakumo 3

Won by 1½ lengths, 5 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time, 2.37 4/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Benkei paid yen 101.50.

2.—The HANDICAP FOR ALL K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100. One Mile and a Quarter.

Cotton's Isao 1
Hamamura's Jeane d'arc 2
Yodo's Flying Star 3

Two and a half lengths and 6 lengths separated 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively.
Time, 2.29.
PARI MUTUEL.—Isao and Kateru paid yen 7.

3.—The FIFTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES, WINNERS BEFORE OR AT THE MEETING EXCLUDED; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; weight for age. One Mile.

Bruker's Kumagaye 1
Ito's Asama 2
Megata's Yumihari 3

Two lengths and one length respectively.
Time, 2.01.
PARI MUTUEL—Kumagaye paid yen 28.

4.—The AUSTRALIAN HANDICAP; value yen 800, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100. Handicap for all Subscription Horses of Authorised Clubs. One Mile.

Kanagawa's Queen Begonia 1
Kimura's Hiyoshi 2
State's and Koertings's New York 3

Two lengths and one length respectively.
Time, 1.56,
PARI MUTUEL—Queen Begonia paid yen 22.

5.—The COUNTRY BRED HANDICAP; value yen 100, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100. Handicap for all Country Bred Horses. One Mile and a Quarter.

Sonoda's Hokuyen 1
Cotton's Takatama 2
Negishi's Hakodate 3

Four lengths and a short length respectively.
Time, 2.35 8/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Hokuyen paid yen 16.

6.—The ALLIANCE CUP; value yen 600, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100. Handicap for all Subscription Australian Horses of Authorised Clubs, (N.R.C. Autumn 1907 Horses excluded, that have not won more than 5 races in Japan at date of running. One Mile and a Quarter.

Nancho's Kusanagi 1
State's and Koerting's New Hampshire 2
Loonen's Vaporense 3

Two lengths and half a length respectively.
Time, 2.31.
PARI MUTUEL—Kusunagi paid yen 8.

7.—The COMMONWEALTH PLATE; value yen 600 the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100. Handicap for T.R.A. and K.K.C. Horses which have run in races Nos. 7 First Day and 7 Second Day. One Mile and a Quarter.

Kimura's The Limit 1
Negishi's Tekito 2
Kawakita's Genroku II 3

One length and 1¾ lengths respectively.
Time, 2.32 4/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Limit paid yen 9.50.

8.—The SIXTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES, OLD AND NEW LOTS: value yen 100, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75. Handicap for all Horses which have started at the Meeting. One Mile.

Sato's Gyoten 1
Yedo's Kawasaki 2
Negishi's Goun 3

Two lengths and 4 lengths respectively.
Time, 2.10 1/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Gyoten paid yen 16.50.

9.—The SEVENTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES, NEW LOT; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; weight 135lb.; winners at the meeting excluded. Five Furlongs.

Tatsuta's Koyo 1
Kokubu'a Akizuki 2
Tomoye's Shishimaro 3

Three and a half lengths and 2 lengths respectively.
Time, 1.18 1/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Koyo paid yen 11.

FOURTH DAY, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1.

The final day of the autumn meeting of the Keihin Race Club was held on Sunday, Dec. 1st. The programme was successfully carried out except that in the 2nd race, the jockey of Bremen, and in the 4th race, the rider of Hakodate, fell, the former immediately after the start and the latter at the quarter mile post. They were not injured.

1.—The EIGHTH RACE FOR K.C.C. SUBSCRIPTION

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COUNTRY BRED HORSES, OLD AND NEW LOTS; value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50. Consolation for Horses that have started and have not won a race at or before the meeting; weight Old Lot 140lb. New Lot 135lb. Five Furlongs.

Kokubu's Akizuki 1
Yodo's Yodo 2
Tonoye's Shishimaru 3

Won by 2 lengths, and 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.
Time, 1,18 4/5.
PARI MUTUEL—Akzuki paid yen 15.

2.—The FIRST AUSTRALIAN CONSOLATION RACE; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all Subscription Australian Horses of Authorised Clubs, which have started at the meeting and have not won a race; weight for age. One Mile.

Kawakita's Hitachi 1
Mayor Trick's Avant Garde 2
Mayor Trick's La Cantiniere 3

Two lengths and a neck respectively.
Time, 1.58.
PARI MUTUEL—Hitachi paid yen 23.

3.—The SECOND AUSTRALIAN CONSOLATION RACE; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all Subscription Australian Horses of Authorised Clubs, (N.R.C. Autumn 1907 Horses excluded), that have not won more than 5 races in Japan at date of running and that have started at the meeting and have not won a race; weight for age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

States and Koerting's New York 1
Koch's Suzusono 2
Loonen's Joyeuse 3

Half a length and 2 lengths respectively.
Time, 1.21 4/5
PARI MUTUEL—New York paid yen 13.00.

4.—The COUNTRY BRED CONSOLATION; value yen 450, the Second to receive yen 100, and the Third yen 50; for all Country Bred Horses that have started at the meeting and have not won a race; weight, Entires 145lb., Mares and Geldings 140lb. Subscription Horses 10lb. allowance. One Mile.

Cotton's Takatama 1
Kimura's Kinuta 2
Sato's Matsukaze 3

Six lengths and half a length respectively.
Time, 2.04 4/5
PARI MUTUEL—Takatama paid yen 6.50.

5.—The THIRD AUSTRALIAN CONSOLATION RACE; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; for T.R.A. and K.K.C. Subscription Australian Horses which have started and have not won a race at the meeting; winners of 3 races at date of running excluded; weight for age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Nakadai's Benten 1
Nakodai's Nitaka 2
Hamamura's Isabella 3

Short length and 2 lengths respectively.
Time, 1.27 1/5
PARI MUTUEL.—Benten paid yen 15.50.

6.—The SIXTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES, NON WINNERS AT DATE OF ENTRY; value yen 500, the Second to receive yen 125, and the Third yen 75; Consolation for Horses which have started at the meeting and have not won a race; weight for age. Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Kanagawa's Queen Euphorbia 1
Tester's Todoroki 2
Hashimoto Kikusui 3

1½ length between first and second, the other two finishing together.
Time, 1.29.
PARI MUTUEL—Queen Euphorbia paid yen 289.-50.

7.—The COUNTRY BRED WINNERS HANDICAP; value yen 1,000, the Second to receive yen 250, and the Third yen 150; forced entry for winners of races 1 and 2 First Day, 5 and 8 Second Day, and 1 and 5 Third Day; winners of other races excluded. One Mile.

J. Soda's Hanazono 1
J. Sonoda's Hokuyen 2
Kanagawa's Idaten 3

5 lengths separated first and second, the third horse ten lengths behind.
Time, 2.01 1/5 s.
PARI MUTUEL—Hanazono paid yen 6

8.—The AUSTRALIAN WINNERS HANDICAP; value yen 1,000 the Second to receive yen 250, and the Third yen 150; forced entry for winners of races Nos. 5, 6 and 7 First Day, 6, 7 and 9 Second Day, 4, 6 and 7 Third Day; winners of other races excluded. One Mile and a Quarter.

Cotton's Isao 1
Nancho's Kusanagi } †
Kanagawa's Queen Begonia }

Isao won by two lengths, the next two horses making a dead heat.
PARI MUTUEL—Jeanne d'Arc.
Time, 2.11.

9.—The SEVENTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION AUSTRALIAN HORSES, NON WINNERS BEFORE 23RD NOVEMBER, 1907.—WINNERS HANDICAP; value yen 800, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; forced entry for winners of races 3 and 4 First Day, 3 and 4 Second Day, and 2 and 3 Third Day, if non winners before 23rd November 1907; winners of other races excluded. One Mile.

R. Kanamura's Jeanne d'Arc 1
Cotton's Kateru 2
S.A.'s Lily 3

1½ lengths between first and second.
Time, 2.19.
PARI MUTUEL—Isao paid on yen 52.

10.—The NINTH RACE FOR K.K.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY BRED HORSES, WINNERS HANDICAP; value yen 750, the Second to receive yen 200, and the Third yen 100; forced entry for winners of races 8 and 9 First Day, 1, 2 and 10 Second Day, and 8 and 9 Third Day; winners of other races excluded. One Mile.

Seiji Saito's Gyoten 1
C. Hashimoto's Maruha 2
Nishiki's Goun 3

4 lengths and 8 lengths respectively.
PARI MUTUEL—Gyoten paid yen 8.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Dec. 13th 11 cases of cholera were reported n Shidzuoka prefecture.

A snow storm was experienced on Dec. 1st in Aomori. Snow fell to a depth of about a foot.

Herr Jules de Sgilassy, formerly councillor of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at the Hague, has been appointed secretary of the Embassy in Tokyo.

Two girls, aged 10 and 20 respectively, on 28th ult., fought a duel at Lemberg, Austria, with pistols, owing to jealousy concerning an officer. At the second shot the elder fell dead.

The dividend of the Tokyo Yokohama Electric Railway Co. for the last half of this year is expected to be at the rate of 11 per cent per annum. This rate shows a decrease of 2 per cent. on that of the previous half year.

The following race horses (with their Meguro engagements) were sold by Messrs. Eyton & Pratt, on Wednesday, as follows:—Gironde, *yen* 350; Marseillaise, *yen* 400; Lyonnaise, *yen* 425; Beaujolaise, *yen* 850; Bressane, *yen* 1,250.

The Blue Funnel steamer *Machaon* has made a wonderfully fast voyage as is shown by the fact that she reached Shanghai ahead of her advices. She left Liverpool on October 18th and reached port, just thirty-eight days in transit, which is faster than the time usually made by the mail steamers.

On and after January 1st, 1908, a direct exchange of Money Orders will be established between Japan and Chili. The amount of Orders for Chili is to be expressed in francs and centimes and will be converted by the Chilian Office into pesos and centavos at the rate of 100 francs=53 gold pesos of 18d. The maximum amount of each Order and the rate of fee are as follows:—Maximum amount 1,000 francs; Fee 10 *sen* per 50 francs.

A serious affair took place at Nagasaki on the evening of Nov. 30th. It is reported that Mr. Albert, an employee of Messrs. Ginsburg and Co., had a dispute in a small restaurant called the Oriental Hotel, with a man named Witte, one of the crew of the Russian steamer *Neva* now in the harbour of Nagasaki. In the course of the quarrel the former shot Witte with a revolver, wounding him severely. The assailant subsequently visited a Russian club, after which he committed suicide near the building with the same weapon. It is said that the two Russians were intimate friends. They had been drinking a great deal during the day at several houses and finally trouble arose between them at the restaurant.

According to investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the yield consumption, etc. of rice on an average of 10 years past are as follows:—

	Koku.
Yield	41,775,477
Consumption	44,325,233
Foreign rice imported	2,265,896
Export	416,141

A *koku* is about 5 bushels.

Herr Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Co., who has been in England for several days conferring with shipbuilders as to the construction of new liners, started on his return trip to Germany on Nov. 8th. He said that his visit was in no way connected, as had been rumoured, with the transatlantic rate war. With reference to the performances of the *Lusitania* he said he did not think that Germany would make any attempt to wrest the Atlantic records from the Cunard company.

The *China Mail* says that H. M. S. *Alacrity* goes into dock for overhaul and repairs to her bows. Whilst in the Whampoa River, at Woosung, recently, H. M. S. *Flora* collided with her and damaged her bowsprit and some of her plates. It appears that the *Flora* touched the mud and in backing off was swung by the strong tide on to the bows of the *Alacrity*. Fortunately there was not much way on the *Flora* at the time and so serious damage was averted. The *Flora* touched the mud again in freeing herself, but escaped without damage. The current in the Whampoa is notoriously treacherous and this, combined with the shallowness of the river, makes navigation dangerous and risky. Accidents are frequently happening, and the only wonder is that under the conditions there are not more of them.

The Rome correspondent of the *Lancet* says the last report of the Italian War Office on recruiting draws attention to the decline in the physical development and power of the youth of Italy. Thirty per cent. of young men of 20 years of age were rejected as unequal to the fatigues of the military service, which are no greater than those daily undergone by active civilians. The correspondent adds: "The cause, on which nearly all are agreed, of this steady drain of the thews, sinews and muscles of the population, agricultural and urban, is emigration. A million of the most robust youth of both sexes of the last decade has been withdrawn from the country, leaving the propagation of the race to the weaklings left behind. Nor is the cause a temporary one. Year by year the outflow, especially in the rural districts, is on the increase."

The shooting affray already reported as having occurred at the Oriental Hotel, Creekside, Nagasaki, at noon on Nov. 30th had a most tragical ending. Mr. Abolin, the victim, died at the Urakami Hospital about twelve hours later, and Enqur, the assailant, committed suicide in the evening. After Euqur left the Oriental Hotel, he broke into a house on Naminohira hill and stole an overcoat and hat with the evident intention of disguising himself. The police maintained a close watch and it is belived that finding impossible to break through the cordon, Enqur determined to commit suicide. Shortly before seven a shot was heard near Mr. R. F. Inman's house on Minami-yamate and a search resulted in the man being found in the garden in a dying condition. The police were informed and medical assistance summoned but as it was evident the man would live but a short time he was not removed and he died there within an hour and a half. Both the bodies were handed over to the Russian Consul for interment. Enqur was about 2: years. unmarried, and was generally regarded as a quiet man, very unlikely to commit such a crime.

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BANQUET TO MR. LEMIEUX.

On the evening of Dec. 3rd at the Peers' Club Baron Shibusawa, Mayor Ozaki and Mr. Nakano, on behalf of a section of the citizens and business-men of Tokyo entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lemieux and members of their party.

Towards the end of the repast, Baron Shibusawa spoke as follows:—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:—On behalf of the citizens and business men of Tokyo who are assembled here to welcome your Excellency, I venture to express our high appreciation of the honour which your Excellency has given us by your presence this evening. I may also be permitted to offer our sincere thanks to all ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly consented to assist at this party.

We have always thought it essential to the mutual benefit of Canada and Japan that they should be united, both politically and socially, by a bond of close friendship and good correspondence,—a bond which serves as the surest guarantee for the promotion of trade between the two great nations. The development of such relations was anxiously awaited here on this side of the Pacific, and on the other hand the Canadian Government, apparently inspired by the same motives, sent to Japan in 1903 their gifted Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Fisher, to investigate the commercial and industrial conditions of this country, on the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition then held in Osaka. His visit was a prelude to the adhesion by Canada to the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Japan; such adhesion became operative in July of last year. By this momentous event the long cherished desire was at last realized, and it is a source of profound satisfaction to find that the growing bulk of trade between the two countries points to a bright and glorious future.

Our distinguished guest of this evening, occupying an exalted and responsible position in the Canadian Government, played an important rôle in establishing those treaty relations, and we confidently rely upon his Excellency's influence for the further advancement of international commerce between Canada and Japan. It is our sincere desire that the ties of friendship and the community of interests uniting the two nations will continue to grow in strength as well as in solidity, and we ardently hope that your Excellency will carry away with you the assurances of our cordial sentiments towards your posperous nation.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose the health of Mr. and Mrs. Lemieux and all the members of the mission.

The toast was heartily honoured and in due course the guest of the evening rose and made the following speech:—Monsieur le Baron, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Let me express my deep gratitude to you, Mr. Mayor, and to the citizens of Tokyo for your warm and hearty welcome. Far be it from my mind to accept for myself the honour you have been kind enough to bestow upon me. Your desire, I know fully well is to do honour to my native land, to Canada, which it is my good fortune to represent on this occasion as Special Envoy to Japan.

It is in that spirit, that I accept your greetings, and that from the bottom of my heart I return you my most sincere thanks. Much as he admires your picturesque country and the grandeur of its scenery, there is one thing which the traveller who comes to Japan must place above all others, it is the exceedingly great politeness and the unfailing courtesy of your people. As long as I live, I will remember with pride that since my landing at Yokohama, I have received from the highest and the humblest such hospitality and attention as can never be too highly appreciated. Speaking officially, I again offer on behalf of the Canadian people my warmest thanks to Their Imperial Majesties, to the Cabinet Ministers and to the citizens of Tokyo.

Not long ago, we in Canada had the honour of greeting His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi. His tour across our country, upon his return from Great Britain did not fail to impress our people with the rise of modern Japan and the rank she has taken of late years among the great powers of the world. It created, so to speak, a new link, a new bond of friendship between Japan and her ally, Great Britain, our mother country. It also reminded the world that Canada, the most important colony of the British Empire, was the shortest and most available route between the Orient and the Occident, and that from a purely commercial point of view, aside from all Imperial considerations, the two countries had many common interests and mutual obligations.

The Osaka Exhibition, where a few years ago, Japan made such a fine display of her industrial potentialities and to the success of which Canada so heartily co-operated, was practically the first step in our commercial intercourse. The treaty in which we have adhered since, was the natural sequence of the desire then expressed of developing closer trade relations between the two countries. Trade, when carried on in a spirit of fairness, tends not only to enhance the value of products which two countries can exchange, and secure legitimate profits of a mere pecuniary character, but it also tends to create friendships which in the higher sense of human brotherhood must benefit both.

We all know of course, that perfection is unattainable in this world. Therefore, even as between the best of friends there may at times arise some difference of opinion. A little friction may occur but common sense, which is founded on wisdom, will eventually show that it is not insuperable. Experience teaches that statesmanship will always solve what at first sight appears to be the most difficult of problems, provided good faith, reasonableness, and mutual confidence are relied upon. One of the greatest, if not the greatest of modern diplomats, once said "Il n'y a pas des questions insolubles—il n'y a que des questions mal posées." A policy of conciliation can surely find a convenient compromise which will gradually efface all misunderstandings, thereby rallying all men of good will. Freedom with order and unalterable respect for law, together with indelible respect for the rights of others, is of the very essence of ideal justice.

That there should exist between Canada and Japan relations of the most friendly nature is quite obvious. Under the guidance of His Majesty the Emperor, Japan has given herself a Constitution which in many respects, is similar to the British Constitution—that everlasting model of human wisdom—upon which the Canadian system of government is based. Japan, with an admirable alacrity has not only adapted herself to our modern standard but in her amazing rise has been able to reveal to the world the treasures of an ancient civilization which, as regards Art alone, has yet to be surpassed. Her army and navy have on more than one occasion, been put to severe tests and achieved the results we know. Her laws have been compiled from the most renowned Digests, whilst the administration of justice has the similar lofty characteristics as the western nations. The Universities and schools of the Empire would be a credit to any country. Indeed, education seems to be the watchword of the Japanese Government. Who has not admired His Majesty's speech on education, read on all holidays?

"Do you, our subjects, be filial to your parents, kind to your brothers, harmonious in your relations as husbands and wives, and faithful to your friends; let your conduct be courteous and frugal, and love others as yourselves: attend to your studies and practise your respective callings; cultivate your intellectual faculties and train your moral feelings: foster the public wealth and promote the interests of society: ever render strict obedience to the Constitution and to all the laws of our Empire; display your public spirit and your courage on behalf of our country whenever required"; &c.

Such noble advice given by the Emperor to the youth of this country and inculcated into all children's minds, cannot but be far reaching in its effects, and one can understand the rise of Japan and still more easily foretell the part she is called upon to play in the twentieth century.

We also, in Canada, claim this century as ours. Under the aegis of the British Crown, we have in the North American continent, built up a nation, which is an extension of Great Britain herself beyond the seas. Her friends, her allies, are ours. Her foes are also ours.

The task set before us, Canadians, is above all to cultivate the arts of peace, to develop the splendid natural resources of our vast Dominion, to find for our surplus products markets in all parts of the world—now especially that distance has practically been annihilated with the new type of fast steamers plying between one continent and another. Canadians have already firmly grasped the problem of land transportation by the construction of three trans-continental railways, and it is our intention to capture our good share of the Oriental trade. Bear in mind that Canada has certain advantages in respect to the eastern market that are not possessed by any other country. Not the least of these is the more favourable geographical relationship of the Dominion to Japan, than any other part of the Western continent. The following table of distances although well known may not be uninteresting on an occasion like this, when I notice the presence of so many business men. From Vancouver to Yokohama, the distance is 4280 miles; from Seattle to Yokohama it is 4380, whilst from San Francisco it is 5530. Thus the difference in mileage across the Pacific Ocean is altogether in favour of Canada by large distances. It must also be remembered that the shortest distance from America to Liverpool, by many hundred miles, is also the Canadian route. Such a potent factor as is rapid transportation in trade, should not be lost sight of. The keen business sense of Japanese merchants should induce them to favour the shortest and quickest route. I need not dwell upon the special products that Japan can supply our consumers with. But I know what are the unlimited resources of Canada, agricultural, mineral, and industrial. To the forty-five million consumers of Japan—not to speak of Korea—Canada can sell in any quantity, oatmeal and oats, lumber and pulp, lead, copper, asbestos, aluminium, leather and hides, butter, cheese, fish, horses, cattle, canned milk, canned fruits, wool, bacon and hams, agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds. But above all, I wish to call your attention to the superior quality of our cereal products for which the Dominion claims a national reputation. It might be interesting for the distinguished company to know that the extraordinary value possessed by Manitoba wheat is due to the fact that, in the maturing season, western Canada is favoured with an average of two hours more sunshine each day than the wheat growing area in any other country. It is this peculiar atmospheric condition that establishes the claim, now universally acknowledged, that the Canadian product is the gold standard wheat of the world. With the appreciation of this fact by Japan I would not be be surprised if, in the very near future our cereal trade did not command the markets of the Orient. It is however here, in Japan,—where in ten years the wheat and flour imports have increased more than 800—that eventually Canadian wheat should find a strong foothold. It is easy to see that the use of bread is becoming more common every year in Japan, and the practical and conclusive demonstration made some years ago of the superiority and relative economy of Canadian hard wheat flour has laid the foundation of what will in a few years become an enormous trade not only in Japan but throughout the far east generally. Some years ago, samples of our hard wheat flour were distributed, at the instigation of the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, among leading Japanese manufacturers, for the purpose of having tests made alongside of the Oregon, and what is commonly known as the Pacific Coast, winter wheat flour. What was the result? In every case it was reported that Canadian hard wheat flour proved the best in both quality and yield. That the inferior grade should have obtained the preference in the eastern market need occasion no surprise. Our Canadian product was unknown in Asia until recently and I presume here as elsewhere merchants and traders naturally follow the line of least resistance. But when the people of the east are educated on the question of the relative merits, nutritious and otherwise of the different classes of flour, they will, I am sure, give our prairie wheat the preference. The permanent establishment and maintenance of Canadian bakeries in Tokyo and the several large cities of Japan, would, within a reasonable period, secure a profitable demand for cereal products in this ever increasing market. You will pardon me if I have thus taken the liberty of advertising, so to speak, the Canadian flour to Japan. But it seems to me that the possibilities of trade between the two countries are so great that it is my duty, speaking to business men, to dwell upon them.

Prior to the year 1895, the export of Canadian products to Japan was so very insignificant that no special mention would be necessary. In the following year, the total export was but $8,000, but since then there has been a steady increase in all lines of merchandise. The real and wholesome increase did not come, however, until after the year 1903, when, as the result of the practical demonstrations made under the supervision of Hon. Mr. Fisher at the Osaka Exhibition, $130,000 worth of Canadian flour was shipped to Japan with the result that the total export from Canada in that year amounted to the sum of $342,000. Since 1904, we have worked up to over half a million, but the new treaty should in the next five years or even less, double and treble that amount.

In conclusion, I venture to express the hope that the traders of Japan and Canada will not let the golden opportunity pass. We are neighbours across the Pacific and I feel that an increasing commercial interchange between the two peoples would go far towards teaching them to regard each other with dispassionate criticism and appreciation. It would also strengthen that happy alliance which exists between the two Island Empires; an alliance which was hailed with universal enthusiasm throughout the British dominions, an alliance which marks the beginning of a new era for Japan—a country where, a traveller like myself, whom favouring winds has carried to her shores, has been fortunate to find that the first Englishman who visited her in 1600, old William Adams, so graphically described as "a people good of nature, courteous out of measure and valiant in war" (Loud applause).

Mr. Preston spoke as follows:—

Monsieur le Baron, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—To the expressions of appreciation that have fallen from the lips of the member of the Canadian Government, respecting the great honour that you have done the Dominion of Canada by

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your remarks to-night, and the hearty manner in which the toast was received by this distinguished company, allow me to add my thanks. In accepting your kind invitation to respond to the toast I cannot hope to emulate the eloquence of my good friend, the Postmaster General of the Dominion, nevertheless I should like to add a few words to what he has said in respect to this Eastern Empire. The Hon. Mr. Lemieux first suggested to me that I should accept the responsibilities attached to a special mission from the Canadian Government, for the purpose of making a fairly exhaustive enquiry into the possibilities of enlarging the trade relations between Japan and Canada, and we certainly did not expect to meet each other in Tokyo. It was my good fortune to represent the Government of the Dominion for several years in London, and the scope of my official enquiries necessitated the study of the economic conditions in all the great centres of Europe. Notwithstanding my acquaintance with the world, I must admit that I arrived in Japan with a feeling of anxiety. I knew nothing about the east or its people, except from what I had been able to read. And I was soon forced to the mental acknowledgment that all my reading had ill-prepared me for the surprises that I was meeting on every hand. Your form of government, your commercial pursuits, your industrial expansion, your educational facilities, in fact your everyday life, were incidents that I had not anticipated. I was not long in discovering that you had wisely appropriated not a little of the best of western thought, and had left untouched much that you, as well as ourselves, could wisely do without. Adding to the advancement it had taken centuries to evolve in our western history, your own high standard of eastern civilization, you are avoiding pitfalls and dangers that are becoming a menace to civilization elsewhere. In coming here some months ago I desired to do so quietly, so that opportunities might be afforded of securing a glimpse into the inner life of the nation, which perhaps might not be so readily available had I come under other circumstances. As applicable to my personal experience, I cannot quote the Latin proverb, which translated means, "I came, I saw, I conquered." I have carefully studied your economic conditions and possibilities since my arrival. Perhaps you will allow me, as not inappropriate on this occasion, to express my opinion of the situation in Japan, and publicly to render my judgment of the probable future history of your interesting and progressive Empire. It appears to me that you have within your grasp all the economic possibilities that are now possessed by every one of the Great Powers of the world. It is not necessary that I should say that your pre-eminent position as a nation is unique. Although your entire area is less than that of one or two of the scattered Provinces of my own vast country, and the cultivated portion of Japan scarcely exceeds the area of the smallest of all our Provinces, you are to-day, by the right of valour and courage, not excelled in modern times, acknowledged as one of the Great Powers of the century. In a brief period you have taken front rank with those nations that only attained their present prominence through long centuries of anxiety and struggle. The position that you have reached in national recognition and fierce and self-sacrificing conflict, may also be attained in the commercial world by you through the paths of peace. No country has ever had a more favourable opportunity of reaching the highest point in national greatness than has Japan at this moment. All the elements for success appear to be immediately available. As the world judges greatness, a nation must become powerful and wealthy by the development of its natural resources and capabilities. You have become powerful—you will also become wealthy, because national expansion is inevitable. Your agricultural life is developed to its utmost limit. Further expansion in that direction cannot be reasonably expected. Your mineral development is progressing. But it is in industrial pursuits that the great expansion of the national life of the Empire must take place. The addition of half-a-million annually to the population of the nation, makes this expansion not only a possibility, but an absolute necessity. With such expansion carried out on proper lines, there is no limit to the aspirations of individual and national wealth that this nation may not confidently look forward to. The history of Great Britain after the repeal of the Corn Laws,—of Germany following the Franco-Prussian war,—of the United States subsequent to the great Civil conflict, stand in line to be repeated in Japan. It may be said that this cannot be done within a reasonable time, without the investment of enormous capital, and that your individual and national capital is limited. That is no doubt quite true. But the perfectly reliable inducements that you have to offer foreign investors,—the capitalist who wants to place his money in legitimate enterprises, and not in speculative and gambling operations,—are unequalled in any of the old countries of the western world. To begin with you have a population that will furnish an almost unlimited supply of labour for your local needs. And more important still is the fact that your labour is industrious, adaptable, sober, and intelligent. With these characteristics at hand, everything that is needed, capital once being secured, is available to make the industrial development of Japan mutually beneficial both to capital and labour. This labour which your development will demand is practically inexhaustible, and thanks to your compulsory educational system, the mental capacity of the population is not likely to deteriorate, while your military training will develop the physical capabilities of the race to their fullest extent. If these facts are properly understood in the great centres where capital lies idle waiting for opportunities for honest investment, all the money that is necessary to make this Empire a great hive of prosperous industry should shortly be available. I may be pardoned for saying that I have personally enquired into the conditions in all your great industrial centres, and comparing what I have seen of the nation with similar characteristics in Germany, France, Austria, the United States, and my own country, I see every reason why Japan should be one of the most successful industrial centres of the century; and as the outcome of that, before the present generation shall pass away, this Empire, individually as well as nationally, should be one of the most wealthy nations of the world. There should be no better financial securities in existence than yours. It may be said that I am optimistic. I frankly acknowledge that I am. But I have good grounds for my optimism. I have seen the village of my boyhood in Canada grow into one of the most attractive cities on the North American continent. I have seen the wealth and influence of my own country increase in a manner almost romantic in its character, in the development of which I may be excused for saying that I have taken some humble share. But no such favourable outlook was ours, as is yours now. Therefore I am optimistic for your future. The western world, so far, has watched in amazement and silence, the progress of this Empire,—a force that has been like something suddenly disturbed, and which has swept on with the resistless force of an ocean tide. The great heart of the world has welcomed, as it will continue to welcome, the progress and the increase of the power of Japan in the east. The west recognizes that Japan stands as the gate-keeper of the east, either for weal or woe. And, if for weal, as the mass of the world's people believe, the Empire will repay to western civilization and thought, a thousand fold for all the interest that has been taken in your development and progress. The western world has no reason to feel other than gratified at this Empire becoming wealthy and powerful. This, I may be pardoned for saying, is especially the view that is being taken by England and her dependencies, of which Canada is not the least important. With Great Britain in the west, a powerful and wealthy Empire,—with Japan "Our Ally," in the east, a great and influential nation, the peace of the world is more immediately assured than by an alliance of all the other nations combined.

Might it not be that your national emblem, the Sunburst, which I see there, is an unconscious prophecy to be fulfilled in the future, that there shall radiate from Japan a light in science, art, and industrial life, which will illumine the world with a new sunshine, kindling in all hearts an abiding trust and regard for the great brotherhood of humanity. The future has great surprises in store for all the nations of the world, not the least of which is the possibility of a clearer understanding of the rights of each other, an incident growing out of the introduction of the Empire of Japan to the national councils of the world.

As I have already stated, I have made myself acquainted with your industrial life. I have taken the liberty of pointing out to the Canadian Government the enormous probabilities of the commercial future of your Empire. I will be pardoned for giving expression, in conclusion, to the confident hope that in the continuation of the marvellous progress that Japan and Canada will certainly make, mutual advantage in trade expansion may be brought about, justifying in the near future, greatly increased transportation facilities between the two countries.

There were present: Mr. Lemieux, the British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald, Mr. Preston, Mr. Pope, Mr. Verret, Col. Boger, Count and Countess Hayashi, Baron and Baroness Chinda, Count and Countess Terajima, Mr. and Mrs. Nagasaki, Baron Senge, Mr. Ozaki, Baron and Baroness Shibusawa, Messrs. Ishii, Soyeda, Hayakawa, Okura, Nakana and others.—*Japan Times.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THEOSOPHY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The article on the subject of Mrs. Tingley and the Theosophical Society in your issue of Dec. 3rd and the views expressed are of interest to students of Theosophy and members of the society here in Japan, for in every country and in every community I think the Society is now represented. It is gratifying to see that Theosophy is given due recognition and that strange to the Western world though some of its teachings may yet be it is now seen that modern science is approaching ever nearer to the realm of the occult. From wireless telegraphy it is not very far to telepathy; and no less an authority than Prof. Oliver Lodge has already publicly expressed his belief in the latter. The extraordinary phenomena of hypnotism; the marvels which lie below or above the normal consciousness of man; not to speak of other phenomena, are evidence that a great and well-nigh unexplored world lies about us; and that there are "more things between heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy." If Theosophy comes forward with an attempt to explain some of these things, to warn against others and to find the laws which must underlie them, surely Theosophy is entitled to the same courteous consideration that is shown to other lines of research. It must not be thought, however, that the organization of which Mrs. Tingley (in succession to H. P. Blavatsky and W. Q. Judge) is now the head, is occupied merely with psychic research. The Theosophical Society is now only a department of the larger society called the "Universal Brotherhood," the aim of which is nothing less than its name implies. It is true, there is nothing new or strange about the idea of Brotherhood. There are some in fact, with a very wholesome dislike for cant of any kind, who have even come to dislike if not to sneer at the very word. It remains, however,—the basic idea both of Christianity and Free-masonry; it must ever be the basis of any religion worthy of the name,—and one might as well oppose the idea of justice or of personal cleanliness.

Members of the society may believe in any form of religion that appeals to them, and are expected to show the same tolerance of the beliefs of others that they desire for their own. The one dogma or article of creed is brotherhood. The teachings of Theosophy support this by showing that the brotherhood and consequent interdependence of man is not merely an ideal to be achieved; but a fact to be recognized. The interdependence exists now; and the sooner the fact is fully recognized the sooner will the ideal brotherhood of "helping and sharing" be brought about. It is only too obvious that disease, crime and ignorance are the concern of all. It is to the interest of all that they should be removed and the progressive removal will benefit all. Everyone who realizes this and acts accordingly raises mankind one two thousand millionth. And at the last analysis it is thus and only thus that the world can be improved. The process may be slow; but it is sure, and no effort is wasted. Social reform is less a political than an ethical question; when we have better men and women we shall have better social conditions and better government; not before.

Concerning that much misunderstood woman Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, the Theosophist of the 19th Century, to whom Mr. Sinnett and all subsequent writers on the subject are wholly indebted, and the phenomena which caused so much discussion when the society was formed, it must be remembered that she attached no importance to such things. Again and again in her writings:—"Isis Unveiled," "The Secret Doctrine," "The Key to Theosophy," etc.—does one find the statement that Theosophy does not depend on phenomena of any kind. It is the philosophy and the ethics that are all-important. It is by these that Theosophy should be judged; and it is by her life, by her writings and work that the Founder of the society should be judged. In "Isis Unveiled" alone there are references quoted from hundreds of rare works scattered throughout the libraries of the world, which alone would have entailed years of research and indeed the mere fact that such voluminous works dealing with Mysticism and kindred subjects in all ages should have been written in what to the author was a foreign language, is in itself sufficiently remarkable. The extraordinary misconceptions of Theosophy and of Madame Blavatsky which exist make it necessary to refer to this side of the question.

The practical work and especially the system of children's education which Mrs. Katherine Tingley, as leader of the society, is now engaged in speaks for itself, and more will be heard of it ere long. Those journalists and educationalists who have inspected the parent school at Point Loma, California, have nothing but the highest praise for the work. Ray Stannard Baker, writing in the *American Magazine* for January, 1907, says:—

"They call their school Raja Yoga (literally Kingly Union) signifying the perfect balance of the faculties. Proper training of the body, proper food and sleep, an out-door life, neither too much nor too little study they believe produce a balance of development which leaves no room for that nervous excitability which so often expresses itself in confusion and disorder. And the result, certainly, is a remark-

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able repose, a repose of discipline and good health . . . So many things were surprising about this school. . . . "We believe," said one of the members, "that when a child is old enough to show desire, to be angry or pleased, it is old enough to have its desires directed and disciplined. . . . At an age that would astonish most parents both girls and boys are taught not only to dress and undress themselves but to accept responsibility in a hundred surprising ways. . . . Military drill occupies a part of the early morning. After that regular work is provided. . . . and they have besides their studies a more or less constant instruction in art and music. . . . One is impressed with the robust appearance of all the students at Point Loma, old as well as young. . . . Dramatic entertainments are given in an open air Greek theatre which is built into the side of a hill. . . . In both music and art the Brotherhood aim straight for the stars. They have produced among other plays "The Eumenides" of Æschylus in the open air theatre under conditions of climate and sky and with costumes which must have made the performance a close duplication of those of Ancient Greece. And it is not unhumorous, not uncharacteristic to note that during the production of this play newspaper reporters hid on the hillside, watching from afar, wrote fervid accounts of the mystic and occult rites and ceremonies of the people of Point Loma!"

This last instance showing the misrepresentation of the Society and its methods, is but a trifle. It is a fact, however, that the head of the Society, Mrs. Katherine Tingley, has been throughout the target for a crusade of bigotted and often most malignant attack; so much so in fact that this alone must cause thinking people to regard the movement as a serious one. For what serious movement has not been attacked by those who feel that their sordid interests are threatened? It has always been so; and it is significant that the beneficent work that the society is engaged in,—though its bitterest enemies can find no flaw in it,—is nevertheless persistently misrepresented and attacked.

The fair and impartial attitude of the *Japan Mail* toward Mrs. Tingley and her work is also the attitude taken by journals of the better class everywhere, as shown by clippings received from some of the leading American and English papers. This great synthesizing movement asks for a fair field and no favour. The multiplication of religions and sects has gone on long enough. It is time to seek something common to all, something that the study of comparative religion shows to be the basis of all. In a word some common platform on which all can meet. It is time to recognize the fact that while one religion may contain more truth than another,—no one religion contains it all. It is time to recognize not merely the brotherhood of Christians, of Buddhists, of Mahommedans, but the brotherhood of all truth-seeking men. Nothing has done more to separate mankind than the barrier of creeds,—the narrow forms into which religions ultimately degenerate. The true religion in its essence must be Truth, than which there is no higher religion. As for "dogmas" there can be no better or broader one than that of the brotherhood of man, the one and only "dogma" of the U. B. and Theosophical Society. For the rest the teachings of Theosophy are open to every test. They stand on their own merits.

Yours respectfully,

A STUDENT OF THEOSOPHY.

Dec. 3rd, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL."

VISCOUNT AOKI'S ALLEGED RECALL.

Received in Yokohama, 10.45 a.m., Dec. 4.

It is reported from Washington that there is no confirmation of the report that Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, has been recalled, but it is admitted that he has been summoned to Tokyo to confer on matters pending between the two Governments.

Received in Yokohama, 2 p.m., Dec. 4.

A later telegram from Washington states that Viscount Aoki declares he is returning to Japan for the purpose of verbally reporting to his Government, and that his return cannot be construed as an indication of unfriendliness to America, the relations between the two countries being friendly.

Later.

Reuter's Washington correspondent reports that Viscount Aoki has conferred with President Roosevelt and Mr. Secretary Root relative to Japanese emigration. It is believed that he satisfied the Administration that it is unnecessary for Congress to legislate for Japanese exclusion.

A later telegram states that Viscount Aoki has been recalled for the purpose of personally reporting to the Mikado the situation in America relative to immigration.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THREATENED TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

London, November 28.

All available police have been drafted into Zululand as Dinizulu is suspected of duplicity. Commandant Mill is in readiness to take the field.

BRYAN'S CANDIDACY.

Mr. Bryan in a speech at Washington said that if nominated for the Presidency he would champion re-adjustment of the tariff on behalf of the poor, the imposition of an income tax, and the adoption of arbitration in labour disputes.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Mr. Cortelyou announces that the subscription list for treasury certificates has been closed in view of the decided improvement in business and that probably no further allotments will be made.

THE REICHSTAG AND BERLIN SCANDALS.

London, November 28.

In the Reichstag during the budget debate, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Buelow, replying to a reference to the Harden trial, denounced a comparison of the conditions revealed as being similar to those during the decline of the Roman Empire. The Chancellor said Germany was no Sodom. The purity of the Kaiser's life and house was emblematic of the nation's life.

GERMAN NAVY BILL.

Admiral Tirpitz, explaining the Navy Bill in the Reichstag, said the fleet would be permanently maintained at the high level of other nations.

IMPROVING THE BRITISH ARMY.

Later.

General French, lately commanding the troops at Aldershot, speaking at a farewell dinner at Aldershot, said as far as his experience went the new order of things introduced after the retirement of Lord Roberts had been an unqualified success and was thoroughly adapted to the needs of the army.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Six thousand Moors attacked the French post at Babelassa on Tuesday, and were repulsed after six hours' fighting. The French lost 12 killed, including a lieutenant. Reinforcements are hurrying up.

HONOUR TO MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, November 30.

The Order of Merit has been conferred on Miss Florence Nightingale.

FRENCH PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

General Picquart, Minister for War, has announced in the French Chamber of Deputies that he has instructed General Lyantey, commanding at Oran, in Algeria, to despatch an expedition for the purpose of inflicting exemplary chastisement on the Beninassen tribe.

THE WEST HULL ELECTION.

The election at West Hull owing to the elevation to the peerage of the Hon. C. H. W. Wilson (Liberal) has resulted in the return of Mr. Guy Wilson (Liberal) with 5,623 votes against 5,382 cast for Sir George Bartley (Conservative) and 4,512 for the Socialist, Holmes.

BRITISH AND GERMAN RELATIONS.

Later.

In the Reichstag Prince von Buelow, who was continually interrupted by general applause, expressed the thanks of Germany to the British Royalties and people for the brilliant reception accorded to the German Emperor and Empress. He dwelt at length on the efforts made in numerous circles in both countries to restore the old friendly relations and said the history of the last decade shows that the temporary estrangement was nothing but a huge misunderstanding.

THE TSAR AND HIS AUTOCRATIC POWER.

Mr. Stolypin has caused a sensation in the Duma by a Ministerial declaration that the Tsar's autocratic power is the most precious asset of the State and is destined to bring Russia back to the path of order.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

London, December 1.

The Chicago banks have received a petition signed by two thousand bankers in the western states urging the resumption of cash payments. Compliance is probable.

FORAKER ENTERS THE FIGHT.

Senator Foraker has accepted the support of the Ohio Republican League as a candidate for the Presidency, thus throwing down the gauntlet to Mr. Taft,

THE FIFTH LANCERS AFFAIR.

London, December 2.

The British War Office announces that the putting of the officers of the Fifth Lancers on half pay is not due to any cause detrimental to the character of the officers. Though it is not considered suitable that they should retain their positions in this particular cavalry regiment, their services can be utilized by other appointments. The regiment is not inefficient to take the field.

CHINESE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Supreme Court at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has released 17 Chinamen who were arrested for not paying the poll-tax of $500. The decision of the Court does not touch the validity of the Exclusion Law, but says that the non-payment of the tax is not an indictable offence. The tax must be collected as a debt. The Court believes that Parliament intended to make non-payment of the tax a crime but the language of the statute does not bear out that interpretation.

THE TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

Later.

A force starts to-morrow to arrest Dinizulu, who has 500 followers partly armed.

BATTLE PRACTICE.

H.M.S. *Dominion*, *Hibernia*, *Triumph* and *Vengeance* bombarded an old battleship, equipped under war conditions with a dummy crew, off the Kentish coast. The range was from 6,000 to 8,000 yards. It is reported that 28 out of 130 rounds were effective. The fire control arrangements, which were one of the most important objects of the experiment, were destroyed in a few seconds.

ACCIDENT TO FRENCH WAR BALLOON.

London, December 2.

The French military airship *Patrie* was carried off by a gale, while those in charge were repairing a defect, in the open country near Verdun. Two hundred troops were unable to hold it. The balloon, which had no occupants, has since been sighted in Wales and at Belfast.

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KAISER ENTERTAINS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Kaiser entertained 170 children to tea in the school room at Highcliffe. He himself cut the cake.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

London, December 3.

A forecast of Roosevelt's message has contributed to a revival in Wall Street owing to the moderation of its tone. It favours the issue of emergency currency, advises federal supervision of corporations; does not object to railways combining under restrictions; favours tariff revision after the presidential election; and urges the construction of four of the largest battleships.

THE CONGO.

The Belgian and Congolese plenipotentiaries have signed a treaty under which Belgium takes over the Congo.

DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Later.

Sixty miners have been entombed by a colliery explosion at Ononahala. It is believed that all have been asphyxiated.

CRICKET.

Marylebone has beaten Queensland by an innings and 44 runs.

ZULULAND.

Reuter telegraphs from Pietermaritzburg that 2,000 troops are to operate in Zululand. The main force leaves to-day from Gingingbloba. Colonel McKenzie and his staff will leave to-morrow. A general rising is not expected but preparations are being made for all contingencies.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

London, December 3.

Washington reports that Congress met and the proceedings were formal. The estimates of Mr. Cortelyon, Secretary of the Treasury, for 1908-09 amount to 776 million dollars, 77½ millions above those for 1907-08. Congressman Hayes, of California, has showed President Roosevelt his bill restricting Oriental immigration. The President disapproved of it, but Mr. Hayes will nevertheless push it on the ground that it is in accordance with the sentiments of the people of California.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK MUTINY.

Twenty of those who mutinied at Vladivostock on Oct. 31st have been sentenced to be shot, and 177 to lesser penalties.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Later.

Money is considerably easier. A large parcel of gold has arrived from Germany. Subsequent arrivals are expected from India, Australia, and Singapore. There are general hopes of an early reduction of the bank rate.

MARRIAGE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

London, December 4.

Lord Loreburn, Lord Chancellor of England, was married quietly yesterday in the crypt of St. Stephens Church to Miss Violet Elizabeth Hicks-Beach, niece of Lord St. Aldwyn. Members of the Cabinet and of the House of Lords and the House of Commons were present.

[Baron Loreburn, who is the present Lord Chancellor of England, was formerly Sir Robert Threshie Reid, G.C.M.G., and was born in 1846 at Mouswald Place, Dumfries, N.B. Miss Hicks-Beach is the eldest daughter of Mr. W.F. Hicks-Beach of Whitcombe Park, Gloucestershire, and as stated above, niece of Viscount St. Aldwyn, formerly Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Lord Loreburn was a widower, his first wife having died three years ago—ED. *T.M.*]

AUSTRALIA AND THE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

It is reported from Melbourne that the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth has decided to invite tenders for wireless installations round Australia in order to communicate with passing steamers.

THE SPANISH ROYALTIES.

The King and Queen of Spain have left for home.

VISCOUNT AOKI INTERVIEWED.

Later.

Viscount Aoki, in an interview, said he is returning home for the purpose of verbally reporting to his Government on many things, including the immigration question. His return can in no wise be construed as an indication of unfriendliness, for the American Government knows very well that Japan is disposed to be one of her best friends. The adjustment of the immigration question is not a serious problem.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's message confirms the forecast. It asks authority to remit the balance of the Boxer indemnity and urges American help toward the education of the Chinese in every practicable way and especially the promotion of the coming of Chinese students. He referred to the Japanese Exposition of 1912 as an occasion of special interest to all nations. It would be the first exposition of the kind to be held by a great Power in the Pacific and he urges immediate and generous provision for American representation in view of the intimate trade between Japan and America, the warm friendship that has been uninterruptedly maintained since the opening of Japan to Western intercourse, and Japan's increasing wealth and production which were regarded by America with hearty good-will. He recommended more docks and coaling stations in the Pacific.

ILLNESS OF KING OSCAR.

London, December 5.

The King of Sweden is ill and the Crown Prince has been appointed regent.

SERIOUS ASPECT IN ZULULAND.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Zululand. The situation is rendered more serious owing to the attitude of the Natal natives. The total fighting strength of the Zulus is 30,000 and many are armed with rifles. Preparations are being made to cope with a general rising.

Later.

The Natal Field force left Gingisghloba for Zululand yesterday. The Cape has offered Natal a regiment and a Maxim detachment.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

An engine dashed into a gang of platelayers near Paisley, killing seven.

GERMAN POLITICS.

From Berlin comes news that differences with reference to the Army scandals and taxation are producing serious friction among the coalition of parties supporting the Government in the Reichstag. Prince von Buelow has had a lengthy conference with the leaders, but the meeting adjourned without result.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "TOKYO ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE JAPANESE IMMIGRATION AFFAIR.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.

An intimation has been submitted to the American Government, says a Washington telegram, to the effect that the Japanese Government is preparing to issue a notification dealing with emigrants to America, on lines similar to the views of the American Government, and that after the issue of the notification, the American Government should decide what steps are to be taken as to the affair. The American Government's view coincides with the proposal.

The City-Attorney of San Francisco, who prosecuted in the city scandal affair, is reported to have said in New York that the views of President Roosevelt on the Japanese affair are fundamentally wrong. The Japanese are not people who are beneficial to Americans. It there was any question whether Japanese or Chinese were preferable, the people of California would have no hesitation in choosing Chinamen.

MR. KOIKE.

Mr. Koike, Japanese Consul-General in New York, has been appointed to a similar office in San Francisco. On the evening of Nov. 28th, the Japanese gave him a farewell dinner. He will leave New York on Dec. 3rd for his new post.

GERMAN FINANCES.

London, November 29.

It is reported from Berlin that the Secretary of the Treasury, speaking in the Reichstag, contrasted the flourishing condition of commerce and industry with the lamentable state of the Imperial finances, which showed a deficit of over six million pounds, compelling the appropriation of the debt sinking fund, while new sources of revenue were still required. The Secretary for the Navy declared that the reduction of the age limit for battleships was imperative.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Later.

Japanese and Russian securities have continued to rise on the Stock Exchange.

MOORISH RAID IN ALGERIA.

In consequence of the violation of the Algerian frontier by Moors resulting in sharp fighting, the Minister for War reminded the Chamber of Deputies that international treaties gave France a perfectly free hand on the frontier, and announced the immediate strengthening of the troops.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Paris, December 30.

The Minister of Marine has declared that six battleships of 28,000 tons must be at once laid down.

The Chamber of Deputies has resolved that it is urgently necessary to undertake the complete reform of the Navy.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.

Later.

Miss Florence Nightingale has been gazetted to the Order of Merit.

GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Buelow affirmed in the Reichstag that the Anglo-Russian agreement was not in any way directed against Germany. He wished to reciprocate the friendly feelings with which the British nation had welcomed the Kaiser. He believed that the history of the last decade shows that Anglo-German estrangement to be founded on great mutual misunderstanding.

JAPANESE IN AMERICA.

The London *Times* in an editorial reference to the Pacific coast emigration question says that a solution might be found in the analogy of Australian legislation.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.

A hundred and eleven Japanese with passports for the United States have arrived at Victoria by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Tosa Maru*. While attempts were being made to land them, a dispute arose between the agent of the shipping firm and

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the American and Canadian immigration officials and the Japanese are still detained on board the ship. The United States Government authorities say that they have not been authorized as to Japanese landing at Victoria even if their passports are for America. The Canadian officials insist that the new comers shall not be permitted to land at Victoria, but at Seattle. The shipping company refused to agree to the contention of the Canadian authorities. The affair has been referred to the Washington and Ottawa Governments and is under negotiation between them. According to a telegram from Ottawa, the Japanese Consul-General has lodged a protest with the Canadian government.

Japanese patients on steamers have hitherto been permitted to land on condition that they will undergo proper medical treatment. The Canadian Government, however, has abolished the special concession and decided that Japanese patients must stay on their ship, a step similar to that being taken by the United States Government. By reason of the foregoing change in their treatment, Japanese going to America must carry with them certificates of health besides their passports.

SENATOR FORAKER.

At a meeting held on Nov. 20th, in Columbus, Senator Foraker accepted nomination as a presidential candidate, by the Republican Club of Ohio. As Ohio is the native place of Mr. Taft, the nomination of Mr. Foraker will have some effect on the former's chances as a presidential candidate.

JAPANESE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

London, December 2.

A special telegram says that the San Francisco authorities state that Japanese immigration has practically ceased: nevertheless the anti-Asiatic agitation continues and almost daily some Labour Union starts an extensive boycott of Orientals. The Japanese on the Pacific coast are starting a propaganda for the restoration of good feeling between Japanese and Americans. Intermarriages are among the methods suggested.

San Francisco, December 1.

Mr. Lathnow (?) a senator from South Carolina, who is one of the committee for the investigation of the immigration question, will publish his views as to the investigation next year,

It is said that he will introduce, in the ensuing session of Congress, a proposal limiting the number of immigrants entering California. It is also said that he will impose conditions as to the education of all incomers. He intends to limit the number of immigrants from Southern Europe to California, to 50,000 per year.

MR. TAFT.

Mr. Taft, American Secretary for War, has arrived at Moscow on his way home from the Philippines. He was received by a crowd of high class people. After having spent a night there, he left for St. Petersburg.

THE PANAMA CANAL BONDS.

The subscriptions to the Panama Canal bonds which were issued on Nov. 30th were successful. The amount was covered several times over

CONGRESS.

The American Congress will be opened on Dec. 2nd. The members of Congress and the financial authorities are at present consulting on questions with regard to the proposed reduction of money in circulation, and relief of the financial difficulty.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

London, December 2.

From New York it is reported that the financial horizon is clear. The Western and Southern States are ready to resume cash payments. Various States report partial resumption of business operations.

THE RELEASE OF MACLEAN.

In order to obtain the release of Kaid Maclean from the brigand Raisuli the British Government has agreed to humiliating terms, including British protection for Raisuli and his family, the payment of an enormous ransom and the release of 50 prisoners.

RUNAWAY WAR BALLOON.

Owing to a high wind a French war balloon escaped from 200 soldiers who were holding it down at Verdun on Saturday. It disappeared westward. It is believed to have been seen in Ireland and Wales on Sunday at a great height. The French are much excited.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

December 3.

The publication of German press criticisms of the French operations against the Moorish troops on the Algerian frontier suggest that the French wantonly provoked a conflict. This has caused great indignation in Paris. The newspapers, headed by the *Temps*, charge Buelow with impugning French good-faith. They recall Germany's continuous intrigues in Morocco.

MOHAMMEDAN DISCONTENT.

Latest.

Constantinople telegrams report that there have been manifestations of discontent at Massowah and among the populace of Diarabetras(?) There have been riots at Aleppo and Beyrout and numerous small mutinies among the troops who insist on payment of their arrears. These things are regarded by diplomatists as showing that Turkey is rapidly drifting into anarchy.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

It is rumoured in Paris that a Russian loan of 75 million pounds at 4½ per cent. will be issued.

THE TSAR AND THE DUMA.

It is stated in St. Petersburg that the Tsar has written on the Duma's address: "I am willing to believe in the sentiments expressed but I await their practical issue."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

New York, December 3.

President Roosevelt in his annual message read to Congress to-day, urges the immediate acceptance of Japan's invitation to the United States to participate in the great national exposition in Tokyo in 1912, saying that this is an occasion of special interest to all nations of the world and particularly for the United State. For this is the first time such a great national exposition has been held by a great Power dwelling on the Pacific, and all nations of Europe and America, will, I hope, join in helping on its success. The geographical relations of Japan and the United States as possessors of large portions of the coasts of the Pacific ocean, the intimate trade relations which exist between the two countries, the warm friendship which has been maintained between them without break since the opening of Japan's intercourse with western nations; and her increasing wealth and production, which we regard with hearty goodwill, and wish to make occasion for mutually beneficial commerce—all unite in making it eminently desirable that this invitation be accepted. I heartily recommend a generous provision for the representation of this Government and people in the proposed Exposition. Action should be taken now. Regarding foreign affairs, President Roosevelt says that America's steady policy is to behave towards other nations as a strong, self-respecting man should behave towards other men with whom he is brought in contact. America's aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without appearance of meddling with what does not concern her. America wants to act as a good neighbour and at the same time in a good natured fashion make it evident we do not intend to be imposed upon.

Dealing with the Navy, the President recommends the building of four battleships and many torpedo craft. He also recommends strong fortifications on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, saying that a Navy ought not to be used in defending cities in time of war, but wholly for the defensive work. He says the only way a navy can efficiently protect a coast against any possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. He says parrying never yet won a fight which is only won by hard hitting. An aggressive sea-going Navy alone can do the hard-hitting of the offensive type. He recommends that the battleship fleet should always be kept together and shifted between the Atlantic and the Pacific every two years. He declares that the interests of California, Oregon and Washington are as emphatically the interests of the whole nation as those of New York and the other eastern states. The Pacific cruise is being undertaken to train the battleship fleet in squadron manœuvres. No Fleet of such a size has ever made such a voyage and it will be of great educational use. The only way to teach officers and men how to handle a fleet under every strain and emergency of a time of war is to have a practise of similar conditions in time of peace. He again recommends fortifications at Hawaii, but makes no comment concerning the Philippines until Mr. Taft brings his report.

The Panama Canal is progressing satisfactorily.

America's finances are in the best possible shape, the receipts exceeding income by 31,000,000 dollars annually. There is a growing belief that the tariff must be carefully revised, possibly after the next Presidential election. The President urges legislation giving the Federal government the right of supervision over big corporations or trusts, including railway supervision, being like that now exercised over national banks, and he believes the same benefits would result. He calls attention to the fact that the recent business panic did not affect any bank supervised by the Government. He recommends a new currency law providing for emergency money issued in time of stress on approved securities and under heavy tax. He recommends a Government tax on big incomes and wealthy people.

President Roosevelt says that the standing army is too small. America should maintain in peace the skeleton organization of a large army which might train volunteers in any long war. He recommends an increase of pay for the army, navy and other branches of military service.

America expects during the coming year to turn Cuba back again to its own control, asking them to be contended and prosperous. America's only reason for interference has been and will be to help Cuba achieve these results.

The President also says that America should help in every practicable way to educate the Chinese people so that China

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may gradually adapt itself to modern conditions. One way of doing this is by promoting the coming of Chinese students to this country and making it attractive to them to take a course in American universities.

PROPOSED EXPULSION OF JAPANESE.

San Francisco, December 3.

Mr. Hayes, a representative of California, introduced in Congress on Dec 2nd, a proposal providing for the expulsion of Japanese. Mr. Flint, a Senator from the same State, will submit in the Senate a similar bill, probably within the week.

President Roosevelt has said that after the previous session of Congress was closed, the authorities tried to limit the number of Japanese entering America, as to which friction arose between America and Japan. Negotiations followed. On Dec. 2nd, Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, called at the Department of State, and conducted futher negotiations as to the affair. Probably the question will be settled amicably in the near future to the satisfaction of the people of California. President Roosevelt advised Mr. Hayes and other senators and representatives from California not to take in Congress any active step with regard to the Japanese. Mr. Hayes replied that his proposal providing for the expulsion of Japanese is merely an interpretation of the general wish of the people of California, and said that he will endeavour to pass his bill.

It is said that the bill of Mr. Hayes is regarded as the fore-runner of a step to be taken towards the Government forcing it to conclude at once a Treaty with Japan with regard to Japanese immigrants.

VISCOUNT AOKI.

On Dec. 2nd, Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador, visited the Department of State, and informed President Roosevelt and the Secretaries that he had been ordered by his Government to return home on official business. It is said that the Ambassador will not return to his post in Washington.

Washington, December 4.

While diplomatists do not attach any particular significance to the coming journey of Viscount Aoki to Tokyo, which rumour at once styled his recall, it is reported that fresh excitement has thus been given to the jingoes on the eve of the departure of the battleship squadron for the Pacific. The tendency in many quarters is to give the affair international significance. It is declared that the Japanese Government has not found Viscount Aoki firm enough in pressing his claims and he has failed to satisfy the people of Japan.

THE AMERICAN BUDGET.

The American Secretary for Finance has introduced the budget for next year. The expenditures amount to $766,000,000. This figure shows an increase of $56,000,000 over the expenditure of the present year.

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES QUESTION.

The question with regard to the Japanese employment agencies has been settled. On Dec. 3rd, the special San Francisco committee who were appointed to investigate the matter decided to give licenses to the Japanese.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Paris, December 4.

The vote of the Chamber with regard to the reduction of the period of service for the Army Reservists is severely criticised. Even some of the Republican papers declare that it is a device to curry favour with the constituencies. It is considered certain that the Senate will reverse or modify the vote.

Later.

The Government is considering a scheme for extending the Army conscription to the Arabs in Algeria. The effect will be to add 100,000 men to the Army in case of war.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Ottawa, December 5.

The Premier has stated his conviction that a friendly agreement will be reached with Japan with regard to immigration. He does not believe that the Japanese Government will fail to keep the understanding of 1900 regarding the restriction of immigrants. He thinks that certain parties have eluded the understanding by sending Japanese to Honolulu, whence they shipped to British Columbia. The Premier anticipates a large increase in the trade with Japan as a result of the treaty of 1906.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, December 5.

On the Stock Exchange Russian securities are flat and Japanese are lower.

(Received at the Foreign Office in Tokyo)

CHIENTAO.

In consequence of the lawless procedure followed by Taotai Cheng in closing the mine at Chienpao-shan, which was worked by Japanese and Koreans in cöoperation, and in ordering the operatives to disperse, the Japanese Representative in Peking lodged a protest with the Chinese Government, whereupon the latter apologised for the Taotai's action and stated that hereafter military force will not be employed in dealing with Japanese and Korean subjects in Chientao.

SAN FRANCISCO.

It was officially notified on the 3rd instant that the Police authorities of San Francisco gave permission for Japanese subjects to carry on the business of servants' agencies.

THE DUMA.

The Russian Duma opened its session on the 26th instant. The opening debate was on the Reply to the Speech from the Throne. In this the expression "Autocratic Sovereign" occurred, and a motion was made by the Left to change it into "Constitutional Sovereign." After a discussion which lasted from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. this amendment was carried.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR COMPANY.

The International Sleeping Car Company has established agencies in Manchuria, and from the 6th of December will furnish through tickets to European passengers between Harbin and Moscow.

LIAOYANG.

The effects of the failure of the firm of Tung Sheng-ho in Yingkow, which was precipitated by Shanghai's refusal to honour the firm's cheques, are severely felt in South and North China, throughout the whole of Manchuria, and even by the Chinese merchants in Japan. In Liaoyang the discounting of bills has entirely ceased, and the beans and bean-cake sent thence to Yingkow have produced heavy losses, so that credit and capital are both absent for the time being.

COLD WEATHER.

Antung, November 30.

The whole of the Yalu is frozen, and communication between Antung and New Wiju is cut off. The ice is still too thin for crossing by sleigh.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Two exchange shops in Kilin have become bankrupt owing to the failure of the Tung Shengho firm in Yinkow. These were the largest money changers in Kilin, and efforts are being made to assist them.

(From our Correspondent.)

HOTEL FIRE IN KOBE.

Kobe, December 3.

Fire broke out at four o'clock this morning in the northern three-storied annexe of the Oriental Hotel, and resulted in a complete loss. The Brigades successfully confined the fire to one building, but there were several narrow escapes, though fortunately no fatalities. Some guests and the employees lost everything.

CUTICURA SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE

Father Tells of Child's Suffering from Eczema—Was In Despair When Doctors, Infirmary, and Hospitals Failed—Tried Cuticura,

ECZEMA SPEEDILY, THOROUGHLY CURED

"I feel I should not be doing my duty to others if I refrain from telling you how Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment saved my boy's life. My boy is five years old, and for the last eighteen months his mother and I have been worried a great deal, owing to eczema. I have tried all kinds of remedies for the boy without any result. Under doctor's treatment he seemed to get worse. I took him to the infirmary and also to the hospital, without obtaining any benefit. We gave up all hope of the boy being cured, until we saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies and the wonderful results that they had performed, so I determined to give the Cuticura Remedies a trial. After the use of one cake Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment the improvement was marvelous, and after using another cake of Cuticura Soap and one box Cuticura Ointment he was thoroughly cured, and still remains so. I cannot speak too highly of the wonderful cure by the Cuticura Remedies. You are at liberty to use this testimonial for the good of other sufferers. W. Salter Postman, 18, Waverley St., Baptist Mills, Bristol, April 2, 1906."

ITCHING TORTURES

Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

A warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single application of Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, will afford immediate relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of the most distressing forms of torturing, disfiguring humours, eczemas, tetters, rashes, itchings, and irritations of infants, children, and adults when all other remedies and even physicians fail.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 29th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Castor, Norwegian steamer, 778, Hahkousen, 29th Nov.,—Vladivostock, Bean Cake.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Segovia, German steamer, 3,796, Sachs, 29th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,884, Christiansen, 29th Nov.,—London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,284, T. Ohta, 29th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, Ishikawa, 30th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, W. Thompson, 2nd Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. F. Friele, 2nd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Erz Franz Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 3,843, C. Matkovich, 2nd Dec.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

Benuvon, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 1st Dec.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,550, S. Hiortdhal, 3rd Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hamrah, 3rd Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H. Hathaway, 4th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Alton, British steamer, 2,294, Beel, 4th Dec.,—New York via Yokkaichi, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Neptune, British steamer, 2,154, Roberts, 4th Dec.,—Ocean Island, Phosphate Rocks.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Konan Maru, Japanese steamer, 858, Arachi, 4th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeiko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, T. Suga, 4th Dec.,—Newchwang, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Regent Luitpold, German steamer, 3,920, H. Kirchner, 4th Dec.,—Hamburg and Bremen via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Nantes, French Bk., 2,029, Ricordel, 5th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, Salt.—Sale & Frazar.

Chinhua, British steamer, 1,349, J. B. Harris, 5th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 5th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Cie.

Kotik, Russian steamer, 684, M. Bitte, 4th Dec.,—Vladivostock, Fur Skins.—Smith Baker & Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, T. Homma, 5th Dec.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Urajio Maru, Japanese steamer, 833, S. Shinowara, 29th Nov.,—Chinnampo via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kinko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, T. Iki, 29th Nov.,—Anping and Takou via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chenan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 30th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2,916, Broc, 30th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Albenga, German steamer, 2,769, Peterson, 30th Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Kamoshita, 1st Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Laertes, British steamer, 2,904, 2,904, Riley, 1st Dec.,—Amsterdam, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire

Castor, Norwegian steamer, 778, Habkousen, 2nd Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Gregory Apcar, British steamer, 2,960, G. H. Belson, 2nd Dec.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Tjilwong, Dutch steamer, 3,052, N. V. W. Jurriaanse, 2nd Dec.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,284, T. Ohta, 2nd Dec.,—Honolulu, General.—Tojo Kisen Kaisha.

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, Wm. Thompson, 3rd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Syria, British steamer, 4,191, D. C. Gregor, 3rd Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Erz Franz Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 3,843, C. Matkovich, 4th Dec.,—Trieste via ports, General.—Heller Bros.

China, American steamer, 3,186, J. F. Robinson, 4th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Lanschan, German steamer, 2,056, Sperling, 5th Dec.,—Melbourne, Lumber.—Runge and Thomas.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Ishikawa, 5th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, R. H Hathaway, 5th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S S. Co.

Bevanon, British steamer, 2,549, A. W. S. Thomson, 5th Dec.,—Manila via Nagasaki, General.—Cornes & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. M. Warren, Mrs. F. M. Warren, Miss Grace Warren, Miss Francis Warren, Mrs. F. B. Stone, Miss Inez Stone, Mr. W. F. Barnes, and Mr. Ernst Kendall, in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. F. Kiene, Mr. A. B. Saider, and Mr. F. M. Brooks, in cabin. For San Francisco:—Dr. C. E. Yeagle, Mr. Thomas Ryan, Mr. A. M. Slack, Mrs. A. M. Slack, Mr. H. S. Hunt, Mr. Feng Tom, Capt. Wilken, Mrs. J. H. Monson, and Miss E. D. Graves, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, from Europe via ports:—Mrs Olga Julia Wegener von Zaluskowski, Miss Ethel M. Townsend, Mr. Giebert Witt, Mrs. Ahlers and daughter, Mr. & Mrs. Joshua Leverind, Mr. Emil Sahulze, Baroness Riepenhausen, Mrs. Leveday and children, Mr. F. St. Goar, Mr. Wm. Leslie Ramson, Mr. J. J. Inniss, Mr. John Hardt, Mrs. Clark, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Garvin A. Forrest and children, Miss Grete Schultz and Mr. Emil Scriba, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. I. S. Betts, Mrs I. S. Betts, Mr. Charles W Gibbon, Rev. T. Rosebery Good, Mrs. T. Rosebery Good, Mr. Wm C. Gregg, Mr. Thos. Nock, Mr. Henry D. Page, Mr. A. Muir Wilson, Mr. D. R. Charleson, Mr. P. W. Charleson, Mr. J. R. Meyers, and Mrs. J. R. Meyers, in cabin. For Kobe:—Dr. F. H. Birdman, Mr. R. McMurtie, Mrs. N. J. Sargent and daughter, and Miss Ha de Souza, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. Sydney G. Adams, Rev. W. H. Bundy, and Mrs. Geo. Mooser, infant and maid, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Frederic A. Crooks, Mr. I. M. Dailey, Miss Mary M. Donica, Mr. A. J. Francis, Mrs. A. J Francis, Mr. T. Gribayedoff, Mrs. A. Guffey, Mr. Walter Harper, Mr. W. J. Hennessy, Mr. L. Jackson, Miss H. Lewis, Mr. M. N. Lindjap, Mrs. M. E. Malson, Mr. G. Nuque, Mr. H. W. Pahl, Mr. John H. Peters, Mr. Wm. Hutton Potts, Mrs. Wm. Hutton Potts, Miss Ethel Hutton Potts, Mr. Claud Russell, Mrs. Shew Loui Shee, Mr. Marcus Sternberger, Mr. D. P. Sullivan, Mrs. H. S. Wallace, Mr. H. L. White, Mrs. H. L White, Miss N. C. Winn, and Mr. D. F Malony in cabin.

Per German steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, from Europe via ports:—Mrs. Lefroy and son, Mr. von Ambro, Mrs. von Ambro, Miss and Master von Ambro, Mrs. El. Rossi, Sultan Mulk, suite and 3 servants, Mr. A. J. S. Lefroy Mr. Worth Capt. von Knotr, Miss F. E Gardener, Mr A. H. Outridge, Mr. B. H. Woodd Mr. and Mrs. G. Shaft, Mr. E. Beck Schlombach, Mr. Aschpurus, Mrs. E Katz, Mr. J. Gillmann, and Mr. J. Goldman, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Polynesien*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. C. E. Miller, Mrs. Walker and amah, Mrs. de Bryllkine, Major W. R. Greve, Mrs. W. R. Greve and infant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Combe, Mr. K. Peyrac, Mr. Rieman, Mr. and Mrs. Merecki, 2 infants and 2 servants, and Mr. A. G. Van Mach, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Syria* for Europe via ports:—Rev. J. H F. Mackenzie, Mrs. Foster, Mr. G. E. Hewitt, Mr. H. Stevenson and Mr. S. K. Chang in cabin; 2 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu;—Dr. Edward Armitage, Mr. G. H Blakeslee, Mr. F. M. Blooks, Mr. E C. Chalas, Dr. H. Deen, Mr. Fong Tom, Miss E. D. Graves, Mrs. Hanway, Miss Hanway, Miss E Heintz, Mr. Geo. Horridge, Mrs. Geo. Horridge, Mr. H. C. Hunt, Mr. F. Kiene, Mr. D H McClure, Mrs. M. L. McComber, Mr. H. D. McLaren, M.P., Mrs. J. A. Monson, Mr. Thomas Ryan, Capt. Grant Squires, Mrs. Grant Squires, Mr. A M. Slack, Mrs. A. M. Slack, Mr. A. B. Snider, Capt. Zur Lee Wilken, and Mr. C. Yeagle, in cabin.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer	Date.
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su Dec. 8
Hongkong	P. M.	Manchuria	M. Dec. 9
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru [1]	F Dec. 13
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru [2]	Sa Dec. 14
Europe	N. L. D.	Yercke	Sa Dec. 14
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M Dec. 16
Europe	M M.	Armand Behic	W. Dec. 18
Hongkong	B. T.	Tremont	Su. Dec. 22
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th Dec. 26
America	P. M.	Korea	Th Dec. 26
Tacoma	B. T.	Kumeric	Su Dec. 29

1 Left Honolulu on the 4th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 27th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	P. R. Luitpold	Su. Dec. 8
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikugo Maru	Su Dec. 8
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su Dec. 8
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kanagawa Maru	W Dec. 11
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	W. Dec. 11
Tacoma	B. & S.	Cyclops	W. Dec. 11
America	P. M.	Manchuria	W. Dec. 11
Europe	M M.	Tourane	Sa. Dec. 14
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Dec. 14
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su Dec. 15
Europe	P. & O.	Nyanza	Tu Dec. 17
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	W. Dec. 18
Tacoma	B. T.	Tremont	M Dec. 23
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th. Dec. 26
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Sa. Dec. 28
Hongkong	B. T.	Kumeric	M. Dec. 30

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 6.

There has been no special change. A moderate business is going on in woollens.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	35.00 to 36.50
Indian Broach	29.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	23.00 to 26.50

COTTON YARN

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	355.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	430.00 to 470.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	565.50 to 585.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—{40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.}	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 2.00
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.85 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.25 to 3.50
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

No alteration since our previous report. The markets abroad are reported to have become steady after some weeks' dullness.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.00 to 4.10
do Sheet	5.20 to 6.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.00 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Activity governs the market. There is no change in prices.

Chester	Y.3.67 to 3.80
Victory	3.47 to 3.60
Borneo and Sumatra	2.20 to 2.85
Hokuyetsu	3.25 to 4.00
Nippon	3.05 to 3.65
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3.05 to 3.53
Tosai	3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

A moderate business is going on.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.70 to 10.00
Brown Manila	9.70 to 10.10
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	12.00 to 13.00
White Refined (German)	14.30 to 17.00

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INDIGO.

Business in this line has been fairly brisk during last week.

Calcutta first ... ... Yen.	260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second...	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	190

COPPER.

The market both abroad and at home remains unsettled because of the fluctuations in London. According to a London telegram under date of Dec. 4th, the price is now £62.0.0.

Refined per 100 kin ... .Yen	—
Bessemer	—
Electric refined	—

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No alteration.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.... ... ... Yen	3.10
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.46
Glycerine "	0.37
Caustic Soda 100 *kin*...	6.30
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.57
Quinine sulphate " ... ... 0.40 to	0.51
Iode per lb.	5.00
Iodoform lb.	6.75
Iode Kali lb.	3.60
Antifebrine oz.	5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is very dull.

On Dec. 4th stocks were: filatures 27,175 bales; Re-reels, 6,584 bales; Orikaishi 1,598 bales; and Sundry, 24 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,200 to 1,220
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,180 to 1,200
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,070 to 1,100
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	950 to 960
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,050 to 1,070
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,000 to 1,020
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	940 to 950
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	980 [illegible] 990
Re-reels—Extra	1,020 to 1,030
Re-reels—No. 1	1,005 to 1,010
Re-reels—No. 1½	980 to 990
Re-reels—No. 2	960 to 980
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	1,010 to 1,020
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	940 to 945
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	910 to 915
Kakedas—No. 2	890 to 905
Kakedas—No. 2½...	870 to 880

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Dec.	Present delivery. *yen.*	December delivery. *yen.*	January delivery. *yen.*	February delivery. *yen.*
2nd	908	928	915	907
3rd	895	—	903	895
4th	887	905	899	889
5th	926	—	932	923

WASTE SILK.

Quietness continues in the market. Prices are all nominal.

On Dec. 4th the stock was: Noshi, 14,345 bales; Kibiso, 14,028 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 395 bales; and sundry 2,287 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	210 to 215
Noshi—Filatures, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	155 to 165
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	125 to 135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	115 to 120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	125 to 130
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	110 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	90 to 100
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	160 to 165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	110 to 115
Reeel—Fair...	90 to 100
Reeel—Best	85 to 90
Reeel—Good	80 to 85
Reeel—Medium	75 to 80

TEA.

The season has closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common...	—

HABUTAE.

The market has been very quiet except that there has been some business with India. Prices in the country are weak.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	11.15	10.55	10.45
27	—	10.35	10.00	9.50
36	—	10.15	10.05	9.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.60	9.95	9.85	10.40	10.10
27"	9.60	9.55	9.80	9.50	9.90
36"	9.50	9.55	9.55	9.50	9.50

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	10.85	10.35	10.30	—
27"	9.80	9.65	9.30	—
36"	9.70	9.45	9.35	—

RICE.

Generally speaking, business is stationary though there have been some slight fluctuations.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	586,934
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	163,444

Delivery.	Closing Price.
December	Yen. 16.20
January	15.85
February	15.73

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior.....	Yen 17.50
Medium	16.60
Common	15.80
Average	16.60

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
December ...	16.16	December...	16.35
January	15.67	January.....	15.905
February ...	15.79	February ...	15.845

STOCK EXCHANGE.

A considerable fall has been experienced both in Tokyo and Osaka.

COAL.

The market is active, and prices are generally firm.

	Delivery in Tokyo, per 10,000 *Kin*. *yen.*
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sorachi.....	No Stock.
Buzen	62.00 to 76.00
Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
Miike	65.00 to 73.00
	per ton
Coke.....	15.00 to 21.00
Gas coke	14.50 to 15.50

(10,000 *Kin*, about 6 tons.)

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama December [illegible]

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower, China sterling quotations not yet in and local rates unchanged for the mail via Siberia as under.

London—Bank T.T	s/0 3/8
— — Bills on demand	s/0 [illegible]
— — 4 months' sight.....	s/0 [illegible]
— Private 4 months' sight	s/ 2 1/8 @ [illegible]
— — 6 months' sight	s/ 2 1/8 @ [illegible]
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	262 @ 1½
— — 6 months' sight	263½ @ 3
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	99*
— Private 10 days, sight do	97*
Shanghai—Bank sight	76*
— Private 10 days' sight.....	77½*
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	154½
America—Bank sight.....	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50½
— Private 4 months' sight	51½
Germany—Bank sight	208½
— Private 3 months' sight	205½
Bar Silver (London)	26 11/16

* Nominal.

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1907.

BIRTH.

At Bishop's House, Sarawak, on the 10th ult., the wife of Rev. C. H. BASIL WOOD, of Osaka, of a Son.

DEATH.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, on Saturday, December 7th, 1907, LOUIS DEVETTE, aged 60.

The surviving members of the late M. LOUIS DEVETTE'S family, express their deep appreciation of the kind sympathy displayed in their sad bereavement, and the numerous beautiful floral tributes offered by many kind friends.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THREE cases of small-pox were reported on Monday in Kobe and seven in Kyoto.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha is preparing to open a regular service between Japan and Portland.

EARLY on the morning of Dec. 8th, fire broke out in Miyako-machi, near Morioka, destroying 38 houses.

THE Emperor of Japan sent a telegram on Dec. 9th to the Royal Court of Sweden expressing his profound condolence on the death of King Oscar.

THE damage sustained by the destroyer *Sasanami*, which recently went ashore at Hirato, is reported to have been slight. After undergoing temporary repairs at Sasuke, she will be brought to Sasebo within a week.

SNOW fell on the morning of Dec. 5th in Utsunomiya. Later the weather cleared, with a chilly wind.

THE Nagano Prefectural Assembly has decided to establish a high sericultural school at a cost of *yen* 221,900.

THE Emperor has decided to give war-medals to 105 correspondents of newspapers who were at the front during the war.

SNOW fell on Dec. 5th in Taka, a district near Mito, to an average depth of about 3 inches.

A COLLAPSE occurred on Dec. 8th at the Shikishima Coal Mine, Fukuoka prefecture. Four persons were killed or injured.

Two cholera cases appeared among the crew of the steamer *Nagata Maru*, which arrived at Moji on Dec. 8th from Dairen.

A FUSAN telegram reports that fire occurred on board the steamer *Gunsan Maru* on the evening of Dec. 9th. Details are not yet given.

A SILVER and copper mine has been discovered at Nishitani, 9 miles from Nagaoka, Niigata prefecture. The assay is very satisfactory.

SUICIDE at the Kegon Fall, Nikko, still seem to be popular. A young man, apparently a student, threw himself over the fall at 4 p.m. on Dec. 8th.

AT 5.13 a.m. on Dec. 5th, a locomotive collided with a passenger train at Takasaki Station. Three persons were severely and six slightly injured.

AT 5 a.m. on Dec. 7th, the steamer *Zenkobu Maru* collided with the steamer *Hayatomo Maru* off Wonsan, Korea. The former sank, and 19 of her passengers are missing.

A WASHINGTON telegram to the *Fiji* says that the American Government is willing to have Baron Takahira, Ambassador to Italy, appointed to the place of Viscount Aoki.

IT is reported by a Hiroshima telegram that at noon on Dec. 8th, an explosion occurred at a fort in Shami, Saheki, with the result that 2 coolies were killed and 2 severely injured.

A VLADIVOSTOCK telegram says that the Russian Government intend to make further arrests in connexion with the recent mutiny there. Anxiety is being entertained in military and naval circles.

FIRE broke out at 6 a.m. on Dec. 10th in a bonded warehouse at Onohama, Kobe, destroying the building and its contents, mostly foreign cotton. The damage to goods is estimated at *yen* 10,000.

ON Dec. 10th, 10 new cases of plague were reported in Osaka. Mr. Takasaki, governor, has asked the Osaka City Assembly to spend *yen* 1,000,000 in order to carry out a system of special cleansing throughout the city.

ON the evening of Dec. 5th, a passenger train collided with a freight train at Kaiping on the South Manchurian Railway. Two persons were killed and 2 severely injured. Negligence on the part of a pointsman was the cause.

ADVICES from official Russian sources at Vladivostock report armed raids by Japanese seal poachers on the seal rookeries of the Copper Islands. The commander of the Russian patrol cruiser *Mandjur* reports that three Japanese sealing schooners appeared off the rookeries and with guns drove off the guard, landed, and remained a week, killing and skinning seals, and got away with several thousand skins. Official protests are being made to Japan.

TOKYO papers are full of accounts detailing the attempted suicide of a Russian lady on December 10th. It is a very sad story of a woman greatly wronged and seeing no exit from her troubles save by the path of self-destruction.

A FATAL fire occurred the same night in Saiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo. Five buildings were burned down. A green-grocer, in whose house the fire originated, his wife, 3 children, and 2 employees were all killed. In this case, the cause was a lamp.

A CARRIAGE on the Keihin Electric Railway collided with an unoccupied carriage at Kawasaki on the evening of Dec. 9th. Both carriages were severely damaged and two conductors sustained injuries. Fortunately no passengers were injured.

IN consequence of negligence on the part of a pointsman a freight train collided with an empty train at 4 p.m. on Dec. 3rd at Hayaki Station on the Kyushu Railway. The locomotive and 3 carriages of the passenger train were greatly damaged.

OWING to a storm, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Niitaka Maru* went ashore on Dec. 9th at Masuke not far from Otaru, Hokkaido. The passengers, crew and cargo are safe. The *Fushimi Maru* was despatched from Otaru to render assistance.

BARON NARAHARA, Governor of Okinawa; Mr. Ishiwatari, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; Mr. Chito, Governor of Kagoshima; Mr. Nio, Director of the Monopoly Bureau; Professor Ishiguro; and Mr. Hirayama, have been appointed Members of the Upper House.

A NAGANO telegram says that on the night of Dec. 3rd, a number of men armed with swords broke into the house of a wealthy farmer, living in Shiojiri, a village not far from the city. They killed the occupants, 5 in all, and stole money and many valuable articles.

A SAILING ship collided with a fishing boat having on board 14 fishermen on the night of Dec. 4th off Kuji, in Ibaraki prefecture. The boat was smashed and 10 of the fishermen were drowned. The sailing vessel kept on her course without rendering assistance.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Chiyo Maru*, which has been under construction at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, was launched at 9 a.m. on Dec. 7th. She is 550 feet in length; 63 feet beam; 38.6 feet depth; 13,500 gross tonnage, and is expected to have 19 knots speed.

A TREMENDOUS sensation was caused in Berlin on Nov. 15th by the mysterious suicide of J. Ballin, brother of Herr Albert Ballin, director of the Hamburg American Steamship Co. He was a well-known broker, universally popular, and shot himself in his office in the house while business was in progress. The cause is unknown.

FURTHER reports with regard to the damage sustained during the recent storm in Hokkaido have been received. The *Otaru Maru* went ashore at Wakanai, Kitami, but the crew were saved. The *Hako Maru* was wrecked near Oshitomari. The crew were saved by life-boats. The *Esashi Maru* was also wrecked off Toshibetsu, Kitami. In this case, the passengers and crew are missing. The *Kyowi Maru* went ashore at Mombetsu. Four other steamers are reported missing.

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CHINA.

Saturday, December 7.

It is reported that the Viceroy of the two Kwang, Mr. Chang Jenchun, has tendered his resignation for reasons which seem somewhat fantastic. His Excellency is represented as alleging that he can not control the excitement of the people of Kwangtung because the British Government has demanded the right of arresting pirates on the West River, because a British naval force has seized Kweichow, and because the Portuguese are extending their dominions at Macao. The Japanese must be greatly perplexed by the telegrams that have arrived with regard to this West River question. We believe that there never has been any idea of the British Government undertaking the function of policing the river. What has really happened is that the Chinese gunboats stationed in the river for the purpose of protecting life and property, have proved themselves wholly incompetent under the direction of their native officers. It was therefore suggested by the British, whose commercial interests in the West River far exceed those of any other Power, that these gunboats should be placed under the control of the Imperial Maritime Customs, since the latter, by its thoroughly successful discharge of the duty of suppressing smuggling, might fairly be considered competent to undertake that of suppressing piracy. There never was any question of British warships taking the law into their own hands. The proposition was simply to utilize the services of a Chinese institution by way of aid to the Chinese navy. This matter has been under discussion for a year and in the meanwhile the pirates have had things pretty much their own way. British patience has its limits. As to the Kweichow incident we consider it a pure *canard*. England is not in the least degree likely to seize any morsel of Chinese territory at present. If Viceroy Chang has really tendered his resignation on such grounds, its acceptance by the Central Government might be a wise step in the interests of China herself. The next news, however, while probably put a very different complexion on the affair.

In this context it may be mentioned that the Canton students in Peking have formd a society the name of which may be translated "national rights recovery association." The platform of these youthful politicians is that no foreign Power shall be allowed to interfere in any way in the affairs of the province of Kwangtung. This agitation is directed evidently against England, France and Portugal.

It would seem that the reform programme in China is receiving a serious set-back in one important direction. An essential feature of that programme is the abolition of the system of selling offices and the substitution of the system of selection for merit only. But now comes news that the Lipu (Board of Officials) has formulated a series of objections to such an innovation. The principal grounds of dissent advanced by the Board are, first, that such a measure would involve the removal of 149,900 men from office, some of whom have obtained their positions in the sequel of examinations but a very large number have purchased office. To dismiss all these officials at one coup would be a revolutionary step. Moreover, and this is the second reason alleged, it would be little short of robbery to arbitrarily deprive men of rights which they have legally acquired on due payment of money. In the third place, there are are some 8000 of these classes of office-holders in each province, and the local administration would be paralysed were they dismissed. In the fourth place, all the officials in Peking reach the capital after serving in the provinces, and consequently Peking would be deprived of its source of official supply if the above step were carried out. It will be seen that these reasons dovetail into one another and that they may be summed up in the brief statement that the Lipu considers it unjust to confiscate property which has been lawfully acquired by its holders. It was never intended, we presume, to adopt such a heroic course, unless indeed the reformers contemplated restoring to these holders of purchased offices the sums paid by them.

It is stated that some difficulty has occurred with reference to the transfer of the Mulho and Chingkiang mines by Russia to China. The report is that Russia asks too much in return for this concession, and that the Chinese to whom the negotiations were entrusted have sent an official to lay the case before the Peking Government.

Hongkong telegraphs that France has laid the foundations of a railway trouble resembling that which now exists in the two Kiang provinces. She has asked the Chinese Government for a concession to build a railway between Kaochow and Lenchow, which application has roused a storm of protest in the province affected.

Sunday, December 8.

Mr. Sheng, who, as stated in these columns, was recently summoned to Peking with the object of securing his mediation to calm the anti-foreign-loan agitation in the two Kiang provinces, is reported from Shanghai to be taking just the opposite course from that which Peking desires. In answer to a representation made to him by the Railway Association of the two provinces, he is said to have replied that the procedure of the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate in connexion with the negotiations for the loan amply justifies a refusal on China's part to carry out the agreement at this stage. His arrival in Peking was to take place on the 7th inst.

In connexion with the disbanding of the Eight Banner Corps in China a curious iteration of history is taking place. The precedent is found in mediæval Japan. No distinction originally existed in the latter country between *samurai* and *heimin*, but as local magnates began to organise bodies of troops for their own purposes, they naturally selected the men best fitted physically for such work and left the comparative weaklings to follow the pursuit of agriculture. It was thus that the farming class, while ranking next to the military in the social scale, gradually came to be looked down on. This chapter of Japanese annals is apparently about to be repeated in the Manchu Eight Corps. The strongest men are to be selected for service in the Imperial Guards and the rest will receive facilities for becoming farmers.

It is stated that, before the appointment of Mr. Hsu to be Viceroy of Manchuria, the officials in the Three Eastern Provinces were in the habit of levying from every household in their districts a sum of from three to fifty *yen* annually, which money they devoted to their own remuneration and maintenance. The new Viceroy peremptorily vetoed this custom, and it consequently became necessary that he should increase the salaries of the officials under his administration. This is alleged to be the explanation of the pecuniary difficulties which he represented so strongly to the Central Government on the occasion of his recent visit to Peking. Telegrams to the Tokyo press state that the various departments have been instructed to assist the finances of Manchuria.

The people of Kilin, affected apparently by the example of their fellow countrymen in the two Kiang provinces, have proposed a boycott of Japanese goods by way of facilitating the solution of the Chientao question. Circulars in that sense have been distributed to Mukden and Changchun, but it is not thought that they will have any serious effect. Probably owing to this cause the Viceroy has hastened his projected visit to Kilin and was to leave Mukden for that place on the 7th inst. Meanwhile the negotiations are proceeding in Peking but nothing is yet publicly known about their result.

The Commercial Agent of the British Legation in Peking has just returned to Shanghai from a trip to Manchuria. He is represented as expressing the opinon that the greater part of the money spent by the belligerent Powers during the war still remains in the hands of the people of the Three Provinces who are consequently in a particularly opulent condition. As to the competition between Newchwang and Tairen, the merchants of the former place have ceased to feel any uneasiness. It might now be considered certain that whatever were the fate of Tairen, Newchwang would grow and prosper. As a proof of this he referred to the customs dues collected at the two places during the past three months: the round figures in the case of Tairen were only 30,000 *yen* whereas those for Newchwang were 160,000.

There is talk of the sale of the Port Arthur docks to the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard which is now recognised as one of the most enterprising and successful establishments in Japan.

Monday, December 9.

The West River trouble seems likely to be settled by that salve for all difficulties, a monetary payment. The methods pursued by the preventive vessels in detaining and examining junks are said to be very severe, and this has greatly accentuated the people's umbrage. It is said, however, to have been intimated that if the Chinese pay compensation for the injuries hitherto done by pirates, namely 60,000 *taels*, and if they engage to prevent any repetition of such outrages, the British ships will be withdrawn. Rumour relates that the Peking Government has telegraphed to the Viceroy of the two Kwang, approving this method of settlement and recommending that an amicable understanding be at once arrived at with the Commander of the British Squadron. The whole affair illustrates the untimeliness of China's present mood. She is determined to assert what she calls her rights before cultivating ability to exercise them. Thus while herself incompetent to effectually prevent the piratical trouble, she girds at the notion of anybody checking it for her.

The negotiations with regard to Chien-tao are proceeding in Peking. His Excellency Yuan is now conducting them in person. On the Chinese side it is stated that Japan's position has been strongly combatted and that conclusive proofs of China's title have been furnished. On the other hand, according to Japanese accounts, the Chinese statement is that with regard to the regions below Musan in the valley of the Tumen they have ample evidence to prove their right of ownership, but that with regard to the regions above Musan further investigation is necessary. The Japanese have asked for the production of the above evidence, but thus far it has not been produced. Musan may be said to be very near the up stream limit

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of the disputed territory, hence if China can really prove what she says, Korea's title will be invalid. But can she prove it? Certainly all the evidence with which we are acquainted points in the opposite direction.

Meanwhile the complication about the Tienpau-shan mine has been settled, temporarily at all events. The Chinese local authorities, at the instance of Peking and Kilin, have withdrawn their order for the closing of the mine and things are thus restored to their original condition. On the other hand, the disposal of one complication seems to be immediately followed by another. The latest proceeding attributed to the Chinese local authorities in Chientao is an outrage of a very gross character. They are said to have visited a school kept by Korean subjects and giving instruction to Korean students only. The Chinese officials had come armed with razors, and in spite of all the remonstrances and opposition offered by the teachers, they proceeded to shave the heads of the students, numbering over 30, and to arrange their back hair in the orthodox queue fashion. This is scarcely credible, but if it be true, the inevitable conclusion is that the sooner Taotai Cheng is withdrawn from Chientao the less will the interests of peace be endangered.

Tuesday, December 10.

It is reported that the Peking Court, in conformity with recommendations addressed to the Throne, has decided that sons of the princely Chinese families shall be sent for educational purposes to America, England and Germany. The subjects which are to form the staple of their education are military affairs, law and administration. Germany is to be the scene of military instruction, and a knowledge of law and administration will be sought in England and America. It is further stated that the allowance fixed for each of the lads will be 3,000 taels a month. At the same time his Excellency Tuan Fang, Viceroy of the two Kiang provinces, has announced to Peking his intention of sending a number of girl students to study in America at public expense. This is the first instance of such a measure.

There are telegrams to the effect that the insurrection in the province of Kwangsi is assuming serious dimensions. The insurgents, in whose ranks are included a number of anti-dynastic rebels, are said to have captured a fort near Sungchow, but on the whole the telegrams are too vague to afford clear information.

The Chinese Government is reported to have decided upon establishing a bank under the title of "the public communications bank." No details are published, but as a main object of the institution is avowed to be the recovery of rights, we presume that the programme is to create machinery for supplying funds for railways without recourse to foreign assistance.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a long article about the railway trouble in the two Kiang provinces. Our Tokyo contemporary gives the whole history of the affair, and shows that in consequence of the moderation of the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate every objectionable element was eliminated from the contract. If, in the face of existing circumstances, the Chinese, swayed by their rights-recovery mania, insist upon tearing up the contract, not only will they be guilty of an international outrage, but they will also encourage the intolerable abuse of indiscriminate deference to so-called public opinion. There is not the slightest occasion for the Chinese to prove that they possess a full measure of patriotism, but it is needful for them to prove that their patriotism is discerning, and that it is not exercised to the injury of their country.

The Chingchou correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* sends to that journal the following account of a very interesting incident:—

A lace industry was begun here in 1893 by the wife of a missionary, and provided more or less work for about 200 women and girls in their own homes and at their own rate of working. By the most rigid supervision a very high standard was maintained, and those in the trade informed me that it was impossible to get more perfect lace of its kind anywhere. A proof of this is that though most of the lace went to Shanghai, yet large orders were received from Nottingham, of all places!

The industry might have been greatly extended, but two important facts emerged. First, it was found that harm rather than good resulted to the native church: selfishness and covetousness increased; and even among those who ought to know us best, it was assumed that the profits went into our pockets and that we grew fat on squeezes. Partly for this reason and partly because the lady who had superintended the work left for England, the industry was not developed, but left in the hands of well-trained natives to overlook. It soon appeared, however, that in spite of sufficient knowledge and experience the quality of the work deteriorated. For these two reasons we may consider the experiment as more or less of a failure, though of course during some fifteen years it was a great benefit to a large number of needy honest workers.

Wednesday, December 11.

A telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the salt question in Kwantung has been virtually settled. The Chinese Government has signified its agreement to the proposal that all the salt produced in the leased territory shall be purchased by the authorities for the purposes of the State monopoly. There is to be a limit of quantity, however, and this limit is said to have been fixed at 250,000 *koku* annually. The price at which the salt is to be purchased remains yet to be fixed.

The *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent wires a rumour giving an alleged reason for the Chinese Court's determination not to send any sons of Princes or noblemen to study in Japan, but to send them rather to America, Germany and England. The reason is that experience shows that Chinese students educated in Japan are prone to imbibe revolutionary ideas, and the Peking Court shrinks from exposing to such influences the children of men occupying high social and official positions. It is certainly very singular that this impression should prevail with regards to the results of education in Japan. The plain inference is that a revolutionary spirits exists among the Japanese themselves, whereas we know that precisely the opposite is the truth. All that a lad can learn in Japan is respect for liberty of person and of conscience, and reverence for constitutional government. If these sentiments be inconsistent with China's polity, she may well shrink from sending her young men to Japan. But will she admit that?

Thursday, December 12.

The telegrams this morning from China suggest that a convenient settlement of the railway question has been reached by a concession on Great Britain's part. The agreement is now said to be that the money borrowed from the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate shall not be applied to railway building in the two Kiang provinces, but shall be diverted for the same purpose in the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, China agreeing not to contract any loans outside England for the purposes of those roads.

The insurgents in Kwangsi seem to have had a temporary sucess. They have captured a fort at a place called Chinnankwan, and the Commander of the garrison there has been severely reprimanded. A body of Government troops have been sent to recover the fort.

A very singular proposition is said to have been addressed by Viceroy Hsu to the foreign Consuls. His Excellency proposes, with regard to land held by foreigners at Yilingkow, that it should be repurchasable by the Chinese Government, in case of public need, at the price originally paid for it. It is expected that the Consuls will reject this proposal, and we have little doubt that the expectation will be fulfilled.

BANKING.

One result of the recent financial panic in the United States is that publicists are advising recourse to some kind of academic instruction which should remove the prevailing ignorance of what banking really is. No bank can afford to keep its deposits idle. To do that would not be banking: it would be mere warehousing. If folks want to have their money warehoused, they must pay for the service. But when people lodge their money in a bank, the bank pays them for the trust they repose in it. Evidently, therefore, the bank must lend out the money at interest or invest it in some profit-yielding enterprise. Otherwise it could not pay its depositors. Yet, when any moment of panic comes, everyone, or almost every one, rushes to withdraw his deposits, thus acting apparently on the belief that the money is lying all the while unused in the banks' strong-rooms. The *Journal of Commerce* justly remarks that, with very rare exceptions, even an embarrassed bank is entirely safe, so far as its depositors are concerned, if time be allowed it for realizing its resources, whereas by hustling it to pay out at once and in full, its ruin is assured and the depositors bring losses on their own heads. Speaking on this subject the New York *Times* adduces a striking statistical fact. There are, it appears, nearly 13 billions of bank deposits in the United States whereas the total monetary circulation is less than 3 billions. If each savings bank account were reduced by a single dollar, "the total would be between two and three times the total amount of money in circulation, gold, silver, greenbacks, bank-notes and the rest of our variegated currency." On such a slender basis does the system of credit stand. An evident corollary is that no measure of public execration is excessive when directed against men who, for the sake of enriching themselves alone, deliberately seek to create a panic. There are such men in Europe and America and they exist in Japan also. Quite recently a little clique of them are said to have combined to create alarm in Tokyo about the solvency of certain important banks whose shares they had sold short. They very nearly succeeded, and if they had succeeded it is difficult to see what would have been the limits of the result in view of the already existing profound depression. No mercy ought to be shown to such speculators.

HOCKEY.

The Keio University team which came down to Yokohama on Saturday to play the Y.C. and A.C. at hockey were defeated by eight goals to *nil*. The visitors were outclassed all round, but with steady practice and a few encounters with outside teams they give promise of developing into good players.

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THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

It is stated that the negotiations between the Foreign Office in Tokyo and Mr. Lemieux have not yet been carried to the point of settlement. The Canadian Envoy takes the ground that Canada received private assurances guaranteeing a due limitation of the number of passports granted to Japanese subjects desiring to emigrate to the Dominion, but recent events have led the Canadians to conclude that these assurances are not implemented, and that advantage is taken of last year's treaty to allow a free exodus of labour from Japan. Consequently the Canadian Government proposes to enact some law restricting the advent of Japanese laborers, and it desires to obtain Japan's consent to such legislation. The Foreign Office, however, denies that there has been any neglect of assurances given to Canada. If an abnormal increase of immigrants has taken place lately, it is to be attributed entirely to the passage of Japanese subjects from Hawaii to the Dominion, owing to their sudden difficulty in gaining a footing on the soil of the United States. Japan is willing to engage on her own part to set due limits to the exodus of labourers from her shores, but she is not prepared to acquiesce in any laws which impair the privileges embodied in the treaty.

There ought not to be any difficulty in finding a satisfactory basis if Japan is willing to take such a course. She may be implicitly trusted to carry out any assurances that she gives, and it should be Canada's object to assist in smoothing the mischievously salient points of the situation.

Mr. Ishii is quoted by the leading Tokyo papers regarding Japanese immigrants in the United States. He says that there are two classes, namely settlers and labourers. As to the former not a word of disparagement can be uttered: they are thoroughly respectable people worthy to be welcomed into any community. With regard to the labourers, there are about 15,000 of them, and though doubtless some features of their lives might be amended with advantage, they are on the whole exempt from adverse criticism. They work with untiring energy, especially at job labour, and they save money with the utmost patience. So soon as their savings warrant such a step they pass into the ranks of the settler section. The settlers are engaged for the most part in cultivating fruit and vegetables, employments in which they attain remarkable success. They have all the proverbial Japanese love of cleanliness and altogether their manner of life is above reproach. Mr. Ishii adds that these settlers take a very far-seeing view of the immigration question. They do not advocate any unrestricted inflow of labourers from Japan. On the contrary their contention is that the utmost care should be exercised in selecting persons to whom passports may be granted.

One can not be surprised that the emigration problem is exercising the minds of the Japanese considerably, nor can one be surprised that the opposition journals—to which definition really belongs to the *Hochi Shimbun* alone among leading papers—are endeavouring to make capital out of the situation. The *Hochi* represents the Japanese Government as having definitely agreed to suspend the emigration of labourers from this country *in toto*, and the American and Canadian Governments as demanding that this concession shall be embodied textually in a law. The *Hochi* calls this a humiliating act on the part of the Foreign Office and invites the nation to resent it. But it is not to be credited either that the Japanese Government has given such a radical promise or that the other two Governments are prefering any such demand. Both sides are bound to consider one another's position in this matter. Japan has of course no idea of forcing her nationals upon any country which is unwilling to admit them. Indeed, it is not within her power to do anything of the kind. She can not hold the doors of America open and extend a protecting hand over such of her people as enter there. But at the same time she can not, will not, and must not be expected to sign away either in the form of a treaty, a law or a protocol the rights which belong to her subjects as units of a nation claiming and deserving to receive at the hands of Western Powers the same degree of mutual consideration that marks their intercourse with one another. The utmost she can do is to declare that in the interests of expediency and friendly relations she will exercise close discretion in limiting the number of immigrants to the North American Continent. The Governments of Canada and the United States must be supposed to be perfectly cognisant of Japan's difficulty in this matter, and must know that if they unwisely attempt to force her hand, it will be impossible for her to meet their views in any way. We believe that the two foreign Governments fully appreciate this fact, and that there will be no insuperable difficulty in arriving at an agreement which satisfies each side. For our own part we are fully persuaded, and indeed we take upon ourselves to assert, that Canada brings to this discussion a thoroughly friendly spirit and that she asks for nothing which can either humiliate or embarrass Japan. There is one thing which we commend to the notice of the *Hochi Shimbun* and its fellow-thinkers, namely, that there is no idea of excluding Japanese subjects altogether from Canada, whatever may be the intention of the extremists in the United States. Canada is perfectly willing to admit and welcome all Japanese subjects who come as *bona-fide* settlers. Hence it would be altogether a misconstruction to represent the Dominion Government as discriminating against the Japanese as Japanese: it is only against Japanese labourers that restrictions are asked for.

The people who are to be pitied in this matter are conspicuously the emigration companies. There are seventeen of them, and each has put up a sum of 50,000 *yen* by way of security. On the other hand, according to present appearances, their function will be limited to carrying 500 men annually to Hawaii and a few scores to South America. The latter number may increase in time, but evidently it is out of the question that the companies should maintain themselves at a dead loss in the uncertain interval. Rumour says that they have decided to dissolve, and also that they are exceedingly irate against the Government. They talk even of procuring the introduction in the Diet of a bill impeaching the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it will be time enough for them to take that measure when they have shown what other course was open to the Minister.

There come from America rumours which we believe to be very misleading. They show that the people of the United States, or at all events the anti-Oriental Section of them, have as yet very little perception of Japan's real mood. She is supposed apparently to be now actually engaged in drawing up a convention which will absolutely veto the entry of all Japanese subjects into the United States with the exception of *bona-fide* merchants and students. To enhance this *canard* the Government in Tokyo is supposed to have been intimidated by the apparition of an exclusion bill in Congress. Another and less extravagant account says that the Foreign Office in Tokyo has tendered its verbal promise that no more Japanese of the labouring class shall be given passports for the United States. We have repeatedly expressed our conviction that Japan will not sign any such convention or pledge herself publicly to any such course. She may indeed promise, and probably will promise, to exercise her discretion in imposing such limits as the interests of international amity and peace may suggest. But beyond that we are persuaded she will not go. The newsmongers who are misleading the Americans into a larger forecast of what Japan may be expected to do are acting a very mischievous part. On the other hand, the same must be said of the *Hochi Shimbun*, which appears to be doing everything in its power to excite animosity among its nationals. It persistently applies the epithet "disgraceful foreign policy" to the procedure of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, but, as is usual with critics of this stamp, it carefully abstains from indicating what alternative course is possible. Japan can not force her labourers upon the United States unless she sends a fleet and an army to effect the entry of her people and to protect them after they have entered. Does the *Hochi* suggest anything of that kind, and, if not, would it simply leave the problem unsolved, thus abandoning its fellow countrymen to the tender mercies of mobs which have shown how little they respect the cause of law and order? After all, the matter resolves itself into a problem of every day social intercourse. If one sees that a man objects to one's visits, one ceases to visit him. That is all. One can no more compel him to receive one's visits than he can exact a promise not to pay them. It is wholly a question of exercising discretion, and Japan consults her own dignity best when she stands aloof from an ungracious and inhospitable society. It is to the rulers of the American nation and to the anti-Oriental clique of American nationals that history will surely apply the epithet which the *Hochi Shimbun* would now fix upon its own diplomatists.

There is a tolerably largely practised habit in Japan for Japanese youths to postpone or altogether escape their period of military service by going abroad for educational purposes. The rule is that if a young man applies for permission to visit Europe or America before he arrives at the conscription age, and if he returns to Japan before he is 32, his responsibility is reduced to one year's service. This rule used to apply to all foreign countries but it was modified two years ago in the sense that sojourn in Saghalien, Korea, China, Hongkong and Siam lost their qualification as places of sojourn. It is now reported that the privilege will be put an end to even in the case of Europe and America. We sincerely trust that this is not the case. Japan sacrifices a great deal to the efficiency of her army and navy but it would be a very great misfortune if she were obliged to immolate on this altar one of the great incentives to educational pursuits. Tokyo journals nevertheless allege unanimously that the authorities contemplate such a step, and the *Hochi Shimbun* goes so far as to say that the measure forms a part of what that jour-

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nal persists in describing as the "humiliating measures" taken by the Foreign Office in obedience to foreign pressure. The *Hochi Shimbun* is an able and interesting paper, but we are compelled sometimes to wonder whether the Progressists, whose organ it is universally recognised to be, appreciate the great injury that its jingoism does to Japan. One journal discussing foreign affairs in the intemperate tone adopted by the *Hochi* undoes the good work of half a dozen moderate newspapers. It is the salient points of every affair, not the general level, that attract public attention.

The gist of the telegrams received from America is that the restriction of emigrants to the United States will be left to Japanese discretion. The President is represented as assuming towards this question the prudent and friendly attitude which always distinguishes him in dealing with matters of foreign policy. He disavows all desire to push Japan into any route which she thinks objectionable or undignified, and he declares himself quite ready to place implicit reliance on any assurances given by the Japanese Foreign Office. There remains always the possibility of recourse to an act of Congress, but it is thought probable that in view of the President's attitude and of the eminently conciliatory and moderate mood of the Japanese Government, no exclusion bill will be passed by Congress this session. It is upon these lines that we have always anticipated a settlement of the trouble.

VISCOUNT AOKI TO RETURN.

It is noticeable that the commotion caused in America by the news of Viscount Aoki's pending departure from his post in Washington is not at all reflected in Japan. Practically all the leading papers of Tokyo give themselves no concern whatever about the intelligence. It may be said that the only journals of any importance which devote any considerable space to the incident are the *Hochi Shimbun*, which, as our readers know, is the organ of the Progressist Party, the *Nichi Nichi* and the *Mainichi Dempo*. The *Hochi* expresses the opinion that Viscount Aoki's record shows him to be unsuccessful as a representative of his country in a foreign State. There have been four instances of the recall of Japanese representatives since this country re-opened its foreign intercourse, namely, Viscount Sone from Paris, Mr. Kato Tsunetada from Belgium, Viscount Aoki from Berlin, and now the same Viscount Aoki from Washington. Our contemporary draws the inference that the last named diplomatist has not been a success, and quotes an anonymous Secretary of Embassy in Tokyo as saying that, at the time of the Viscount's appointment to Washington, the wisdom of the selection was questioned by the Corps Diplomatique in view of the fact that he had been for many years out of direct touch with foreign affairs. The *Hochi* adds that the recall of the Viscount would have taken place at an earlier date had not the Japanese Government considered that an untoward impression might have been created had his recall synchronised with the excitement which prevailed some time ago in the United States. The most interesting explanation of the reasons which have led to the event is given by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which ought to be a good authority on such a subject. It says that when the trouble arose in San Francisco about the exclusion of Japanese children from public schools, and when representatives of the San Francisco authorities were summoned to Washington to discuss the matter with the President, the latter proposed to Viscount Aoki that Japan should agree to changing the treaty in the sense of excluding immigrants, in return for which concession San Francisco would re-admit the children to schools. Viscount Aoki received this idea with approval, and the President was thus led to think that an exit had been found from the dilemma. But the Japanese Government's attitude was different. Japan has never questioned America's independent right to legislate for the exclusion of any nationals whatsoever, but she is determined not to affix her signature to any public document discriminating directly against her own people. The President was thus misled by Viscount Aoki and was placed in an embarrassing situation. The *Nichi Nichi* elaborates this point but we need not follow it into further detail. A second reason assigned by our contemporary is that Viscount Aoki formed a quite false estimate of the attitude his Government would assume towards the Fisheries Convention. He led the Washington authorities to think that the Convention would be acceptable to Tokyo as drafted in Washington, whereas it proved anything but acceptable and has not yet been concluded. The *Mainichi Dempo* is particularly severe upon Viscount Aoki. It describes him as a man who despises the other statesmen of his country and acts entirely on his own judgment, thus creating misunderstandings which have most evil effects. It recalls his failure, when he represented his country in Berlin, to discover anything whatever about the Triple Alliance in 1895, and it charges him when he was Foreign Minister with having isolated the Yamagata Cabinet so that its fall was inevitable. We recognise that some of Viscount Aoki's enemies held the pen which traced the *Mainichi Dempo's* article but we epitomise it in order that our readers may know what is being said in Tokyo. It should be added, however, that the *Mainichi* welcomes the recall of the Viscount as calculated to improve the relations between the United States and Japan. The *Asahi Shimbun* also discusses the incident editorially but in a very moderate tone. The gist of what it says is that somehow or other Viscount Aoki has always failed to utilize his opportunities and that it may be taken for granted that his conduct in Washington is open to grave censure. But the friendship between America and Japan is a friendship of two nations. It does not depend upon the acts of any one man.

We observe that a telegram from London to the *Jiji Shimpo* and the *Kokumin Shimbun* quotes the *Globe* as saying that the absence of any allusion in the President's message to the immigration question may be taken as an indication that no arrangement has yet been arrived at between the two countries, and that this inference must be borne in mind when considering Viscount Aoki's recall.

FISHERIES IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.

We mentioned in our last issue that reports have been received by Tokyo newspapers in the sense that a strong movement has commenced among Russian owners of fishing privileges in the northern seas, the direct object of the movement being to organise competition with Japanese fishermen. It appears that, prior to the recent issue of fishery regulations, Russian subjects were in the habit of farming their fishing grounds to Japanese, on condition that the latter paid a certain portion of the take to the Russian owners. It is claimed that this practice has given rise to various abuses and, at any rate, that it has enabled the Japanese to obtain a much more extended footing in the Siberian fisheries than was originally contemplated by the Convention. According to latest news from Vladivostock, the meeting which has just been held there to discuss this matter consisted of 30 representatives of fishing interests, who appear to have been unanimous in their desire to give greater practicality to the share taken by the Russians themselves in their own fisheries and to exclude the Japanese. They appointed a committee of six to investigate the question, and they decided that the Government in St. Petersburg should be urged to assist the movement by encouraging colonization and by other means. This affair seems to be another form of the movement now so general for placing obstacles in the path of Japanese enterprise abroad. The Japanese are eminently industrious and successful as fishermen, and it was always anticipated that the result of their competition in the northern seas, after the Portsmouth Treaty, would be found very formidable by the Russians. In this case, however, there is no fear of legislative interference. Irregularities may have occurred, but on the whole the Japanese may regard the incident as a tribute to their industry and enterprise.

MR. CONSUL BONAR ON BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN JAPAN.

Some months ago the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times* wrote to that journal in the sense that probably one of the best openings for British enterprise and British capital in Japan is to be found in the direction of joint (Anglo-Japanese) industrial undertakings. The suggestion was bitterly traversed by some newspaper critics, whose knowledge of Japanese conditions was probably not so extended as that of the writer they attacked. We see, now, that the British Consul at Kobe, Mr. H. A. C. Bonar, sends to the Board of Trade a report which is epitomized as follows by *Commercial Intelligence*:—

H.M. Consul at Kobe (Mr. H. A. C. Bonar), writing to the Board of Trade on the subject of industrial conditions in Osaka, states that there is a great future for industrial undertakings there by foreign manufacturers, or with the support of foreign capital "Belgian and French money," Mr. Bonar continues, "with a very small proportion of British (privately subscribed) has been instrumental in bringing about the formation and installation of at least one enterprise, which is about to commence operations, namely, the manufacture of glass. If British manufacturers would carefully study the import returns given in the consular reports every year, they should have no difficulty in perceiving, not what outlets they have for their manufactures in this country, but what the prospects are of profitable manufactures on the spot, such as the Customs tariff is specially directed against, and which, owing to the want of expert knowledge and capital, the Japanese are as yet unwilling to engage in. For the last few years Japan has seen a number of agents of British financial houses or syndicates offering to provide money for this or that undertaking, but the British manufacturer or his expert has been conspicuously absent. Manufacturers agents are not referred to. There is good ground for believing that those who decide to venture on industrial undertakings, which Japan does not yet possess, or only to a degree of mediocrity, will have reason to be satisfied with their experiments. In any case, it would certainly pay to send out experts, though these, unless properly introduced and provided with full powers to treat with Japanese—should a good opening be found—will have difficulty in obtaining access to Japanese industrial establishments. By visiting the country such experts might gain much information as to what is doing in Japan, and in Osaka especially."

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THE KOREAN CROWN PRINCE.

The Crown Prince of Korea reached Bakan at 8 a.m. on the 7th inst. after a somewhat rough passage, the effects of which, however, do not appear to have been felt by the little Prince. It seems that he is accompanied by four of his school-fellows, among whom are one Japanese, the three others being sons of high Korean personages. On landing, the Prince was led by Prince Ito to the Shunpanro. There were crowds of people lining the streets. Tokyo newspapers report that the scene was most animated, the ships in port being all dressed, the troops in garrison turning out, a royal salute being fired and hundreds of fireworks discharged. After the little Prince had been introduced at the Shunpanro to the officials sent from Tokyo to meet him, he retired to an inner room and then the people obtained an opportunity to demonstrate on behalf of Prince Ito. They seem to have availed themselves of it with right goodwill. Prince Ito was induced to make a short speech, the principal topic of which was the honours conferred on him by the Korean Court, namely, the same treatment as that accorded to a Prince of the Blood and his nomination to be Grand Tutor to the Prince Imperial. His Highness explained that when it was proposed to confer these distinctions upon him, he immediately referred the matter to his own Sovereign who graciously accorded permission. As a matter of fact, being already regarded as one of the Elder Statesmen in his own country and having the rank of Prince, there was no occasion to receive these special honours from Korea, but he recognised that the Korean Court was actuated by a desire to see that the person to whose charge the Prince Imperial was committed held an appropriately high position in the eyes of the Korean nation. In short the Court at Seoul had acted in this matter under a sense of expediency and propriety towards its own subjects rather than with any regard to Prince Ito's merits. Recognising this, he would spare no pains to be worthy of the distinction conferred on him by promoting the interests of the two countries. The Korean Minister of Agriculture and Commerce—known in Japan as Mr. Noda Heijiro—also made a brief speech which consisted mainly of professions of gratitude to the Emperor of Japan for having suggested the visit of the Crown Prince to this country, and to the various persons who had assisted in bringing it about as well as in welcoming his Imperial Highness.

In subsequent conversation with his Japanese friends, Prince Ito is reported by the *Jiji Shinpo* and the *Mainichi Dempo* to have expressed great dissatisfaction with the conduct and competence of the Japanese subjects who are serving as police in Korea. His Highness said that many of them crossed the sea merely in pursuit of a good salary, which fact alone was sufficient to indicate their morale. This was particularly unfortunate, for the efficient preservation of peace and good order in Korea was one of the most important *desiderata* of the time. Prince Ito most emphatically denied the recently circulated rumours that he will remain permanently in Japan. He said that those who spread such stories and those who believed them alike showed their ignorance of existing conditions. He would most certainly return to Seoul next spring if his life was spared. This winter visit to Japan was connected with the educational affairs of the Korean Crown Prince and was made by order of the Emperor of Japan. His Highness further deprecated the idea of forcing reforms upon Korea with undue precipitancy. He instanced the case of the top-knot-docking order, which, if peremptorily carried out, would have the effect of merely driving the conservatives to join the ranks of the insurgents. In this matter Japan herself had garnered experience which should be useful to the Koreans. He again repeated his frequently made assertion that the Koreans are very far from being in any sense a despicable or incompetent people. There was probably no other country in the world where class distinctions were more carefully observed and the duties of social ceremony more accurately performed. The first reform most urgently needed was to give the country good machinery for the administration of justice and for the preservation of law and order.

The correspondents of Japanese newspapers are so alert in collecting items of news that they actually telegraphed a statement of the anxiety felt by the ex-Emperor because a strong wind blew in Seoul on the night after the Prince Imperial's departure. His Majesty was so distressed by the thought of what his little son might be suffering that he could not sleep until 5 o'clock in the morning. It is all very human, and there are some incidents connected with this affair of the Crown Prince which deepen our sympathy with the ex-Emperor and all his troubles.

The Korean Crown Prince spent the 7th and 8th inst. at Bakan seeing the sights. He is said to have been delighted with everything that he saw and to have shown much intelligence. A petty but pretty incident is related to have occurred on the voyage. When the *Mausiu Maru* sighted Mutsure Island, the young Prince obtained his first glimpse of Japan. He is said to have at once remarked the difference between the appearance of hills in Japan and those in Korea, for whereas the former are wooded and green, the latter are barren and bare. Prince Ito replied that it would be his business to contrive so that the hills of Korea should be one day as verdant as those of Japan.

The most prominent Korean in the *entourage* of the young Prince is evidently Mr. Sung, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Perhaps this is partly due to his command of the Japanese language. He is said to have explained that the title of Grand Tutor to the Prince Imperial conferred on Prince Ito is an old Korean institution which could not well have been dispensed with in the circumstances. Its acceptance by Prince Ito was more or less a matter of routine and did not in any way suggest the interpretation given to it by some Japanese papers, namely, that Prince Ito is covetous of such distinctions. As for the treatment of Imperial Prince which accompanied the Grand Tutorship, that was a matter of course: it was the Korean custom to call the Grand Tutor, "Prince," and to treat him accordingly. Mr. Sung is also reported to have said that the coming of the Prince Imperial to Japan would probably be the signal for many of the Korean nobles to send their children to this country for purposes of education, and that in a year or so the reigning Sovereign or the ex-Sovereign was not unlikely to visit Tokyo. He spoke also of the extraordinary solicitude shown by Prince Ito in discharging the trust reposed in him—solicitude which extended to rising several times every night in order to ascertain the condition of the little Prince. The Minister alluded further to the development of Korea's material resources, which result it fell within his special province to promote. He seems to be particularly keen about introducing sericulture on a large scale into Korea. Japanese experts are to be engaged as instructors and it is thought that the outlook as to this particular staple is of the most hopeful character.

The Prince Imperial of Korea is having a great welcome wherever he appears in Japan. His journey from Bakan to Kyoto, which city he reached on the 11th instant, seems to have been a succession of *fêtes*. At Maiko, where a welcome party was organised by the people of Hyogo prefecture, Prince Ito made a remarkable speech. He said that he would not interpret any demonstration of welcome given by the people as addressed to him personally, but rather to the office he held, in other words to the cause of his country. He had reached very mature years, yet he nevertheless felt that the springs of energy in his being were not yet exhausted, and he believed that they would continue to well up for two or three years longer. If that residuum of energy were available, he was determined that it should be entirely employed to raise Korea's position among the nations of the world. That was his sincere and unequivocal idea. He wished this to be fully understood by high and low alike in Korea, and especially by those ill-advised plotters whose machinations, if successful, must overthrow not merely their immediate objects but also their country. In the day when such men carried their schemes into practice, he knew of only one patriot who could be trusted to raise the Trigram flag in defence of Korea's best interests, and that man was the present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. For himself he declared that he had a genuine affection for Korea, that he earnestly desired her welfare, and that it was this sentiment which had guided him hitherto in all his actions, especially in the steps taken to secure the education of the Crown Prince in Japan. It might be that some day the Korean people would fully recognise his sincerity and would give him credit for having been guided in everything by solicitude for their good. Not many years could elapse before the time came for erecting his tomb-stone. Possibly the Crown Prince whom he had had the honour to conduct to Japan, might be the one to write his epitaph. However that might be, he trusted that if any tombstone was set up to his memory in Korea, the place chosen might be the Long White Mountain, where, from amid eternal snows in the pure light of heaven, he might look down upon the land to whose cause he had devoted all the energies of his last years.

This remarkable speech is said to have been delivered with great vigour. It ought to be printed in large letters and circulated among the whole Korean nation, though it is scarcely to be hoped that the intriguers who have hitherto shown so little solicitude for their country's welfare are to be influenced by any profession, however earnest. His Korean hearers at Maiko seem to have taken *au pied de la lettre* the Prince's allusion to a tombstone, for Mr. Cho, a Chamberlain, rose and said that the Long White Mountain was not suitable for erecting such a monument as it never knew the genial warmth of heaven. The custom of the Korean nation was to choose for the tombs of their great men warm and sunny places where they might rest in comfort. To this Prince Ito replied that ancient customs had no value in

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his eyes in such matters. Distinctions of heat and cold were not known in the histories of great moral movements. Shaka and Jesus had been born in sultry climates and the truths that they taught had travelled northward, whereas Confucius had been born in the north and his doctrines had spread to the south. There was no question of climate in matters of faith.

At Kyoto Mr. Sung Poyngchun, Korean Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, related some interesting reminiscences of his own life, especially of his first visit to Japan where he became known under the name of Noda Heijiro. He came here in 1897 for the purpose of learning the art of weaving silk fabrics, and as the Nishijin silk is the most famous in Japan, he and the 50 students who accompanied him naturally settled in Kyoto at first. Ultimately they found that living was too expensive in that city, and they accordingly moved to Hagi, where they rented a house and set up a small weaving factory, assisted by a number of Japanese operatives. They succeeded tolerably well, and at the Kyoto Exhibition they exhibited some of the products of their looms under the name of "Sung-chun fabrics." These attracted some attention. Silk fabrics of this nature were now successfully manufactured in Korea.

PRINCE PU LUN.

Prince Pu Lun was received in audience by the Emperor of Japan on the 9th inst. and lunched with his Majesty. That evening his Highness attended a ball given by the Chinese Representative. A member of the Prince's staff is reported by the *Jiji Shimpo* to have made some interesting remarks. He said that while the ostensible purpose of the Prince's coming to Japan is to return the visit paid to the Peking Court by Prince Fushimi, the collateral purpose is to examine and report upon the working of constitutional institutions It appears that on the occasion of Prince Tsai's coming to Japan last year *en route* from Europe to Peking, he also investigated the working of the Japanese Constitution, and made a report which Prince Pu read carefully before leaving the Chinese capital. In this report Prince Ito was quoted as combatting the common error that a constitutional sovereign has less power than a despotic ruler. The opposite is the truth, as Chinese history itself shows, for although many of China's rulers have nominally possessed unlimited power, their actual exercise of it was illusory. The fact is that the prerogatives reserved to a constitutional monarch, as for instance, the control of the army, the appointment and dismissal of officials, and the making of war and the concluding of peace, are much more real and tangible than any prerogative of a despotic ruler Prince Pu Lun was much struck by this statement, and he finds that its truth is verified by everything he has observed in his visit to Japan.

A very brilliant entertainment was given on the evening of the 11th instant in the Kabuki Theatre, Tokyo, in honour of the Chinese Envoy, Prince Pu Lun, and his suite. Several of the Japanese Imperial Princes and Princesses were present, as were all the members of the Corps Diplomatique, many of the Cabinet Ministers and nearly all the leading inhabitants of the capital, Japanese and foreign. Baron Goto, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, issued the invitations and would have acted as host had not he been prevented by illness. The theatre was beautifully decorated and all the ornamental schemes were contrived so as to combine Japanese and Chinese Imperial and National emblems. To those who remember what the interior of a Japanese theatre used to be twenty years ago, the metamorphosis presented by the Kabuki-za on Wednesday evening could not fail to be very striking. The programme of performances was so arranged as to offer that marked contrast which is held to be an important feature of successful art, for if the curtain rose for the first time on a scene of war, it disclosed on the second occasion a delightful representation of the charms of peace. The warlike pageant was taken from the history of the great conflict between the Heike and the Genji forces in the 13th century, and it included the well known episodes of Nasu Yoichi shooting at the Heike fan in response to the challenge of Tamamuchi-no-Maye; of Sato Tsuginobu dying for his chief, Yoshitsune, and of the duel between Kagekiyo and Kunitoshi Mortal combats on the stage are of necessity such a conspicuous travesty as to serve merely for displaying weapons and accoutrements, but from the latter point of view the performance at the Kabukiza had much interest, since it showed exactly what Japanese warriors were in mediæval times according to the traditions faithfully preserved in theatrical circles. On the conclusion of these passages of arms there occurred a long recess, but just when the audience were beginning to grow impatient, the curtain rose on a scene which fully compensated for the delay. The whole stage had been transformed into a cherry forest peopled by girls in costumes at once gorgeous and beautiful, and there ensued a series of dances which exhibited in high perfection the art of "woven paces and waving hands" for which Japan is celebrated the world over. Needless to say that one of these dances was typical of the good relations existing between Japan and China, for each of the fair dancers carried flags of the Rising Sun and of the Dragon. Then followed a sumptuous supper, and the theatrical performances concluded with the "Maple Picnic," in which the superstitions of feudal Japan find expression in the encounter between Koremochi and the Ogre. This afforded an opportunity to convert the stage into a maple forest not less beautiful than had been its cherry-bloom predecessor. The evening must have proved very gratifying to the Chinese guests.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

There are rumours telegraphed to the *Asahi Shimbun* that a project is on foot to establish a strong Russian association for the purpose of making head against Japanese fishermen in the northern seas. The association has not yet actually come into existence, but that is said to be only a question of time as its leaders are men of considerable influence and social position. Another interesting item of news with reference to Vladivostock is that a bill putting an end to its existence as a free port is expected to be introduced in the Duma now sitting and to be passed. That would be a fatal blow to Vladivostock's prosperity and a very pessimistic feeling is alleged to be existing in the place.

The rumour is confidently renewed that on the occasion of the recent disturbance at Vladivostock, a destroyer did actually escape from the port and has not since been heard of, if we except the vague statement that a German steamer was stopped by a Russian warship in the northern seas and was compelled to give up a quantity of coal. The naval authorities at Vladivostock persist in denying the exit of the destroyer, but rumour refuses to be quieted, and it is now believed that the fugitive vessel has found a refuge at some point along the coast of the Maritime Province. The thing is not impossible during the winter months, but of course when spring sets in concealment must soon cease to be practicable.

There is a rather vague telegram from Vladivostock. It says that an insurrection has broken out at a place within three hours' journey south of Vladivostock, which ambiguous language refers to Possiet Bay. A regiment of troops was sent to quell the insurgents and in the resulting conflict there were 60 casualties, but on which side they occurred the telegram does not say. It is alleged that the leader of the insurgents was a Polish General officer.

From Harbin also comes news of a disturbance. It appears that on the 7th inst. a general strike took place at a signal given by sounding a bell. The object was to protest forcibly against the punishment of the socialist deputies who had been arrested in St. Petersburg during the second session of the Duma. Fortunately, owing to the vigourous measures adopted by the Commandant of the garrison, the actual perpertration of violence was averted, but if the accounts speak correctly, the town was on the verge of a very serious incident.

Telegrams from Vladivostock to the *Asahi* say that comments are being made on M. Bakmetieff, Russian Minister in Tokyo It is added, however, that there will be no change in his post at present.

The revolutionaries in Siberia intend to circulate copies of a manifesto with regard to the Duma. The document is being printed secretly.

The captain, and first and second mates of the *Mongolia* were arrested in Vladivostock on the evening of Dec. 7th on a charge of having carried letters to the Russian revolutionaries of Nagasaki and of having assisted Russians to stow away.

It is reported at Vladivostock that the Russian Government intends to open the port to foreign trade. Moscow merchants in the city receive the intimation with satisfaction.

THE LATE KING OSCAR.

The death of the venerable King Oscar of Sweden removes from the ranks of rulers a man who sincerely endeavoured to live up to the highest ideals of Kingship. In every way he studied to promote the welfare of his people, taking the lead in all matters affecting their material interests and development. A patron of the liberal arts and sciences, he saw the standards of knowlege and general education raised to a very high degree in the land that he loved so well. It may not be generally known that it was King Oscar who introduced King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, to the Masonic brotherhood, of which he was a warm exponent until increasing age prevented him from attending the ceremonies of the Order. His kingly character, however, was seen to the greatest advantage in the last great crisis which Sweden was called upon to face, the severance of the century-old ties with Norway. To King Oscar is it mainly due that this great political disruption was accomplished without bloodshed and without rancour. Peace to his memory.

At 5.55 p.m. on Dec. 11th, Mount Iwo, Gifu prefecture broke out in eruption, causing damage in the surrounding districts. Details are wanting.

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KOREA.

Friday, December 6.

The Crown Prince of Korea and Prince Ito left Seoul on the 5th inst. as pre-arranged. There appears to have been a great demonstration on the part of the people, the whole city being beflagged and the children turning out from all the schools and lining the streets along which the Imperial procession passed. The ex-Emperor, the Emperor and the Empress accompanied the little Prince to the gate of the city, but Prince Ito and his party had preceded his Imperial Highness and were waiting at the station to receive him. The Il Ching-hoi were very much *en evidence*, and altogether the occasion seems to have been celebrated with great enthusiasm. On arrival at Chemulpo, the distinguished party proceeded at once to the *Manshu Maru*, and as the young Prince stepped on board, the Korean colours were hoisted and a royal salute was fired by the auxiliary cruiser and by her consort the *Soya*. The ships are expected to make Bakan to-day, 7th inst., but the journey thence to Tokyo will be performed in a leisurely manner so that the capital will not be reached until the 15th inst.

The *Kokumin* says that the so-called "Miscellanies" made a last attempt on the night of the 4th to create such a disturbance as would necessitate postponement of the Prince's departure, but the police succeeded in retaining control of the situation.

Saturday, December 7.

On the night of the 5th or the morning of the 6th a party of 30 insurgents raided a model agricultural station some five miles from the east gate of Seoul. They destroyed the police-office, though as to the injuries to life accounts differ, but it would seem that four Japanese were killed and one woman wounded. A force of gendarmes was immediately despatched from Seoul but the insurgents had dispersed before its arrival. It is said that these raiders have the appearance of disbanded soldiers. Their essay in such close proximity to the capital is, of course, disquieting.

The *Asahi* has a telegram from Seoul saying that, according to the programme of judicial reform, there is to be one Court of Cassation in Seoul; three Appeal Courts, one in Seoul, one in Pyongyang and one in Taiku; eight local Courts and 113 District Courts. The maintenance expenses of these establishments are estimated at 1,200,000 *yen* annually, and the cost of the necessary buildings is put at 1 million *yen*.

Sunday, December 8.

The detachment of Japanese police and gendarmes which was recently reported as having left Fusan a few days ago for Toksan, where the insurgents had perpetrated some murders and other acts of violence, came into contact with a body of 50 insurgents on the 6th inst., killing 3, wounding 6 and capturing one, as well as a quantity of war material.

Tuesday, December 10.

The Crown Prince of Korea reached Kyoto on the evening of the 9th at 7 o'clock. His Imperial Highness is reported to be enjoying himself very much. He is accompanied everywhere by Prince Ito. His mother, Lady Om, however, has apparently not been able to divest herself of anxiety. It is said that she has commissioned a trusted relative of her own, with his wife, to proceed to Japan and report secretly the nature of the reception given to the Crown Prince in this country and the treatment extended to him. The name of this secret envoy is Min Wonsik and it is reported that his wife wears foreign costume, the natural inference being that the despatch of herself and her husband to Japan was a matter of deliberate arrangement on the part of Lady Om. Mr. Min and his wife are now at Maiko. After all, this step on the part of the young Prince's mother is not at all surprising.

The Korean Prince who comes to pay a return visit is to enter Tokyo at 2.25 p.m. on the 12th instant.

The insurgents do not seem to be abandoning their hostile attitude, but as the winter approaches their difficulty in keeping the field naturally increases, and they are said to be having greater recourse than ever to forced requisitions and pillage of every kind. One of their chiefs is reported to have issued a circular openly declaring that, as the objects of himself and his followers are patriotic, the duty of supplying them with war funds devolves upon wealthy citizens. Meanwhile the *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram saying that order has been completely restored in the province of Hamyong-do, and that the recent insurrection at Pukchhon has been quelled.

CHIENTAO.

The *Jiji* states that the Japanese Government is still pressing China to formulate a statement of her reasons for laying claim to the ownership of Chientao, but that no satisfactory answer can be obtained. There is diametrical conflict between this assertion and the statement recently made in Peking that China has furnished such conclusive proofs as to completely silence the Japanese representative.

A Chinese newspaper quoted by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, namely the *Shun chow jih-pao*, writes in a singular strain about the Chientao question. It assumes, without adducing any proof whatever, that the disputed region is China's property, and it declares that while the acquisition of such a piece of territory would make very little difference to Japan, its loss would be fatal to China since it would mean the commencement of her Empire's partition. Other foreign Powers would certainly step in and demand their pound of flesh, so that not only would Japan become the instrument for destroying what she is so strongly pledged to preserve, namely, the integrity of the Middle Kingdom, but also the position she has won for herself in China in the sequel of a great war would be jeopardized. The Chinese journal does not advise Japan to step aside altogether, but merely urges her to carry on the negotiations in a just and amicable spirit. But that is precisely what she is doing. So far as we know, all the displays of violence have been on China's side, and although it is very unlikely that they have the approval of the Central Government, the responsibility for them lies none the less at the doors of Chinese officialdom.

The negotiations with regard to Chientao are said to have at last entered a practical stage in Peking, but his Excellency Yuan, who is conducting the negotiations as China's Plenipotentiary, seems to be assuming a very stalwart attitude. He admits that there may be some uncertainty as to the boundary between China and Korea in the district near the sources of the Yalu and the Sungari, but as to Chientao itself, he claims that its ownership is beyond all query. This claim seems to be based on a somewhat arbitrary contention, namely, that with whatever ideographs the name of a river be written, if those ideographs have the same sound in China, only one and the same river must be understood to be designated. Our readers are aware that this is the most important point, for one of the strong arguments on the Korean side is that the ideographs used on the boundary stone at Changpeh-shan indicate a river which is a tributary of the Tumen and not the Tumen itself. Yuan's rendering of the name touches the very root of the dispute. Besides, his Excellency takes no note of another vital fact, namely, that there exists a series of boundary marks all of which were plainly erected on the supposition that the tributary stream, not the main river, is the real boundary line. It looks at present as though the negotiations will be somewhat protracted and difficult, though the Korean case seems to be very strong.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that China has become somewhat more current with regard to the Chientao question. At the outset she maintained that since there was no room for discussion as to the ownership of the district, no occasion existed to discuss. But she has now abandoned this hypothesis of arbitrary assumption and has agreed to produce proofs of her alleged ownership. Thus the negotiations may be said to have at last entered a practical phase.

FINANCIAL.

Great importance seems to be attached to a meeting held at Marquis Inouye's house on the 5th inst., when the Elder Statesmen and the principal Cabinet Ministers attended. Even Marquis Katsura left his sick room in order to be present. It is confidently believed that the financial problem constituted the subject of discussion, and that it was settled by a compromise, the Cabinet Ministers agreeing to a moderate increase of taxation, and the Ministers of the Army and Navy consenting to an appropriate readjustment of the continuing expenditures of their Departments. The *Mainichi Dempo* gives details of the compromise. It says that all new undertakings are to be expunged from next year's budget, and that re adjustments in the Army and Navy expenditures will produce a reduction of from 30 to 40 million *yen*. As for the increased taxation, it will go into operation from next year and will consist of an addition to the imposts on *saké* and tobacco and to the consumption taxes on sugar and kerosene, from which sources a sum of about 20 million *yen* will be obtained. Thus there will be no addition to direct taxation. Tokyo newspapers agree in attributing this compromise to the exertions of Marquis Katsura, and in saying that the proposed increase of taxation is virtually nominal, the real source of relief being the re-adjustment of extraordinary expenditure.

The news is confirmed that a final decision has been taken with regard to the financial programme for the next few years. The details now given do not differ from those already published but are somewhat more explicit. Thus it is stated that the saving effected by postponing the unproductive expenditures will be 40 million *yen*, and that the sum obtained by increasing the indirect taxes will be 25 millions, to which latter total *saké* will contribute 10 millions, the rate being raised to 20 *yen* a *koku*.

Of course all this exposes the Cabinet to the charge of having compiled last year a

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programme of finance which it has to modify this year, and exposes the Diet to the charge of having endorsed that programme. Count Okuma is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as commenting severely upon these facts, and as suggesting very plainly that after the Ministry has restored order in the national finances, it ought to resign. Viscount Tani and his followers have also taken the field, their platform being that it would be time enough to talk of increased taxation after the expenditures on the country's armaments had been reduced to the utmost limits consistent with safety. Meanwhile it is to be observed that according to all accounts the statesmen in office and the Elder Statesmen are unanimous in their approval of the new programme, and against such a consensus of opinion the juniors can hardly hope to effect anything.

The Japanese are generally ready enough to accept a compromise of any kind, and the nation as a whole will probably raise no serious objection to the compromise which seems pretty certain to be effected with regard to the Government's financial programme. Nevertheless there are many signs of discontent. In the ranks of the *Seiyu-kai* several men are found who object vehemently to the proposed increase of taxation from next year. This attitude is doubtless influenced in part by the fact that the country is on the eve of a general election, and that the *Seiyu-kai* politicians naturally shrink from appearing at the hustings as supporters of increased taxation. But they also affirm that if strict scrutiny were exercised in collecting the taxes on incomes, business and woven stuffs, a very large addition might soon be made to the revenue. The businessmen, however, appear to be the strongest opponents of the compromise. They think that it is quite bad enough for the nation to be condemned to bear in perpetuity the heavy burdens inflicted on it as a nominally temporary measure in connexion with the war. Granting that the proposed increase will be of an indirect nature, and that as a general rule alcohol and tobacco are legitimate sources of revenue, it has to be remembered that the taxes on these staples have already undergone sudden and sharp inflation, and that the articles themselves may be regarded as more or less necessary to the welfare of the middle and lower classes. Speaking broadly, some prominent members of business circles are quoted as condemning the present Cabinet on the ground that it has reversed the proper order of financial operations by laying out a programme of expenditure in the first place and then proceeding to raise revenue in the second. But this is not a particularly profound criticism, seeing that all governments are constrained to adopt the same procedure more or less. We also find renewed references to the Government's policy in nationalizing the private railways, a measure which diverted the profits from the pockets of the people into the vaults of the Treasury. If even the Government would speedily hand over the loan bonds due on account of the railways, the situation would be considerably eased, but that essential step is delayed in spite of the strong representation recently made by the bankers in conclave. Good times will undoubtedly succeed the present bad ones, but the national finances should be adjusted so as to hasten that desirable result instead of retarding it.

It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the sums which the Government intends to obtain by increasing the indirect taxes are as follow:—

	Yen.
Sake	13,500,000
Sugar	3,898,111
Tobacco	11,895,900
Kerosene	487,808
Vinegar	456,627
Total	30,238,446

Of the above total only 25 millions will be raised in the fiscal year 1908 9, the full amount being levied from April, 1909. As to the postponement of public undertakings a difference of about 40 million *yen* will be effected in this direction, chiefly under the heading of unproductive expenditures, namely outlays for the army and the navy.

Business circles, however, do not appear to be reconciled to this programme. It is true that Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, speaking through the columns of the *Nippon*, raises his powerful voice in qualified approval of the compromise, though he condemns the sequence of ideas upon which the Government is said to have acted, namely, increasing taxes first and postponing unproductive expenditures subsequently. Mr. Sonoda would reverse the order. But other business men are more frankly condemnatory.

Count Okuma is quoted by the *Niroku Shimbun* as condemning the Government's financial policy *in toto*. He complains that the people are not taken into the Cabinet's confidence, and that the nation remains until this day ignorant as to many points of a vital character, such as the actual state of the Emergency Fund, the amount of specie held by the Government abroad, the manner of holding, and other similar points. He also inveighs against the ridiculous policy of paying back debts with one hand and borrowing with the other. Altogether if the Count's tone may be taken as an indication of the Progressists' policy, the Government will experience very sharp opposition from one quarter at any rate in the approaching session of the Diet.

COUNT OKUMA AT KOBE.

We observe that the *Kobe Herald* objects to some remarks recently made in these columns with reference to a speech delivered by Count Okuma at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce. We were not aware that any translation of the speech had been published by the *Kobe Herald*. It attracted our attention originally in the columns of the *North-China Daily News*, and subsequently in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and these extensions of the circle of observation led us to make direct inquiries. This explanation will suffice to show why, in commenting on the speech, we referred to the Shanghai journal only. So far as Count Okuma is concerned, the case is simply reduced to this, that he claims to have been erroneously reported, and that the reporters—or at any rate one of them—allege the accuracy of their versions. There is not much latitude of choice, we imagine. Count Okuma must be held to know better than anyone else what he really did say. A mistake seems to have been made. That is all. The commonest courtesy demands that Count Okuma himself must be credited.

There is another feature of this affair. Referring to the general question of translations made from the Japanese by foreign jonrnals, we said:—

"At all events, as the speech was delivered in the Japanese language it had to undergo the process of translation before appearing in an English journal, and thus, to the chance of error arising from defective reporting, we have to add the possibility of clumsy translation. Perhaps few of our readers are familiar with the method pursued by journalists in this respect. In the first place, the matter in question has to be rendered into English by a Japanese translator on the staff of the journal. There is thus obtained a document more or less accurate according to the ability of the translator—who is seldom really competent—but which assuredly cannot be published until it has undergone thorough re-casting at the hands of an Englishman. The latter has no access to the original and does not trouble himself about it. His sole business is to dress the translation in grammatical English, and whether the true meaning be obscured in the process is a contingency which generally has no concern for him. How untrustworthy a result obtained by such methods must be there is no occasion to point out. Indeed, we may say here that in a great majority of cases the speeches delivered by Japanese publicists and the essays appearing in Japanese journals or periodicals lose all their grace and force and much of their import in the ordeal of translation for the columns of English papers."

To this, which it calls "an astonishing attack on the foreign newspapers of Japan," the *Kobe Herald* replies as follows:—

We do not know what may be the journalistic methods adopted in the office of the *Japan Mail*, which is, we believe, the only foreign newspaper office in this country of which the Editor of that journal has had personal experience, but we are quite certain that the above passage is a gross libel on the staffs of the foreign newspapers in Japan. The suggestion that the Japanese translators are often "not very competent" inflicts a most undeserved injustice on a body of men who do very difficult work in, generally speaking, an intelligent and reliable manner, while the statements to the manner in which translations are corrected are simply grotesque. To say that the correctors of translations merely make grammatical corrections, and generally do not trouble themselves as to whether the true meaning of the original is obscured or perverted, is to utterly misrepresent the methods adopted in foreign newspaper offices. As a matter of fact, a large part of the time of the Editorial staff of foreign journals is occupied in examining the correctness of translations, verifying the names of places, persons, etc., and ascertaining the significance of ambiguous passages. We do not believe, indeed, that the general public has the least conception of the amount of labour and time which have to be expended on this part of the duties of a foreign journalist in the Far East. The *Japan Mail's* description of the manner in which matter from Japanese sources is prepared for presentation in foreign newspapers is, therefore, we have no hesitation in saying, a ludicrous travesty of the facts.

Even with this strong rejoinder before us we must adhere to our original statement, a statement made on the basis of 27 years' journalistic experience and with full deliberation. It is not our intention to deny that there are many Japanese fully competent to make correct English translations of Japanese speeches or newspaper articles, but we do deny that men so highly gifted are to be found on the staffs of foreign local journals where their scale of remuneration is generally mediocre. For the rest, there are in our Kobe contemporary's rejoinder just two points to which we would draw its attention. It alleges that "a large part of the time of the editorial staff of foreign journals is occupied in examining the correctness of translations, verifying the names of places, persons, &c., and ascertaining the significance of ambiguous passages." Is not this an unequivocal admission that the translators are not considered reliable? We can not discover any other meaning in such language. The second point is, how does the editorial staff of an English newspaper manage to "examine the correctness of translations" and to "ascertain the significance of ambiguous passages"? Such work pre-supposes an exact knowledge of the Japanese language, a knowledge which very few foreigners possess. We are compelled to adhere to our original statement that the function of the English editor, in 99 cases of every 100, is limited to correcting the grammar and syntax of translations emanating from the hands of Japanese translaters.

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BANQUET IN TOKYO.

The Oriental Association (Toho Kyokai) gave a banquet on the 10th inst. in Tokyo, the principal guests being the French and American Ambassadors and Count Okuma. Marquis Kuroda presided, and in his address alluded in strongly appreciatory terms to the Franco-Japanese *Entente* and to the efforts of the French Ambassador in bringing it about. He spoke also warmly of the hearty friendship which has existed for the past fifty years between Japan and the United States, and of the evidences that the present American Ambassador will prove a contributing factor to the increase and preservation of that friendship. Finally he said that the Japanese nation fully appreciated the great work done by Count Okuma in the field of education and that the Oriental Association felt honoured by the sympathy and assistance of the Count.

His Excellency M. Gerard made an eloquent reply, of which an evidently brief precis is given by the Tokyo press. He claimed that the prime objects of the Franco-Japanese *Entente* are to promote the independence and peace of Asia, from which point of view the *Entente* might be said to share the motives of the Oriental Society. Looking farther afield, it was evident that the independence and peace of Asia closely concerned the peace of the whole world, and thus the *Entente* deserved to be welcomed by all nations. Finally, as between Japan and France, it constituted a new factor making powerfully for closer commercial relations, and therefore for the development of the two countries' wealth. He deemed it a great honour to have been associated, however humbly, with such a work.

The American Ambassador prefaced his remarks by speaking of the excellence of Japanese art which the whole world recognised, and of the special national characteristics which contributed materially to the country's greatness, and which, as well as their art, he hoped to see always preserved. Referring to Marquis Kuroda's address, the Ambassador expressed the great pleasure it gave him to hear these words of sincere friendship, and he was confident that Marquis Kuroda's language, when transmitted to the United States, would greatly help to calm the extreme views held by a small section of the American nation. His Excellency heartily reciprocated Marquis Kuroda's allusion to the relations existing for so many years between Japan and the United States. There had never yet arisen between the two countries any problem of which a happy solution had not been found by the friendly co-operation of the statesmen on both sides, and he was confident that this fortunate record would never be broken.

Count Okuma said that he had heard with great pleasure the sentiments which fell from the lips of the two distinguished diplomatists who had just spoken. Their Excellencies might be said to have truly expressed the best ideals of the West and of the East. History showed that national aggression always sought and followed the line of least resistance. Japan, owing to the coming of Commodore Perry and to her adoption of the best elements of Western civilization, had ceased to be in that line, and China seemed to be similarly awakening from her long period of indifference to the progress of other nations, so that she too would soon cease to invite foreign interference. He welcomed that result, not only from the point of view advanced by the Ambassador of France, namely, the independence and peace of Asia, but also because China's adoption of the essentials of Western civilization meant collaterally the development of her productive and industrial resources and therefore a material contribution to the wealth and prosperity of the world.

THE QUESTION OF THE CENTURY.

It will certainly interest our Japanese friends to read in succession two extracts, one from the *Westminster*, the other from *The Times*. We quote the former first:—

The most difficult problem that Canada has had to face during her existence as a Dominion is taking form just now. The cartoonist of the Montreal *Star* is right in suggesting that it is a problem which needs most careful handing. It is all very well for the Detroit *Journal* to represent Uncle Sam as building a wire fence to keep Japan out and young Canada as "helping Uncle" to complete the job; it should be remembered that Japan has had experience with barbed wires and cut a way through many an entanglement of them on the plains of Manchuria. As one faces the situation, baffling questions arise on every side. Suppose that Japan resents the erection of the fence and insists upon free access to her neighbour's territory, will Uncle Sam fight to keep Japan out? And if Uncle Sam fights, will Canada "help Uncle" then? And if Canada were di posed to "help Uncle" what would Mother say?

Or leaving the United States aside, what is Canada going to do herself? The great employers in the West need labor and favor unrestricted immigration; the labor unions will go to any length rather than meet the competition of the Oriental workmen; and a great multitude, who have no immediate personal interest in the matter, yet contemplate with apprehension the possibilities that might arise from an unimpeded inflow of Asiatics, alien in race and religion, into our sparsely populated provinces. The problem as it relates to India and China may be handled in the meantime, simply because these countries are not in a position to stand upon their rights and dignities; but what about Japan? Japan does not see why her people should be kept out of Canada more than other nationalities. She resents discrimination against her people. Her representative declares that the Japanese Government does not want any restriction placed on immigration. In short, Japan is disposed to take her stand upon the treaty with Great Britain, which declares that the subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the possessions of the other. If Japan takes that stand, what is Canada going to do about it? What is Great Britain going to do about it?

The following are the remarks of *The Times* on the same subject:—

What is at the bottom of all the agitations now going on for the exclusion of Orientals? Race antipathy? Incompatibility of ideals? Not at all. These things are superficial. They are laid aside when convenient. They do not stand in the way when white men can make money by exiling themselves among Orientals. At the bottom of the whole affair is economic jealousy. In Vancouver, in California, in the Transvaal, in Natal, in Australia, the real objection to the Oriental is that he is too frugal, too industrious, and too efficient. But these are economic factors that cannot be combated by violence or by exclusion; and the sooner that fact is recognized the better will it be for the white races. The fight in the places we have named is really against the white man's own peculiarities. He buys in the cheapest market, otherwise the Oriental would not be there. The Japanese, Chinese, and natives of India are employed by white men although they are persecuted by other white men. They may be mobbed in San Francisco, but the fruit-growers of California cannot do without them. Their labour makes possible great industries for which efficient white labour cannot be found. They perform many minor tasks which white men have become too proud to perform, although our vaunted civilization cannot get on unless they are performed. But Labour—with a capital letter—which will not do these things itself, is furious at the spectacle of their performance by the Asiatic races. It is equally furious if white men from other places perform the tasks which Labour disdains, or works for wages lower than Labour decrees. The quarrel is at bottom one between white men and white men. Were it not, the Orientals would find no employment and would stay at home. It is by this difference of interests among white men that the Oriental races enter in; and it is by virtue of that difference that the tremendous economic weight of their industrial efficiency will be brought to bear upon the whole industrial system of the white races. White men buy in the cheapest market, and that market is Oriental. There are of course other aspects of this question, but this is one which, however unpleasant it may be, must be borne in mind.

The whole question of Oriental immigration into the white man's countries is an exceedingly difficult thing to handle. That the white man should enter the territory of an Asiatic nation is regarded as a perfectly right and proper thing. That he should force himself and his religion, his commerce, and even, in too many cases, his vices, upon nations that did not want to have anything to do with him and sought only to live their own lives in peace, is regarded as not only right but meritorious. That he should force the Asiatics to give him concessions of railways, steamships, mines, and anything else that he may covet is thought entirely just and equitable. But when a few hundreds or thousands of these Asiatics go to a white man's country, not as conquerors, or monopolists, or *concessionnaires*, but simply as humble labourers offering labour for wages which satisfy their frugal requirements, there is wild excitement, political agitation, and mob violence. But if these Oriental races enter the white man's country whom has the white man to blame but himself? He laboured very hard to stir up all these quiescent races, who did not want him, and did their best to remain in their ancient ways. He was warned by his own wiser teachers that some day he would succeed and that he would have cause to be sorry. His own political economy taught him that people who work sixteen hours a day, who do not drink, who live with a frugality of which he has no conception, must prove terribly formidable competitors with nations who limit their work and their output, and who live expensively. He would not listen so long as he could wring concessions from the Asiatics and compel them to trade at the point of the bayonet. He is now going to find out that his teachers were wise and his political economy sound; but he is taking in a very mutinous and unreasonable spirit the A B C of what is going to be a long course of lessons.

The *Westminster*, it will be observed, deals mainly with the political side of the question, but *The Times*, as might have been expected, goes right to the root of the matter. What many people are apt to lose sight of, it seems to us, is that there would be neither Japanese nor Chinese in America if the Americans themselves did not want them to be there. We speak necessarily of the bread-winning classes for there is no question, and never has been any question, of the tourist or the student. When labourers from this country go to the American continent, it is not for the purpose of amusing themselves; it is because they expect to be engaged by American employers and to earn better wages than they can get at home. They are engaged and they do get better wages, and the result is that some 15,000 are to be found to-day in the United States. Evidently the most efficacious method of shutting off the inflow of these people would be to legislate against their employment by United States citizens or Canadian subjects in any capacity. If they could not find service they would necessarily refrain from immigrating. But such legislation would impair the liberty of the white individual, so the Governments concerned have recourse to the exclusion of the yellow. It reminds us of the British Ambassador at Nanking who, having informed the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that the world would never believe in the sincerity of their country's professed wish to check the opium vice so long as she sanctioned the culture of the poppy within her own territories, and being asked in return why England sanctioned it in India, replied that the British Government could not interfere with the liberty of the subject. Does it not come to the same thing in the end whether American citizens are forbidden to employ Japanese labourers or whether Japanese labourers are denied the right of every free-born man to travel and earn his bread where he pleases? In either case the liberty of the American citizen is interfered with since he is forbidden to go into the open market in search of servants—forbidden

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to buy in the cheapest market? And consider the number of Japanese labourers in the United States—one Japanese to every five thousand Americans, approximately. The United States' workman dares not face even that tenuous shadow of competition. In truth the age is the workman's. The men of the 19th century, men like John Bright and Henry George, sowed the wind and the men of the 20th century are reaping the whirlwind.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The *Jiji Shimpo* reports that there is an extensive plan on foot for harbour improvement at Yokohama. The harbour scheme originally planned and partly carried out under the direction of Major-General Palmer, is now complete. But it does not nearly satisfy the needs of the port. The programme now on the *tapis* has been elaborated by two engineers, engaged by the Municipality for the purpose. Briefly speaking, the scheme is to devote the existing harbour solely to the uses of foreign trade and to create a new harbour for the purposes of domestic commerce. This new harbour would be at Kanagawa, where 7,900 *tsubo* of sea-front would be reclaimed, having a total frontage of 900 yards and a space of 480 yards available for pier accommodation. The cost of this work is estimated at 3,800,000 *yen*, and accommodation will be given for the handling of 250,000 tons of goods. The working expenses are put down at 72,700 *yen* annually, and the gross receipts at 309,200, leaving a net revenue of 236,400 *yen*, which represents 6.2 per cent. of the expenditure. Then there remains the question of lighterage. This is calculated to represent 40 per cent. of the total goods handled, and a sum of 650,000 *yen* would have to be spent on providing the necessary accommodation. In this section the maintenance expenses would be 15,000 *yen* annually against a gross income of 95,000, so that the net profit would be 12.3 per cent. The calculation is that the whole of the expenditure would be recouped in 28 years.

Our readers probably have observed that rumours were industriously circulated of late in the sense that certain banks were loaded up to the lips with depreciated scrip, and that unless some means of succor were found the solvency of these banks must quickly be affected. What astonished us profoundly and induced us to pen some very strong comments was that the names of these banks were actually given by some of the Tokyo newspapers. It is true that the intelligence was conveyed in the third-page columns, for the contents of which the editors do not admit responsibility, thus assuming an attitude absolutely fatal to the respectability of the Japanese press. Still there were the statements in plain black on white, and they could not but produce profound uneasiness. They did actually cause a run upon the principal bank mentioned, and a disaster which would have been calamitous is said to have been averted only by timely assistance from two other great banking institutions. The sequel of the story is now told in the columns of the *Mainichi Dempo*. From it we learn that the whole affair was a device on the part of a group of speculators who, having sold large blocks of these banks' shares, deliberately set themselves to cause a panic in the stock market. The name of the leader of this clique is given but we refrain from reproducing it.

The Home Office on the 6th inst. granted a charter to the Water-power Electric Company of the Oigawa. There has been considerable delay in obtaining this charter owing partly to the machinations of interested persons and partly to *bona fide* apprehensions among the farmers in the districts concerned. Certain conditions have therefore been attached to the charter but the Company has doubtless consented to them. This is the largest enterprise of the kind in Japan. Its projectors are British and Japanese subjects and the capital involved is 15 million *yen*.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange is to hold its general meeting on the 24th inst., when it will present accounts showing a net profit for the half year of 405,382 *yen*. After making the necessary appropriations to reserve funds, a dividend will be declared of 11 per cent. per annum. It is not surprising that the shares of the Exchange should be quoted at 95 *yen* in these circumstances when the shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, on which a dividend of 12 per cent. has been uniformly paid for many years, are quoted at only 78.

The much talked of Japan-China Insurance Company held a general meeting on the 9th inst. and decided to abandon the enterprise. The surety money of 2.50 *yen* per share is to be returned immediately.

The steps for the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway appear to have made considerable progress, but everything is kept so private that we find it impossible to give any detailed information. The newspapers publish various conjectures, but none of them seem to be based on accurate knowledge.

By the substitution of ¥ for £ the printers made us responsible for an error in regard to the recent rise in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares on the London market. The actual position is this: On the 30th November H. & S. Banks were quoted, old £76.10s.; new £74.10s. On the 7th Dec. the quotations were: Old £81.10s.; new £79.10s.

There seems to be a tolerably strong movement in Belgium for the establishment of direct tradal relations between that country and Japan. Investigations are said to have been going on for some time and they have resulted in the coming to Japan of a Mr. Ikeda who is represented as having lived for 16 years in Belgium. He is quoted by the *Asahi* as stating that while Belgian capitalists have supplied money in considerable quantities to European countries and to China, they have not as yet done anything of that kind in Japan and they are now anxious to do so. Two steps are contemplated. One is the establishment of a large warehouse in Tokyo for the sale of Belgian products and manufactures, which will be given either on immediate payment or on credit in the case of Japanese merchants who are deemed trustworthy. The other step, which seems to be the principal, is to engage in joint manufacturing enterprises with Japanese in Japan. The Belgians are willing to lend capital at moderate rates, but instead of assuming the position of mere creditors, they would prefer to have a direct interest in the enterprises for which the capital was needed. Their idea is that such enterprises should be financed on equal terms by Belgians and Japanese and that their profits should be shared equally. We are sorry to see that in preaching this new propaganda Mr. Ikeda has thought it necessary to impugn the good faith of German and British merchants, in whose hands the sale of Belgian manufactured goods is said to have hitherto lain. He is quoted as asserting that when Japanese repair to German or British firms and ask for Belgian goods, they are shown, as third-class goods, articles which in Belgium rank as fifth class, and thus they are educated to regard Belgian products as very inferior. Even if it were admitted,—and here the evidence of the whole world is against Mr. Ikeda—that British merchants habitually resort to such underhand devices, it is obviously inconsistent with all business considerations that they should seek to discredit goods entrusted to them for sale. We imagine that very few Belgians would approve the idea of building their country's commerce with Japan on foundations so deceptive.

It is alleged in Tokyo that although a sum of 30 million *yen* is to be saved from the State expenditures in 1908 and 1909 on account of army and navy expenditures, this economy will not really interfere with the programme for the recuperation and expansion of the two services. It is merely a question of spreading over several years work which was to have been completed earlier. Our readers know that according to the original scheme, the Treasury's unproductive outlays were to undergo large reductions from the year 1910 onwards. The effect of the change now proposed will be only to defer those reductions: there is no abandonment of the programme mapped out last year. The *Mainichi Dempo* alleges that the consequences in the case of the navy will be only to postpone the repairs of the vessels captured during the war, and that in the case of the army no important alteration of the *post bellum* project is contemplated. All this can scarcely be called news. No one expected the present Cabinet to make any considerable change in its armaments' programme. What the public wished was that instead of a permanent addition to the revenue in the form of increased taxes, the expenditures should be regulated so as to dispense with any large addition to the people's burdens.

We may mention in this context that there is a steady increase of expenditures on account of the subjugation of the aborigines in Formosa. Thus in 1905 the sum devoted to this purpose was only 500,000 *yen*, but it grew to 800,000 in 1906 and to 1,500,000 in 1997, this last figure being 200,000 greater than the estimates. Next year the appropriation is to be 1½ millions and in 1909 2 millions. The idea is to bring the whole island completely under subjection within the course of the five or six years. The figures for next year and the year after include a suitable increase of the pay of the Aiyu force, which now numbers 5,000.

The negotiations for the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway seem to be on the verge of settlement, but it is possible that recourse may be necessary to arbitrators, in which case Baron Shibusawa and Messrs. Nakano and Okura will probably be selected.

During the financial year 1907-7 no less than £662,775 was paid by the British Government in respect of steamship subsidies for foreign and Colonial services. The sum was charged to the following votes:—

	£
Post Office (mails)	557,775
Navy Vote	21,000
Colonial Services	84,000

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POLITICAL PARTIES.

According to present appearances the politicians of the Opposition are likely to raise no small commotion in the next session of the Diet with regard to the Cabinet's financial policy. Their indictment is not without strength. Its counts, as formulated by the *Mainichi Dempo*, are as follow:—First, that whereas the Ministry presented in the last sesson of the Diet, and whereas the Diet unanimously sanctioned, a big *post-bellum* expenditure involving over 600 million *yen* annually, it has now radically reversed its policy, thus showing that it entirely misconstrued the financial situation last year. Secondly, that this marked departure has been taken in deference to the views of the Elder Statesmen, which fact proves that the Ministry now in power is not qualified to manage national affairs. Thirdly, that whereas the views of the Elder Statesmen have hitherto been consulted on matters of foreign policy only, they have now been consulted in matters of finance also; thus the Cabinet openly declares its own lack of independence and competence since although it publicly declared that recourse would not be had either to increased taxation or to new loans, it has now reversed that declaration in deference to the opinions of others This is described as the programme of the Daido Club, but it remains to be seen whether it is anything more than the vapouring of the junior members of that Club. For our own part, we do not regard this agitation as very formidable. Some sort of compromise was absolutely inevitable, and a compromise which does not involve any increase of direct taxation and which does involve a considerable concession in the matter of *post-bellum* unproductive undertakings, is probably the best that could have been expected.

MINING IN KOREA.

We invite our readers attention to an article taken from the *Seoul Press* and published below on the subject of "foreign mining enterprises in Korea." One can scarcely conceive a more complete *exposé* than our Seoul contemporary makes of the reckless assertion of the *Korea Daily News*, quoted with apparently entire confidence by the *Japan Advertiser* and the *Kobe Chronicle*. Immediately on the promulgation of the new mining regulations the editors of the *Korea Review* and of the *Korea Daily News* set themselves to demonstrate that the Regulations were framed expressly with the object of discriminating against foreigners and rendering it impossible for them to engage in enterprises of this nature in the Peninsula. It goes without saying that actual experience has not in any way confirmed that criticism, but the *Korea Daily News*, altogether indifferent to truth, no sooner hears of any seemingly untoward event in connexion with foreign mining in Korea than it immediately and publicly attributes it to the effect of the Mining Regulations. The *Japan Times* clearly exposes this falsehood, but nothing short of a consular court can produce any effect on the *Korea Daily News*.

Our local contemporary on November 21 published an article regarding the effect of the Mining Regulations upon foreign mining enterprises in Korea, which was reproduced in the *Japan Advertiser* of November 27. The first paragraph is as follows:—

"As Britishers we learn with great regret that the new British mines which were opened up in the Spring of this year are to be abandoned. So far as we can learn the prospects were not altogether unpromising; but in the face of the absurd and impossible mining laws enacted at the instance of the Residency-General, the promoters of the enterprise did not feel justified in spending any further money while the element of risk in the shape of an irresponsible dummy, the Korean Minister of Agriculture, held the fate of the mine in his hand."

In the *Japan Chronicle* of November 29 we find the following paragraph:—

"Advices received in Seoul from England state that Mr. A. P. Griffiths, who was well known in Seoul as the engineer of the Suan Gold Mine, has definitely decided not to return to Korea, and has accepted an appointment as manager of an important and fully developed mine in South Africa. The *Korean Daily News* remarks: 'We extend our congratulations to Mr. Griffiths in all sincerity, but we are sure that his many friends will join us in regretting that the conditions in Korea were such as to prevent his returning here. Mr. Hutton Williams has also gone, and thus another promising British enterprise has been sacrificed at the altar of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

As regards the first of these items of alleged news, the facts are as follows: The British Korean Syndicate, which owned the first mining concession ever granted to British subjects in Korea, after that concession ceased to be remunerative, obtained under the new Regulations extensive mining rights in another district. These rights, it may be remarked in passing, were granted in preference to a number of applications by Japanese, because it was thought that the high standing of the Syndicate and the large expenditures it had already made in the former enterprise entitled it to exceptionally favourable consideration. There was never the slightest friction of any kind in connection with the Mining Regulations, and the engineer in charge expressed himself as wholly satisfied with the treatment accorded to him. Under his direction the work of development was vigorously pressed, but unfortunately the immediate results did not meet the expectations of his principals. They sent a consulting engineer to the spot, and upon his report the undertaking was abandoned. This was done solely upon the ground that the indications did not warrant further expenditure, and without the slightest reference in any way, near or remote, to the effect of the Mining Regulations upon the enterprise. The question was one of technical judgment, and had the verdict been favourable the promoters of the enterprise would undoubtedly have continued to carry it on.

The *Chronicle* item has reference to the Suan Concession, granted in 1905 to the Korean Syndicate, a British company. The grant was made before the issuance of the Mining Regulations, and consequently the enterprise is not affected in any manner by that enactment. Mr. A. P. Griffiths was the engineer in charge, and under his direction the work of development was carried on for about a year. Finally he came to the conclusion that he could not consistently recommend further expenditures, and accordingly operations were suspended. Mr. Griffiths then returned to England, and in due course Mr. Hutton Williams, who was a subordinate employee, followed him. The private relations of these gentlemen with their employers are of course no concern of the public, but the causes which led to the severance of those relations are perfectly well known in Seoul. It is equally well known that the Suan concession is still the propery of the Korean Syndicate, and is it reported upon seemingly good authority that the work of developing it will be continued. It seems a fair inference from these facts, the correctness of which can be proved by reference to any of the interested parties, that it is not a British enterprise but the truth which has been "sacrificed" in this instance.

We cannot hope, however, that any disclosure of its peculiar methods, no matter how clear, will serve to turn our local contemporary from its habit of reckless misrepresentation. The futility of any attempt of that kind is our chief reason for refraining, as a general rule, from paying any attention to what appears in the columns of the *Korea Daily News*. But when reputable journals like the *Advertiser* and *Chronicle* republish statements of the kind above quoted, some correction should be made, if only for the purpose of warning those journals against admitting to their columns, without previous investigation, anything which comes from a newspaper saturated with prejudice against Japan and conducted apparently only for the purpose of doing injury to her interests.

The Mining Regulations at present in force in Korea are possibly defective in some respects. That is hardly a cause for surprise as regards legislation enacted under circumstances of no little difficulty, and, on account of the peculiar conditions prevailing in Korea, necessarily partaking somewhat of an experimental character. But it may be taken for granted that whatever faults exist will be remedied as experience discloses them or when demonstrated by those who are competent to criticize. In the past a radical change from the happy-go-lucky methods which characterized the control of the development of Korea's mineral resources was insisted upon by none more strongly than by foreign experts familiar with the situation. The present Regulations were enacted to meet what was considered a pressing and immediate demand. If they are not perfect, as before said they can be amended; but improvement certainly cannot be accomplished by attacks which are as ignorant as they are malicious. What good purpose is served, for example, by asserting that the Regulations were so framed as to favour Japanese at the expense of foreign interests? Why not honestly state the facts?—for example, that since the Regulations have been enforced a number of the most promising mining sites have been granted to foreigners, and that only one foreign application has been disallowed, and that in favour of another foreign applicant. The truth is that foreign applicants for mining privileges have been exceptionally well treated, and if thus far foreign enterprises have not been conspicuously successful it has not been from lack of opportunity or because of unfriendly legislation. Korea may not be the happy hunting ground, it once was for the irresponsible promotor and concession monger, but the exploitation of her mineral resources is open to the foreign capitalist who is not afraid to take the risks of what is at all times and everywhere a hazardous business. If the law as it stands is not favourable to foreign investment, the law can and undoubtedly will be changed. That will be dictated by the most obvious motives of self-interest and sound policy. Meantime it is only fair to call attention to the fact that the disappointments which foreigners interested in mining enterprises in Korea have thus far encountered cannot be justly ascribed to the imperfections of the law, but have been due to the hazards and uncertainties of the business itself.

A COMPULSORY ARBITRATION TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The above is the title of an article in the *Independent*—a clever and interesting article. At the outset our New York contemporary recalls the fact that whereas, at the first Hague Conference of 1899, not one of the nations represented was willing to commit itself to the principle of compulsory arbitration in the case of questions really likely to cause war, in the Conference of 1907 "all the Powers unanimously declared their adherence to the principle of obligatory arbitration, and 35 nations, including Japan and the United States, were willing and ready to sign a universal obligatory arbitration treaty" could the Conference have framed one. That difference certainly marks a signal advance towards the day when man shall beat their swords into plough-shares. The *Independent* takes it as the text for a suggestion that the United States and Japan should conclude a compulsory arbitration treaty. What our contemporary says is this:—

The national Arbitration and Peace Congress held in this city last April demonstrated that both our government and our people are committed to the most progressive form of abitration. Even the objections that many of our people have against negotiating a treaty with England or any of the European Powers are utterly lacking in the case of Japan. Japan has no Irish in America. Thus, should we negotiate a treaty of arbitration with those modern Greeks, not only would the two leading nations of Asia and America set an example [redacted] all the world as to how international affairs should be conducted, but all this infamous war-talk that has been so mysteriously prevalent during the past few months would instantly cease.

In an editorial entitled "The United States and World Politics," in our issue of October 24th, we indicated how President Roosevelt by his indirect stand at the Algeciras Conference in favour of a result which ultimately made the Japan-English treaty less valuable, by his advocacy of a lock instead of a sea-level canal, so as to get our battleships as quickly as possible from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by his settling the Russo-Japanese war to the advantage of Russia, and by his sending the fleet to the Pacific, has created a chain of circumstances, which have led some people to think that perhaps he [redacted] not Japan's best friend. Here is now an opportunity for the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize to show his real feeling toward the people of Japan.

As we are chiefly responsible for stirring up all this war talk with Japan, it would hardly be fitting

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for Japan to make the first move toward an arbitration treaty. It ought to come first from the United States. If President Roosevelt will initiate and carry to a successful termination such a compulsory and inclusive arbitration treaty it will mark one of the highest achievements in world politics yet accomplished.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The warship *Soya* (formerly *Varyag*), sent to convoy the *Manshu* by which H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Korea is coming to Japan, arrived at Chemulpo on Dec. 1st.

Immediately after she dropped her anchor there took place a touching scene on board, says the *Seoul Press*. Captain Takarabe, in command of the ship, mustered his officers and men on deck, and addressing them in a tone bespeaking deep feeling, referred to the tragic event that had taken place in that harbour nearly four years ago —an event in which the ship which it was now his honour to command had played such a brave and distinguished part. He feelingly paid high tribute to those gallant Russian officers and men—crew of the *Varyag*—who had on that occasion fell fighting for their fatherland. "These brave men," said Captain Takarabe, "did for their Sovereign and country exactly what we tried to do for ours, and enemies of our country as they were, we felt in our hearts at the time sincere admiration for their noble devotion. Happening, by a strange irony of fate, to visit the scene of their heroic sacrifice on board the same vessel on which they fought, how can we help being deeply touched by sympathy and respect for their departed souls." At the conclusion of these words, which evidently made a profound impression upon all present, the silence was broken by the well-remembered mourning tune played by the bugles. At this signal, the guard presented arms, while the whole company, officers and men, simultaneously saluted in honour of the Russian heroes.

On the 5th inst. the Minister of State for Finance entertained Mr. Shipoff at his official residence in Tokyo. Among the guests were the Russian Minister, Count Hayashi, Baron Chinda, Mr. Matsukata, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Soyeda and others. There was an exchange of cordial speeches between the host and the principal guest, but as the gist of their remarks did not go beyond discussing the urgent necessity and the great advantage of developing tradal relations between Russia and Japan, we refrain from any detailed reference.

A recent decision delivered by a French Court on the subject of the infringement of trade-marks has established the following points which are well worthy of consideration by Japanese Judges:—(1) The indication of a false mark of origin need not be express, it may be by inference from the words or language used; (2) The use of fancy names of English appearance by themselves is not reprehensible; (3) The party complaining of this practice need not show actual damage; it is sufficient if he shows possible damage; (4) When possible damage is demonstrated the practice becomes unlawful *per se* and good faith is no defence.

It has been stated in home papers and reported confidently in Yokohama that King Leopold robbed Belgium of a large part of the Congo by transferring to a private company the perpetual control of the Crown lands in the vicinity of Lake Leopold II. This is now emphatically denied by the Belgian Government in the following terms:

"The decree of July 20th, 1907, was drawn up upon bases of which the Belgian Government was informed. The act is legal. It does not affect Belgium's recognized right of annexation nor her eventual rights of sovereignty. No cession or concession has been made to this new company, and none will be granted to it pending the negotiations now going on. Moreover, the new company has not obtained any exclusive privilege."

The above information was published early in November. We have not observed that there has been in Yokohama any retractation of the original false charge.

According to telegrams received in Tokyo by the *Jiji Shimpo*, the court martial appointed to try General Stoessel on a charge of having prematurely surrendered Port Arthur seems likely to turn in favour of the accused officer. He evidently has the sympathy of his comrades in arms, and the sweeping accusations preferred against him by General Smirnoff appear likely to be returned with interest to that officer's address. Stoessel charges Smirnoff with having retired behind one of the hills where he was able to live in perfect security, and says that his obvious unwillingness to expose himself to danger led to his residence being called "Safety Hill." Stoessel is conducting his own defence and he seems to be showing great ability. Our readers know that General Nogi and the other Japanese commanders engaged in the siege of Port Arthur defend General Stoessel's action, and allege that to have deferred surrender would have been merely to bring about a great and needless sacrifice of life. It is expected that the court martial will last for a month as no less than 300 witnesses have to be examined.

With reference to a statement copied by us from the Japanese papers to the effect that Admiral Baron Ito had been deprived of his appointment, the fact is that he has only been temporarily suspended, pending the verdict of a Court Martial, which we have little doubt will acquit him.

THE LATE MR. DEWETTE.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Louis Dewette, one of the proprietors of the Oriental Palace Hotel and a well-known resident of Yokohama and Tokyo. Mr. Dewette had been ill for some time and had been undergoing treatment in the General Hospital. His condition underwent a change for the worse on Saturday morning and in the evening he succumbed to his ailment.

A native of Ollignies, in Belgium, Mr. Dewette was born in 1847, and came to Japan twenty-four years ago, to take up a position in the Imperial Household at Tokyo. Afterwards he occupied managerial posts in hotels in Tokyo and in 1896-7, he started the Oriental Hotel, with M. Muraour as part proprietor. It is well known that the enterprise was fully successful and some four years later Mr. Dewette went home on a holiday. In the interval the hotel was burned down and the management on his return had heavy work to prepare the new building for the accommodation of guests. In the sequel the fine building on the Bund rewarded them for their efforts.

Though quiet and unassuming in character, Mr. Dewette was most popular with all who came in contact with him, and his demise will be lamented by a host of friends. He leaves a widow, son and daughter, with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon. There was a large attendance both of foreigners and Japanese, and practically the whole Belgian community was present either as pall-bearers or mourners. The funeral cortege left No. 258-A Bluff (the residence of Mr. A. L. J. Dewette, the deceased's son) at two o'clock and was preceded by the boys of the Oriental Palace Hotel carrying floral wreaths from friends in Yokohama, Tokyo and other parts of Japan. These were exceedingly handsome and numbered over 200. The pall-bearers were Dr. Davis, Col. A. J. Bowie, M. Bastin (Belgian Consul), Messieurs R. Jamin, J. D. Cuers de Cogolin, F. Dietz, R. Grenade, and J. de Bosschere. The chief mourners were Mrs. Dewette (widow), Mr. and Mrs. A. L. J. Dewette, Miss Dewette (daughter), and Mr. Muraour, jun.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart a service was held which was fully choral and was conducted by Rev. Pere Guerin. The interment took place at the General Cemetery, and after the service at the graveside Mr. Bastin gave an address in which he spoke of the fine qualities of the deceased gentleman, and expressed the sympathy of the Belgian Society of Japan, (of which Mr. Dewette was one of the oldest members) of the Belgian residents, and of the whole foreign community.

Baron d'Anethan, the Belgian Minister, was unable to attend through illness, but the First Secretary of Legation was present and walked with the chief mourners.

NIPPON KEIBA-KAI.

The first day of the first meeting of the new race club, the Nippon Keiba-kai, came off on Dec. 7th at Meguro, Tokyo. In spite of the cold weather, there was a large attendance. The programme was successfully carried out. Prince Pu Lun, the special Chinese envoy to the Imperial Japanese Court, was present in company with Major-General Aoki, and Mr. Ito, a Master of the Board of Ceremonies. His Highness presented *yen* 100 to the club, and the same amount to the owner of Hanazono which won the 9th race.

In the 5th race, Benten and Beaujolaise fell. Their jockeys, Higashihara and Shibasaki, sustained injuries and for some time were unconscious. Benten broke both forelegs and was subsequently killed.

The second day of the first meeting of the Nippon Race Society came off on Sunday, Dec. 8th at Meguro, Tokyo. In spite of the threatening and cold weather, there was a large attendance, most of whom are alleged to have been there for *pari mutuel* betting rather than for the races. At 10 a.m., Princes Asaka and Kuni arrived and the band played the national anthem thrice in their honour. After the 9th race, which Mr. Sonoda's Hanazono won against Mr. Takai's Queen Tatsu, the only other starter, Mr. T. Hiyama, one of the committee of the Keihin Keiba Club, made a speech from the grand stand attacking Mr. Sonoda. He alleged that the horses of Mr. Sonoda were often successful and yet he had entered Hanazono, which showed that he was a mere "pothunter." Subsequently the speaker who, it is charged, was somewhat excited turned to the reporters of the various Tokyo journals and abused them. Some *bettos* from the stable of Mr. Sonoda, it is believed, assaulted Mr. Hiyama with empty bottles and injured him on the head. Meanwhile at the *pari mutuel* trouble occurred between the accountants and the public as to the calculation of the chances won. This was settled, however, through the efforts of the police authorities. It is generally said, and it is believed, that a complaint has been addressed to the Government, that race clubs in general, which were licensed for the purpose of horse improvement, seem now to have been converted into licensed gambling places.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The following warships have been launched this year at various yars:—

			Tons.
April	Battleship	*Aki*	19,150
do	Destroyer	*Kikudzuki*	380
October	Cruiser	*Kurama*	14,600
do	do	*Tone*	4,000
November	do	*Ibuki*	14,600
do	Gunboat	*Yodo*	1,300
December	Destroyer	*Uranami*	380

The total tonnage aggregates 54,210 tons. The same year, the following ships were placed in reserve:—July: gun-boat *Iwaki* 656; September: torpedo-boat No. 5 53. During the same period, the repairs to the battleships *Iwami* and *Mikasa*, and cruisers *Soya* and *Minoshima* were completed.

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A CRITICISM OF MISSIONARY UTTERANCES.

MR. R. S. GUNDRY President of the China Association, has sent to *The Times* a long letter with reference to the "Statement" recently made by the Chairman and Honorary Secretaries of the Chinese Missions Emergency Committee. We take the following extract from Mr. GRUNDY's letter:—

A letter to the *Times* of Oct. 21st, signed by the chairman and hon. secretaries of a China Missionary Emergency Committee," contains the following sentence:—"The task laid upon us is twofold. First, it is necessary that our old policy of insisting on free intercourse and open trade receives the close attention of Christians at home, who must confine the public promotion of trade interests within the limits of fair dealing, and must maintain at least as high a standard of international conduct in regard to China as prevails in regard to the powerful nations of Europe. Trade privileges must be obtained by fair negotiation without force or threat, and we must endeavour by the integrity of our commercial relations to recommend our Christian civilisation." Either this must mean that conditions prevail opposite to those laid down in this sentence as necessary, or it is pointless. It is in either case misleading, and contains a challenge which cannot be allowed to pass. It would be possible, no doubt, to adduce cases of unfair commercial dealing in China as elsewhere. It would be possible, also, no doubt, to cite cases of misdoing among missionaries. There are black sheep in every flock. But I affirm unhesitatingly that the standard of fair dealing is as high among the British mercantile community in the Far East as among any similar community in any part of the world.

We find difficulty in thinking that Mr. GUNDRY approached the perusal of the China Missions Emergency Committee's statement with an unbiassed mind. His extreme sensitiveness is scarcely compatible with impartiality. We call it "extreme" because the passage extracted from the Statement does not, in our opinion, suggest any occasion for Mr. GUNDRY's strictures. The writers of the statement can not fairly be construed as casting any reflection on the commercial morality of the British mercantile community in the Far East. It will be readily admitted by all ordinarily fair observers that whether we consider Yokohama and Shanghai or Kobe and Tientsin, we find foreign communities possessing and practising a much higher code of commercial morality than could be claimed for any community of equal dimensions blocked at random out of any nation in the world. None knows that better than the missionary knows it, and none is readier to bear witness to it, though one is constrained to confess that these same communities do not, on their side, wear a very pleasant or sympathetic aspect towards the Christian missionary. There can be little doubt that the compilers of the Statement at which Mr. GUNDRY girds so sternly meant simply what they say: in other words, meant to refer to international relations, not to the conduct of individual merchants. They speak of "the policy of insisting on free intercourse and open trade"; of "confining the public promotion of trade interests within the limits of fair dealing"; of "maintaining a high standard of international conduct"; and of "obtaining trade privileges by fair negotiation without force or threat." All these things are the work of States, not of private individuals, and Mr. GUNDRY commits an injustice, in our opinion, when he misconstrues the missionary statement as casting a slur upon the foreign communities in the Far East when really and obviously the writers concern themselves solely with international procedure. We do not think, at all events we have never observed, that the foreign communities in the Far East suffer from any malady of sensitiveness. They are not troubled with the pricks of an uneasy conscience, for as a whole, they have no cause of self-reproach. But unfortunately their self-appointed champions, by starting up to defend them when there is no attack, constructively assign to them the character of the wicked who flee when none pursues. We have frequent illustrations of this in Yokohama—some illustrations sufficiently extravagant to be worse than comical—but it is well understood here that those who make such displays, are not actuated by any sincere wish to defend the reputation of the foreign community, and aim rather at attracting attention to themselves in their simulated role of championship. It is not our purpose to suggest that Mr. GUNDRY obeys any motive of that kind. We merely desire to protest against what seems to us an unfair attempt to pillory the missionaries for a sin of which they are wholly innocent, the sin of impugning the commercial integrity of the foreign community in China. Across that unjust accusation there seems to be discernible a gleam of the curious prejudice which sways so many of the foreign lay residents in East Asia. As for what the missionaries really do suggest in their Statement, namely, the necessity that Western nations in their negotiations and transactions with China should adhere to the canons of fair dealing and to the high standards of international conduct observed by them in their intercourse with one another—can any one honestly allege that history furnishes no justification for such an utterance?

THE DESERVING POOR: AN APPEAL.

THE following letter from Miss ANNA BLANCHE SLATE needs no words of introduction from us to emphasis the pressing need which it brings to the notice of the charitable minded in the very open-hearted community of Yokohama. Mrs. VAN PETTEN's work among the deserving poor of Yokohama during more than a quarter of a century has won the admiration and ungrudging approval of all who have interested themselves in this most necessary of all forms of social effort, and we do not think that Yokohama will let her labours fail of fruitage this Christmastide just because she happens to be absent from the field recruiting her health in California. Every *sen* of money, every piece of clothing sent to the ladies of No. 221 Bluff will be thankfully received and faithfully applied; of that we may be sure.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—For several years the people of Yokohama have, at the request of Mrs. van Petten, been sending to 221, Bluff half worn clothing of all kinds and materials which can be made over into clothing for the suffering poor. As Mrs. van Petten is in America this winter and not able to make the usual appeal for herself, I wish to make it in her behalf, and to state in your columns three or four of the most pressing cases of need which have come to our notice during the past few weeks.

Down in Aizawa two families, of six persons each, are living in a six mat room. There are eight children among them, and the oldest—a boy of eleven—is able to help a little by working at the hatoba, but the others are all younger and several of the smallest have just been taken into the Day Nursery. One of the fathers has been sick all summer and his wife has sore eyes so that she can not see well enough even to pick up the grains of rice that fall from the wagons. They are all cold, hungry, miserable, and yet trying to help themselves and not complain.

The second case is that of a mother with three small children. Her husband is in prison and will not be released until next March and during the past year she has been trying to support herself and family by picking weeds or doing any work that she could find to do. Her daily earnings vary from 8 to 20 *sen* a day, but often when it rains she can earn nothing. At such times they are very much troubled for the daily rent must be paid even though the children go to bed hungry. A few weeks ago this little mother came to the school one night at ten o'clock. With tears in her eyes she told us that the landlord was going to take her tatami and shoji and turn them all out on the street before morning unless she could pay her rent for that day. Before this time she had already pawned everything she could possibly spare to help on the rent, but if her tatami were taken there was nothing for them to do but to sleep on the hard cold floor! A kind friend intervened to save her from this fate, but this one woman's case is typical of many—a growing family to support on *less* than 20 *sen* a day. Some time ago a blind Ojii San, led by two small children, appeared at our home late one night to ask for aid. He had heard somehow that "Christianity made people happy" and as he had never had any happiness in his life he came to find out about it from Mrs. van Petten. After investigation we found it to be a very pitiful case of a blind father, old and poor; a wife who helped to support the family by working at the wharf, or cutting grass or picking up rice grains as the case might be; and several small, sickly looking children. The family were given help at the time and have received some aid ever since but work has been scarce and the struggle to live almost hopeless at times. One day the old, blind father was found hanging dead in the house when the wife returned from work—he was too old to held further and there was not enough food to go around, and so he died—and the wife came weeping to the school to tell us of her trouble and to ask for a little aid. They had had no food then for several days and yet this woman too had tried her best to support her little family.

In Hachiman-yato a father is sick and a family of three children and a mother are without food, or clothing, or *futon*, and such cases could be multiplied by the dozens, but these four will suffice to show the dire and pitiful need which exists just now among the poor of Yokohama. Last year out of the old clothing and samples of goods which were sent in to us over seventy *kimono* and forty *futon* were made by the Charitable Organization of the school. These young women gave freely of their time—glad to be able to supply some of the suffering people with warm clothing and *futon*. It would have cost a great deal to buy so many new things, but by patiently patching together small pieces of cloth and by making over the partly worn garments sent in last Winter, the above result was obtained and many poor people were made happy.

Just now the cold weather is causing much suffering among the poor, and new cases requiring prompt relief are coming to notice every day. I take this opportunity to ask kind friends of Yokohama who have useless clothing, or warm material of any kind, to send them in as usual to 221 Bluff, where they will be gladly received and used to clothe and to comfort those who are now cold and miserable.

Yours truly, ANNA BLANCHE SLATE.

221 Bluff, December 7, 1907.

CHRISTIANITY IN KOREA.

FROM the columns of *The Times* we reproduce, elsewhere, a highly interesting essay from the pen of the Revd. Lord WILLIAM GASCOYNE-CECIL on "Missionary Work in Korea." His lordship's appreciations of the differences between Korean and

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Japanese manners, customs and character invite comment but we shall refer to only one point, namely, his assertion that "the Koreans are essentially a decent people," whereas the Japanese are quite the opposite, as witness the fact that a Japanese man will bathe in public without the least compunction. This is a subject about which much has been said and written, and it may be very true, as Lord WILLIAM says, that the Korean's objection to expose his person is much more consonant with our Western canons than is the indifference of the Japanese in this respect. There is, however, another and a much more vital kind of decency in which, unless all evidence errs, the Japanese is incomparably superior to the Korean and even to the average Occidental. We gladly quit this unsavoury subject, however, in order to consider Lord GASCOYNE-CECIL's remarkable statements about Christianity in Korea. "The Koreans," he says, "are accepting Christianity with an enthusiasm and an earnestness which renders the success of missions in China and Japan as nothing by comparison." That verdict is confirmed, in part at any rate, by testimony from other sources, but until this essay of Lord GASCOYNE-CECIL's was published, no definite explanation of the phenomenon had been openly given. The explanation placed before us by his lordship is this:—"The bitter humiliation through which that proud but small race of Koreans is now passing has produced, not unnaturally, an earnest searching for something which will at once salve the wound of humbled pride and lead on the nation towards recovering its ancient dignity." This analysis occurs in the immediate context of an account of an interview with Prince ITO, when the Japanese statesman expressed a hope "that the missionaries would be most careful in not allowing the wonderful Christian movement in Korea to be used as a cloak for a political conspiracy." Lord WILLIAM answered with an assurance that the missionaries "were for ever pointing out to the Koreans that they would be far happier under the enlightened rule of men like Prince ITO than under the corrupt government of the Korean EMPEROR which had preceded it." That sounds very like a distinct admission that the missionaries are in very truth associating themselves with politics, and side by side with it is an unequivocal assertion that the Christian movement is, in the main at all events, inspired by political motives: the Koreans, we are told, turn to the foreign faith in search of something that will salve the wound of humbled pride and lead on the nation towards recovering its ancient dignity. How is the wound to be salved? By resignation? Christianity does indeed teach resignation to the decrees of Heaven, but are we seriously asked to believe that what leads the Koreans to embrace Christianity is a desire to become resigned to what his lordship calls their "bitter humiliation"? There is no suggestion of that kind. Resignation can not possibly be called "a salve of humbled pride." And how is Christianity to "lead on the nation towards recovering its ancient dignity"? If Lord GASCOYNE-CECIL's account of the motives inspiring the Koreans to adopt Christianity be accurate, we are compelled reluctantly to conclude that the "enthusiasm" and "earnestness" of the Koreans in this matter are prompted by a belief that they will thus establish a claim upon the sympathy of Occidental nations and obtain deliverance from the Japanese yoke. Prince Ito seems to have shown his usual luminous judgment when he expressed an apprehension "not that the Missionaries would be disloyal to Japan, but that they should be deceived." It looks very much as though they were deceived; so much that the Rev. Lord WILLIAM GASCOYNE-CECIL virtually attributes the pro-Christian movement to political aspirations and yet fails to comprehend that that is precisely what Prince ITO meant when he spoke of the "movement being used as a cloak for a political conspiracy." Nor must we neglect to note the apparent extravagance of the reference to the Korean nation "recovering its ancient dignity." History shows no trace of that "ancient dignity." It is, in our opinion, as mythical as the "bitter humiliation through which the proud but small race of Koreans is now passing." If Lord GASCOYNE-CECIL refers to the "humiliation" of being a Japan protectorate, and if by "recovering ancient dignity" he indicates shaking off the Japanese yoke—and truly we are at a loss to conceive what else he can refer to or indicate—, then he must credit the Koreans with a sentiment which they have hitherto most successfully concealed, and he must have discovered in their annals an era of independence such as no other student has found there. So far as modern eyes can discern, the Koreans have always been content to live in the mere shadow of independence; and so far as we can foresee, they are much more likely to become a "dignified nation" under Japanese guidance and direction than they ever could have become under the guidance and direction of their own corrupt, intriguing and extortionate statesmen, who, were they given a free hand to-morrow, would willingly place themselves and their country under the ægis of some other foreign Power. Prince ITO spoke wisely when he expressed a fear that the missionaries might be deceived by the Koreans. Evidently some of them have already been deceived.

It may be asked, too, whether the cause of CHRIST's creed is advanced by such statements as the following:—"Perhaps there is no better foil against which the Christian life can show itself than the excesses of a heathen soldiery;" or this again:—"The indecency and brutality of the Japanese soldiery, their lack of justice and their absence of mercy, all show to the suffering Koreans the beauty of a religion which can teach men the higher life." There is something almost shocking in the unwitting Pharisaism of these utterances. Has Lord GASCOYNE-CECIL wholly forgotten the history of the religion to which he ascribes such merciful inspirations? Has he forgotten that in the annals of the world there is nothing more appallingly cruel, more terribly savage, than the persecuting, torturing and burning intolerance practised formerly in the name and for the sake of Christianity; and has he forgotten that when Christian armies last operated in the Far East, they established a record of inhumanity before which the occasional and greatly exaggerated roughness of individual Japanese soldiers fades into insignificance? Buddhism, which Lord W. GASCOYNE-CECIL contemptuously dismisses as a "heathen" creed, never tore men on the rack or tied them to the stake because they repudiated its doctrines, and whatever inferiorities may be ascribed to the faith of SAKYAMUNI, it certainly has nothing to learn from any other religion in the matter of mercy and respect for life. Unjust comparisons such as Lord WILLIAM GASCOYNE-CECIL unhappily draws used to come quickly to the lips of missionaries in Japan thirty years ago, but a wiser and a better kind of propaganda has been substituted, to the great increase of Christian influence.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Whatever a team of "Born in Japan" can do on the cricket field with the bat and ball, and generally they have proved victorious, it is evident that football under Rugby Union rules is at present not their forte. On Saturday they met the Rest of the Y.C. and A.C. and went down before them to the tune of five goals and three tries (34 points) to nothing. The Rest, in fact, romped around as they pleased. Lendrum made a fine showing among the Rest and Foster and Kellogg were also conspicuous. Walter and H. W. Kilby were the best of the others. The teams were:—

"Born in Japan." White.		"The World." Colours.
Meere L.	Backs	Lendrum M. B.
Walter H. Weed D. Kilby H. W. Graham L. (Capt.)	¾ Backs	Foster H. C. Ross W. Kellogg A. G. Bousfield P. E.
Graham W. Kilby T. W.	½ Backs	Lambert B. C. (Capt.) Kennedy A. L.
Kingdon A. Strome O. Austen A. W. S. Squire E. L. Jewett J. Gregory G. Vincent S. Da Costa W.	Forwards	Von Fallot C. Buckle N. Todd A. E. Sharman L. C. De Courcy J. E. B. Proctor J. Bowden R. C. Thompson S. L.

TIDAL WAVES.

A telegram from Otaru, Hokkaido, reports that on the night of Dec. 7th, tidal-waves were experienced there. The result was that 32 junks and 15,000 pieces of timber were lost; the railway at Asakiri was destroyed; 25 houses were flooded and 2 were washed away; traffic on the railway between Otaru and Sapporo was stopped; and the telephone service in Sapporo was interrupted. Damage was also caused at several points along the coast.

It is reported by a Sapporo telegram that a snow storm has raged for 3 days ending Dec. 7th. Many houses collapsed. A sailing vessel was wrecked and 42 of the passengers and crew were drowned. Four vessels are missing. The steamer *Kwanon-Maru* (1,562 tons) went ashore at Kushiro.

An Otaru telegram says that owing to high waves the hamlet of Asari has been destroyed.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

One of the special features of recent numbers of the *Chūōkōron* is the publication of a number of obituary notices written by friends or acquaintances of deceased authors, religious teachers, politicians and others. The death of a well known novelist and newspaper writer, Saitō Ryoku-u, is made the occasion for eliciting the opinions of no less than nine writers, Messrs Baba, Tsukahara, Goto, Sasa, Kōtoku, Kōda, Ueda (Mannen) and the two Togawas, on the career and talents of the deceased author. From the comments of Mr. Kōda Rohan on Mr. Saitō we extract the following:—Mr. Saitō's career was a sad one. He lived and died a poor man and enjoyed very bad health during the greater part of his life. Among his writings a novel called *Abura Jigoku** always seemed to me incomparably the best. When it appeared, there was nothing in our fiction at all like it and even to-day there are very few writers who could produce anything so well designed and so skilfully executed as this novel. Mr. Saitō himself did not attach much importance to this book, it being his first attempts at authorship, and would no doubt if asked have said that his half-finished work the *Kado Samisen* is better written. The latter production is no doubt more showy in many ways, but it lacks the numerous delicate touches which characterize the picture of real life given to us in the *Abura Jigoku*. The story in the latter tale starts with the purchase of a *geisha* by a highly nervous man. It is a love story throughout, but not an ordinary one by any means. Mr. Saitō's forte undoubtedly lay in novel-writing, but, like a good many other writers, being always poor, he had to turn his hand to journalism and Chinese verse composition to keep the wolf from the door. So in recent years most of his time was spent in doing scrappy work of a most ephemeral kind. His observation was keen and his satire cutting, though by no means free from the disfigurement of malicious intent. He was in the habit of mixing freely with his fellow-men, hearing all they had to tell him without saying much in reply, and the first thing that many of his acquaintances knew about the impression their words had made on him was to find their opinions held up to scorn in the columns of a newspaper. Consequently Mr. Saitō naturally made many enemies. Personally I never had my feelings hurt by him, nor did I ever offend him in any way, though this may be principally owing to the fact that I never grew very intimate with him, but stories that I have heard of the way he treated others show an extraordinary amount of unscrupulousness. People were surprised to find a man who in company was bashful and retiring, expressing himself so maliciously in the newspapers with which he was connected. His writing offended a number of people and certainly lay open to the charge of prejudice and petulancy. That, it is said, was largely the result of the state of his nerves.

Mr. Ueda Mannen was one of the most intimate friends of the late Mr. Saitō. In an address delivered before the Teikoku Bungakkai a few months ago, published in the Society's Magazine, Mr. Ueda discusses Mr. Saitō's character and also furnishes some interesting reminiscences which indicate what manner of man he was. The biographies of a large number of literary men and literary women tend to show that certainly a great many of them are not easy people to live with. Mr. Ueda tells us that this was the case with Mr. Saitō He was so strict and exacting with servants that it was hard to get people to stay with him. And when mistakes in printing from his manuscripts even in the *kana* placed by the side of ideographs occurred, he made no end of fuss But though so particular and exacting as to how things were done for him, he by no means punctiliously carried out promises he had made to other people. What he expected from others he did not himself perform In the use of money he was very improvident. Often reduced to borrowing, he sometimes squandered the money he had borrowed foolishly. He seems to have lived in the same precarious manner that we are told Dr. Johnson, Collins, Fielding and Thomson lived at one time during the eighteenth century, all four of whom were arrested for debt. No man was more severe on the weaknesses of others than the late Mr. Saitō; yet nobody's life displayed human frailty more clearly than his own. He was in many ways a very eccentric man, who had little regard for the usages and fashions of society. It was not altogether owing to his poverty that he went about with a coat, trousers and girdle that are seldom seen except among the poorer classes. Many of the fashions of society he refused to follow. Though short hair is now all the fashion, he persisted in allowing his to grow long and, instead of parting it at the side, he parted it in the middle. Hats he detested, and Mr. Ueda says he never saw him with one on. He was a queer combination of extreme punctiliousness in some things with ultra-bohemianism in others. Most of the conventions of society he held in contempt and transgressed at will. He would stand in the middle of a road and take a meal of *oden*, *sushi* or *tempura** like the poorest man, with utter indifference to what the world said or thought. Another peculiarity of Saitō's was his objection to let his friends know where he was living. When the late Mr Kōyō was very ill, says Mr. Ueda, being a friend of Saitō's, the latter wrote a letter of sympathy and inquiry for despatch to Mr. Kōyō's house, but after writing it Mr. Saitō brought it to one of my friends and asked him to help him to send it without allowing it to be the means of indicating the district in which the writer was living. So it was posted a long distance away from his residence. He did this habitually with letters to friends. Some were sent to boxes in Nihonbashi, Kyōbashi or Fukagawa. One might think that a man with sentiments like this would certainly not leave a will with written injunctions in it to the effect that at his death all his friends and acquaintances were to be notified that on a certain day of a certain month at a certain place the testator had died a trumphant death (*medetaki ōjō tsukamatsuri sōrō*, &c.). But this is precisely what Mr. Saitō did, thereby furnishing another illustration of the extraordinary contradictoriness he often displayed in his manner of acting.† In the career of Mr. Saitō there is much to regret and much to pity. In very early years he was led into extravagant habits by a certain Mr. Konishi Gikei, who was then the editor of the *Mainichi Shimbun*. He learnt how to squander money foolishly, and this kept him in want all though his life. Mr. Saitō undoubtedly had great talent, but it was put to poor uses and being without a rich patron, he did not accomplish a tenth part of what he might have done under happier circumstances.

* One of the Buddhist hells—used figuratively for the various forms of punishment people bring on themselves by improper acts.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

* The names of food hawked about the streets. *Oden* is the name of a dish consisting of bean curds, and other things worked into gelatine and fried, much eaten by the poor. *Sushi* is a general name for boiled rice mixed with vinegar, fish, vegetables and other things. *Tempura* is a kind of fish-cutlet or fritter, fried in oil.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY)

† May not Mr. Saitō's poverty partly account for his acting in the manner described above? Many men and many women have preferred to end their days in obscurity and comparative solitude rather than let it be known to their friends how poor they are. Then Mr. Saitō was a man of highly nervous temperament and one who was much upset by very small things. Such people seldom enjoy society.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

* * *

The Meiji Shoin announces the publication of a new dictionary on archaic compounds compiled by Mr. Kanno Dōmei, Teacher in the High Female Normal School. The title of the work is *Koji Seigo Daijiten*. Its aim is to explain all Chinese archaic compounds and phrases. The subscription price is 3 *yen* 50 *sen*. Mr. Kanno has spent six years over its compilation. Chinese allusions, proverbs, and figurative expressions are minutely explained. We give one extract from the specimen pages sent to us to show how the thing is done. (六經我ヲ註ス, *Riku Kei ware wo chū su*) *Riku Kei wa subete waga kokoro no ri wo setsumei shitaru mono nari to no gi. Tsumari, Tenchi bantsubu no dōri wa mina waga kokoro ni sonawari aru mono nareba, sono dōri wo tokitaru riku Kei wa sunawachi waga kokoro wo chūkai shitaru ni onajiki wo iu.** The whole passage from which the saying comes is given together with the name of the book from which it comes.

It is announced that the Imperial Museum will issue a work next year bearing the title *Hashimoto Nihon Bijutsu Ryakushi* (*Histoire des Beaux Arts Japonais*). The work is to be given to the public in several different forms to suit the tastes and the pockets of purchasers. Subscribers for the various editions are now solicited by the Kabushiki Kaisha Ryubunkan. A small edition only will be issued of each kind. The price of the most costly edition is 75 *yen*, with 2 *yen* for packing. Only 50 applications for this edition will be entertained. Applicants must pay in 15 *yen* as surety money when applying for this edition. Edition No. 2 will cost 65 *yen* a copy and only 100 copies will be offered for sale. Ten *yen* must be sent in on application for this edition. Edition No. 3 will cost 55 *yen*. Of this too only 100 copies will be sold. It is said that the demand for the work will be great and that it will constitute a splendid collection of Japan's masterpieces.

* * *

On October 20th and 25th, as reported in these columns, two imposing ceremonies took place in Tōkyō. One was the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Waseda School and the unveiling of the statue to Count Okuma, and the other was the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in honor of the late Count Mutsu in front of the Foreign Office. Mr. Toyabe Shuntei, in the pages of the *Taiyō*, discusses the careers of the two statesmen who figured in these events. So much has been written on Count Okuma in past years that it is not easy to find anything new to day, but Mr. Toyabe, it seems to us, has succeeded in stating in a very succinct and lucid manner the principal considerations which go to render Count Okuma to all Englishmen at least one of the most, if not the most, attractive of the actors on the stage of modern Japan. Omitting minor details and facts which are familiar to all readers of these columns, here is the gist of what Mr. Toyabe has to say on Count Okuma:—Count Okuma will always be remembered in this country for two things. (1) For his political work in organizing a party on English models. (2) For his educational work in starting and maintaining in a great state of efficiency a rival institution to the Imperial Universities. The nation is certainly to be congratulated on the fact that there exist two universities in this country that serve as an antidote to the evils attendant on what is known as "official education." The Keiōgijiku and the Waseda Daigaku have both succeeded in turning out a number of independent, self-reliant, go-ahead men, whose influence in society is felt everywhere. Even supposing, as some allege, that Count Okuma's political life has been largely a failure, the fact that he has established an institution which to day is attended by more than 8 000 lads and young men, and from which in past years six thousand students have graduated, suffices to show that the Count is no ordinary man. Count Mutsu was cut off prematurely ten years ago. Had his life been prolonged he certainly would have taken a prominent part and made his influence felt in the administration of affairs during the critical time through which the nation has passed As it is, to him belongs the honour of freeing diplomacy from clan control. He was the first to put a stop to favouritism in appointing foreign representatives. When he came into office many of our Ministers in foreign countries were quite useless as diplomats and they owed their appointments to personal friendship with members of the Cabinet. Count Mutsu impressed on his subordinates the fact that diplomacy is an art which is not to be acquired

* "The meaning is that the Six Sacred Books explain the principles which govern man's mind. The fact is that in man's mind there are found the same laws as those that govern the universe, consequently to explain nature's laws as the Six Sacred Books do is to make clear the principles that govern man's mind."

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in a day by anybody who may take it up. He insisted on appointing to very responsible positions only these men who had received lengthy training in subordinate posts. Men of acknowledged talent and merit he promoted rapidly. In this way diplomats like the present Foreign Minister, Hayashi, Komura, Katō Takaaki, Takahira Shōgorō and Hara Kei came into power. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was largely the outcome of the attitude to England adopted by Count Mutsu. He reconstructed the Foreign Office on Western models, insisting on things being done in Tōkyō as they are at the great capitals of Europe and at Washington. On account of the Occidentalization which he championed Count Mutsu was denounced by the conservative coterie of statesmen as lacking in patriotism, but looking back over events now, it plainly appears that it was the strong sympathy with Europeans and Americans shown by our Foreign Office prior to the outbreak of the war that enabled us to retain the sympathy of Western countries right on to its close, despite the difference of religion and race between us and Occidentals (*Gonen Nichi-Ro Sensō okoru ni oyobite, shūkyō jinshu wo koto ni suru rekkoku no dōjō wo saigo made iji shi-yetaru wa, shu to shite kono seiryaku no tamamono nari to iwazarubekarazu*). Though differing in character, Count Mutsu and Count Okuma have this in common, they have both figured as anti-clan statesmen and they have both exerted themselves in the cause of political reform. Count Ōkuma during the greater part of his life has played the rôle of an Opposition leader, while Count Mutsu stuck to the Government and created a new Foreign Office. Count Mutsu never hankered after popularity and never made any attempt such as other statesmen have made to create a party or a faction whereby to strengthen his position. He relied principally on his own keen-sightedness. His intellect ruled his whole being. According to him feeling is nothing, moral considerations nothing, courage nothing, when compared to intellectual power. Intellect is the guage by which all else in life is to be measured. It alone can decide on what is right and what wrong; it alone can distinguish between real courage and mere rashness. Things that were clear as the day to him he expected to be clear to those with whom he was associated in the administration of public affairs. As for the man in the street and his ideas about politics, the Count never cared a straw. He saw no good in trying to please or even to instruct the masses, the men of feeble intellect and poor education. He was essentially an aristocrat as far as all his tastes went, though in government he favoured democratic methods. In this he essentially differed from Count Ōkuma whose tastes as well as his political creed are essentially democratic. The life of the one statesman appealed to a select few who perceived in how high a key it was pitched; the life of the other appeals to a whole nation. If Count Mutsu is a Nietschte, Count Ōkuma is a Tolstoi. Their spheres of influence are quite separate and can never overlap each other.

* * *

On literary subjects the *Waseda Bungaku* maintains a high standard as far as its principal articles go. The part of each number reserved for the productions of the students of the Waseda University is naturally somewhat inferior, but the *Waseda Bungaku* is far better supported by the Professors at the Waseda University than is the *Teikoku Bungaku* by the Tokyo Imperial University teachers. It is true to say that most of the School magazines are written by students for students, and the majority of the teachers connected with these schools take no interest in them whatever. As organs of instruction they are next to useless. In the October number of the *Waseda Bungaku* there are several interesting articles. The first is on the method of composing dramas followed in Japan up to a very recent date. The texts of old dramas which are used by actors in getting up their parts are not as a rule intelligible to ordinary readers and their composers made no effort to render them entertaining to general readers. But within the past few years a number of plays have been written that possess sufficient literary merit and attractiveness to render them as interesting to ordinary readers as works of fiction. We cannot, observes the *Waseda Bungaku*, say that because a play makes good reading that it will be successful when acted; but we can say that all plays that take on the stage will take when read (*Yondemo omoshirokereba subete butai demo omoshiroi to wa ienu ga; butai de omoshiroi mono subete yondemo omoshiroi to wa ii-uru*). In this country in writing plays it always has to be borne in mind that only such language can be used as shall appeal to the ear and be intelligible in the absence of the ideograph that appeals to the eye. The charm of our written language, says the *Waseda Bungaku*, is almost wholly dependent on the Chinese characters. These characters are often quite misunderstood when listened to. This the playwright has to bear in mind. Words that have to be rehearsed in order to produce any effect on the audience must be such as are constantly heard in conversation and that can be understood without the aid of the written symbol. The language of the stage in this country has hitherto been so unlike the language of everyday life as often to be unintelligible. It seems to be the idea of certain stage-actors that modern writers of plays are bound to conform to established usage in this matter. But why should they? Is there more charm in unintelligibility than in intelligibility? Surely a relinquishment of the practice of using obsolete language on the stage would be welcomed by most sensible people. That in this 40th year of Meiji two stage actors should address each other for the amusement of the audience in language that few people understand is surely very unnatural. It is perhaps impossible in all cases to decide where the natural ends and the artificial begins in dialogues that are written for the stage or in conversations that form a part of novels. But speaking generally, the majority of the people who attend theatres do not want to hear language that is too far removed from what meets their ears in everyday life, and so in testing the suitability of plays for the present age and the modern stage, it seems to us, says the *Waseda Bungaku*, that the best plan would be to circulate the plays as reading matter before they are put on the stage, and to abide by the verdict of the public on their aptitude for theatrical representation; for no amount of histrionic art can make a badly conceived and badly written drama a thorough success on the stage.

Another article published in a recent number of the *Waseda Bungaku* bears the title "Two Critics on the Modern Literary Tendency." Two articles on Japanese modern fiction appeared in the September number of the *Taiyō*. One from the pen of Mr. Kōda Rohan, the other from that of Mr. Hasegawa Tenkei. On the views of those two well-known writers the *Waseda Bungaku* has a good deal to say. We will first epitomize the two articles and then give the gist of the comments of the *Waseda* Magazine Mr. Kōda is, of course, eminently qualified to pronounce an opinion on modern novel writing in Japan, as he himself is one of the cleverest writers of fiction Japan possesses, though of late years he has published little, partly perhaps because he sees that the general public are satisfied with utter trash in the fiction line, and partly because he is a man of some means and is not dependent on writing for a living. He writes for magazines frequently, and what he has to say is always worth reading. Here is a *résumé* of Mr. Kōda's *Taiyō* article. In recent years our novel-writing has undergone a great change. To begin with, the language used is altogether simpler and commonplace than it used to be. This tendency to express thought in unvarnished everyday language pervades the whole of Japan's modern literature. In former times writers spent no end of time and trouble in polishing up their sentences, altering their construction, changing particles, introducing ornate figures of speech, and the like, and in this way they produced books between the lines of whose pages much could be read, thereby, too, stamping their literary productions with their own personalities. But to-day the great thing that writers aim at is to turn out something that can be swallowed at a gulp and digested at once. The taste does not matter, and as for chewing the cud, for this people have little time and less inclination. Everything must be intelligible at a glance. The meaning must be on the surface. There are no doubt a good many causes for this state of opinion as regards fiction. One of the chief of these is the fact that the majority of people only regard novel reading as a recreation and say they do not wish to expend any mental effort in finding out what an author's meaning may be. But defectiveness in education also partly accounts for the lack of literary taste to appreciate and even ability to comprehend a book written in the style of our best authors. The number of people who care for really good literature has grown less and less in recent years. For the majority of readers word-painting has no charm at all. Beauty of diction fails to appeal to them in any way. Their one cry is: "Give us something simple and plain." Our modern fiction writers, perceiving this, and their object being to make money, turn out by the hundred the kind of novel that the public asks for, and a very poor thing it is. But if novels are to be reckoned as literature at all, however simply written, they ought to possess some kind of attractiveness as compositions. Literature being an art one of whose functions it is to place before men's eyes models of beauty, surely a writer should be content with telling his stories in unpolished language. But it is not the language of modern novelists only that is at fault, the heroes of their tales are quite unworthy of being made the principal subjects of long stories. In our best novels a few eccentric personages are introduced, but they play subordinate parts in the narrative. But in the novels in fashion to-day the hero is usually a man or woman who is quite unlike anybody met with in real life — a prodigy of some kind or other. The world created by our modern fiction is not like the world we know. It is a world that is full of the deformed, the abnormal, the wonderful. It may be true to say that this is the natural outcome of the prevailing realism in fiction. Realistic writers who do nothing but describe just what happens in life in very ordinary language fail to attract attention, and not being men gifted with much imagination, the only resource left to them is to create a monstrosity and proceed to make it the nucleus of a story. Now crazy persons when introduced into a narrative here and there may create amusement for a while, but nobody wants to pass his life in a lunatic asylum, studying various types of mental derangement. The thing is overdone in our modern fiction. Extraordinary dishes that have strong flavours placed on the table now and again as entrées may not be objectionable, but as a daily diet such dishes would soon create disgust and this is what happens in the case of modern novels. The worship of the abnormal in our world of fiction to-day indicates an unhealthy state of mind. How long it will continue it is difficult to foresee.

To Mr. Hasegawa Tenkei it appears that the characteristic of modern fiction to which Mr. Kōda draws attention and which has impressed itself on the mind of Mr. Hasegawa also, is a natural result of the state of decadence which is so plainly revealed to-day. According to the definition of decadence given by Paul Borget, says Mr. Hasegawa, one of its marked peculiarities is the exaltation of a part of man's nature that in the highest types of human beings always occupies a subordinate position to the rank of a supreme ruler. When this occurs things lose their proper proportions and assume absurdly fantastic shapes owing to the medium through which they are viewed—a crooked mind. The modern short novels found in extra numbers of magazines are all of one sort, says Mr. Hasegawa. They are stories about men and women who have lost balance of mind, or who are nervous, hysterical, and the like, whose behaviour is such that society would never put up with them did they exist in real life. Our fiction writers, then, have set themselves to study the eccentricities of unbalanced minds. Is this to be deprecated or welcomed? Welcomed, I say, observes Mr. Hasegawa, as these writers are on the way to discover the solution of the deeper problems of

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man's life (*Yo wa mushiro kono genshô no shoji taru wo kwangei sen to hossu; ikan to narebâ kono hômen yori shite kayette yôi ni jinsei no hiô wo tankyû shi-ureba nari.*) Now, it is a noted fact that ordinary people, proceeding about the business of inquiry in an ordinary way, despite the fact that some of them have been highly gifted intellectually have done very little towards solving the deeper problems of human life. Goethe, for instance, in his Faust, attempted the task, but gave no real satisfaction to discerning readers. Seeing that certain things we are anxious to know can not be found out by normal minds working in a normal way, not a few have begun to think that it is possible that a clue to the solution of the deeper problems of life may be discovered by minds that have been rendered abnormal by artificial means such as hypnotism or by illness.* Certain it is that the consciousness of such minds is something quite different from that of ordinary people, and truths have been discovered by these minds that were new to the world. It seems to me then that our novelists may be on the right track when they explore the thoughts of minds that have left the beaten track and penetrated into regions of hitherto unexplored darkness.

The *Waseda Bungaku* writer of the article on the subject of modern fiction highly approves of the interpretation of the phenomenon referred to furnished by Mr. Hasegawa. He considers that many Japanese novel writers to-day are in search of a solution of the deeper problems of life, and he thinks that they should not be condemned for carrying their explorations into remote corners of the world of human beings. He says, "We who belong to a new era should go wherever men can go and see all that can be seen (*Warera shindai no hito wa yuki uru tokoro made yukaneba naranu, mi-uru koto wo mi-tsukusaneba naranu.*) It is possible that, as Mr. Hasegawa observes, the result of the new explorations may be as disappointing as previous attempts to get beyond the line that separates the known from the unknown have been, but the exploring spirit is in itself good and to be encouraged in young men. To us it seems, concludes the *Waseda Bungaku*, that Mr. Kôda's article does not give the right explanation of the line adopted by the writers of modern fiction.

* This theory finds supporters among Japanese mystics and others and accounts for the extraordinary credence given to the alleged visions of Mr. Tsunajima Ryosen during a long illness from which he suffered.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Philosophy of Common Sense. By FREDERIC HARRISON. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907. Price $1.75, postage 14 cents.

TO DRAW a little from the Prefatory Notice, this volume is the second of a series of collected studies, intended to be a companion to "The Creed of a Layman," published in April of this year It is written, or rather compiled, as a summary of the philosophical grounds on which the preceding work was based, and hence demands, almost as a necessary condition of intelligent understanding, that the reader shall know something of what was stated in that first volume. This book is almost entirely a reprint of papers read before the Metaphysical Society between the years 1871 and 1880, with additions of reprints of essays in the *Fortnightly Review* between 1870 and 1892, and in the *Nineteenth Century* between 1877 and 1886, and is the gathering together, towards what must be — humanly speaking — the close of a long career, of the results of thought during the seventy odd years of the author's life. To present a review of the book, as such a task should properly be performed, entirely passes beyond the limitations of space which may be given by an ordinary newspaper, for there is hardly a page that does not contain a statement which challenges the reader to discussion, or which arouses marked approbation. We must be content to speak in general terms of what the author has done and the way he has done it. There are very few, of those who will be interested (whether pleased or annoyed) in this brief notice, who have not known Mr. Harrison's writings for many years and no matter how much they may differ from him in opinion,—and how many philosophers are there who come anywhere near agreement?—there can be none to deny our author's honesty and his mechanical ability. What he says, he makes clear and incisive: always indicating careful and thorough reading of those other writers whom he admites; yet constantly sticking in a pin to burst some little (or big!) bubble of pretence or sophistry. This last trait is especially conspicuous in the introduction, which has been specially prepared for this volume. It will not be altogether pleasing to some who are rigidly strict in their interpretation of the ecclesiastical mission they feel themselves charged with; for the sneer is not always even pretendedly hidden. But that man is a coward who will not listen to criticism of what he believes, for fear that his conviction may be shaken. Let every man read these essays, if he has not already done so, and then answer for himself this question: "Why should we trouble about Philosophy at all?" It is, of course, an axiomatic speech to say that if one reads Mr. Harrison's essays with interest and benefit, he will find himself almost compelled to follow him into a study of other writers: and what a magnificent list is given in the Introduction.

As is so customary with the publishers when they have decided to give to such a volume the stamp of their approval, the workmanship of this book, in clear, well-spaced typography, adds much to the pleasure of reading. It is so true that "In the awful portal of Metaphysics, there sits and will ever sit, an immovable Sphinx, eternally propounding to all who would enter a problem, which all must attempt to solve, but which none will ever untie. The answers ever vary; yet all are wrong." Equally true is it that "Religion, as Comte has said, consist of Three parts: a Belief, a Worship, and a Rule of Life, of which all three are equal, and each as necessary as any other. To make Religion consist in Knowledge only, would be to make in end in scientific curiosity. To make it consist in Worship only, would make it end in affectation and sentimentality. To make it consist in a Rule of Life alone, would be to make it end in Pharasaism. . True Religion is a combination of Belief, Worship, Discipline. Humanity demands from us the best of our brains, of our hearts, of our conduct." These two quotations are the beginning and the end of Mr. Harrison's book: between them, in one small volume, is a very world of thought, and he who reads must have his thoughts uplifted.

New Theology Sermons. By R. J. CAMPBELL, Minister of the City Temple, London. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1908. Price $1.25, postage 13 cents.

THE Rev. J. R. Campbell is the author of "The New Theology," and is well known among militant and lay religious people for his popular sermons. The present volume is a collection of these sermons, most of which were preached from the pulpit of the City Temple, during the year 1906 and a part of the present year. They possess the charm of being brief and concise, furnishing that sort of "Sunday reading" which many people find even more attractive than the listening to a discourse from the lips of a preacher, because of the possibility of suspending the reading in order to take in at leisure the meaning of a sentence, without danger of breaking the continuity of thought, and losing the thread of the discourse in a vain attempt to catch up with the preacher. There is just enough of the sensational in these sermons to make them attractive to many, although that may be offensive to a few: our sympathies are rather with the former class, because it is refreshing to read a sermon which diverges so far from the old, hackneyed, "goody-goody" track of the typical Dr. Dryasdust as these do, and we are inclined to think that a good many clergymen will find in this volume material which will be of great help in stopping the gap left by unexpected and unavoidable pressure on the Friday or Saturday, that has prevented the preparation of the original sermon: and, more, that there are not very many clergymen who can do better than borrow these discourses for the edification and instruction of their congregation.

Just what is meant by the "New Theology," we are as much at a loss to define as is Mr. Campbell himself. That it is a fresh way of presenting religious thought, in itself as old as the Christian religion, may be admitted at once; but beyond that there is nothing new about it. It is refreshing to read of practical Christianity, that which finds "Christ" in the man who lends his strength and his means to help his fellow-man; but if that was not taught by the Master himself then our reading of the gospels has been wide of the truth. There are just twenty of these sermons, and they average fourteen pages of an ordinary 16mo. volume, in good-sized, open print; hence they come under the category of "sermonettes," and fulfil the requirements of the standard that a minister who cannot deliver his message in fifteen or twenty minutes, runs the risks of spoiling his effort and of tiring his hearers. With but four exceptions, the texts are taken from the New Testament, and even the four sermons which are based upon Old Testament themes, are related closely to the life and work of Christ or to the influence of his spirit. In all of them there is much that is interpretative, and, of course, in such interpretation there is a great deal of the personal opinion. No serious objection occurs to us as to the mode of explaining the meaning of words and phrases in other, at times simpler, phraseology; but this is something concerning which there is sure to be divergence of opinion among professional theologians.

Public Ownership and the Telephone in Great Britain. By HUGO RICHARD MEYER New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907. Price $1.50, postage 18 cents.

PREFACING with the remark that Mr. Meyer has patently been retained by one of the most colossal and pitiless monopolies, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, to defend its demand for exorbitant rates i the cities of the United States, we must admit that he has done his work well. If by cleverly picking flaws in defective systems in England that have been maintained with a view to giving the public good service at a reasonable rate, and have proved unsuccessful through bad management or accident, the author thinks that sufficient évidence has been gathered to satisfy the public in America to submit gratefully to bear the burden that is put upon them by the telephone monopoly, then Mr. Meyer is to be complimented. But he has failed to do even what he set out to do. Because the Duke of Marlborough retracted the statement that telephone service could be given in London for £10. per annum, he has not shown that the fearfully high rates in the United States are justifiable. Not only this, but the parent "Bell" Telephone Company, and its subsidiary companies all over the United States and Canada, have already given a flat contradiction and seem likely to do it even more yet. For Mr. Meyer to talk about "water" in the capital stock of a telephone company or two in Great Britain, is something amusing when one knows a few facts about the "stock dividends" of the Bell Company, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and every large "Bell" subsidiary company. So much for some information concerning the telephone business in the United States, and for Mr. Meyer's commendable, if totally unsuccessful, effort to make out a strong case for his masters: now let us think for a moment of how he has done his work artistically. The book is interesting to those who must use the telephone. That does not mean quite so much in Japan as many wish it did, and as it would were conditions different and more logical; still there are a great many who will like to hear something of what telephone companies say for themselves elsewhere, and there is a lot of information in the volume; only it is difficult to draw the line between fact and fiction and of the latter there is, as has been suggested, altogether too much. The plan of the book is good, for the Table of Contents gives such a complete synopsis of each chapter that a

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thorough idea of what is to be said in elaboration is gained before turning to the text: this may save a busy man a good deal of time. In his Conclusion, the author makes a strong plea for private ownership, and in view of the vexatious, unsatisfactory management of the Government's Telephone Monopoly in Japan, there will be many to endorse Mr. Meyer's opinions. Just what class of readers in this land will receive benefit from reading this book, we find it somewhat difficult to say: the statistical part is valuable, but the value is evanescent. It is not likely to help the Japanese Government to see its duty any more clearly, and it certainly will not make that Government increase its service, for the profit is now in sight and why it is not taken, no human being can say; and the officials, who, in this matter at any rate, do not seem to be human, will not tell us.

Immunochemistry: The Application of the Principles of Physical Chemistry to the Study of the Biological Antibodies. By SVANTE ARRHENIUS. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1907. Price $1.60, postage 14 cents.

THIS seems to be a text-book which will be useful for students of pathological chemistry. It contains a summary of six lectures on the Immunity Reactions, delivered at the university of California, Berkeley, during the summer session of 1904. The object of the lectures was to illustrate the application of the methods of physical chemistry to the study of the theory of toxins and antitoxins. One need read only the Preface to get a clear idea of what Professor Arrhenius wished to teach his classes, and that there was much appreciation shown. He says that his purpose was specific and we must understand a little of what he aimed at, if we wish to speak of his book. Now, since a toxin is defined as any toxic ptomaine; that is, a poisonous alkaloid body formed from animal or vegetable tissues during putrefaction, specifically in the digestive organs, and the same when produced by pathological bacteria, an antitoxin is, of course, a substance which neutralizes the action of a toxin or poisonous ptomaine. To the average layman, the word antitoxine suggests the development in the human body, by inoculation, of counteracting bacteria in a case of diptheria. But the pathologist has carried on his researches much further, and it is the discussion of this widely developed investigation of toxic and antitoxic action that this writer illustrates. It is too severely technical to come within the understanding of the ordinary reader, but must be of great value in Medical Schools. It is filled with tables of statistics and formulæ which indicate, even to the exoteric, what remarkable progress has been made in these investigations, and the first thought of the uninitiated is that, should reasonable progress be continued for a comparable time, it is not too much to hope for a day when, for every disease there shall be discovered a bacterial antidote which shall render the human body immune. The extended duration of human life is strongly contended for by many, and it does seem as if the only real limitation that should be put upon our span of life, is the absolute wearing out of our organs and the inability of the human machine to run any longer, when death shall come from sheer old age. After reading such a book as this, one feels more than ever that science may eventually accomplish so much. It is to be noted that, as is always the case when bacteriological study is mentioned by Western writers, much credit is given to Japanese investigators. Dr. Arrhenius' book is one that must be given a place in the libraries of the Medical Schools of Japan, and it seems to us, although we confess that we speak as a layman, should be used as a text-book in all such schools. It is a volume of some three hundred pages, and is not a high-price book, when we consider the nature of the subject, even if it does cost the student something like three or four *yen*.

On Sunday evening, a thief broke into the residence of the Rev. C. Warren, No. 4, Kawaguchi-machi, Osaka, and stole a sum of *yen* 60 and a pair of gold spectacles.

THE NEW PASTOR OF UNION CHURCH.

WELCOME RECEPTION.

A social gathering and reception arranged by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Union Church was held at Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening to welcome the new pastor of the church, Rev. T. Rosebery Good, and Mrs. Good. There was a large attendance, among those present being Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church. The guests were received by Mesdames Bagnall and Colton, Miss Dunstan, the Rev. E. S. Booth, Rev. Dr. Dearing, and Mr Isaac Bunting, and were introduced to the Rev. T. Rosebery Good and Mrs. Good, with whom was their infant daughter. There were also present: the Rev. F. W. Heckelman, Messrs Jas. Macbeth, E. S. Macfarlane, D H Blake, Clarence Griffin (Sunday School Superintendent), F. Pollard, W. Karl Vincent (Organist), E. I. Bunting, F. S. Booth, and the Revs. J. H. Loomis, W. K. Totton and others.

The Rev. E. S Booth, in rising to welcome the new Pastor, said he felt sure he would not be trepassing too much if he very briefly reviewed the history of the Union Church, under whose auspices they were met that evening. Early in the sixties the Europeans and Americans who had gathered in Yokohama, met together for the worship of God in the dispensary under the charge of Dr. Hepburn, of the Presbyterian Mission, and when the accommodation became too small they moved to the Gaiety Theatre. It was, he thought, in 1872, while worshipping in the latter building, that the organisation now known as the Union Church was formed—an organisation absolutely undenominational, with its doors as wide as Christendom, and with its constitution as liberal as is possible to hold an organisation together. The first pastor of the Union Church was the revered Dr. S R. Brown, who held the post with perhaps an interval of a year until his return to America in 1879. Dr. Hammond was, he thought, acting pastor of the church in 1875. Dr. Brown was succeeded by Dr. Gulick, the agent of the American Bible Society, and then for a number of years there was no settled pastor. In 1884 and 1885 it was his (the speaker's) privilege to be the honorary pastor; then Mr. Davidson and Mr. Squire in turn filled the position of pastor. It was in 1888 that the Church called as its pastor Dr. George M. Meacham, who served the Church for ten years most acceptably and whose memory many among them cherished very tenderly. Since that time the Church had been without a pastor, and it had been his esteemed privilege to do what he could, along with the other workers in the Mission field, to endeavour to hold the organisation together, and with the cooperation of the members, the Church had been held together, until to day it was in a stronger position than he had ever known it—and he had known it now for twenty-five years. On his (the speaker's) return to America a year and a half ago the church commissioned him to present their case to the committee representing the leading Boards of Foreign Missions in America, which has been appointed to study the conditions of the European communities of the Mission fields, and it was his privilege to meet that committee and to present the claims and needs not only of Yokohama but also of Kobe. The results of the interviews and of the very earnest work undertaken by that committee were known to many already, and the answer to the prayers of God's people, not only in Yokohama but in many parts of America, and he believed in England as well, they had in concrete form with them that night. He esteemed it a great privilege to have that opportunity of announcing to those present that the good ship *Mongolia* on its last trip to Yokohama brought a very excellent invoice, and their Elder, Mr. Isaac Bunting, had seen that invoice through the Customs, free of duty, he believed. (Laughter) It was therefore his privilege to introduce the "Goods" to them that evening—(Laughter and applause)—the Rev. and Mrs. T. Rosebery Good, and their little daughter, Miss Good—the Good, the better, and the best. (Applause). He was sure they would all be delighted to hear a few words from Mr. Good, their new pastor.

The Rev. T. Rosebery Good, on rising to address the gathering, was received with hearty applause. He confessed, he said, that as he stood before them that night for the first time in something like an official capacity—although the formal steps may not have been taken by way of installation—he felt considerable embarrassment. When Mrs. Good and himself came to Yokohama, or rather when they started for Yokohama, they had very vague ideas of the kind of community they would find and the kind of welcome they would receive. He believed that this community had been rather unjustly treated in the descriptions that had been given both by travellers—very often travellers of the day—and by men who ought to know better in reporting conditions in Japan to the public of the United States. He confessed that since Mrs. Good and himself arrived in Yokohama they had received a real heart to heart and hand to hand welcome—a welcome more enthusiastic than any they had witnessed given to anyone either in the United States or anywhere else. He acknowledged, too, that Mrs. Good and himself felt considerable embarrassment from the very cordiality of the welcome given them since their arrival, for they realised that the welcome was given in faith. Those present were not acquainted with either Mrs. Good or himself in such a way as to know what kind of service they might be capable of rendering, but he assured them most heartily that the earnest, enthusiastic, and kind-hearted welcome given to both had been the most inspiring thing that could have come to help them to render the very best service of which they were capable in the work that lay before them; and he was sure that in the years to come—for he hoped their work in Yokohama would be really their life-work—the relations between them and the congregation and community would be pleasant and helpful. He was not looking for any field void of difficulties. They expected hard work: they knew there were great problems to be faced, and heavy burdens to be carried, but they believed in the strength of the faith in the Almighty God; they believed they had a great Lord to serve; they believed they had a great opportunity before them, and he felt quite sure they had, too, the finest material, speaking in a human sense, with which to work in their little part of the vineyard of the Lord in this place. He had been told that in many respects Yokohama Society was rather a critical one. He supposed it was unavoidable that in many ways there should be rather a critical standard towards newcomers. He confessed to them that he had not spent much time in drawing-room circles. It might be that in the social amenities of life—in their outward form—he would fail to measure up to the standard which those present practised among themselves. His life had been spent in the open: he was a little more familiar with the cowboy and the business man than with the lady's parlour. He therefore asked the indulgence of the congregation if in this respect he fell short of their expectations. In the coming days they would have days of gladness together, and he hoped it would be his privilege to rejoice with them as one man might rejoice with another in the days of sunshine, music, and of joy. There would also be cloudy times—times when there would be sorrow in the homes, when the heart would be broken, the mind desolate, and the future appear dark; but he hoped God would give him the privilege to be a friend indeed to them all. He wanted particularly to be a friend of the little folks as they grew up; to have the confidence of the boys and the girls. He wanted to be a comrade and fellow with the young men of Yokohama, and he hoped he was not so young that he would fail to comprehend the feelings of those around whom life's shadows were closing, and who were drawing near to the end, but that in life's quietest hour he might be to them also a pastor. On behalf of Mrs. Good, as well as on his own behalf, he desired to thank them all most earnestly for the very cordial reception extended to them since their arrival in Yokohama, and to assure them that as far as God gave them strength they would endeavour to be worthy of the confidence and

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friendship which had been shown them on every hand. (Loud applause).

The Rev. E. S. Booth, again speaking, said he wished to assure Mr. and Mrs. Good that they had "sized up" the community of Yokohama very well. For a community of its size he knew of none so warm-hearted or so full of sympathy for those who might be in trouble or distress. He supposed this was because of the conditions under which foreigners lived here. Many had left loved ones behind in the homelands, and, coming among strangers, had to make new friends; and though strangers at first, the members of the community became attached to one another, so that when misfortune came to any all felt as one flock. Again, he ventured to say that for open-handed generosity there was no community to compare with that of Yokohama. He had during his residence in the port gone from office to office, with hat in hand, on behalf of public institutions, and never once had a deaf ear been turned by any merchant of this community to any appeal that was deserving of assistance. (Applause.) That had recently been proved by the assistance accorded the community to an association which was in the front rank in the endeavour to uplift their fellows and benefit the community. With these remarks Mr. Booth called upon Dr. Dearing for a speech.

Dr. Dearing said he scarcely thought there was any need to say much to emphasize the pleasure they all felt at being able to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Good that evening—a welcome in which he was sure not only the congregation of the Union Church but the community generally cordially joined. In welcoming Mr. Good as the permanent pastor, Dr. Dearing referred in very appreciative terms to the good work done on behalf of the Union Church in the past by various ministers, and especially by him who for some time had filled the post of honorary pastor. (Applause). They welcomed Mr. Good not only to the Union Church but to the homes of Yokohama. (Applause.) They hoped most sincerely that Mr. and Mrs. Good would not feel that their work for Yokohama was accomplished when they had fulfilled the duties directly associated with church work, but that they would find their way to the homes of the community, where he was sure they would be most cordially welcomed. (Applause.) They welcomed Mr. Good to work to be done beyond the Union Church. There were various ways in which a true Christian man might find opportunities for good work. They would be glad to point out such fields to their pastor, and would be willing to assist and encourage him in any good work he might feel led by God to undertake. A great drawback of life in the Far East was the changes which took place in the communities. Men as soon as they became settled to work were transferred and so there was constant change in the ranks of workers. In the case of their new pastor they hoped this would not be so, but that his stay in Yokohama would be of such duration that he might be able to style himself, as some present that evening had the honour of calling themselves, an "old resident of Yokohama." (Loud applause.)

Subsequently a short musical programme arranged by Mr. W. Karl Vincent, organist of the church, was presented. It was as follows: Pianoforte duet, A movement from Beethoven's 7th Symphony, Miss Moulton and Miss Griffin; duet, "The Moon has raised her lamp above," Mr. E. Phillips and Mr. S. H. Somerton; vocal solo, "Lead, kindly light," Miss Booth; song, "The Devout Lover," Mr. S. H. Somerton; song, "Good-night beloved," Mr. E. Phillips. The accompaniments were played by Mr. W. Karl Vincent.

Refreshments were afterwards handed round and after some general conversation the proceedings came to an end.

The Rev. T. R. Good began his ministry as Pastor of Union Church, Yokohama, on Sunday, when he assisted at the morning service in the Church, paid a visit to the Sunday School in the afternoon and preached to a large congregation at Van Schaick Hall in the evening. The impression he made was most gratifying, old and young alike quickly responding to his manly invitation to take him as their Pastor. His address in the Union Church in the morning was based on a text taken from St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans "I am not ashamed to confess Christ," and in it he laid down his confession of faith, the faith that will guide him in his pastorate in Yokohama. Speaking in the afternoon to the Sunday School scholars he asked the girls and boys to consider him their friend, counsellor and if necessary comforter in the trials of life, but above all as their friend, ever ready to help them, to welcome them whenever they sought him, to greet them as they passed one another in the street.

In the evening, before commencing his sermon in Van Schaick Hall, Mr. Good remarked—I would like to announce to night that as I begin my work to-day amongst you as your pastor I want everyone to feel that not only in church but out of church I am indeed your minister, to minister unto you in every way that is possible to your spiritual welfare. I hope that our service together in the House of God will be so stimulating and so helpful and so satisfying that from time to time there will be both men and women who would wish to have the opportunity of speaking without waiting until they return to their homes, upon the things that come nearest to their hearts. I shall be very glad indeed if any member of the congregation at any time will wait for a few moments after service to speak on any subject connected with religious life in which I can be of service. I want you also to remember that day and night I am perfectly ready to be at your service whenever you call upon me or give me the opportunity of calling upon you. My friends, we want to get very close together; we want to to be helpful—mutually helpful—in the service of God, and I hope you will regard me continually as a confidential friend, as your minister, indeed, to minister unto you in the things of God.

Then turning to his theme. "Enthusiasm," the reverend gentleman said: Enthusiasm was essential in political life, in business and even in clean, honest sport, if such things were to be successful, and how much more was it necessary in the things which pertained to the religious life and the eternal. In these days of change men were not content to wait for the coming of the Kingdom of God when this life closed and the spirit has wended its way to other worlds, but many were striving even now to establish the Kingdom of God in their midst. Men were not looking for the Kingdom of God in the Heavenly Jerusalem, but were willing to look and work for it in Yokohama even now. He knew perfectly well that a great many men were apparently indifferent altogether to the claims of religion: they looked upon the Church as an institution very well fitted for ladies and little children, but thought the strong men had better apply their energies to more concrete and permanent undertakings. He believed the time had come when the Church of God in every community appealed with a more intense emphasis than ever before to the men in it to stand up and do men's work and to realise the possibilities of men's work in this modern world in which we lived. Mr. Good concluded with an appeal for enthusiastic efforts on the part of Christian workers in Yokohama, and of his own congregation in particular, in the battle to uplift men and women and help them to lead noble lives, and so advance the social and moral well-being of the city in which they lived.

THE "DEUTSCHES HAUS."

In fine weather was laid on Saturday forenoon the foundation stone of the "Deutsches Haus," a building which is intended to provide for the German people in Yokohama the means of holding meetings both of a religious and secular character and of furnishing school accommodation. This undertaking may be said to have had its inception in connection with the Silver Wedding of the Kaiser and Kaiserin, which was celebrated here on Jan. 27, 1906, when in accordance, as was understood, with the Emperor's wishes it was decided that no present should be sent to Berlin and that the money which would otherwise be devoted to that purpose should be employed in establishing a "Deutsches Haus." One large item of expense was avoided by the generosity of Mr. Fr. Retz who presented the site at No. 25 Bluff, and, subscriptions coming in freely, a Building Committee was appointed consisting of Mr. F. von Syburg, German Consul-General, the Rev. Dr. Haas, and Messrs. G. de la Lande, C. Illies, M. Kaufmann, R. Lehmann, H. Matthiolius, E. Orth, P. Sandberg, W. Schmädecke, R. Schmidt Scharff, and A. Seekamp. Mr. G. de la Lande was entrusted with the commission to prepare and carry out the plans.

Briefly put, the design is that of a main building, having in the centre a clock tower 152 feet high, the wing to the left of the tower being intended for the uses of a school, with three class-rooms, three teachers' rooms, four dormitories, a kitchen and, in the basement, a gymnasium. The meeting hall on the right of the tower is to be used for church purposes and for secular meetings, and it is intended that the hall shall have an organ and a gallery. The clock in the tower which will have four faces will be furnished with a chime of three bells.

Among those present at the ceremony on Saturday were Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Ambassador, Governor Sufu, Count Montgelas, the First Secretary of the German Embassy, Herr von Reipenhausen, Dr. Ohrt, Consul General von Synburg, Dr. Mudra, Dr. Stande, Dr. Müller, Dr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister, Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, the Mayor, and officers from the cruiser *Leipzig*. The band of the N. D. L. steamer *Sachsen* was present and played selections ("Nun Danket" and Handel's "Largo.")

The proceedings were opened by Rev. Dr. Haas, who described the circumstances, mentioned above, of the origin of the undertaking and Mr R. Lehmann, of Tokyo, (the oldest resident of the two communities) read a statement describing the objects of the building. After this had been signed by the Ambassador and members of the Committee, it was sealed in a metal casket (along with a list of the subscribers, a copy of the card of invitation to the ceremony and three copies of the *Deutsche Japan Post*) which was then cemented in a cavity of the foundation stone.

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein then declared the stone laid in the name of his Imperial Master, and was followed by Consul-General von Syburg, Governor Sufu, and the members of the Committee, who each uttered an appropriate sentiment as he did so.

Baron Mumm then called for three cheers on behalf of their German Majesties, which were heartily given. The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close, light refreshments being afterwards served.

RACE HORSE AUCTION.

The following prices were paid at the auction of race-horses held in Yokohama on Tuesday by Jno. W. Hall.

	Yen.
Pawnee, Grey China	40
Choctaw, Black Australian Mare	350
Cherokee, Chest "	440
Porte Bonheur, Brown Country Bred	110
Sambre et Meuse, Bay Australian Mare	330
Chartreuse, " "	330
Joyeuse, Brown "	450
Vaporeuse, Bay "	360
Cajoleuse, Brown "	320
Moisonneuse, Bay "	750
Peridot, Chest "	270
Silver Blaze, Bay China	90
Poppenbuttel, Chest China	30
Pretty Jane, Brown Australian Mare	350
Dollallow, Bay China Mare	40
Rory O'More, Grey China Mare	20
Asahina, Black Country Bred	85
Asazuma, Bay Australian Mare	370
Bon, Grey China	45
Eureka, Chest Country Bred	45

Mr. J. A. Best, of Aliwal North, Colony, aged seventy-three, who is a great-grandfather, has just been presented by his second with his thirty-first child.

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THE LAW COURT.

AN ALLEGED ASSAULT CASE.

A criminal case brought against Mr. Chandiluni, Manager of Messrs. Topunsing, Masoomul and Co. No. 31, Yokohama, who was charged with having assaulted Taran Primdas, one of the employees of the Indian firm, came up again on Dec. 6th in the Yokohama District Court.

Judge Nagata acquitted him on the ground that the evidence was insufficient. The Judge also dismissed the civil claim by Taran Primdas.

CLAIM ON COTTON.

On Dec. 7th, in the Yokohama District Court, judgment was rendered in the cases of Cornes & Co. *v.* Yamanoi and Cornes & Co. *v.* Lu Chi-tung, where the plaintiffs claimed payment for American Cotton and Indian Cotton respectively. In both cases the plaintiffs' claims were dismissed with costs.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The hearing of the appeal of A. Lewis and C. A. Hill was resumed on Dec. 12th in the Tokyo Appeal Court before Judge Nakajima and four associates, and Public Procurator Ochiai.

Dr. Masujima and Messrs. Hiraoka and Morofuji were present for the defence. Mr. H. Sato represented Messrs. Sale and Frazar.

At the outset of the examination, Lewis thanked the Judge for allowing him bail after the previous hearing. He said that with a view to raising the necessary money needed for the deposit, he instructed his Counsel to sell a portion of his property. Before Counsel could comply with his request, however, Mr. Sale seized the whole of his property. In consequence, he was unable to deposit bail.

Hill said that since he last appeared in Court he had been decorated by the Japanese Government with the Sixth Order of the Sacred Treasure in recognition of services rendered on board a transport during the Russo-Japanese war.

At this stage, Dr. Masujima, one of the Counsel for the defence, presented an objection to the Court's jurisdiction. He said:—"We, counsel, for the defence, firmly believe that appellants are not guilty of the alleged charges, for reasons that the prosecuting party has not succeded in proving his case, so much so that we do not hesitate to accuse the managing director of the prosecuting firm of false prosecution. Such defence will be brought forward in due season, however, should we be driven to such strait in this honourable court.

"The alleged sinking of the ship took place while in the course of navigation on the high seas from Yokohama to Kobe. She was a 35 year old sailing ship, powerless in calms and against currents, as proved by the expert and entries in the log-book. As the court is already aware, the Kobe United States Consular authorities who had the power to enquire into the cause of the *Agenor* disaster, found nothing suspicious in the case, as did also the prosecutor of the Tokushima court. It is also shown by the record of the United States Consular inquiry, that Captain Mouat gave testimony tending to show that he held the command of the vessel from the first to the last of the voyage, which should demonstrate to judicious minds that the appellants could not have manœuvred the vessel as they liked, and hence it is clear that they are not guilty. Is it therefore lawful that the prosecution has been instituted? We submit in accordance with Article 186 of the Code of Criminal Procedure that this honourable court has no jurisdiction over the present case.

"In the first place the Imperial Court has no jurisdiction over the present case. The present ship *Agenor* is an American ship and defendants are foreigners, and their position does not affect the interest of either the Empire of Japan or its subjects and consequently not its peace or public order. Although she was stranded off the coast of Awa, that fact alone should not confer jurisdiction on the Japanese court, as the accident took place on a spot to which the vessel was driven not having the power to navigate in calms and forced thereto by currents which are generally very strong on the Japanese coast in question. The stranding is therefore a mere result of the accident, even supposing it was the effect of the alleged intention. Such a fact is not enough to raise alone a presumption that the appellants who are foreigners had intended to sink the ship in Japanese territorial waters. We can be certain that no foreign criminal such as appellants have been alleged to be, who intended to sink an ocean going vessel would run the risk of carrying out his intention in Japanese territorial waters where he might be arrested and tried.

"It is the universal rule that a ship is governed by the law of her flag, and a foreign state has no jurisdiction over matters on board her unless they occurr while at anchor in its territorial waters, and even these cases should be restricted to those where the matter directly concerns the subjects of that state or affects its public peace and order.

"According to resolution VI. of the International Law Congress of 1894 a crime committed on board a foreign ship while navigating through the territorial waters of another state, is outside of its jurisdiction, so long as the act does not affect the rights or interests of that state or its subjects. The Congress held in 1897 adopted the same rule, and it has since been endorsed by the world generally. It has been the tendency of all states to confine its jurisdiction over foreign ships to those only within its territorial waters and only as demanded by the necessity to maintain its public peace and order. It is therefore unjust and against the modern rule of international law that the Imperial court should take cognisance of the present charges.

"In the second place, the Yokohama Court had no jurisdiction for the purpose of the present case. No comment need be wasted that the crime charged in the present case took place on board an ocean going vessel and the ship *Agenor* which is of a foreign nationality has no port of register in Japan, nor is there in the present case the port of first call properly speaking. Article 30 of the Code of Criminal Proceedure names absolutely either the port of register or the first port of arrival as the place of jurisdiction for the purpose of a crime committed on board ship, as may be seen from its clearly defined provision. The reason of this special rule is obvious, it consists in that as to a crime committed on board ship the exact spot where it actually occured is not always certain and the place where the offender is found in not necessarily a convenient jurisdiction to make effective investigation, while either the port of registry or that of first call would most likely assist the inquiry into the actual circumstances of the case and the collection of evidence. Is it not the fact in the present case that the Tokushima court was commissioned to effect inquiry and that Public Prosecutor Miki was despatched to both Kobe and Tokushima to investigate the case? Does it not sufficiently show that our interpretation of Article 30 is correct? Again while the Code names as a general jurisdiction either the place where it was committed or that in which the offender was found, as provided in Article 26, the Articles following name the special jurisdiction for cases of accessories, offenders being members of the Imperial family, and those offences committed abroad, ending in Article 30 which names the specific jurisdiction relating to ocean ships. We claim therefore that the jurisdiction so named is absolute, and is not allowed to be substituted by any other jurisdiction. We therefore submit that it is illegal for the Yokohama court to take cognizance of the present case and for this honourable court to entertain the appeal."

The Public Procurator said that there was no question that any foreigner living in the dominion of the Empire of Japan must be dealt with under the laws of Japan in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Court Organization Law.

(1) The vessel *Agenor* concerned in the present criminal case was sunk in the Kii channel, which is in the territorial waters of Japan; (2) the fact that the accused are foreigners can not be admitted as an objection as to the jurisdiction of the Court; (3) the *Agenor* was on the way from Yokohama to Kobe apparently traversing the high sea. The accused planned to sink the vessel, but they did not put the plot into execution on the high sea. When the ship approached the land, they committed the crime; they did not risk their lives on the high seas. (4) Lewis contemplated the crime before his departure from Yokohama on the ship. During the voyage, Hill carried out the plans for sinking her. (5) The ship was sunk in no port of arrival, but in the territorial waters of Japan. Referring to Arts 26 and 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Public Procurator said that Lewis made out false boat-notes for the cargo loaded on the *Agenor*, and sent them to Mr. Cherry, of Messrs. Sale and Frazar, through which means he attempted to commit a fraud. On July 28th, 1906, the accused was arrested in Yokohama at first on a charge of fraud. While in detention, undergoing preliminary examination, the accused were prosecuted on a charge of having sunk the sailing vessel as a first step to accomplish the fraud. Finally, the Public Prosecutor added that the objection of Counsel for the defence as to the jurisdiction of the Court was quite groundless.

Mr. Hiraoka, another Counsel for the defence, said that the *Agenor* was drifting about for some days on account of currents and winds. This had been fully explained by Mr. C. Honda, a well-known mariner of Tokyo, at the time when he was examined as an expert witness in the lower Court. Finally the ship went ashore at Yuki, Tokushima prefecture, and unfortunately sank there. Suppose that the statement of the Public prosecutor was admitted, the jurisdiction of the preset case must belong to the Tokushima District Court and not to the Yokohama Court. Counsel then repeated the main points of Dr. Masujima's address.

Mr. Morofuji, Counsel, also spoke supporting his colleagues.

The Judge decided to deliver an interlocutory judgment on the objection on Dec. 21.

YOKOHAMA.

Mr. Ishida, Chief of the Sanitary Bureau, in the Prefectural office, in an interview with our representative said that recently when the sanitary authorities carried out health examination on people living in houses adjoining those in which cholera had appeared, a surprising fact became evident. Some healthy persons were found to be infected with the cholera germ though they were not suffering from any complaint. In the nature of the disease, he added, the germs grow stronger whenever they spread to other persons. Attention must be paid by the public to sanitary precautions.

Three men, F. Hachisuga (44), G. Yamamoto (36) and T. Yoshida (30) by name have been arrested by the Isezaki-cho police. They were removed on Dec. 5th to the Yokohama District Court. It is said that on Nov. 25th, they broke into the house of S. Iida, a merchant at Kanagawa and having menaced the occupants stole a sum of money. They also attacked one of the employees of the merchant and inflicted severe injuries on him when he attempted to alarm the neighbours.

The affairs of Tong Tung-tai, a prominent Chinese trader of Yokohama, who recently stopped payment, have been settled through the assistance of the Soda Bank. The negotiations between the Chinaman and his creditors were concluded amicably.

A man, about 21 years old, committed suicide on the evening of Dec. 5th by throwing himself on the railway near Koyasu, in Kanagawa, where an electric carriage ran over him.

A dog owned by Mr. Ed. Bosshart, No. 90-a, Yamashita-cho, was slaughtered on Dec. 6th having been found infected with hydrophobia.

The committee for the improvement of Yokohama harbour have completed their investigations. The result will shortly be published. The main feature of the plan is that reclamation covering 78,000 *tsubo* will be made along the breakwater near Kanagawa fort, and a landing place will

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be established there so that connection between the shipping and railway services may be made. The whole expenditure is estimated at *yen* 3,800,000.

A Chinaman named Chau Paoking living in Yokohama was arrested on Dec. 6th on a charge of having forged private letters. His house was searched by Judge Hasegawa of the District Court.

About 3 o'clock on Monday morning a man armed with a sword broke into the house of S. Naka, an employee of a foreign firm at Kiribatake, Kanagawa. Menacing the occupants, the intruder stole several articles, mostly silk goods, valued at about *yen* 100. The culprit is still at large.

The special committee of the Yokohama Stock and Share Exchange which has been in difficulty for several months past, have concluded their investigations. A general meeting will be held on Dec. 23rd when a report will be introduced. It is alleged that the losses sustained by the Exchange are considerable. The directors will bear *yen* 30,000 of the loss: the shareholders, *yen* 180,000 in proportion to the face-value of their, shares: and the remainder will be redeemed by other means, viz, the expected business profits in the future. It is said that the present directors intend to wind up the concern and to amalgamate with the Yokohama Five Merchandises Exchange.

C. J. Drossner, an American who was arrested on Nov. 25th in Yokohama on a charge of fraud, has been removed to Shanghai at the request of the American Consul there. It may be remembered that he was detained in the American Consular jail, Shanghai on a charge of fraud, but broke out on Nov. 13th. Subsequently he arrived in Yokohama where he called himself Frank Pratt.

At 2.40 a.m. on Dec. 10th, fire broke out in the house occupied by T. Ishida, a small merchant, No. 64, Ishikawa-machi, San-chome, Yokohama. Three houses were destroyed and two damaged. Negligence is reported to have been the cause.

The Buddhist temple Kiuzo-in, Kanagawa, was entered by three men on the night of Dec. 6th. Several valuable articles, including some rare pictures, were stolen.

The Yokohama Electric Railway Co. will hold a general meeting on Dec. 25th. The net income for the last half of this year—from June to November—was *yen* 44,638 33. The dividend will be declared at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The destroyer *Murasame*, which was detained at Nagahama Quarantine Station for some days on account of the appearance of 10 cases of cholera among the crew while at Shinagawa, has arrived at Yokohama as the patients have recovered, with the exception of one bluejacket, who died.

Some capitalists of Yokohama have promoted a cold storage company with a capital of *yen* 500,000. The capital has been already subscribed among the promoters and their supporters and they will shortly hold an inauguration meeting. It is intended to complete preparations in the factory before next summer, the machinery being imported from America. The proposed outturn of ice is put at 50 tons per day.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Dec. 9th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	5	—	1	6	2	1
Died	3	—	—	3	1	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	6	—	8	13	—	—
Died	11	—	2	6	—	—

It is reported by the Yokohama Observatory Office that a depression which appeared in the direction of Pechili has moved to the Japan Sea, while another appeared in East China and has moved also to the Japan Sea. Since the evening of Dec. 9th the weather has been disturbed. The depressions were expected to pass away on Tuesday night, and a keen northerly wind may be expected to succeed the southerly breeze which blew during Tuesday.

About noon on Dec. 10th, a gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama. The duration was 1 minute and 20 seconds and the direction was from North to South.

A case of incendiarism is reported from Tobemachi, Yokohama At 2.15 a.m. on Dec. 11th, fire occured at the entrance to the shop of a merchant named Y. Iwaishi. The flames were put out before they had spread far. A lot of waste cloth soaked in kerosene oil was found at the place.

A. Pequignot, an employee of the *Box of Curios*, who has been undergoing trial in the Yokohama District Court on a charge of fraud, was sentenced on Dec. 11th by Judge Nagata to 8 months' imprisonment with hard labour, a fine of *yen* 8, and 6 months' police surveillance.

Mr. K. Hasegawa, a Preliminary Examination Judge of the Yokohama District Court, has been promoted to the Sixth Junior Rank.

Mr. H. Bekkey and other officials of the Yokohama Specie Bank have been rewarded with gifts of money in recognition of meritorious services rendered during the war.

A bookseller named T. Mochizuki (42) was arrested on Dec. 9th on board the French mail steamer *Tourane* now at the pier, Yokohama, while tryiug to sell to the crew pictures injurious to social order. Subsequently his shop was searched and he was removed to the District Court.

Baron K. Takahashi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, returned on the evening of Dec. 11th from his tour in Manchuria and China, where he was investigating financial conditions.

Mr. Kikuchi, a police-superintendent of the Yokohama Central Police Office, has been appointed headman of the district of Upper Ashigara.

Mr. Woo Chung-yen, Chinese Consul-General, and prominent Chinese merchants of Yokohama, will entertain Prince Pu Lun and his party at noon on Dec. 13th at the Oriental Palace Hotel, Yokohama.

A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 5.54 p.m. on Dec. 11th. The duration was 1m. 20s., and the direction between north-east and south-west.

According to a London telegram received at the Yokohama Specie Bank, the price of silver has fallen again making quotations 25¾ pence. It is said that a further fall may be expected as the demand for the white metal has greatly decreased.

During 10 days ended Oct. 10th, the foreign trade of Yokohama was as follows:—Exports, *yen* 3,452,207; and imports, *yen* 3,523,971. Exports of gold amounted to *yen* 30,000 and imports of the same specie to *yen* 220,670.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Dec. 8th, snow fell in Mito, Ibaraki prefecture.

There were 9 new cases of plague in Osaka on Oct. 5th.

The new cruiser *Ikoma* underwent a trial on Dec. 11th off Kure.

On Sunday, a new plague case was reported in Osaka. The patient died the same day.

Six plague cases were reported on Dec. 6th in Osaka. Two of the patients died the same day. On the following day, seven new cases of the disease appeared in Osaka.

The *Asahi* says that Baron Takahira, Ambassador in Italy, has been ordered to return home, and that he will probably be appointed to succeed Viscount Aoki in Washington.

Owing to a storm, 10 fishermen were wrecked or are missing off Miyaka, Iwate prefecture, on Dec. 6th. The steamer *Toyo Maru* was despatched to the locality the following day.

The second trial of the battleship *Mikasa* took place on Dec. 5th off Saseho. Everything worked satisfactorily. The warship will be appointed to the standing squadron in the beginning of January.

We note with profound regret that Mr. T. Yamada, Managing Editor of the *Japan Times*, who has been ill for some weeks, died on Dec. 10th. We extend our condolences to our contemporary.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell says John the Baptist was the kind of man who would have led the attack on the Bastille in the 18th century, or would be addressing a Hyde Park demonstration of the unemployed in the present day.

The steamer *Kumakata Maru* (1,630 tons) with 1,500 tons of coal went ashore on Dec. 11th in the vicinity of Tomie, Goto, not far from Nagasaki, on her way from Nagasaki to Shanghai. Both ship and crew are safe.

Marquis T. Nakayama, Grand Steward to the Crown Prince, has been appointed a councillor of the Imperial Palace. Lieut.-General Baron Muraki, Chief aide-de-camp to His Highness, succeeds to the post in addition to his present duty.

The steamer *Anyei Maru* was wrecked on the night of Dec. 10th off Jogashima Light House, Sagami province, owing to a gale which suddenly sprang up. The crew were all saved by the cruiser *Otowa* which was passing the scene.

The *Nagasaki Press* understands that M. Goudareau, the French Consul at that port, has been placed on the retired list in accordance with his own wish. He will remain in charge of the Consulate until his successor, who has not yet been appointed, arrives.

We note by the *Daily News-Advertiser* of Vancouver, that Mr. J. H. Bathgate, formerly well-known in Yokohama, has been giving evidence in Vancouver before the Oriental Immigration Commission. His remarks concerning labour conditions and emigrant-recruiting in Japan make rather sententious reading.

The Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company informs us that he is in receipt of advice that at the Company's annual general meeting held on the 10th instant, after providing for the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. f.a on the preferred stock, a dividend on the deferred stock of 6½ per cent. was declared and a bonus of 3 per cent, making with the interim dividend of 3½ per cent. paid in June a total distribution on the deferred stock of 13 per cent. for the year.

A report from Shidzoka says that horse races were held at the Parade Ground in the village of Anto for three days commencing Dec. 7th in connection with the festival in honour of the officers and men who died in the war. The promoters of the races carried out the usual betting without permission of the authorities. About 20 policemen from the Shidzuoka Office suddenly appeared, and made wholesale arrests on Monday. Mr. N. Takeshita, headman of Anto village, and 13 prominent persons of the district, were included among the arrests. The police authorities are trying to make further arrests. The correspondent adds that they will all be tried in accordance with the Penal Code on a charge of gambling.

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THE CONVENT ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment which followed the Convent Bazaar on Saturday afternoon gave general satisfaction to a crowded house. The first playlet, "None so Blind as those who will not See" went with splendid *vim*, largely due to the capital acting of Miss Mary White. The operetta which followed "Les Deux Laitieres" showed that the Sisters who were responsible for the training of the performers had capital material to work upon, Miss Duron in particular excelling in the *role* assigned to her. The vocal and instrumental pieces which were included in the programme were all deserving of high praise.

CUSTOMS APPEAL.

General Count Sakuma, Governor of Formosa, has given a decision on an appeal instituted by Mr. E. Thomas, representative of Messrs. Boyd and Co., Twatuitia, Taipeh. According to the *Official Gazette*, the firm imported lead sheets and wooden planks for making tea boxes. The director of the Tamsui Customs imposed 20 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No. 537 of the tariff on the ground that the materials in question were different from those used in the ordinary tea box. The Governor quashed the decision given by the Customs authorities and decided that the duty should be 15 per cent. under No. 464 of the tariff and that the lead should be free.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN KOREA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir:—The two very able articles which appeared in a recent issue of your paper suggested, as such articles always do, more than was said. The articles referred to were on the Christian movement in Korea and its causes. Both the article, and the editorial were perhaps comprehensive enough in themselves, but even to a humble student of Oriental problems of four years' residence in the Far East, there is more than suggestiveness in this discussion and although in these days of multiplied interests no one subject seems specially important beyond others, this may, may must be, made an exception of, in justice to religion and so in justice to humanity.

A recent visit to Korea and frequent conversation with the missionaries, not alone of one denomination, but of all, gave me some data for observation and more which suggested reflection.

First of all I believe the causes of the Christianizing of Korea are not in the least occult.

The Master of our faith, although He came to found the most unfathomable system of life read from a material standpoint, laid bare truth as primary and comprehensible as the a.b.c.

Therein lies the distinction of ecclesiasticism as separate from spiritual life. Ecclesiasticism is the gangrene of every system of religion.

In proportion as man is bound by its manacles, he loses his power of spiritual growth and the Oriental has suffered from the paralysis which obstructed the work of Christ on earth and eventually put Him to death. The war is eternal between the truth bringer and the follower of man made forms, protestant, be it understood, as well as catholic.

The converting of men to idea, is the doctrine of the propagandist, but it never does aught but breed a race of hypocrites who fill church pews on Sunday and go out to traffic in chicanery and slander on Monday. These fungii are on all the vital organisms of faith.

Christ came to do away with sham, spiritual wickedness in high places, to free man from the dictates of the schools and indoctrinate him with the vital sap of divine thought and the principle of growth, which is the seed implanted in the soul and nurtured by sacrifice. An American said to me since coming to Japan on my trip through Manchuria: "What the Orient needs to-day, is unselfish men and women who are not missionaries." The remark was at once that of a philosopher and a man of the world, but it was only a half truth. What the Orient needs to-day is Christ, and in Korea it has found Him in his followers, and the old sad problem has found, its answer! A few years ago I was walking in the garden of the greatest living historian of our continent in Canada, and he a French abbé, was talking in the easy way of a great man in his leisure hours. I had just spoken of Cardinal Newman and had said: "To me the man of 'Pro Vita Sua' is far less understandable than the man of 'Lead Kindly Light.'" To my surprise the abbé with vehemence replied, "you are quite right, I have never approved of these conversions which come from the head. Conversion must come from the heart, from spiritual progression." That profound thinker only voiced what every spiritual man knows full well; what the founder of our religion knew and above all what his followers were aware of. In Korea the missionaries, and I am not making odious comparison, but in Korea the Christians are living Christ, and out of the book of living truth, their disciples can read. Is it any wonder that not by tens, but by thousands, the converts are made?

There is is nothing occult about it.

"Greater things shall ye do", was the promise of the founder of our faith and those greater things for those who are like Him, that is all. Look into the faces of those men and women in Korea, shining with charity and love and then ask yourself whether there is reality in the religion they profess, or rather you will never ask it. When such faces shine in all corners of the world and in Japan then her false intellectuality and her false gods will go, but not till then, nor not till they shine in the Philippines will that poor land emerge from her sad thraldom.

A man or woman can realize God in the real sense only when he is aware of his own limitations and Korea is being made aware of hers; that is true again; it is the same old truth.

She is in the dust of worldly pride an excellent place to be, and of a necessity she will begin to learn politically and spiritually. If there is anything false in the political system of Japan, it will be of a necessity at war with Christian ideals, as was Rome, but if she means righteousness, as such men as Prince Ito do mean, she needs for fear.

Only those whose deeds are evil need tremble either in Christian lands, or heathen, and their day is coming sometime, thank God, in America and the islands of the sea.

I have witnessed some soul thrilling sights since I began my earthly pilgrimage, but I have never seen one which eclipsed for its grandeur the little afternoon prayer meeting in Seoul when that band, which have given up all to follow their Master sang "I love to tell the story." It was simple in its sublimity and so so sublime in its simplicity, that I do not ever expect again to feel as for a few moments I felt as I exercised all my will power to keep back my tears. "When they sat with one accord in one place," they have sung that way, and then they went out to be torn in pieces by Roman lions and jeered at by Greek schoolmen and cursed at by Jewish ritualists, in the same meek spirit of love as the Korean Christians work, and with the same result. There is nothing occult about it. Yes, and then perhaps there is.

Yours, etc. M. M. NORTON.

MISSION WORK IN KOREA.

By the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil.

The initial error that is constantly made about mission work is really one which is common to all mankind. There is always a tendency to generalize and to conclude that people who live in the same quarter of the world and are the same color have identical characteristics. For instance, in China we and the Russians are regarded as two tribes of the same nation, and many old residents in China regret the downfall of Russia, on the ground that it weakens the prestige of England. A similar generalization is made about mission work in the East. China, Japan and Korea are to many a white man as closely allied as Russia and England seem to be to the yellow man, but are in reality as separate as our great democracy is from the old world autocracy of Russia. The Koreans are, it is true, followers of Confucius—that is, the educated class are; the poorer class practically believe in nothing but in fetish worship, and can at the present day be seen offering libations "under every green tree." Korea has a little bit of the tone of old China. The old top-knot, for instance, is worn, which gives the reason for their quaint hat with its faint resemblance to our tall hat. The dress, however, is quite different. The Koreans wear white, the mourning colour of the Chinese, and have an almost Western prejudice against acknowledging the fact that women have legs, and one misses the bald blue-betrousered figures of the Chinese women and their deformed feet. But if the Koreans differ from the Chinese, they do so far more from their old enemies and present masters the Japanese. Never were two nations more unsympathetic to one another. To take only one point, and a point on which the Western will sympathize with the Japanese. The Koreans have a Chinese ideal of personal cleanliness, and this contrasts unfavourably with that of Japan, which, indeed, makes English cleanliness seem inadequate by comparison. But I might take another point, and one which has a more direct bearing on missions. The Koreans are essentially a decent people; I do not say that their decency means any exceptional purity of tone in morals any more than does the Mahomedan decency, but it is, at any rate, more sympathetic with our Western ideas, and their decency is tried by the very liberal ideas that characterize the Japanese on this point. A missionary was summoned by his congregation as they left the church to look at a Japanese performing his ablutions in the garb of Adam in full view of all the world and they asked indignantly how they could love a nation that allowed such doings. One has only to walk down the streets of Seoul to realize how great a contrast these two nations form. The Koreans, with their white grass-cloth robes, their women with green silk coats thrown over their heads half concealing their features, and their boys with their hair done in two plaits like a girl's clothed in red or pink, make a bright and gay crowd to look upon, but show in their faces little strength of character; the Japanese, with their darker kimonos, or in Western dress and short hair, wear that look of strength and determination which is such a characteristic of the race.

But in nothing is there a greater difference between the three nations than in the way they are receiving missions. The Koreans are accepting Christianity with an enthusiasm and an earnestness which renders the success of missions in China and Japan as nothing by comparison. I had an interview with that great statesman Prince Ito, who has been aptly described by the German Emperor as the Bismarck of the East. He gave me an interesting, if unconscious, testimony to the spread of Christianity, when he spoke of it as an important factor in the political situation, and hoped that the missionaries would be most careful in not allowing the wonderful Christian movement in Korea to be used as a cloak for a political conspiracy. I assured him that all the missionaries I had met were most desirous of peace and were for ever pointing out to the Koreans that they would be far happier under the enlightened rule of men like Prince Ito than under the corrupt Government of the Korean Emperor which had preceded it. What he feared, he replied, was not that the missionaries should be disloyal to Japan, but that they should be deceived. I thought it was most important that Christianity should be regarded by one of the foremost statesmen of the world as of such importance in Korea as to constitute a political factor; and perhaps a political danger. The humiliation through which that proud but small race of Koreans is now passing has produced, not unnaturally, an earnest searching for something which will at once save the wound of humbled pride and lead on the nation towards recovering its ancient dignity. Christianity has filled these two wants and is accepted with the earnestness of saddened hearts, which reminds one of nothing so much as the spirit of St. Augustine in the "De Civitate Dei." Like him, they see in the downfall and degradation of their race a higher call, and like him, through the dark cloud of an earthly servitude, they catch a glimpse of the bright light of eternal liberty. I do not say that all Koreans are animated by such lofty motives—I speak only of the nobler spirits—many are still content with the feeble weapons of this world and soil their souls with intrigue and assassination. For instance, there is a body called the Army of Righteousness, which, I am told, under the guise of a missionary society, encourages rebellion against the Japanese yoke. Their hymns are only songs of bloodshed, their prayers but an incentive to useless strife. But the very fact that they have chosen this guise for their dark projects shows how wide and real the turning to Christianity is throughout the land. Perhaps there is no better foil against which the Christian life can show itself than the excesses of a heathen soldier. I am not for a moment blaming the Japanese soldiery, but they have only the ideals of a heathen race. They understand what courage and patriotism mean as well as ever any Roman soldiers did, but like them their virtue is nearly synonymous with these qualities, and their indecency and brutality, their lack of justice and their absence of mercy, all show to the suffering Koreans the beauty of a religion which can teach men the higher life.

But behind this somewhat natural turning to Christianity, there has appeared a second phenomenon closely connected with it, but wholly different from it, and one which should fill the breast of every missionary in China with hope; for if a like awakening should be experienced there we might expect to see it Christian in the near future. I had better tell the story as it was told to me by one of the prime actors. There is in the north of Korea a town called Pyeng Yang, which is chiefly remarkable as being the scene of the first Chinese defeat in the Japanese-Chinese war, and in that town work two bodies of American missionaries with ordinary even if rather successful missions. They had a practice, and an excellent one it is, of summoning all their converts from the country round to come for ten days in spring to receive further instruction in the faith, for the ignorance of professing Christians is at all times a great difficulty to the missionaries. This meeting was purely educational; there were no moving hymns, no emo-

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tional speeches. The mission chiefly concerned was a Presbyterian mission conducted by Americans whose Scotch origin was obvious, not only in their names, but in every line of their faces and demeanour. Except for the accent one would have thought oneself in the presence of representatives of the cold and canny race that lives in our northern kingdom, and I only dilate on this point because it is essential to separate the phenomenon I am going to relate from those emotional manifestations of religion with which most of us are conversant under the name of revival meetings, and which, perhaps, I may add, most of us distrust. The meetings held on the first seven days were commonplace. The usual syllabus of instruction was followed, and at the end of the week to all appearance the meetings might be expected to go on as they always had done till they closed on the tenth day. But just at the end, to the surprise of the missionary who was conducting the meeting, one of the Korean men arose and expressed a desire to speak, as something was on his mind which laid so heavily on his conscience that he could no longer sit still. This caused a feeling of annoyance to the conductor of the service, for it was in the nature of an interruption, but he thought it wiser to give the man leave to unburden his conscience. The sin turned out to be merely a feeling of animosity and injury on account of a fancied slight which he had received a year ago from the missionary. To settle his doubt the missionary assured him that he forgave him for his ill-temper, and then began to say a prayer. He reached only the words "My Father" when with a rush a power from without seemed to take hold of the meeting. The Europeans described its manifestations as terrifying. Nearly everybody present was seized with the most poignant sense of mental anguish; before each one his own sins seemed to be rising in condemnation of his life. Some were springing to their feet pleading for an opportunity to relieve their consciences by making their abasement known, others were silent but rent with agony, clenching their fists and striking their heads against the ground in the struggle to resist the Power that would force them to confess their misdeeds. From 8 in the evening till 2 in the morning did this scene go on, and then the missionaries, horror-struck at some of the sins confessed, frightened by the presence of a Power which could work such wonder reduced to tears by sympathy with the mental agony of the Korean disciples whom they loved so dearly, stopped the meeting. Some went home to sleep, but many of the Koreans spent the night awake; some in prayer, others in terrible spiritual conflict. Next day the missionaries hoped that the storm was over and that the comforting teaching of the Holy Word would bind up the wounds of yesternight, but again the same anguish, the same confession of sins, and so it went on for several days. It was with mingled feelings of horror and gratitude that the missionaries heard the long list of crimes committed by those who they had hoped were examples of righteousness. One man confessed a crime not so horrible to their minds as to ours—namely, that of murdering his infant daughter; another confessed a crime worse even to Korean ears than it is to our own, that of killing his old and infirm mother to escape from the burden of her maintenance. A trusted native pastor confessed to adultery; and of sexual sins both natural and unnatural there were no lack. Not only was there confession, but, where it was possible, reparation was made. One man sold his house to repay money he had embezzled, and has since been homeless; another returned a wedge of gold which he had stolen years before. Some did not find peace for many days. One man struggled, till it seemed as if his health would give way, to resist the power that was forcing him to confession, and then at last with pale face and downcast eyes came to tell his sin. He was the trusted native preacher, and he had misused his position to rob the mission. He furnished an exact account of his defalcations, and has since repaid every penny of the money.

When we reached Pyeng Yang the storm was over. The meeting I attended was addressed by a Korean, who, with many humorous touches, was describing his difficulties in preaching the Gospel to his own people. What struck me most was the look of quiet devotion which shone on many faces. There were no exclamations of theatrical piety, no reference to a man's own sins and conversion. The meeting took these for granted; but both the speaker and his audience clearly looked on Christianity as nearer to their hearts than I fear it is to those of the most sincere body of European Christians. At first it was feared that the confession of such heinous sins would injure the Christian body in the eyes of the heathen; but, on the contrary, they were deeply impressed for they said, "These men under torture would not have confessed such sins, how great must be the power of this religion." I heard this latter detail; it was told me as the opinion of a heathen Korean expressed to an English layman. No doubt the power of Christianity struck him as strange in comparison with the impotence of his own Confucian philosophy. The Confucian, both in Korea and China, is profuse in his expression of those moral maxims and noble sentiments in the practical realization of which he falls short. Over the Yamên at Seoul, where every form of injustice found a home, there are placed such titles as "The Hall of Strenuous Justice." This is not hypocrisy. The title expresses the Korean's ideal—an ideal which the weakness of his religion does not give him power to approach—and, indeed, it is this which marks Christianity as a religion differing from and transcending all other faiths; it not only expresses the aspirations of humanity, but makes those aspirations possible of attainment.

When we returned to Seoul I talked over the whole matter with Bishop Turner, who is the representative of the English Church and a fitting representative of English Christianity. He said what most impressed him about this great turning to Christ was that the Koreans as a nation were not emotional. He thinks that what Korea wants to guide and preserve its zeal is a college or University, where the leading spirits could be trained and knowledge added to zeal. I am afraid that Bishop Turner, like many other English missionaries, finds the financial side of his work difficult. Let me recommend Korea to any High Churchmen who desire to help missions as a field which is returning wonderful results, and Bishop Turner and the Kilburn Sisters who work with him as a fitting medium for their liberality. The presence of English missionaries is most desirable, as they, more than any one else, can prevent the Korean Christianity becoming anti-Japanese. This danger of Christianity becoming political is, as Prince Ito pointed out, a very real difficulty in the path of mission work, and it is not rendered less by the overbearing behaviour of the Japanese soldiery. When I entered the State school I was shown a piece of translation which the scholars had just done, and I noticed that, whether by accident or on purpose, the words chosen for the lesson recorded a typical instance of this overbearing behaviour. It was a cutting from a Korean paper, and related how a Japanese soldier, on being asked for his fare by a Korean conductor, had insolently refused and wounded him with a sword bayonet. The missionaries, both American and English, are fully alive to this danger, and an American missionary told me that they had impressed upon their Korean converts the duty of loving the Japanese—a duty which one Korean was ready to perform in these circumstances. A Japanese soldier had entered his house in his absence and demanded a drink of water from his wife, and as she did not give it him he had kicked over her earthen cooking dish and broken it. She had then followed him, demanding compensation. He had in return struck her with his weapon and wounded her so that she had to go to the mission hospital. The husband happened to be one of the Christians who had received grace at the great awakening, and he came to the mission room in distress asking the prayers of others to enable him to perform the very difficult Christian duty of forgiveness.

I asked an impartial critic how it was that the civil government as represented by Prince Ito was so enlightened and the military action so unwise, and the explanation I received was that the soldiers had many of them been trained in Germany, and there had imbibed the idea that the right method of government was to inspire terror, and that therefore any insolence on the part of the soldiery which had this effect was not disapproved of among the officers. They had, of course, to punish the more flagrant cases of such conduct, but they are not desirous to do so, as our officers would be in a similar case. Prince Ito follows rather on our English lines, and sees that conciliation is the rock on which alone stable government can be erected. In his conversation with me he expressed a great admiration for Lord Cromer. I agreed cordially; but I could not help feeling that Egypt was an easier problem than Korea, for in Egypt we have no large English low-class population, neither have we the disadvantage of having solders trained in German ideas of severity.

Whatever may be the result, the development of events in Korea will be watched by many with the keenest interest and not the least interested will be those who see in this strange outpouring of the Spirit at Pyeng Yang an analogous manifestation to that which preceded the great Wesleyan movement. You have only to read the journal of John Wesley and compare it with the account of the manifestation at Pyeng Yang to realize that the phenomena are very closely akin. There is in both cases an extraordinary manifestation of power; people are convinced of their sins by another force than reason, and the power that convinced gives them strength, not only to overcome sin, but to convince others. The Koreans who were at the original meetings have gone forth like Wesley's converts far and wide preaching the faith, and like Wesley's converts their preaching has been wonderfully successful, so much so that there are not a few who say that it is through Korea that the light of Christianity will shine on the Far Eastern world.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

CANADA AND JAPAN.

London, December 5.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at Ottawa, attacked the Opposition leaders for their attitude towards Japan. He said he would never do anything that could possibly endanger the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Such action would be unworthy of a party leader, and a neglect of his duty to his country in order to court popularity.

STORMY SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

The sitting of the Reichstag was suspended yesterday after a stormy scene in consequence of Herr Paasche, National-Liberal leader, attacking the Government in connexion with the army scandals. It is stated that Prince von Buelow has threatened to resign.

THE BANK RATE.

London, December 6.

The renewed rise in the American currency premium and the continued demand for gold has prevented a reduction in the Bank rate.

MR. TAFT IN RUSSIA.

The Tsar received Mr. Taft in audience in St. Petersburg.

The American Embassy is receiving numerous applications from Russian officers, offering their services as volunteers in the Philippines and elsewhere in the Pacific.

DEATH OF AN OLD CHINESE HAND.

The death is announced of Mr. Commissioner Campbell, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

THE ZULULAND TROUBLES.

London, December 5.

There is a strict censorship of news from Zululand and the movements of troops will not be reported. The mule transport service is defective and oxen will be used though the district is infected.

THE "MAURITANIA'S" RECORD.

The *Mauritania* has arrived at Queenstown from New York after a passage of 4 days, 22 hours and 29 minutes, which is the eastern record.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Kansas City National Bank of Commerce, with liabilities of 24 million dollars, has suspended, following the order of Secretary Cortelyou demanding from all national banks a statement of their position.

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

Following a conference of the leaders of the *Bloc* the latter made demonstrative speeches in the Reichstag promising to support Prince Buelow. A political crisis is thus averted.

A ROYAL ENGAGEMENT.

London, December 7.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is engaged to Princess Eleonora of Reuss.

WARSHIPS IN COLLISION.

H M S. battleship *Prince George* broke her moorings in Portsmouth harbour last evening and collided with the cruiser *Shannon*. The battleship was badly holed and has been dry-docked. The *Shannon's* upper works were damaged.

PROSPEROUS COTTON-SPINNERS.

A statement of cotton-spinning profits for 1907 shows that this has been the most remunerative year ever experienced in Lancashire. Sixty-five mills report a total

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profit of £877,541 sterling. The profits on combined share capital work out at 24.57 per cent.

CRICKET.

At Brisbane the Australian eleven made 299 and M.C.C. 61 for one wicket.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

Five hundred miners are entombed by a colliery disaster at Monagahela, West Virginia. The mines are afire and it is believed that rescue is hopeless.

ANOTHER BANK FAILS.

The Fortieth National Bank of Pittsburg has closed its doors by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. Its liabilities are 5½ million dollars.

AFFAIRS IN NATAL.

The radical newspapers are violently attacking the Government of Natal, accusing the authorities of arbitrarily provoking war.

Later.

It is officially announced in Durban that Zululand is quiet but that military preparations are unrelaxed.

A SPEEDY VESSEL.

The new destroyer *Tartar* has had her trials. She steamed 35.952 knots.

MR. TAFT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Taft has left Berlin for Hamburg *en route* for America. In the course of an interview he denied that his tour had any political significance, except regarding the Philippines, whose development was satisfactory. There was no question of abandoning or selling them.

ROOSEVELT WILL NOT STAND.

London, December 8.

Mr. Roosevelt has definitely declared that under no circumstances will he again stand for the Presidency.

INCREASED BRITISH TRADE.

November imports show an increase of £1,398,020 and exports £2,887,014.

KING OSCAR'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

The condition of King Oscar of Sweden is of the gravest and it is feared that he is sinking.

TO ARREST DINIZULU.

Colonels Clarke and Shepstone, with a doctor and a magistrate, have started for Usutu with a warrant for the arrest of Dinizulu. Colonel Mackenzie remains at Nongoma ready to act in the event of Dinizulu offering resistance.

RAILWAY OUTRAGE IN INDIA.

London, December 9.

An attempt has been made to blow up the train in which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was travelling at Kharagpur. The train was not derailed. The cause of the outrage is unknown.

KING OSCAR DEAD.

King Oscar of Sweden is dead.

RAISING FREIGHT TARIFFS.

The principal German lines will on Jan. 1st raise their rates on bulk goods for the Far East to 7½ marks per cubic metre.

CRICKET.

Marylebone made 223 and the Australians 40 for 2 wickets in their second innings.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Untiring efforts are being made to rescue the entombed miners at Monongahela, but they are unavailing. At least 400 are dead including a number of Italians. Eighty-five bodies have been recovered.

THE ZULULAND OUTBREAK.

From Pietermaritzburg it is telegraphed that the rebels are reported to be near Greytown; 50 reserves have been entrained to that locality. The second reserves will be organized to-morrow.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "PRINCE GEORGE."

London, December 9

The repairs to the battleship *Prince George*, injured through fouling H.M.S. *Shannon*, will take three months.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK MUTINY.

Seven of the mutineers have been executed at Vladivostock; twenty more have been sentenced to death; and thirty-two to various punishments.

THE EXODUS OF ALIENS FROM AMERICA.

Eleven thousand aliens left New York for Europe on Saturday.

DINIZULU SURRENDERS.

Dinizulu surrendered on Sunday.

GUSTAV V.

The new King of Sweden takes the title of Gustave V.

CRICKET.

The match between the Australians and Marylebone has been abandoned owing to rain.

ARREST OF CALIFORNIA CAPITALISTS.

Three directors of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company have been arrested for misappropriation. It is ascertained that the company's liabilities are $9,000,000 and its assets $4,000,000.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The Kaiser has terminated his visit to Highcliffe and has returned to London in excellent health.

BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ASIATIC WATERS.

London, December 10.

Admiral Lambton has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the British squadron on the China station.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. WOODS.

The decision of the British Army Council in the case of Lieut. Woods, of the 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards, is that Woods is inefficient as a regimental officer and that his retention in the service is not in the interests of the Army. The reports of his superior officers regarding him were unbiassed though abrupt and in some instances unnecessarily strongly worded.

MINING TROUBLE IN ORANGIA.

Five hundred native miners at Vorspoed, Orangia, revolted and destroyed everything destructible. They are now advancing on Kroonstadt. All available police have left Bloemfontein. Martial law has been proclaimed in Northern Natal.

THE NEVADA STRIKE.

A serious situation has been created at Goldfields in Nevada owing to the extensive strike of miners, who are objecting to payment by cheques. The strikers dynamited the railway with the purpose of blowing up the troops who are coming from San Francisco. A catastrophe was only averted by the vigilance of a special gang of track-watchers.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

London, December 11.

Mr. Steele, of the Caledonian Railway, has been appointed assistant traffic manager of the Imperial Railways in China.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the P. & O. Co. Sir Thomas Sutherland said the whole of the company's intercolonial trade between Bombay and Japan had been for the present wiped out by Japanese competitors. He imagined the Japanese companies were being forced by their Government to increase their sailings from Bombay. The present increase of competition was hardly fair, because during the Russo-Japanese War the P. & O. carried the whole of that trade for the benefit of Japanese manufacturing interests. It seemed that the soul of the Japanese people, dormant for centuries, had suddenly awakened to almost supernatural activity.

FOOTBALL.

In Rugby football Oxford beat Cambridge by 17 to 6.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Literature Prize has been awarded to Mr. R. Kipling, and the Peace Prize has been divided between Messrs. Ernesto Moneta (Italy) and Louis Renault (France).

BRITISH NAVAL CHANGES.

Admiral Sir A. D. Fanshawe, K.C.B., has been appointed to the command at Portsmouth, Vice-Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K.C.V.O., to Devonport, and Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Poore, C.V.O., to the Australian station.

NORTH BORNEO DINNER.

London, December 11.

Sir Charles J. Jessel presided at the annual North Borneo dinner, held in London. Great enthusiasm was manifested. Mr. W. C. Cowie, the managing director, dwelt upon the great progress made in North Borneo and the steady increase in the revenue. They were doing all that was possible in the way of rubber-planting and the results of tobacco cultivation were the most encouraging yet seen. He looked forward to the territory becoming a great coaling centre. Meanwhile our enterprise had reclaimed the natives, had stopped head-hunting and piracy, and had secured to the empire a colony which cannot be over-estimated.

THE CHINESE MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

London, December 11.

The Chinese Minister has been received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace and presented his credentials. Sir Edward Grey was present.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Minister of Finance in presenting his budget statement asked the Duma to sanction a loan of 195 million roubles to cover the deficit arising chiefly from the expenses of the war, from the construction of new railways and from famine relief.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW ZEALAND.

It is reported from Wellington, New Zealand, that the Parliament buildings have been destroyed by fire.

THE KAISER.

The German Emperor has sailed for Holland. He authorized the German Ambassador to state how greatly he has enjoyed his visit.

Later.

The Kaiser has authorised the German Ambassador to state that he has received letters from thousands of people in Great Britain, of all classes, conveying greetings and well-wishes, which he much appreciates and reciprocates. He leaves England's hospitable shores hoping that his visit has contributed to foster the friendly feeling between Great Britain and Germany.

NATAL.

The trouble at Vorstoed has been settled. It was a local affair due to the arrest of a native.

(RECEIVED BY THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT).

THE "SAZANAMI" RE-FLOATED.

The destroyer *Sazanami*, which ran upon a sunken rock some time ago in the Hirado Strait, was floated off successfully at 10.30 a.m. on the 6th instant.

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(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, December 4.

Mr. Hans Plough (?) on Dec. 4th introduced in the House of Representatives a proposal providing for the establishment of a Central National Bank. He proposes that all banks throughout the United States shall be induced to subscribe for shares in the new bank, to the extent of 10 per cent. of their capital. Thus the capital of the new bank would amount to one-tenth of the whole capital of the banks. The Secretary for the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, the Government auditors, etc., shall be appointed honorary advisers. Seventeen directors shall be elected from among the shareholders. The Government shall give to the bank the privilege of issuing convertible notes amounting to $300,000,000. The head office shall be established in Chicago and its term shall be 50 years.

With regard to the recent financial panic, President Roosevelt has entered into negotiatives with prominent Senators. They discussed several views as to the steps to be taken by the Government to relieve the situation. No definite conclusion was brought about. It is said that the President did not express his own views at the conference.

MR. TAFT.

On Dec. 3rd, Mr. Taft arrived in St. Petersburg, where he was received by several Grand-Dukes and a large number of higher officials.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Prince von Buelow, German Chancellor, it is rumoured, will resign.

TROUBLE IN MOSCOW.

A woman has thrown a bomb at the Governor of Moscow while the latter was out driving. The carriage was smashed. The Governor escaped.

VISCOUNT AOKI.

The impending return of Viscount Aoki has affected the markets of London. On Dec. 4th, prices of all American shares fell considerably.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

London, December 5.

St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Foreign Office has issued a Yellow Book containing the negotiations with Japan in the matter of the fishery convention. They are characterised by entire frankness and show that Japan unhesitatingly abandoned her excessive demands and that Russia loyally adhered to the Portsmouth Treaty.

THE "PATRIE" FOUND.

The escaped French war-balloon touched ground in the north-west of Ireland.

VISCOUNT AOKI'S DEPARTURE.

A special telegram to *The Times* from San Francisco says that the departure of Viscount Aoki is not regretted by the Japanese on the Pacific slope. His attitude towards the immigration question was bitterly resented. There are fears that the racial antagonism is growing more intense.

GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

There is a serious political crisis in Berlin in consequence of the National Liberal attack upon the Government for its treatment of the recent Court scandal. The Chancellor secured an adjournment of the Reichstag. He informed the leaders of the majority that any repetition of these attacks would render the conduct of business hopeless. Prince von Buelow seems to consider that his own retention of office depends upon the possibility of healing the breach.

London, December 6.

The parliamentary crisis ended with a confused scene in the Reichstag. The leaders of the *Bloc* successively declared their adherence to Prince von Buelow's policy with due regard to their political principles. The Centre and the Social Democrats kept up a fire of interruptions.

The first-reading of the Imperial estimates for the Navy Bill was passed without discussion.

CALIFORNIANS AND ASIATIC LABOUR.

A special cable to *The Times* from San Francisco says that a convention of Californian fruit growers have unanimously memorialised Congress to repeal the Chinese exclusion act and to permit a fixed liberal number of Chinese and Japanese to enter the United States under the same conditions as Europeans. They say it is impossible to obtain reliable white labour.

THE ROSYTH NAVAL BASE.

The Times praises the decision of the British Government to begin forthwith the construction of a large naval base on the Firth of Forth. It points out the strategetical importance of the North Sea in view of German naval expansion.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

New York, December 5.

As the presidential election is approaching, competition among the candidates is increasing. Governor Hughes of New York is popular. Mr. Taft is not greatly favoured. Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, is also a popular candidate.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President Roosevelt to Congress does not refer to the Japanese emigration affair. The fact is commented on by most of the European newspapers.

BARON TAKAHIRA.

The Americans are willing to have Baron K. Takahira, now Ambassador in Italy, appointed as successor to Viscount Aoki.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

London, December 7.

Washington reports that the appointment of Baron Takahira to succeed Viscount Aoki as Japanese Ambassador to Washington would minimize the regret felt at the departure of Viscount Aoki.

TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

Teheran correspondents wire that troubles are threatening at Tabriz. The Constitutionalists and the Absolutists are fighting. Shops are closed. The Cabinet is on the verge of resignation.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION AFFAIR.

San Francisco, December 7.

According to a Washington telegram, the recall of Viscount Aoki by the Japanese Government means that Japan is desirous to make a final settlement with America with regard to the immigration affair. The former is willing probably to conclude a convention with America. Mr. Thos. O'Brien, Ambassador in Tokyo, reports to the Department of State that the Japanese Government are investigating the affair and intend to conclude a treaty by way of final settlement. The Japanese attitude shows that Japan has decided to set a limit as to the number of her emigrants to Anierica and that she is not willing to have any bill providing for the expulsion of labourers passed in Congress. Generally speaking, Japan is in earnest to settle the question satisfactorily to America, and with this view, the recall of Viscount Aoki is connected.

The Tokyo Government has a telegram to the effect that Mr. Hayes has introduced in Congress a proposal providing for the expulsion of Japanese immigrants but that the bill will probably not be passed in Congress.

Much indignation is being felt in Japan with regard to the agitation on the Japanese immigration affair in America.

The sentiment is being closely watched in America.

MOROCCO.

London, December 8.

Tangier reports that the road to Fez is no longer practicable. The Berber tribesmen loot all caravans; 50 loads of arms and ammunition despatched from Fez to the Sultan at Rabat have been seized.

KING OSCAR'S DEATH.

London, December 9.

A telegram from Stockholm states that King Oscar died on Sunday morning. His reign was marked by a national development of scientific research and industrial enterprise. The Crown Prince immediately took the oath to the Constitution and received the allegiance of the officials. He issued a proclamation announcing his accesion.

LAWLESS MINERS.

Lawlessness prevails in the mines at Goldfields, Nevada. The miners resent being paid with cashiers' certificates. The President has instructed Federal troops. An attempt has been made to blow up a train with dynamite.

ITALIAN FINANCE.

Rome reports that the budget statement is satisfactory. The surplus was 3½ million pounds; the surplus for the current year is 2 millions and for the next year 2¾ millions.

MACEDONIAN TROUBLES.

Constantinople telegrams state that the British Ambassador has called the Sultan's attention to the situation in Macedonia, which is growing worse. Owing to the activity of Christian bands it is necessary to employ foreign officers for the gendarmerie.

BALFOUR ON HOME POLITICS.

December 10.

Ex-Premier Balfour, addressing a great meeting at Devonport declared that the Unionists are no longer divided. Fiscal reform is the animating motive of all. The Government is mismanaging the education question, and lawlessness is rapidly increasing in Ireland.

THE IMMIGRATION AFFAIR.

San Francisco, Dec. 9.

A telegram from Washington says there is no change in the Japanese immigration affair, and the bill providing for the expulsion of Orientals which was recently introduced by Mr. Hayes in the House of Representatives will not be immediately discussed. Japan intends to set a limit to the number of emigrants to foreign countries, but no definite step has been taken by her likely to satisfy America. President Roosevelt, relying on a promise by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, does not wish to settle the matter by convention or law which would not be agreeable to the public of Japan. The President is anxious to see whether Japan will come to a decision acceptable as between the two countries. It is said that if Japan fails to bring about a satisfactory conclusion, America will proceed with a law enforcing expulsion, and will not seek a treaty for the purpose. Of course if Japan takes *bona fide* measures towards satisfying America, the present affair will be settled at once as an understanding has already been arrived at between the Japanese representative in Washington and the American Department of State.

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THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

The British Ambassador in Washington has been ordered to return home. He will probably leave his post early in January next. It is generally thought that he will not return to Washington and that his recall is in connection with the relations between Japan and America. It is also said that Sir Henry Howard, Minister to the Netherlands, will succeed him in America.

GERMAN NAVAL EXPANSION.

London, December 11.

From Berlin it is reported that the popular agitation carried on by the Navy League with a view to securing further armaments has been sharply criticized by the radical and the centre of the deputies in the Reichstag. The discussion showed that those deprecating naval expansion and the advancement of the capacity of the nation to bear additional expenditure were in the majority.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the budget statement shows an excess of revenue for 1908 of £11,900,000, but there is a deficit on extraordinary expenditure of £19,500,000. The Minister for the Treasury admits that the position is difficult and that credit is strained, but foresees an increase rather than a decrease of expenditure. He believes the evil times are over and urges the Duma to pass the budget and re-establish the national credit.

The *Slavo* points out that the redemption of fifteen millions of treasury bonds is not provided for, which makes the deficit about forty millions.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE.

London, December 12.

The German Emperor left London on Wednesday. He embarked at Port Victoria for Germany on Thursday. He told the Lord Mayor of London that his health was much improved and that he was sincerely pleased with the welcome he had received in England.

(Received in Tokyo.)

ORIENTAL EXCLUSION.

According to a telegram from Washington, Mr. Hay, a Californian member of Congress, has introduced a draft of law making applicable to Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatics the provisions of the law relating to Chinese entering the United States, and the House has handed it to a committee.

CHIENTAO.

With reference to the Chientao problem Baron Hayashi, Japanese Representative in Peking, had a conference with the Chinese Authorities on the 7th instant. The Chinese are said to have produced some old documents as evidence of their claim, but Baron Hayashi did not seriously discuss them, his immediate purpose being rather to protest strongly against the lawless conduct of Chinese officials in the disputed region.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

BANDITS IN MANCHURIA.

Near the West Kwanchengtsz station on the South Manchuria Railway at 2 p.m. on the 2nd instant three bandits forced their way into the house of a Chinese subject. A first-class gendarme of the Japanese force, who was on duty at the place, was shot through the head by the bandits and they succeeded in effecting their escape.

SPECIALIST PRESCRIBES CUTICURA

A Famous French Specialist on Diseases of the Skin Prescribes Cuticura as the Most Effective Remedy Known to Him, Charging as His Fee 100 Francs (£4).

ALSO PRESCRIBED IN HOSPITAL SAINT LOUIS

"Gentlemen: You may be pleased to learn that a patient suffering from an irritation of the skin, caused by motoring, on consulting a noted physician in Paris, for which a fee of one hundred francs (four pounds sterling) was charged, was advised to use Cuticura, which advice, although received with astonishment, was followed and resulted in a perfect cure. (Signed) Lewis Gower, 1123 Broadway, New York, U. S. A., December 16, 1906."

French physicians, particularly those making a specialty of the treatment of skin diseases, have for many years regarded Cuticura as a specific and have prescribed it freely. It enjoys the rare distinction of being prescribed in the Hospital Saint Louis, Paris, one of the largest and most famous hospitals in the world devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the skin.

SUFFERED FIVE YEARS

Cured by Cuticura.

"I have been suffering from irritation of the skin for about five years. I was two years under medical treatment, during which time I was treated by several doctors but derived no benefit whatever from their skill. The first relief I got was from Cuticura and now thank God and the Cuticura Remedies, I am, I think, perfectly cured. I used two sets of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills since last October, and I can recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any person suffering from the same malady. Edward Mannering, 34, Claremont St., Dublin, May 12, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; N. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Leipzig, German cruiser, 3,250, Capt. Engel, 5th Dec.,—Shanghai.

Linau, German steamer, 1,352, 6th Dec.,—Chinkiang, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Landrat Scheiff, German steamer, 1,000, 6th Dec., —Hankow, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Ernst, 6th Dec.,—Portland, Or., General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Bulmouth, British steamer, 2,607, J. T. Welch, 6th Dec.,—Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Newmann, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —P. & A. S.S. Co.

Nyanza, British steamer, 4,179, H. S. Bradshaw, 8th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—P. & A S.N. Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, E. Beetham, 9th Dec.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Gymeric, British steamer, 2,598, Hall, 9th Dec.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Muroran, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Dunearn, British steamer, 2,020, Graham, 9th Dec., —Sfax, Phosphate Mud.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Clara Jebsen, German steamer, 1,103, T. Tweegen, 9th Dec.,—Sourabaya, Sugar.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Cardiganshire, British steamer, 2,689, Hall, 10th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Aldenham, British steamer, 2,410, George, 11th Dec., —Sydney via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 10th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Nicomedia, German steamer, 2,808, Wagemann, 11th Dec.,—Portland via Muroran, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 12th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Katherine Park British steamer, 3,076, W. H. Copp, 12th Dec.,—Callao, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Cyclops, British steamer, 5,748, H. Harris, 12th Dec., —Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[Specially Compiled for the "Japan Mail."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 13.

Cotton has gone up generally. There has been no business in shirtings. Business in woollens and mixtures remains brisk.

RAW COTTON.

	per picul.
American Middling... ... —	35.00 to 37.00
Egyptian Daniel	53.00 to 54.00
Indian Broach...	29.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	23.00 to 26.50

COTTON YARN

	per bale.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	355.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	430.00 to 470.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	565.50 to 585.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings— 40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in. ...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium ... ... / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	V.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in. ...	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	per piece. 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches ...	1.20 to 2.00
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels...	V.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.85 to 2.00
Cloths—All other...	1.25 to 3.50
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

The market is very dull. There is no alteration in prices.

	per picul.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	V.5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	4.00 to 4.10
do Sheet..	5.20 to 6.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.... ...	11.00 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments... ...	7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

Activity governs the market.

Chester	V.3.67 to 3.80
Victory	3.47 to 3.60
Borneo and Sumatra	2.20 to 2.85
Hokuyetsu	3.25 to 4.00
Nippon	3.05 to 3.65
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3.05 to 3.53
Tozai	3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

A moderate business is going on.

	per picul.
Brown Takao	V. 9.70 to 10.00
Brown Manila...	9.70 to 10.10
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	12.00 to 13.00
White Refined (German)	14.30 to 17.00

INDIGO.

A moderate business is going on. During November, the imports of artificial dyes at Yokohama amounted to *yen* 247,850.

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Calcutta first ... ... Yen.	260
" second	250
Java, first	300
" second	290
Madras, first	160
" second	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	195
Artificial "Kesshiki"	190

COPPER.

The market both abroad and at home remains [illegible] because of the fluctuations in London.

[illegible] per 100 kin ... . Yen	—
Bessemer	—
Electric refined	—

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No alteration.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.... ... ... Yen	3.80
Carbolic acid cryst "	0.46
Glycerine "	0.37
Caustic Soda 100 kin...	6.30
Nitrate Soda "	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb....	0.57
Quinine sulphate " ... ... 0.40 to	0.51
Iode per lb.	5.00
Iodoform lb.	6.75
Iode Kali lb.	3.60
Antifebrine oz.	5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market which had been lifeless for some time past has revived. A rise in prices has taken place in some grades.

On Dec. 11th stocks were: filatures 28,988 bales; Re-reels, 6,935 bales; Orikaishi 1,597 bales; and Sundry, 24 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse ... ... 1,200 to	1,220
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse ... ... 1,180 to	1,200
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse ... ... 1,150 to	1,150
Filature—No. 1, Coarse ... ... 980 to	990
Filature—No. 1½, Fine ... ... 1,050 to	1,070
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den. ... ... 1,020 to	1,030
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse... ... ... 990 to	980
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den. ... ... 1,000 to	1,020
Re-reels—Extra ... ... 1,035 to	1,040
Re-reels—No. 1 ... ... 1,020 to	1,025
Re-reels—No. 1½ ... ... 1,000 to	1,005
Re-reels—No. 2 ... ... 985 to	990
Kakedas—Gohl Cup Chop Extra... ... 1,030 to	1,040
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1... 1,040 to	1,[illegible]
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½ 975 to	985
Kakedas—No. 2 ... ... 955 to	955
Kakedas—No. 2½... ... ... 935 to	945

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Dec.	Present delivery. yen.	December delivery. yen.	January delivery. yen.	February delivery. yen.
6th.....	947	958	958	950
7th.....	951	958	961	968
9th.....	955	957	961	960
10th.....	967	961	969	965
11th.....	1,015	1,010	1,010	1,015
12th.....	999	1,002	1,004	1,000

WASTE SILK.

Quietness continues in the market. Prices are all nominal. The market is still dull.

On Dec. 11th the stock was: Noshi, 24,428 bales; Kibiso, 14,051 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 395 bales; and sundry 2,348 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... ... 210 to	215
Noshi—Filatures, Good ... ... 175 to	185
Noshi—Oshiu, Best ... ... 185 to	195
Noshi—Oshiu, Good ... ... 155 to	165
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium ... ... 125 to	135
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best ... ... 115 to	120
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good ... ... 95 to	105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best... ... ... 125 to	130
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ... ... 110 to	115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ... ... 90 to	100
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra ... ... 160 to	165
Kibiso—Filatures, Best ... ... 145 to	150
Kibiso—Filatures, Second ... ... 110 to	115
Reeel—Fair... ... ... 90 to	100
Reeel—Best... ... ... 85 to	90
Reeel—Good ... ... 80 to	85
Reeel—Medium ... ... 75 to	80

HABUTAE.

Some enquiries have appeared from abroad. A moderate business is going on.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	10.80	10.35	10.40
27	—	9.95	9.70	9.30
36	—	9.75	9.40	9.35

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.55	10.05	9.85	10.40	10.10
27"	9.75	9.60	9.85	9.60	10.00
36"	9.75	9.65	9.55	9.45	9.50

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
19½"	—	—	—	—
22½"	10.85	10.35	10.30	—
27"	9.80	9.65	9.30	—
36"	9.70	9.45	9.35	—

COAL.

The market is active, and prices are generally firm.

	Delivery in Tokyo. per 10,000 *Kin.* yen.
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sorachi.....	No Stock.
Buzen	62.00 to 76.00
Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
Miike	65.00 to 73.00
	per ton.
Coke.....	15.00 to 21.00
Gas coke	14.50 to 15.50

(10,000 *Kin*, about 6 tons.)

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama December 11.

London silver ⅛ higher and China sterling quotations ⅛ higher have caused a corresponding decline in local rates on China.

London	Bank T.T.	4/0.3/8
—	— Bills on demand	4 0 1/16
—	— 4 months' sight.....	3 [illegible]
—	Private 4 months' sight	3 11/16
—	— 6 months' sight	3 11/16
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight	256½
—	Private 4 months' sight	262 @ 1⅝
—	— 6 months' sight	263¼ @ 3
Hongkong	Bank sight .....per $100	95½*
—	Private 10 days, sight do	94*
Shanghai	—Bank sight	78⅝*
—	Private 10 days' sight.....	80*
India	—Bank sight	115
—	Private 30 days' sight	115¼
Java	—Bank sight.....	40⅝
—	Private 30 days' sight	50⅛
—	Private 4 months' sight	51¼
Germany	—Bank sight	208½
—	Private 4 months' sight	215⅝
Bar Silver (London)	.....	25¾

* Nominal.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market remains dull. No special business has been done during the week.

MANURE.

There is no notable enquiry, and stocks are abundant. The market is lifeless. The price of Chinese bean cake has gone down by *sen* 15 on the average, and that of sulphuric ammonia by *yen* 10, making the quotation *yen* 130.

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Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

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June 1st, 1907. a.o.d. to 31/3/8

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

帝國新聞 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一週刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," might be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1907.

DEATH.

On the 15th December, at Singapore, GEORGE MILDMAY DARE, in his sixty-eighth year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Queen-Dowager of Saxony, who was born in 1833, is dead.

MR. HASHIMOTO GAHO, a prominent painter of Tokyo, is seriously ill. He is 72 years of age.

JAPANESE papers report that the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard intends to build a floating dock of over 20,000 tons.

THE aborigines who led the recent disturbances at Pelipo, Formosa, were sentenced to death on Dec. 17th at Taipeh.

EARLY on the morning of Dec. 17th, fire broke out in Kagoya-cho, Wakayama. Sixty-seven houses were destroyed.

SNOW fell on Dec. 11th in Yamagata prefecture, the depth being about 15 inches. Traffic on the railway was not stopped.

Two floating mines have been washed ashore in the district of Iwafune, near Niigata. They were safely brought ashore.

N. SUZUKI, a wealthy farmer from Shidzuoka, a patient in the Yamada Hospital, Tsukiji, Tokyo, committed suicide by injuring his throat with a knife on the morning of Dec. 16th. He was suffering from brain disease.

ON the morning of Dec. 15th, fire broke out in a *sake* brewing factory at Kusano, near Fukuoka. Three persons were killed.

A TELEGRAM to the *Jiji* says that the harbour of Vladivostock is frozen. The ice-crusher has not yet started work as the ice is still thin.

TWENTY FOUR cases of small-pox appeared in Kobe on Dec. 17. On the same day three fresh case of plague were reported in Osaka.

A FATAL fire occurred on the night of Dec. 12th in Hikawa, near Matsue. Twenty-two houses were destroyed, and 2 persons were killed.

LAKE Suwa in Shinano province is frozen. Skating commenced on the morning of Dec. 19th. The temperature in the district is 27° F.

ON Dec. 15th, a floating mine was observed off Yatsumori, Akita prefecture, and two were washed ashore at Matsugasaki in the same prefecture.

A FREIGHT train collided with a passenger train at Nakasato station on the Kyushu Railway on the evening of Dec. 17th. The damage was not severe.

SMALL POX is still prevalent in Kobe. On Dec. 11th, 23 new cases appeared, including a fireman on the British steamer *Indusapra* now in the harbour.

THE thieves who broke into the Rev. C. T. Warren's house last Sunday got away with sixty *sen* only, not sixty *yen* as reported by the Japanese press.

ON Dec. 13th, a floating mine exploded at Kurino, Fukui prefecture, with the result that 3 fishing boats were smashed and 7 houses were damaged.

THE Department of Communications notifies that Hakodate Buoy, north of the spit of Bentenzaki, Hakodate Harbour, has broken adrift from its mooring.

A REVOLUTIONARY scheme has been discovered among the soldiers of Habarosk. About 40 officers and men were arrested. The details are kept secret.

MR. S. HOSHINO, formerly a member of the Lower House, has been arrested at Mukden on a charge of having counterfeited a number of Chinese notes.

MR. OGYU Chikamune, uncle of Viscount Ogyu, President of the Board of Decorations, has been arrested in Tokyo on a charge of fraud and of having forged private letters.

MR. K. MIZUNO, a secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, now in Tokyo, has been appointed Consul-General in New York. He will leave in January for his new post.

HYDROPHOBIA is reported in Azabu, Tokyo. On Dec. 11th, 3 youths and 2 men were attacked by a dog, and have since been suffering from fever. The dog was killed by the Azabu police.

DETAILS of the damage which was sustained in Hokkaido on Dec. 10th from the storm are given in a Sapporo report and show that 756 houses collapsed or were destroyed; 88 houses were washed away; 129 flooded; 558 fishing boats were smashed or are missing; 5 persons died from exposure; 39 were drowned; 5 were injured; 4 steamers were wrecked; and 5 vessels went ashore.

ON Dec. 15th, 2 new cases of plague appeared in Osaka. From Dec. 1st to the 15th, 500 cases were reported in that city. Of these 22 recovered, 460 died, and the remainder are under treatment.

A BOAT with 13 fishermen was capsized on Dec. 10th off Hiraoka, Ibaraki prefecture, owing to a gale. Six of the crew were drowned, and the survivors were saved after drifting about for 4 days.

A TELEGRAM from Osaka says that the subscription to the proposed loan of *yen* 250,000 at 12 per cent. per annum, of the Osaka Refined Copper Company, has been unsuccessful owing to difficulty in the money market.

A NAGASAKI telegram says that 25 cases of ginseng and a lot of opium valued at taels 24,000 have been discovered by the Customs authorities in process of being smuggled in from Shanghai consigned to a Chinese merchant.

THE destroyer *Uranami* was launched on Dec. 18th at Maidzuru. She is of 375 tons, and 25 knots speed, and is sister ship to the *Okikaze* and *Yunagi*. The destroyer *Ayanami*, which is now under construction, will be launched in January.

A SAN FRANCISCO telegram to the *Hoshi* says that some of the newspapers of Portland agree in saying that war will break out between Japan and America. The American citizens in general are much astonished at the quiet attitude of the Japanese papers.

MR. LEMIEUX, Canadian Secretary for Labour, gave a dinner on the evening of Dec. 17th at the Imperial Hotel. Some Japanese Ministers of State and prominent business men as well as Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador, 67 in all, were present.

THE Tokyo Rice Exchange held a general meeting on Dec. 18th. The accounts for the last half—from June to November—of this year were introduced. The income was *yen* 117,459.95. An interim dividend was declared at the rate of 21 per cent. per annum.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Kamo Maru* will be launched at 11 a.m. on Dec. 24th at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki. The new ship is 465 feet in length, 56 feet in beam, 34.6 feet in depth, 5,770 gross tons, 7,300 horse power and 16 knots speed.

ADDRESSING a meeting of the Salvation Army in Berlin on the occasion of Bustag, or day of national humiliation in Prussia, General Booth said that people everywhere seemed to be tiring of religion. He believed there were 2,000,000 persons in London who never entered a church. It was the same in Europe and America, and even in healthen countries. He was never more surprised than he was on finding so much lack of religion in Japan.

IT is reported by the *Dempo* that the contract between the Japanese Government and Messrs Samuel Samuel and Co. for the Formosan camphor monopoly business will expire on March 31st next year. The Japanese authorities have decided not to renew the contract but to export the product direct to foreign countries. The branch offices of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in London, Hamburg, New York, etc., will be appointed special agents.

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CHINA.

Friday, December 13.

Mr. Sheng has arrived at Peking and had a long interview with the Empress Dowager. Her Majesty is reported to have entrusted to him the duty of effecting an amicable settlement between the Anglo-Japanese Syndicate and the provincial agitators. It is added that the Empress does not approve of ex-Viceroy Yuan's drastic policy in this matter, and as Sheng is supposed to owe to Yuan's disfavour the set-back that he has suffered in his official career, it is thought that he will utilize the present occasion to foment discontent with Yuan's methods.

The Kwangsi insurgents are said to have been broken and dispersed. Their remnants have retired over the frontier into Annam, and the fort that they had captured has been recovered.

Saturday, December 14.

Telegrams from Hongkong say that the West-River trouble has been settled on the basis of co-operation between the British naval forces and the Chinese gunboats for the purpose of suppressing the pirates. The details of this arrangement are to be left to Admiral Moore and Viceroy Chang.

Sunday, December 15.

The latest rumour about the Chientao question is that Mr. Liang, Vice-Minister of the Waiwupu, has proposed as a satisfactory solution that the district should be thrown open to the trade of all nations. We do not at all see how this would solve the problem of ownership. On the contrary, that problem would become more pressing than ever, since the preservation of law and order would devolve upon the Sovereign Power.

Chinese high officials are represented as offering an explanation of the fact that the Throne recently decided to despatch the sons of Princes and noblemen for educational purposes to one of the three Western countries only, namely Germany, England and the United States. The explanation is that a petition in that sense was addressed to the Throne solely for the purpose of obtaining Imperial assent, and that no reflection was intended upon any of the countries omitted. That is an explanation difficult for ordinary minds to grasp. It certainly does not suffice to remove the original conjecture, namely, that the Chinese Court and its advisers believe the influence of Japan on students to be conducive to the growth of revolutionary ideas. The *Jiji Shimpo* has a leading article upon this subject. It denies that there is any special desire on Japan's part to have Chinese students sent here for education. But it justly ridicules the idea that revolutionary doctrines are more likely to be imbibed in Japan than elsewhere. It is true that there exists in Japan a small party of Chinese who may be said to be followers of the revolutionary leaders in China, but it does not at all follow that students would come in contact with these persons, still less that they would learn from them. Indeed it is quite apparent that the danger which the Chinese Throne apprehends lurks in about equal proportions in every Western society. In Germany a lad is as likely to learn socialism as theology; in England he will probably be imbued with a strong tinge of radicalism, and in the United States the chances are in favour of his becoming a disciple of republicanism. China's selections in this matter are in truth very abortive.

Monday, December 16.

The Chinese Government is sending out another batch of commissioners to investigate the political conditions in countries where a constitutional form of government exists. On the 15th inst., the commissioner for Japan, Mr. Ta Shou, arrived in Kobe. He was entertained on the following day by the Chinese and Japanese residents of the prefecture, and he made an interesting speech. The gist of what he said was that the period allowed to the previous commissioners had proved quite insufficient for making exhaustive investigations, and it had therefore been decided to despatch another party, some to Europe and America and one to Japan. He expects to be in Japan fully a year, which time ought to suffice for collecting the necessary information. It has not yet been settled whether the Chinese parliamentary system will be bi cameral or whether it will consist of one national assembly only. At present the deliberative body which it is proposed to establish by way of initial step may be taken as corresponding to the Japanese Senate (Genroin) of former years. The introduction of parliamentary government presents enormous difficulties for China. There is, in the first place, the question of language. The dialects spoken in the different parts of the vast Empire are so dissimilar that the men from the south can not begin to understand those from the north. If then those elected to represent their various districts in a national assembly use the language of their daily life, the result will be a babel of tongues so incomprehensible as to render debate impossible. It is true that all educated Chinese know the Mandarin dialect, but how many of them can speak it fluently is another question. It will certainly be a novel feature of the elections if a constituency has to consider whether a candidate is linguistically competent. Then there is the matter of distance. China is far more extensive than any country where representative government is now practical. It is hoped by some that, before the time for the first meeting of parliament comes, the country will be tolerably equipped with railways. But that appears to be an over-sanguine forecast and, if so, it is hard to see how the representatives can be expected to travel to and from their parliamentary duties if they have to negotiate distances measured by hundreds of miles with no better conveyance than a mule cart. The fact is that the problem of constitutional government presents for China difficulties and embarrassments greater than those that confronted any other country undertaking the same task. One comparatively minor but still puzzling question is whether Mongolia and Ili should be represented.

Wednesday, December 18.

It appears that the Nobles School in Peking has hitherto limited its course of instruction to military matters, but steps are now being taken to extend the curriculum to the study of law.

The Chinese newspapers in Shanghai publish a telegram from London to the effect that fears are beginning to be entertained lest persistence in the matter of the railway loan should prejudice the interests of British trade in China. It is therefore thought not improbable that the loan problem may be solved by a monetary payment from the Chinese Government to the Syndicate. In this context on the principle of *audi alteram partem* we reproduce the following paragraphs from a letter addressed to the *North China Daily News*:—

The agitation against the Shanghai-Nanking Railway next follows to be considered. While nominally the Kiangsu people demanded the cancellation of the Agreement concluded with the British and Chinese Corporation, because it was claimed that the Agreement had lapsed, the real objection was the expensiveness with which the line was to be constructed. The railway is now completed as far as Chinkiang, and as far as one can see the fears of the Kiangsu people were not unjustified, for it is believed that the line is one of the most expensive in the world, and because of its over-capitalization, it will never pay more than ten per cent., if even that much. The line may be one of the best in the world, but that is poor consolation to the Chinese people, who have ultimately to redeem it. It is easy to understand why the Corporation should expend such a huge sum in the construction, for according to the agreement, it is allowed a commission of five per cent. on every dollar spent.

The opposition of the Shansi people to the Peking Syndicate was at one time condemned by every foreigner in China, till Dr. Morrison, the upright and courageous *Times* correspondent, dispatched his cablegram to London, exposing the doings of the Syndicate and justifying the hostility of the Shansi people. The British Minister, who had been fighting tooth and nail for his nationals, then changed his attitude and began to act reasonably, but it was too late, and British prestige had been trailed in the dust.

And now on top of all comes the opposition against the loan which the British and Chinese Corporation wishes to conclude for the construction of the Soochow-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. The history of the whole affair is too long to be narrated here, but that the people of the two provinces are thoroughly in earnest against the acceptance of the loan admits of no doubt whatever. Again, the Chinese people claim that the preliminary Agreement lapsed several years ago, and again the Shanghai-Nanking Railway is pointed out as an instance of the way Chinese money is spent by a foreign syndicate. Such is the intensity of suspicion of Britishers and British justice that when some one suggested a deputation should proceed to London and fight the matter out in the Courts there or publish the details of the transaction in some big newspaper, the suggestion was thrown out because it was believed that no British court and no British newspaper would assist the Chinese, when the interests of their own people were involved!

Unfortunately, Dr. Morrison is not in Peking at present, and so we have had no authoritative expression of opinion on the merits of the case by a Britisher, but it seems to me the British Minister should be very careful in the part he is taking, for it would be suicidal to British interests, in case he should assume any attitude that is not strictly impartial.

I trust this letter will cause no offence, for no offence is meant, and it is dictated solely by the desire to see Great Britain and China draw more closely to each other.

Thursday, December 19.

It appears that the summoning of Sheng Kungpao to Peking was not exactly for the purpose indicated at the time by Japanese correspondents. The reason was that as he had been original negotiator of the Soochow-Hanchow-Ningpo Railway, it seemed advisable to bring him to the capital in order that he might be associated with the Vice-Minister Wang Ta-hsieh in discussing the matter with the British Minister and the representative of the Syndicate. The Waiwupu is further said to have instructed the Chinese Minister in London to convey to the British Government a statement of the very embarrassing nature of the railway problem. Another rumour is that Vice-Minister Wang has proposed to pay a sum of a million taels to the Syndicate by way of compensation for cancelling the loan agreement, the inhabitants of Chehkiang and Kiangsu having agreed to put up the money. Moreover, to show the truth of their readiness to do the work themselves without foreign pecuniary aid, the two recently formed railway companies at Soochow and Hangchow will lodge ten millions of taels in the Finance Ministry's Bank. We apprehended from the outset, and expressed the opinion, that this troublesome problem would ultimately find its solution in a payment of forfeit by the Chinese. It really does seem as though the people of the

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Middle Kingdom were disposed to become enterprising on a large scale. The project (described some time ago in these columns) of amalgamating the Hanyang Iron Works with the Tayeh Iron Mine and the Pinghsiang Coal Mine has apparently matured, and the capital of 20 million dollars is to be subscribed by Chinese subjects only, no foreigners being admitted.

We read in the *North China Daily News* that the Ministry of Education in Peking has issued an order prohibiting the giving of passes to students who desire to proceed to any Western country or to Japan, until they have acquired a fair knowledge of the written and spoken language of the place of their destination. Students are also forbidden to go abroad in search of ordinary education, since they can find sufficient facilities at home. Extraordinary subjects justifying a visit to a foreign country are catalogued as commerce, law, politics and other technical branches. Men wishing to go abroad will have to prove their linguistic fitness by passing an examination in Peking.

The Governor of the Amur region is said to have memorialized the Throne in the sense that every encouragement should be given to Chinese subjects who show any disposition to emigrate to that region. He suggests that their railway and steamer tickets should be supplied gratis.

Rumours come from Muken and Chientao of disorderly conduct on the part of Chinese soldiers stationed in those places. The stories are somewhat vague and probably no great importance attaches to them.

STOESSEL'S TRIAL.

Saturday, December 14.

It is not to be expected that such a trial as that in which General Stoessel is now the defendant can be conducted without much conflict of testimony and much mutual recrimination. Even the direct onlookers often take a wholly different view of the causes of a successful campaign, and when disaster has to be accounted for, opinions differ still more materially. Naturally the court martial is attracting keen attention in Japan. Kuropatkin's evidence goes to show that the Russian Staff relied implicitly upon a naval victory, which of course would have completely altered the complexion of affairs, for if the command of the sea had been in Russian hands, the Japanese must have abandoned all idea of a Manchurian campaign. It is interesting here to recall the fact that foreign observers in Japan took a view exactly the opposite of that now attributed to the Russian Staff. These observers thought that, whereas in land fighting the Japanese would prove inferior, at sea they would be fully a match for the Russians. The telegraph indicates that Kuropatkin lays much blame on Alexieff's shoulders. He says that when he visited the Far East in 1903, it was his purpose and his desire to inspect the state of affairs at Kinchow, the key of the Liaotung position. Viceroy Alexieff, however, would not permit this inspection, and Kuropatkin was obliged to return to Russia with a very imperfect knowledge of the state of affairs in southern Manchuria. This evidence of the subsequent Commander-in-Chief is evidently intended to suggest that Alexieff's measures were insufficient. It is a pity that Alexieff himself can not be examined as a witness, but rumour says that he has been excused by the Imperial Court from appearing at the trial. It would appear from the above details that the court martial is pushing its inquiry into a wide field. The public has hitherto understood that the only issue before the court was whether or not Stoessel's surrender of Port Arthur could have been delayed for another month or two. Such delay might have made a great difference in the general result, for any postponement of the Battle of Mukden would have materially strengthened the Russian line of resistance. But we infer from the proceedings of the court as telegraphed to Japan that the whole campaign in the Liaotung Peninsula, from the battle of Nanshan down to the surrender of Port Arthur, is under consideration. Stoessel's strong card evidently is that the forts at Port Arthur were not properly equipped when the war broke out, and it is upon that question that the verdict of the court will ultimately turn.

Sunday, December 15.

Later telegraphic news indicates that Kuropatkin is giving evidence favourable to Stoessel. He is said to have alleged that after the Russian fleet was disabled the continued tenure of Port Arthur became an impossibility. With regard to the retreat of the Russian forces from Nanshan, a retreat which isolated Port Arthur and opened the first chapter of its disasters, Stoessel's statement is confirmed, namely, that he ordered the retreat in deference to instructions from Alexieff and Kuropatkin, both of these latter officers being convinced that without the aid of the fleet the Kinchow Isthmus was untenable, an opinion which, as we (*Japan Mail*) may remind our readers, was universally entertained here at the time. Kuropatkin in his evidence, now telegraphed more minutely, seems to have made a strong attack upon Viceroy Alexieff, who, he avers, prevented him from making a practically useful inspection of Port Arthur and its defences on the occasion of his visit to the Far East in the year preceding the outbreak of hostilities. It may well be supposed that this trial will bring to light many curious incidents. A war of such magnitude as was never previously witnessed must inevitably have been attended by many mistakes and misunderstandings. It is at all events evident that there did not exist between Smirnoff and Stoessel any really effective co-operation. One interesting illustration of the conflict of views between these two officers is furnished by an incident connected with the *Novo Kri*. Smirnoff is stated to have been on terms of close intimacy with the editor of this journal and to have allowed him to publish daily bulletins describing the conflicts that had taken place and accompanying them with illustrations. Stoessel rightly judged that these papers if they came into the hands of the Japanese might convey information dangerous to the safety of the fortress, and he accordingly suspended the journal, whose editor is said to have thereupon become a Japanese spy and to have pointed out to the assaulting forces the position of the Russian mines. Kuropatkin is also said to have stated that, according to information received from Russian spies in Japan, the Japanese Second Army was expected to land south of the Kinchow Isthmus, which operation it devolved upon the navy to prevent. Altogether Kuropatkin appears to be criticising the navy's conduct very severely, but it must always be remembered that the landing of Japan's troops in Liaotung was preceded by blocking operations at Port Arthur, and thus for a time at all events the Russian fleet was put *hors de combat*.

FORMOSA.

Mr. Nakahashi, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, has just returned from a visit to Formosa. He gives an appreciative account of the general conditions prevailing in the Island. Most worthy of praise, he thinks is the success that has attended the vigorous measures taken by the Japanese for the subjugation of the aborigines. It is on record that at the Shimonoseki Conference Viceroy Li, when agreeing to the surrender of Formosa to Japan, predicted that to deal fully with the aborigines would prove to be a task entirely beyond Japan's strength. That prediction has now been falsified. There is no longer any room to doubt that in a very few years the whole Island will be brought into a state of peace and good order. Mr. Nakahashi next refers to the railways, posts and telegraphs, which, he affirms, are all in a most satisfactory condition, and he also speaks with enthusiasm of the harbour works. But he notices one feature which deserves to be strongly condemned, namely, that the privilege of free speech is entirely withheld from the people. He affirms that all the newspapers are practically Government organs, and that it is consequently impossible to obtain access to anything but the official version of an incident. Thus a journal which attributed to official mismanagement the recent mutiny of the Aiyu, was immediately suppressed, and the editor made no resistance on the plea that an opportunity for protest did not present itself. Mr. Nakahashi thinks that if this state of affairs be allowed to continue for many years longer, it will eventuate in a most unhappy condition of official corruption.

THE TO-A DOBUN-KAI.

The East Asia Common Script Society has just held a general meeting in Tokyo and, from a speech delivered by the Managing Director, we gather that the Society is working very strenuously. It has now 1,368 members, 80 of whom are foreigners. We recently spoke in some detail of the Society's numerous and voluminous publications, containing information on Far Eastern affairs, and Mr. Nezu now says that special attention has been directed to collecting commercial and financial information. The Society's school in Shanghai has sent out 100 graduates who, during the past three months, have conducted minute inquiries in 15 different regions, and the results are now being compiled. It appears that the Society at one time contemplated the establishment of a large college in Tokyo for the education of Chinese students only. The idea was that the Chinese Government should contribute 2 million *yen* towards the cost and that the Japanese would give 300,000 *yen*, but for some unexplained reason the project fell through. It further appears that, since last autumn, when the Society foresaw that the Chientao question was likely to become an international problem, three parties of investigators were sent out, and they are said to have collected many valuable facts. The Society had five schools in Korea but these have all been transferred to the Residency-General.

The records of the above Society, even in the cursory form that they here take, furnish some idea of the activity shown by the Japanese in investigating the Far Eastern field of enterprise.

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KOREA.

Friday, December 13.

The very cordial welcome given to the Crown Prince of Korea at every point of his journey through Japan seems to be producing a most excellent effect in Korea. The people in all ranks of society are said to be discovering that the sentiment of the Japanese nation towards their country is very different from what they had imagined. The *Asahi's* Seoul correspondent wires that he has called on several prominent men and that he found them unanimous in their expressions of satisfaction. They all said that nothing could have been better calculated to dispel Korean doubts and misgivings, and that one result would probably be the despatch of the sons of several Korean noblemen and leaders of society for educational purposes to Japan next year.

The statement is confirmed that Lady Om sent secret spies to report upon the incidents of the Crown Prince's visit. Five Koreans, who suddenly made their appearance at Bakan without anything ostensible to account for their presence, have been identified as emissaries of the Court. They watched every movement of the Crown Prince and Prince Ito at first, and despatched long messages to Seoul, but since the Crown Prince's arrival at Osaka they appear to have relaxed their vigilance. The *Asahi* says that they were overheard speaking in a railway train with perfect freedom, evidently imagining that their language could not be understood. It was understood, however, and the gist of what they said is reported by our contemporary. They spoke first of the Lady Om's apprehensions for the Crown Prince's safety, and of her partial belief in a rumour that the child would be murdered on his arrival in Japan and his liver dried for purposes of medicine. But the welcome given by the Japanese people to the Prince, independently of all official arrangement or influence, showed plainly how false this suspicion was. There need not be any further apprehensions of such a nature, and it would suffice, so far as their mission was concerned, if they proceeded to Tokyo and made some additional observations there. From what they had seen hitherto they could not but conclude that the Japanese nation was at heart friendly to Korea. They spoke also of Mr. Sung Pyongchun, and said that although they themselves did not approve of him, he certainly enjoyed a large measure of Japanese confidence, and it might be assumed that so long as he remained in the Cabinet the safety of the Throne was secured.

Meanwhile this same Mr. Sung has been delivering an interesting lecture in the hall of the Doshisha at Kyoto. He spoke in Japanese and is reported by the *Mainichi Dempo* to have said that Korea is now at the stage of struggling to imitate the civilization of the Occident. It was a matter of history that Japan had formerly occupied the third place in Korea's esteem: China had been number one, Korea herself number two, and Japan number three. But all this was now changed. Japan by her intelligent progress and by the earnest spirit of patriotism that pervaded her people had risen to be not only the leading Power in the Orient but also one of the principal States of the world. He nevertheless failed to observe among the Japanese people any signs of undue elation or pride, and he could not but think that their great successes and the modest demeanour they nevertheless preserved must be largely attributed to education. Education indeed was the first want of Korea, and all her friends should unite their strength to supply such a want. Mr. Sung alluded to the fact that it is a habit with the Japanese to call every Chinaman "Changchang" and every Korean "Yobo Yobo." He wished to observe that such a custom, however amusing it might be to the people practising it, was not calculated to greatly please its victims, and he begged to remind them that members of a family do not point the finger of scorn at a father or an elder brother even though he happens to be mentally or physically weak. Turning to the girl students, Mr. Sung observed that the duty of choosing husbands would soon devolve on them, since they lived in an age when free option was permitted in such matters. He hoped that as many as possible of them would find consorts in Korea, as he was convinced that no better way offered for bringing the two nations into close and really friendly relations. Reverting to politics, he observed that the first precaution a householder takes against robbers is to secure the gate of his residence. Korea was the gate of Japan, and it was very much in the latter's interests that the gate should be strengthened and converted into a really potent barrier against forcible entry. He frankly acknowledged that Korea could not stand alone, and that she must rely upon outside assistance. She had chosen to lean upon Japan, and he had no doubt that Japan would faithfully discharge the mission which had thus been entrusted to her.

Prince Yi, who comes on a return visit, arrived in Tokyo on the 12th inst. with a numerous suite and was met at Shimbashi Station by the Governor and Mayor of Tokyo, and by several other prominent men. His Highness and suite proceeded at once to the Imperial Hotel in carriages furnished by the Household Department.

There is a little cloud in all this clear sky. A rumour comes from Seoul that the ex-Emperor has sent 3,000 lbs. of *ginseng* to Shanghai to be sold for 40,000 *taels*, which money is to be forwarded to a society called the Hokoku-kai in the United States. This society consists of Korean subjects whose platform is one uniquely of hostility to Japan. Another version of the same rumour is that the money is intended for despatching to America a new delegate of the Hulbert type.

Petty outrages on the part of the insurgents continue to be reported from Korea. A hundred of them surrounded the postmaster at Chanson and cut him to pieces, and small parties of them are disturbing the districts in the immediate vicinity of the capital.

Sunday, December 15.

With regard to the recently published statements as to the Korean budget, the most recent telegrams give figures quite different from those hitherto published. They say that the budget has been actually compiled and that the totals are, expenditures, 22,296,073 *yen*, and income, 22,806,732 *yen*. If these figures be correct, they show a remarkable increase as compared with any estimates in a previous year, and they show also that the incomings exceed the outlays, whereas the previous rumour said that a sum of 3 million *yen* would have to be borrowed yearly from Japan for some time to come.

It is said that an Imperial edict has been published in Seoul promising amnesty to all the unquiet spirits in the provinces who make act of submission at New Year's time. They will, however, be subjected to some measure of supervision at the hands of the local officials.

Monday, December 16.

Detailed estimates of Korea's national income and expenditure for the coming year are now published by Tokyo journals, but the figures show such discrepancies that we hesitate to lay them before our readers. It would appear, however, that the allowance for the Privy Purse is fixed at 1½ million *yen*, being an increase of 190,000 *yen* as compared with previous years. The only department of Government in which a decrease of expenditure appears is the War Department, where we find a reduction of about 1¼ million *yen*. There is an increase of 2¼ millions in the Home Department, the greater part of which is said to be for police purposes, and the section of Justice shows an increase of one million, doubtless required for the reorganisation of the judiciary. According to these figures, the available revenue is deficient by 5¼ million *yen*, which it is proposed to borrow from Japan without interest.

There have been various rumours about the movements of Mr. D. W. Stevens, who is now in Tokyo *en route* for America. Interviewed by a representative of the *Hochi Shimbun*, Mr. Stevens has emphatically denied that he has either given up his appointment as Advisor to the Korean Foreign Office, or that he is proceeding to Washington to become Advisor to the Japanese Embassy. He explains that he is merely making a visit home after an absence of three and a half years, and that his journey has no political significance whatever.

The Korean Crown Prince had a great reception in Tokyo, which city he reached at 2.45 p.m. on the 15th inst. A guard of honour, numbering about two battalions, was drawn up before the Shimbashi station under command of Major-General Umezawa, and it need hardly be said that the whole of the space in front of the station was packed with sightseers. The Ministers of the Cabinet were prevented from attending, as they were detained by a meeting in connexion with the question of finance, so that only Marquises Inouye and Katsura were able to be present. The railway platform was covered with a red carpet, and when the young Prince alighted he was seen to be holding the hands of Prince Ito and Prince Arisugawa who with Prince Kanin had come to greet him. The Prince Imperial of Japan was waiting at the ticket-wicket to receive the visitor, but as the former was suffering from a severe cold, he did not drive with the little Prince to the Shiba Detached Palace, as originally contemplated. It appears that the Korean Prince is to stay at the Detached Palace for about a week before moving into his permanent residence at Azabu.

Mr. Sung Pyongchun has been interviewed by the *Chuo Shimbun* at great length, but we can not find more than two interesting points in the statement attributed to him. One is that the Crown Prince himself desired to come to Japan and that his frankly expressed wish had an important effect upon the result. The other is that the title of Grand Tutor and the treatment of an imperial prince accorded to Prince Ito were considered essential by the Korean Court in view of the fact that the Prince Imperial was to be entrusted to his care. The idea of sending a child of eleven years of age to a foreign country for purposes of education was entirely novel in Korea, and it can not be wondered at that the Prince's parents felt much anxiety.

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Tuesday, December 17.

The arrival of the Korean Crown Prince has produced quite a sensation in Tokyo. Practically all the journals of the City fill a large part of their columns with minute accounts of the actions and sayings of the Imperial child, and of the doings and pageants along the route of his journey. We are bound to say that there is just a little too much of this kind of thing, though on the other hand there can be no doubt that its political effect will be very considerable. Telegrams from Seoul indicate that the reports forwarded by Lady Om's emissaries, from the time of the Prince's arrival at Bakan until his entry into Tokyo, have completely relieved the anxiety felt by the Korean Court and have induced the Prince's mother to cease offering special prayers for his safety. Things look at present as though the coming of the Prince and the reception given to him will produce a great effect upon the relations of the two countries, and as for the Prince himself, unless something very untoward occurs, he will certainly spend a most happy period in Japan, and will ultimately carry home to Korea a genuine affection for a country which has so many attractions and a nation with so many amiable traits. It need hardly be said that Prince Ito himself has been in constant telegraphic communication with the Seoul Court at each stage of the journey, and that his Excellency has received from the Emperor, ex-Emperor and Lady Om messages couched in terms of profound gratitude.

On the 16th inst. Prince Ito repaired to the Palace and submitted to the Emperor a detailed statement about Korean affairs, and on the 17th inst. the Korean Crown Prince was received in audience and had luncheon at the Palace.

A definite programme has now been elaborated for quelling the insurrection in Korea, which has been going on for so many months to the great detriment of trade and industry. So far as we can discover, the principal features of the new programme are that in addition to employing the garrison troops, a special force of 1,500 gendarmes is to be placed under the command of Major-General Akashi, having for its sole duty the quelling of the insurrection. Further, in combination with the Il Ching-hoi, and through the assistance of Mr. Uchida Ryohei, a prominent member of the Amur Association, bands of volunteers are to be formed in the various localities to work with the troops and gendarmes. Finally it is announced that a free pardon will be granted to everyone surrendering and resuming a peaceful association.

Thursday, December 19.

A telegram from Seoul says that the question of compensation claimed by the Anglo-French Syndicate from the Korean Government on account of the latter's failure to implement an agreement with the Syndicate, has been settled by a payment of 300,000 *yen*. There are some minor conditions but the main fact alone is interesting to the general public. Of course this claim came before the Resident-General, which is another way of saying that it received just and impartial consideration.

The little Crown Prince of Korea may be said to have commenced his educational course in Japan when he sought and received instruction as to the manner of his deportment and the nature of his language on the occasion of his visit to the Imperial Palace on the 18th inst. Telegrams had reached him from the Court in Seoul enjoining the necessity of the utmost circumspection on this important occasion, and the child is said to have immediately applied himself to obtaining useful lessons. It need hardly be said that his reception at the Palace was of the most cordial nature. The Emperor and Empress treated him almost as though he had been their own son, and he is reported to have carried away a most pleasurable impression. Prince Ito of course, took a leading part in the ceremony, and several of the Japanese Princes of the Blood were also present. The Crown Prince reached the Palace at a little before 12 o'clock and did not leave it until past two. He proposed the first toast of his career, namely that of the Emperor of Japan and the Imperial Family. The Japanese Crown Prince was not present, being still confined to the house with cold. It is reported that when the Korean Prince took his leave, the Emperor accompanied him to the door of the Chamber and the Empress to the verandah. The Emperor strongly urged upon his little guest the importance of applying himself dilligently to his studies during his stay in Japan. His Majesty is to return the Prince's visit at the Shiba Detached Palace on the 19th inst.

NATIONAL FINANCE.

It is affirmed that at a State Council on the 16th inst. the details of the budget and of the *post-bellum* programme were definitely arranged. The public already knows that so far as next year's budget is concerned, sufficient provision can be made to meet all contemplated outlays without any increase of taxation or any postponement of State undertakings. It is considered advisable, however, to make the new system operative from next year so that the national finances shall stand on a solid basis. With regard to the increases of taxation, we read that the sums obtained from this source during the fiscal year of 1908-9 will be as follow:—*Saké* 5 million *yen*, owing to an increase of 3 *yen* per *koku*, bringing the total tax to 20 *yen*; sugar 2,700,000 *yen*, obtained by adding 50 per cent. to the present tax; kerosene, 1½ million *yen*, resulting from the imposition of a new tax of 1 *yen* per *koku*; and tobacco 11 million *yen*, representing an additional tax of 20 per cent. The above four items give a total of 20,200,000 *yen*, which will increase to 30 millions in the year 1909-10. It further appears that the postponement of public works is not to take the form of regular annual reductions. The arrangement is that, during a term of 6 years, readjustments aggregating 120 million *yen* will be effected. As for next year, the Army enterprises will be cut down by 20 millions, the Navy by 5 millions, and the Communications Department by another 5 millions, which items with other changes will represent a reduction of 38 millions in expenditures. The comparative smallness of the readjustment in the case of the Navy relates to one year only. In the year after next the re-adjustment under this heading will amount to 10 million *yen*, and in the period of six years, the total naval readjustments will be 53 millions. It will be observed from the above that a surplus of about 60 million *yen* will be obtained in next year's budget. This money will be employed to obviate the necessity of floating public bonds for productive enterprises. There will consequently be no issue of such bonds next year, with two exceptions; whereof one will be the renewal of the 100,000,000 *yen* section of the emergency loan, and the other the issue of 20 million *yen* on account of the Seoul-Fusan Railway. It must be noted that accounts differ somewhat as to this last question of public loans, and for our own part we do not profess to understand the reference to the Seoul-Fusan Railway, since that line is already included among the State's purchases.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* undertakes to give exact figures as to the readjustment of expenditures which are to be made in the Army and Navy budgets from next year onwards. In the case of the Army, our contemporary states that the total readjustments during the next three years, namely 1908-9-10, amount to 60 million *yen*. The appropriations affected are of two kinds, extraordinary expenditures, which total 56,820,003 *yen* for the three years, and emergency expenditures for the same time, aggregating 40,890,000 *yen*. These two make a total of 97,710,000 *yen*, and as the readjustments amount to 60 millions, it will be seen that the total effect in the case of the Army exceeds 60 per cent. The Navy suffers less. Its total appropriations for purposes of increment and special maintenance during the six years commencing from 1908, amount to 215,630,000 *yen*, and out of this total the readjustments represent 55 millions, or about 25 per cent. Next year the reduction effected will be 4,900,000 *yen*, and during the ensuing five years it will be 10 million a year.

The Department which is most affected after the Army and the Navy is that of Communications. Its appropriations suffer to the extent of 5 millions next year, namely 1 million in the section of Posts and Telegraphs and 4 millions in that of railways. In the case of railways the postponement of new construction is the principal feature.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Ussuri Bay is now identified as the place, somewhat mysteriously described in recent telegrams, where a fresh outcrop of insurrectionary violence occurred a few days ago. The emeute seems to have taken the form of a conflict between the soldiers, but all exact information is suppressed, and the affair is said to be generally regarded as an aftermath of the Vladivostock insurrection. Ten lives are reported to have been lost in the struggle.

If the telegrams be credible—which seems doubtful—the execution of the two officers condemned to death at Vladivostock for participation in the recent emeute is proving a matter of difficulty. The story is that the soldiers of Vladivostock refused to fusillade the condemned men, and that they were consequently sent to Nicholaivsk, where also the troops showed themselves recalcitrant. Finally the two officers were sent to Chita. If this be true it would indicate that a total lack of discipline pervades the Russian forces in the Far East, but we are very much disposed to query the existence of such a state of affairs.

With regard to the somewhat mysterious disturbance which took place a few days ago at the military station in Ussuri Bay, it is now alleged that the ostensible cause of the trouble was discontent on the part of the men with reference to their pay and the necessaries supplied to them. In reality, however, they are alleged to have been stirred up by the anarchists. The number of men killed in the affair is now put at fifty.

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THE MUNICIPALIZATION OF THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

This long pending question has reached the stage of a provisional agreement between the Council of Aldermen and the Railway Company. The agreement will be submitted to the City Assembly on the 18th inst., and, if adopted, will then have to receive the approval of the Home Department and the Department of Finance. From the published figures we judge that the city has made an excellent bargain. It obtains the whole of the Company's property,—including a large sum of ready money which represents paid up capital—for a total of 67½ million *yen*. Out of that amount 35,250,000 *yen* represents the paid up capital and the remaining 32,250,000 *yen* represents the sum paid by the City for the good will of the concern, inclusive of the electric light concessions. Speaking roughly, this means that each holder of an old share will receive 87 *yen* and each holder of a new share 31 *yen*, but not in ready money. The amount will be paid in 6 per cent bonds taken at their face value, and as they are now quoted at a discount of 5 or 6 per cent, this means that the actual sum received by the shareholders will be considerably smaller than the above figures. The property is to be handed over on the 31st of next March, and the 6 per cent bonds are to be given within six months from the day when this provisional agreement becomes operative. Of course the money earned by the Company during the four months from December to March inclusive, and the working reserves it now holds are not included in the above agreement. These monies will be available for independent distribution, and it is expected that they will amount to about 2 *yen* per old share and one *yen* per new. It does not seem at all probable that the City Assembly will raise any objection to this arrangement, since the sacrifice may be said to be entirely on the side of the Company. It is stated, however, that out of the whole assembly a small group of five or six men are opposed to municipalization, and that the result of the voting will be about in the ratio of ten for and one against. Nothing will then remain except to obtain the consent of the Ministers of Home Affairs and Finance, and in view of the nature of the bargain, as well as of the fact that in Kyoto and Osaka the Municipalities own the electric railway systems, it seems to be expected that there will be no official difficulties. The Mayor, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, is quoted as saying that the original demand of the Company was 80 million *yen* and the original offer of the City 60 millions. Then, at the second meeting, the Company agreed to reduce its demand by 5 millions, and in consideration of that concession the Municipality raised its offer by 2½ millions. Nevertheless when this second conference broke up, the two sides were separated by a sum of 12½ million *yen*. A third conference was then held and the Company came down 5 millions more while the Municipality went up 2½ millions, leaving a difference of 5 millions, which they ultimately agreed to divide between both parties. Thus on the whole the Company's concessions amounted to 12½ millions and those of the Municipality to 7½.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio, Mayor of Tokyo, has made an interesting statement with regard to the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway. He says that those who consider that a too high price is to be paid, take only a partial view of the facts. They base their estimate on the length of lines actually opened to traffic. Only 90 miles are now in working order, but there remain 115 miles of city lines and 31 miles of surburban lines to be constructed, making a total of 236 miles in all. Experience shows that the net profit derived from electric railways in Tokyo is 40,000 *yen* per mile annually, so that when the whole system is working, which will be in the course of seven or eight years, the net income derived will be some eight or nine million *yen*. During next year, 20 miles will be added to the length now working, bringing it up to 110 miles, from which an income of nearly 4½ million *yen* may be confidently expected. The Mayor estimates that the City will obtain an income of 300,000 *yen* the first year, 350,000 the second year, and so on. Another point justly made by Mr. Ozaki is that the opponents of the measure make no allowance for any increase of traffic, whereas experience shows that an increase of from 7 to 8 per cent. annually may be reasonably anticipated. In short, according to the calculations of the Aldermen's Council, which calculations the Mayor considers to be unquestionably correct, the whole price paid by the city will be easily wiped out in less than 27 years, and the Municipality will then have in its possession a splendidly paying property. This view of the situation does not include the electric light concessions, which, although their great value is undoubted, the City obtains without any payment.

It is curious to observe that although the municipalization scheme has been carried to this point, practically no effect has been produced on the market price of the Tokyo Railway shares. Of course there remains some uncertainty as to the action of the Departments of Home Affairs and Finance, but none the less were the Stock Exchange animated by any spirit of bouyancy, the strong effect that must been been produced by all these doings would be marked. Nothing could better illustrate the extreme depression now prevailing. People seem to have been completely weaned from all desire to speculate, and investors still hold carefully aloof. Doubtless the close of the year and the uncertain state of affairs in Europe and America have considerable effect, but the really powerful factor is that the reaction which set in last March has not yet exhausted its energy.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, writing in its usual broad-minded strain, opposes the municipalization of the railways on the general ground that public ownership of profit-earning enterprises is false economy. It adduces the case of the private railways purchased by the State, but it does not appear to us (*Japan Mail*) that any hard and fast conclusion can yet be based upon the history of these railways, the State having been in possession of them for only a very brief period. The *Jiji* expresses some apprehension that this municipalization of tramways may become a precedent for a similar step with regard to electric lighting and gas. Should these latter enterprises prove unprofitable in private hands, an agitation may be got up for transferring them to the city. In formulating this latter fear, which sounds rather strangely in the ears of persons reflecting that the city always has the option of refusing or accepting a financial offer, the *Jiji* seems to be influenced by a belief that the municipalization of the tramways had its origin in the difficulties of certain speculators and banks. It may be taken for granted that this is in a measure true. Speaking generally, had not a condition of extraordinary depression prevailed in the share market, the Tokyo Railway Company could never have been persuaded to entertain the idea of parting with its splendid property on such terms as those now proposed. But truly we fail to detect any force in our contemporary's article. The impulse must have come from some factor, and unless it can be shown that corrupt influences have been predominant and that injurious results will be produced, we fail to see why the municipalization should be condemned. It is not to be supposed for a moment, we presume, that the Aldermen's Council and the City Assembly are playing into the hands of private speculators, or of banks overloaded with depreciated shares. So far as we can see, the only sufferer will prove to be the Railway Company.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* also opposes the project but mainly upon the ground of arithmetic. We are rather surprised, however, to detect two strange features in our contemporary's calculations. One is that it bases its estimate of income entirely upon the earnings of the lines already opened, making no allowance for those actually in course of construction or soon to be constructed. The other is that in calculating the sum to be set aside yearly, our contemporary sets down at 2½ millions as the annual amount which must be appropriated to pay off a debt of 67½ million *yen* in 27 years. That is an error of calculation which we were not prepared to find in the columns of a great newspaper like the *Nichi Nichi*.

It is surprising to read the comments made by certain Tokyo journals with reference to the financing of the municipalization scheme. One important newspaper writes as though each holder of an old share was to receive 95 *yen*, whereas a simple calculation shows that, taking the market value of the Tokyo 6 per cent. bonds at 95, the price paid for an old share will be 82.65 *yen*. It is true that the nominal price of the shares is 87 *yen*, but as the money is to be paid in 6 per cent. bonds at their face value, the amount actually received will be less than 83 *yen*. Another leading journal calculates that, in order to pay off a debt of 67½ million *yen* in 27 years, 2½ million *yen* must be appropriated yearly, the rate of interest being 6 per cent. That is a mistake of merely from 50 to 60 million *yen*.

No journal takes any special note of the fact that in addition to the lines and their equipment, the Company is to hand over to the Municipality some 6 million *yen* in ready money, representing capital paid up but unexpended, besides a quantity of materials. Being in receipt of this money and these materials, the Municipality will be able to do all its construction work during the first two years without putting its hand into its pocket at all. The mileage now open to traffic is 90·683 miles, and this produces in round numbers 165 *yen* per mile daily. The programme is to build another 123 miles during the next seven years, and careful calculations have been made as to the rate in which income will accrue from these new constructions. The expenditures are reckoned at from 40 to 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, and in this section also very minute calculations have been made. The City Aldermen themselves reckon their bonds at 95 *yen*, market value, and it is only fair that the same figure should be taken in estimating the sum which will accrue to the shareholders from the purchase. So far as we can see it is the Company which makes the really bad bargain. Speaking broadly, a property is sold on an 8 per cent. basis whereas it is as certain as anything human can be that this same property

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will be giving a return of 13 or 14 per cent. a few years hence. Mr. Amenomiya hit the nail on the head when he recently stated that the City had now an opportunity such as would not be likely to occur again in a thousand years. It is expected at this moment of writing (Wednesday morning) that the City Assembly will pass the municipalization scheme almost unanimously. Any other result would be strange, for we must assume that the City Assembly comprises a majority of business men, who, to use a vulgar expression, know on which side their bread is buttered. In fact we see no hope for the Company. There has been some idea that the Finance Department would withhold its consent, but unless Baron Sakatani is briefed by the Company, it is hard to see how he can raise any objection.

On Wednesday evening the bill for the municipalization of the Tokyo Railways was passed by the Tokyo City Assembly unanimously. Thus the measure has reached its second stage. It will be submitted to the Company at the latter's general meeting on Dec. 26th, and will doubtless be endorsed.

Fifty-six members attended the meeting of the City Assembly on the 18th inst. when the question of the municipalization of the trams came up for discussion. Of course as this important question has been so long before the public, the attitude that each member of the Assembly would assume towards it was tolerably well known, and the general belief is said to have been that out of all the representatives four only would oppose municipalization. The Mayor, Mr. Osaki, opened the debate. He explained that a fundamental difference existed between the bases of negotiation last year and those for this year. Last year only the actually completed lines were taken into consideration, and the income was referred to a three *sen* uniform fare. On these bases it was found that the City could not acquire the trams at a remunerative figure, and consequently the project was temporarily abandoned. This year, however, the conditions were different, and most careful examination had shown that the City would be a large gainer by obtaining possession of the property. The calculation was that in 27 years the whole of the purchase-price as well as the construction expenses incurred would be paid off, and that thereafter a net income of 8 million *yen* annually would accrue to the City. He therefore deemed that the provisional agreement concluded with the Company ought to receive the hearty support of all the citizens. Mr. Seki Naohiko then made a report with reference to the deliberations of the Aldermen's Committee which had been appointed to consider the question of ways and means. The gist of what he said was that a few members of the Committee had been disposed to demur to the price, but as the difference was comparatively small, they had ultimately given their consent. At this stage, the opposition should have put in an appearance if they had intended to do so. But no dissentient voice was raised, and when the question was put to the vote, fifty-four supporters were found and two refrained from voting, so that the decision may be said to have been unanimous.

Speaking to representatives of the press, the Mayor of Tokyo has made a definite statement that there is no intention of raising the tram fare. Mr. Ozaki does not say that nothing of the kind is possible in any circumstances. On the contrary he admits that if the City Assembly were required to choose between imposing a heavy additional direct tax upon the citizens and temporarily raising the fares, it might prefer the latter. But at this moment there is no such intention, and he assured his auditors that so long as he remained Mayor of the City the fares would not be raised unless such a contingency arose.

It is a curious fact that in spite of the Municipalization question having thus been carried a stage further towards solution, the shares of the Tokyo Railway experienced a sharp fall on the 18th inst. We take it that the reason of this phenomenon is to be sought mainly in the length of the interval that must elapse before the question is definitely settled. It was supposed that the matter would be brought before the meeting of the Company's shareholders on the 28th inst., but it now appears that this meeting is convened solely for the purpose of passing the accounts and hearing the business report for the half year. Not until the 6th of January can a general meeting be summoned to vote upon the municipalization scheme; and therefore the matter can not be submitted for the approval of the authorities until the 7th or 8th of January. Thereafter, assuming that the Government's consent is obtained, the Municipality has an interval of six months before handing over its bonds in payment of the price of the Railway, and thus speculators may justly consider that the time has not yet come for buying for a rise, especially in view of the fact that if the Government refuses its consent, a more or less serious panic will certainly take place on the Exchange.

The Mayor of Tokyo is quoted by the Liberal News Agency as saying that had his advice been followed the Municipality might have obtained possession last year of the electric trams for 32½ million *yen* whereas now the thing can not be accomplished under 67½ millions. That is a striking comparison, but we really do not see how the "might" can be corroborated. Thirty-two and a half million *yen* makes 60 *yen* per share (50 *yen* paid), and had the Municipality's attempt to buy the trams for that sum been supported by the central Government, the affair would have assumed the complexion of a collossal confiscation. The time to which Mr. Ozaki refers was the period immediately subsequent to the amalgamation of the three companies. Before amalgamation the prices of the companies' shares had been quoted steadily at 100, 90 and 60 respectively, when the trams were running at a 3 *sen* fare. After amalgamation and after the Municipality itself had consented to raise the fare to 4 *sen*, it was seriously proposed to municipalize the lines at 60 *yen* per share whether the companies consented or not. Mr. Ozaki Yukio being a man of the very highest character, few people believed that he really advocated such an arbitrary step—a step which would have greatly impaired confidence in Japanese integrity. Yet he is now quoted as saying that the thing might have been then achieved. We doubt whether he did really say so. Probably he merely called attention to the fact that the trams could have been acquired more cheaply a year ago than they can now. Yet we query the correctness of even that comparatively moderate view. Last year the great boom was just beginning and the Tokyo trams enjoyed the reputation of being, as they certainly are, one of the finest properties in Japan. Without recourse to official compulsion the Company would not have been induced to part with the lines under 66 million *yen*, and even at that price the shareholders would have grumbled bitterly. Since last year, however, the shareholders have put up an additional sum of many millions, have built several miles of new road and have obtained large electric-lighting concessions. If the City gets the property into its hands for 67½ million *yen*, it will have made a notable bargain. We do not understand why the Company make such a concession, but, at any rate, the main point is that the Company seems to be a consenting party this year whereas last year it would not hear of the transaction. We can not for one instant believe that a man of Mr. Ozaki's eminent utility and stainless record would advocate official spoliation, and therefore we take leave to doubt whether the bald statement attributed to him is a true representation of his view.

THE P. & O. COMPANY AND THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

A great deal of attention is devoted by our local English contemporaries to the singular assertions made by the Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Company and subsequently endorsed by the Company's Secretary, namely, that the Company's vessels are exposed to severe competition at Japanese hands on the Bombay-Japan line; that the competition is "hardly fair," and that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is—he "imagined"—"being forced by its Government to increase its sailings from Bombay." The Secretary put the matter in still plainer terms for he affirmed that "an absolute monopoly has been created for the conveyance of cotton from Bombay and Japan, presumably under the ægis of the Japanese Government." Reuter's telegrams, conveying this intelligence, were published in Kobe by the *Kobe Chronicle*, among other journals, whereupon the Manager of the Kobe Branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha wrote to that newspaper, pointing out that neither in the form of subsidy nor in that of aid to navigation was the Bombay service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or were the vessels employed on that service, in receipt of anything from the Treasury. It might have been supposed that this emphatic denial of State aid in any form would have been frankly accepted and its value acknowledged. The *Kobe Chronicle*, however, took a different view. It wrote in rejoinder:—

> While the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is not at present in receipt of a subsidy for its Bombay service, a fact of which we were not aware before the receipt of the Manager's letter, it is evident that the subsidy paid upon its other services has to be taken into account when considering profit and loss as a whole. Moreover, advantage could be taken of the Navigation Encouragement Law at any time by placing vessels on the line in accordance with the requirements of that measure.

It has often been observed that some Occidental critics show marked inability to recall the conditions existing in their own country when they comment on those existing in Japan. We have here a very striking example of that special kind of ineptitude. For, if "the subsidy paid on the other services of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has to be taken into account when considering profit and loss as a whole," what shall be said of the Peninsular and Oriental Company which also is in receipt of a large subsidy from the British Government? Why should the criticism apply to the Japanese Company and not to the British, the conditions being identical? Considering that the Kobe journal is here posing as an

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exponent of what is "fair" and what is not fair, we can not compliment it on its perspicacity either at this stage of its argument or where it goes on to say that if the steamers now employed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the Bombay line are not qualified for assistance under the Navigation Encouragement Law, they might at any time be replaced by vessels which would be qualified. Yes, of course, and elephants might fly if they had wings. The discussion is about things as they actually are, not as they might be. And one of those hard, undeniable facts is that whereas stones are thus solemnly thrown at Japan for aiding the development of her mercantile marine, the four great Western Powers, Germany, the United States, France and England herself, one and all, have pursued and are now pursuing the same policy. Is it supposed that the Japanese are so extremely silly as to be blind to this fact? Surely not; the silliness is on the side of the critics.

The *Kobe Chronicle* then goes on to write as follows:—

The complaint made by the secretary of the P. & O. Company, that an absolute monopoly is being established for the conveyance of cotton between Bombay and Japan, refers doubtless to the agreement between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Cotton-spinners' Association. This agreement provides that the N.Y.K. shall place vessels on the service between Bombay and certain other ports in India and Japan, reserving two-thirds of the cargo space for the Association. Freight is to be paid between Bombay and Kobe at the rate of 17 rupees per ton, but subject to a rebate of 7 rupees, on the understanding that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is to carry the whole of the cotton purchased by the Association which practically comprises the bulk of the cotton-spinners of Japan. The agreement, moreover, contains a penalty clause, to the effect that should the members of the Association ship cotton by any vessels other than those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the full freight of 17 rupees per ton without any deduction must be paid by the Association to the N.Y.K. That is to say, a cotton-spinner belonging to the Association who should ship by another vessel would have to pay more than double freight. It is presumably to this exclusive dealing that the Secretary of the P. & O. Company refers when he speaks of an absolute monopoly being established by the Japanese for the conveyance of cotton between Bombay and Japan.

Here we have a distinct allegation that the Cotton Spinners Association (*Boseki Rengokai*) is pledged by covenant to ship all its supplies of cotton by the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and that any violation of that pledge shall expose the violator to the penalty of a materially increased rate. These assertions assume a curious aspect placed side by side with the facts, which are that a conference with regard to this very trade of cotton carrying between Bombay and Japan exists directly between four companies and incidentally includes a fifth, the four companies being the Peninsular and Oriental, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Austrian Lloyds and an Italian Company, and the incidental participator being the Messageries Maritimes. These companies are agreed among themselves that they shall one and all enjoy the same privileges and shall be consenting parties to and partakers in any and every agreement made between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Cotton Spinners Association of Japan. The agreement to which the Kobe journal alludes contains no clause which was not previously submitted to the P. & O. Company and which did not receive the latter's approval. Thus the limitations of the agreement refer, not to the Japanese Company alone, but to all the companies included in the Conference, and we may add that, according to the belief in Japanese shipping circles, the Peninsular and Oriental Company carries a larger amount of the cotton in question than any one of its confreres for the simple reason that it has a greater number of steamers plying. Nothing could be more cordial than the relations between the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. They frequently consult each other before adopting any course, and we learn that profound surprise has been caused in this country by Sir Thomas Sutherland's reported strictures about the competition of a Company with which his own Company is not only in conference but also on terms of marked friendship.

We find it advisable to refer here to a misapprehension on the part of the *Japan Gazette*, a misapprehension scarcely more excusable than those of its Kobe contemporary. The *Japan Gazette* labours under the impression that the Cotton Spinner' Association is subsidized or assisted by the Japanese Government. We quote:

The spinning companies' union, or guild, which is among other guilds receiving Government support in accordance with a general Government policy. * * * The point to be emphasized seems to be that the Japanese Government has directly or indirectly entered the field of foreign trade, and that foreign Governments should thoroughly grasp the fact. What has been done on this Bombay Service of the N. Y. K. through the Cotton-spinners' guild may presumably be done on other lines through the same or other guilds. In other words, it should be recognized that the Japanese Government apparently stands behind its foreign trade under its new system, which thus contributes what amounts to *export bounties* on the Japanese exports concerned—in this case manufactured cotton. The competition in the shipping business may be perfectly legitimate, in so far as direct Government subsidies to the shipping companies are concerned, but can the same be said in regard to the indirect Government subventions which make that shipping competition successful? We believe that in this quest on there is wide field for the close and continued exploitation of Commercial Attaches and politico-economists generally.

This is all very solemn and very sententious, but it lacks one essential element, namely, a basis of fact. The Cotton Spinners' Association receives no manner of official aid, either direct or indirect. It is an entirely independent organization, and thus all our Yokohama contemporary's talk of "indirect Government subventions" becomes so much empty persiflage. "The close and continued exploitation of Commercial Attaches and politico-economists generally," which the *Japan Gazette* so grandiloquently invites, will find itself rather tired, we imagine, before it reaches any result.

JAPAN AND INDIA.

It appears from statistics that the Indian market for Japanese silk stuffs, especially *habutaye*, is growing steadily. In 1905 the quantity of these stuffs sold by Japan in India was 8,773,975 pieces, having a value of 5,049,973 rupees, whereas the corresponding figures for 1906 were 9,554,574 pieces and 5,918,784 rupees. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, quoting these figures, is disposed to attribute the fact in some degree to national sentiment which induces the Indians to prefer Japanese goods to European, but there are few examples of sentiment successfully obtruding itself in tradal affairs. If the Indians are buying Japanese silk stuffs, it is because they find them cheaper and more suitable than European.

In this context we may refer to the remarks attributed to Sir Thomas Sutherland by the telegraph at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company. He is made to say that the shipping trade between Bombay and Japan has fallen into the hands entirely of Japanese competitors, and he is further credited with having formulated a hypothesis that the Japanese companies were being forced by their Government to increase their sailings from Bombay. As to this latter point, we doubt whether Sir Thomas is rightly reported, but at all events we are in a position to say that official pressure has nothing whatever to do with the service of Japanese steamers to Bombay. The service is regulated solely by agreement with Japanese cotton-spinning companies, and however much we may regret the diversion of this portion of the world's carrying trade from the British flag to the Japanese, especially when the sufferer is the P. & O. Company, an object of pride and affection to every British subject, we can not be at all surprised that the Japanese should give their custom, other things being equal, to their own ship-owners in preference to foreign. Sir Thomas Sutherland is also quoted as having said that "the present increase of competition is hardly fair, because, during the Russo-Japanese war, the P. & O. Company carried the whole of the Bombay trade for the benefit of Japanese manufacturing industries." Here again we are inclined to think that the distinguished chairman is somewhat erroneously reported. He is the last man in the world to appeal to sentiment in such a matter, nor would the Company over which he has so ably presided for so many years have obtained the great successes which stand to its credit had it allowed sentiment to interfere with its business instincts. No one can pretend to think that the Japanese steamers which, being requisitioned for public use, were diverted from the Bombay line during the war, should have abstained, after the restoration of peace, from resuming their place on that line merely because vessels flying another flag had occupied the ground in the interval. It will be only fair to wait for some detailed report of Sir Thomas' speech before basing any hard and fast opinions on his remarks.

PORT ARTHUR.

The Russian churches at Port Arthur and Tairen are to be returned by the Japanese on the 20th inst., and the annexed school houses, next April. We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that there is no little embarrassment connected with the question of Russian buildings at Port Arthur. A number of very fine buildings, put up by the Russians at enormous expense, have been lying vacant ever since the surrender of the fortress. In some few cases titles of ownership have been proved and acknowledged practically, but the majority of the edifices are tenantless and ownerless, and they have already suffered not a little at the hands of acquisitive Chinese. If put up to auction they would fetch virtually nothing, and in view of their situation they are equally valueless for purposes of removal. The Governor General is therefore much perplexed how to deal with them. Port Arthur has had its day and so far as human foresight can reach it has no future whatever before it. When we contrast this fact with the prominent position it occupied in public attention a few years ago, and with the enormous sums that Russia expended upon it, the comparison is striking.

The P. & O. S.N. Co's old tugboat *Tsuru*, the engines of which have been condemned, was exposed for sale at public auction by Mr. J. W. Hall on Saturday, and was purchased by a Japanese for *yen* 1,600.

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MANCHURIA.

Great quantities of beans and beancake are said to be piled up at Changchun awaiting transport. The telegrams speak of 2000 cart-loads and say that business in these staples is virtually suspended owing to the block.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a most lugubrious article about the South Manchuria Railway. It says that obviously the whole of the overland passenger traffic to Europe will take the Tsuruga-Vladivostock route, which is far more convenient than the route by Dalny, inasmuch as no change of cars is necessitated in the former case. That is not all. The Railway might survive the loss of the passenger traffic if it could secure the goods traffic from Manchuria southward. For a time this latter result seemed likely to be achieved, as the Manchurian produce was all collected at Hsimmintun and thence carried southward by the Japanese Railway. But since the transfer of the Mukden-Hsimmintun Railway to China, these goods have all passed into the hands of the Chinese Railway. If the southern terminus of the Japanese line were carried right into Yingkow instead of being at Niukiatung, the situation will be materially altered, but the Chinese authorities are not unnaturally opposed to any such extension. The *Hochi* of course lays the blame of this unfavourable state of affairs on what it calls the blunders of Japanese foreign policy, these blunders being first, that, the whole railway as far as Harbin was not obtained from Russia, and, secondly, that the Mukden-Hsimmintun line was handed over to China. Probably these views are much too pessimistic.

It is stated that the accounts of the bankrupt firm, Tungsheng-ho, at Yinkow have been made up and that the liabilities total 6,400,000 taels, while the assets are only 2 millions. The local Taotai has submitted a full report to the Viceroy at Mukden whose instructions are now awaited.

There is a report that the railway-loan trouble has been settled in accordance with a representation by the Waiwupu that instead of devoting the loan to railways it should be diverted to Manchuria. The British Representative is said to have agreed to this. But another report (*Jiji Shimpo*) alleges that Mr. Sheng is determined to break off the agreement with the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate and is working with that intention.

A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* indicates that the question of the transfer of the Muho mine by Russia to China is not such a simple affair as was originally suggested. Russia is said to be asking for a sum of one million *taels* to recoup her expenses already incurred in connexion with the mine.

It is stated that the negotiations between Russia and China having resulted in extending from 30 to 50 *li* (10 to 16 miles) the belt along the railway within which the former Power is to enjoy mining privileges, the South Manchuria Railway authorities are contemplating an application for a similar extension on the ground of the most-favoured-nation clause.

The agitation against employing foreign money for the construction of railways has extended to Mukden. It is said that officials and civilians alike are fighting against the idea, and that several of the former proposed to give 20 per cent of their salaries for purposes of railway construction, but were persuaded by Governor Tang to abandon the idea as it would be likely to excite the people. It will be a curious historical fact if one of the first signs of China's awakening is that the people turn their attention to railway building. Reluctance similar to that hitherto observed in China was noticeable in Japan up to a period as late as 1885 or 1886. The shares of the Nippon Railway could then be purchased at a price very much below par, and not until several years had passed did the people in general begin to recognise the profitable character of such enterprises.

With reference to the Yalu timber-felling enterprise, the *Asahi Shimbun* says that an agreement between Peking and Tokyo seems to be as far off as ever. The whole question turns on whether the valley of the Hun River should be included in the ground to be exploited. Were the enterprise confined to what is generally known as the Yalu valley, there would be practically no inducement to undertake the work, for that region was pretty well denuded by the Russians during the term of their tenure. But the Hun valley still abounds in valuable timber, and Japan therefore desires to have it included, since its exclusion would reduce the whole thing to something like a farce. China, on the other hand, becomes more obdurate as Japan grows more insistent, and according to the *Asahi* there are no signs whatever of agreement.

Viceroy Hsu is said to be in great financial difficulties owing to his new system of increasing pay of officials in lieu of allowing them to make up their salaries by indirect means. He is urging Peking to lose no time in sending him the promised financial aid.

It was long ago announced that the Chinese Government had granted to Russia a concession for building a railway between Tsitsihar and Aigun, but the telegrams now say that the Chinese are planning to construct the line themselves and that the Russian Government has entered a strong protest.

Renter's agent in Peking is said to have telegraphed to London that the Japanese have 38 telegraph stations in Manchuria, and that the people regard these as a violation of Chinese sovereignty. The telegram adds that the Chinese Government does not believe in Japan's sincere resolve to carry out the Portsmouth Treaty, but thinks that she contemplates permanent occupation of Manchuria.

JAPANESE BONDS.

While it can scarcely be doubted that the issue of nearly 500 million *yen* worth of State bonds in payment for the nationalized railways will have some effect in depreciating the market price of this particular kind of security, there is reason to think that this question has been exaggerated by some publicists. They have treated the matter as though a solid addition, amounting to some 500 millions, were about to be made to the bulk of the securities offering themselves to investors, whereas the truth is that the transaction should be rather called a substitution of one class of securities for another. The shares of the various railways disappear from the market, and their place is taken by five-per-cent. Government bonds. That is about the sum of the matter. Moreover, in a certain sense the operation ought to bring a measure of ease to the money market, since it partly frees the large amount of capital fixed in the railways. Of course it was always possible for holders of railway shares to realize by sale if they desired to invest their money otherwise, but it was not so easy for them to obtain funds by hypothecating the shares, for these, with few exceptions, were not officially recognised as negotiable securities by the Bank of Japan. But when converted into the form of 5-per-cent. State bonds, they will have admission to the coffers of all banks without difficulty. These remarks apply also to the case of the Tokyo city six per cent. bonds, which it is proposed to issue in the event of municipalization of the Electric Trams. The market now carries 540,000 old shares and 660,000 new belonging to speculators and investors in this class of scrip. On these shares 35,250,000 *yen* is paid up, but the money actually involved is is at least 64 or 65 millions. If the city steps in and acquires the trams for 67½ millions, then the only change in the situation will be that stocks absorbing some 65 millions *yen* of capital will be withdrawn from the Exchange, and replaced in the open market by about an equal amount of 6 per cent. city bonds, which will be much more negotiable than the shares were. Further these city-bonds will not be available for marginal transactions on the Stock Exchange, and to that extent the latter will be relieved. We note that in some Tokyo journals the six per cent. municipal bonds are estimated at 90 for the purposes of the tram-lines' purchase. Thus while each share is nominally sold for 87 *yen*, the vendor, since he is paid bonds at their full face value, receives actually only 78.30 *yen* if he desires to realize at once in cash. But it appears to us that 90 is an unduly low estimate of the market price of the Tokyo bonds. Judging from the experiences of Yokohama and Osaka, 98 would seem to be a closer approximation, on which hypothesis the seller of a share would receive 85.26 *yen*. In the spring of 1906, before any serious talk of amalgamation was heard and when the three tram companies were working on a 3-*sen* uniform fare, the Densha shares were quoted at 100 and the Shigai's at 90. Thus the united company, working on a 4-*sen* uniform fare and having an absolute monopoly of the whole city's tram service as well as extensive electric-lighting concessions, is parting with its shares at a lower figure than those of even the partly discredited Shigai commanded in the open market under much less favourable conditions and before the boom had set in.

FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

About 4 a.m. fire broke out in the 2-storied building on Lot No. 75, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. This building is divided into two tenements, one being occupied by Messrs. Nabholz and Co., and another by Messrs. R. Schmid and Co. The outbreak is said to have originated in a stove in one of the office rooms of Messrs. Nabholz and Co. The flames at once spread to the up-stair rooms and quickly enveloped the part belonging to Messrs. Schmid and Co. As a result the first and second floors of the offices of Messrs. Nabholz and Co. were severely damaged, while the up-stair rooms of Messrs. Schmid and Co. sustained damage, the first floor escaping much more easily. The building was insured for *yen* 10,000 and the furniture and merchandise in Messrs. Nabholz and Co. for *yen* 2,500 and *yen* 3,000 respectively, all in the Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool, whose Yokohama agents are Messrs. Otto Reimers and Co. According to investigations made by the Kaga-cho police, the damage to the building is estimated at *yen* 5,000; to the furniture, *yen* 2,000; and to merchandise, *yen* 3,000 all of which relates to Messrs. Nabholz and Co. The damage sustained by Messrs Schmid and Co. is estimated at about *yen* 400.

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BUSINESS NOTES.

Friday, December 13.

Public opinion seems to be gradually getting reconciled to the idea of the new budget. The only formidable political opposition would come from the Progressists, but they are preserving significant reticence, and it is not thought that they will make any organised resistance. Meanwhile there is some uncertainty as to whether the 40 millions reduced on the side of expenditures by extending the period for various works, includes or does not include the extensions of this nature which occur naturally every year. These latter extensions amount roughly to 30 million *yen* annually, and if this sum be added to the extraordinary extensions now contemplated, the total, supplemented by 30 millions from increased taxation, would just balance the budget for the fiscal year 1909-10. For our own part we imagine that there can be no doubt about this question. The programme now to be elaborated by the Government will cover the whole *post-bellum* period and will not stop short of next year, as would be the case if the extraordinary extensions alone were taken into account.

In the *Official Gazette* the barley crop for the past ten years is given as follows:—

	Koku.
1898	20,462,053
1899	19,243,339
1900	20,356,419
1901	20,658,217
1902	18,425,626
1903	13,545,105
1904	19,642,248
1905	18,735,852
1906	20,36:,435
Average	19,513,474
1907	22,167,486

These figures show that this year's crop was a record yield. It exceeded last year's by 1,802,226 *koku*, and an average year's by 2,654,012 *koku*.

Saturday, December 14.

It will be remembered that, after the restoration of peace, the directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha decided to build six steamers of 9,000 tons each for the purposes of their European line. An order for the construction of four of these steamers was given to the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard at Nagasaki, and an order for the other two was placed with the Kawasaki firm. The first of these big vessels to be finished will be the *Kamo Maru*, whose keel was laid down last February and whose launch is to take place on the 24th inst. Her displacement is 8,770 tons, her freight carrying capacity 10,300, and her speed 16 knots. She has cabin accommodation for 60 first-class passengers, and her berths are said to be of the most spacious character and to be fitted with electric lights, electric bells, electric fans, and all the most modern appliances. Her promenade deck is 135 feet long and in every respect she seems to be a most comfortable vessel. Her second-class accommodation is for 35 passengers and her third-class for 170.

The Anglo-Japanese Waterpower Electric Company, which lately received its charter, is now beginning to attract much attention. It is thought that the Government railways will have large recourse to the power supplied by this Company. Careful investigations are now being made by the Railway Bureau as to the relative cost of steam and electricity, including of course the installation of the latter, and also including the question whether electric power can be entirely depended upon, or whether, in the event of any breakdown, in the electric system, it would be necessary to have a reserve of steam power. In one respect the public would most heartily welcome the use of electricity, namely that the extreme discomfort now involved in traversing tunnels would be obviated. It seems scarcely doubtful that the Oigawa enterprise will prove a great factor in the industrial development of central Japan

The Wakamatsu Iron Foundry is beginning to give a better account of itself. During the year now drawing to a close, it turned out 90,000 tons of iron. Out of this quantity 30,000 tons were for the needs of the navy, 5,000 for those of the army and the remaining 55,000 tons went to meet the demand of the general public. As for the provenance of the ore, China supplied 105,000 tons and Korea 5,000. The Foundry has a stock sufficient to last it until the close of next spring. We learn incidentally from this account that the Korean supply comes *via* the Tadong River, and is consequently suspended during the winter.

It appears to have been incorrect to say that the China-Japan Fire Insurance Company has definitely decided to dissolve. What has happened is that the directors have resolved to return the bargain-money to any shareholders desirous of withdrawing. This Company was formed last February, but in view of the depression which commenced in March on the Stock Exchange and has continued to go from bad to worse ever since, the directors refrained from calling up the first installment of the share capital. It has thus become possible for the shareholders to withdraw in view of this delay in allotment, and many applications in that sense having been received, the directors now announce their intention of returning bargain money to those definitely desirous of removing their names.

The *Yorodzu Choho* says that banking business has not been good in the half year now drawing to its close. There will probably be little if any reduction in the rates of dividend declared, but that is mainly because interest has been high, not because a large volume of profitable business has been done. Much now depends upon the silk market. Unless some amendment of the conditions existing in that important field of business takes place before long, the half year now opened will not show favourable results.

Sunday, December 15.

Figures are published giving the results of the country's foreign trade for November and for the first eleven months of the year. They are as follow:—

	November. Yen.	Total for first eleven months. Yen.	Comparison with last year. Yen.
Exports	34,968,683	400,509,729	+20,599,061
Imports	35,894,984	454,871,574	+68,001,353
Total exports and imports.	70,863,667	855,381,303	+88,600,414
Excess of imports	926,301	54,361,845	—

From the 10th inst. a run commenced on the Eighty-fourth Bank's branch office at Kanazawa. The run reached its height on the 13th inst., but owing to assistance given from various quarters, notably from the head office in Tokyo, the Bank seems to have been able to weather the storm. It announced that payments would continue through Sunday in spite of that day being a holiday. This Bank's capital is 800,000 *yen* of which 625,000 is paid up, and its deposits amount to 3,650,000 *yen*.

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce is said to be determined to oppose the Government's financial programme. The policy of the Chamber has long been to agitate for the abolition of certain taxes which it considers injurious to the expansion of national wealth, notably the communications tax, but so far from succeeding in this design, it is called upon to face a further increase of taxation.

There appears to be a sort of fatality connected with the name Yamada. Our readers will remember that the origin of the trouble into which the Shiba Shoko Bank fell was a confusion between the name of its manager, Yamada, and the name of another Yamada who was known to have been speculating heavily. It now appears that the Tokyo Manager of the Eighty-fourth Bank is also called Yamada, and that his name being mixed up with that of the President of the Shiba Bank, the people in distant Kanazawa fell into a panic and a run ensued. Fortunately the 84th Bank has been able to meet all its liabilities and the run has ceased.

THE BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

It was not to be expected that the departure of the Battleship Squadron would fail to evoke a great many newspaper comments. Merely as a feat of naval organization and seamanship the voyage of this magnificent Squadron will be a thing without precedent in the history of the world. The closest parallel was that of Rojesventsky's Squadron, and it is fresh in everybody's mind that the Russian fleet was never expected to reach its destination in a fighting condition. We have not the least doubt that the Americans will make a record for good management and freedom from accident, but why the voyage of the Squadron should be regarded as a source of uneasiness to Japan we do not see. There is a little bit of spread eagleism about it, and looking back only a few years one can easily recall how strenuously our American friends repudiated the idea of their country ever becoming imperialistic in its methods. Imperialistic they are now, however, if ever a nation was, and it would be strange if they were anything else, being Anglo-Saxon. As for the Japanese, so far as we can see, the only thing they would regret would be an accident such as might prevent the battleships from coming to this country. They look forward not only to giving a hearty welcome to the 16,000 officers and men who constitute the personel of the Squadron, but also to reaping not a little profit from the advent of such a crowd of open-handed visitors. High seas are not a private avenue. No nation can put up a signboard forbidding trespass. If the Americans choose to come to the Far-East, Japan at all events will be happy to receive them and has not the least inclination to interpret their friendly visit as a threatening demonstration. That seems to us to be the general tone of Japanese feeling.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a New York telegram which attribute some very curious statements to Admiral Rojesventsky. This distinguished Russian officer must take a very keen interest in the eastward voyage of the Battleship Squadron, if merely from the point of view of naval organisation and seamanship. He is not quoted, however, as commenting on these features of the affair. It is with the political aspect that he concerns

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himself, and the principal idea attributed to him is that the apparition of this splendid Squadron in the Pacific will serve as an effectual cold douche to the Power, namely, England, which is inciting Japan to behave so arrogantly in that ocean. The Admiral scouts the idea of war, but not, apparently, because there is nothing to fight about, but rather because the superior strength of the United States puts such an event out of the question. If the Russian Admiral really made these remarks, which is very far from being certain, we can only attribute them to an abiding sense of chagrin due to the memory of his own sufferings and the sufferings of the brave men whom he commanded in the last great struggle of the war. If that be his frame of mind, no serious attention need be paid to his utterances. He is rather to be pitied than to be condemned.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The South Manchuria Railway Company held its general meeting on the 14th inst. The President, Baron Goto, was unable to attend owing to illness, but he sent a written statement, from which we learn that the whole railway has been divided into 15 sections for purposes of repair and widening the gage. With the latter object a third rail was laid down, so as not to interrupt traffic over the narrow gage pending reconstruction. The work will be completed by next May or June. With regard to the Fushun coal mine, the Baron explains that about thirty shafts are now open and that several new ones will soon be opened. A large part of the necessary machinery has already been erected, and the remainder has been ordered from abroad. As to Yentai and other mines, however, actual exploitation has not yet commenced pending the completion of necessary investigations. The Company opened a large hotel, called the Yamato Hotel, at Tairen on the 1st of August, and is now preparing to open similar hotels in Mukden, Liaoyang and Changchun. The Baron mentions a number of other enterprises which are in progress under the Company's direction. The accounts presented to the meeting were as follow :—

	Yen
Total gross earnings	5,002,000
Gross earnings of railways	4,093,000
Gross earnings of mines	647,000
Gross earnings of main line (namely 41.72 *yen* daily per mile.)	3,974,000
Gross earnings of Antung-Mukden line (namely 3.47 *yen* per mile daily.)	119,000
Gross earnings of all the lines per mile daily 31.59 *yen*.	
Gross outlays main line	2,423,000
Gross outlays Mukden-Antung line (namely per mile daily, main line 25.45 *yen*.) (namely per mile daily, Mukden-Antung line 9.71 *yen*)	333,000
Quantity of coal mined	94,000
Quantity carried forward from the previous term	113,000
Quantity mined daily at time of transfer	350 to 400
Quantity now mined daily	650
	Yen.
Total mining expenditures	348,000
Net profits	928,596
Carried over from last term	383,741
To legal reserve	46,430
Dividends to private shareholders (6 per cent.)	60,000
Special reserve	200,000
Rewards to officials	80,000
Carried forward	925,907

Baron Goto, referring to a rumour that the Railway authorities had introduced the gold standard, denies that anything of the sort took place. He explains that when the Company received from Russia a sum of 560,393 roubles, in connexion with the Kwangchentsz station, it naturally used the gold which had thus come into its hands, but it never refused to receive silver in payment of freights or passages. He also denies emphatically that the transfer of the Mukden-Hsinmintun line to China has been in any sense disastrous to the South Manchuria Railway. There is undoubtedly some competition, but the Railway, as the above figures show, is quite able to stand on its own basis.

THE MONETARY CRISIS IN AMERICA.

The best *resumé* we have yet seen of the financial difficulty in the United States is contained in the following telegram from the New York correspondent of *The Times*, dated Nov. 10th :—

It is difficult to describe just where the country stands financially, industrially, and politically. The financial situation is, apparently, still as uncertain as the industrial and the political. While there is momentary calm in financial circles in New York and currency troubles have been relieved by the influx of gold, the industrial centres of the country have not been similarly eased. In sections of the country having clearing houses outside the largest cities an endeavour has been made to tide over the currency shortage by free use of "clearing-house cheques." These in reality serve as paper money. Such a cheque informs the person receiving it in payment of wages that it may be deposited and credited to his account but will not be paid in cash by the banks. I have one of these cheques, and this notification is printed on it in four languages. These cheques will be used this month by a large number of manufacturers throughout the country, including those that are in the hands of receivers and those that are not. It is impossible to foretell what complications will arise when they are freely circulated and discounted by speculators. The last pay-rolls due a few days after the crisis were paid in cash, so the effect of the distribution of notes already issued has not yet been felt.

The resort to this expedient for paying *employés* reflects the difficulty which confronts manufacturers in meeting other obligations. They cannot get their bills renewed, nor will they, apparently, for some time to come. The banks, naturally disturbed by the recent panic, are calling in their bills, and the manufacturers, being unable to redeem them, are obliged to apply for receiverships. Several of the weaker concerns have already done so while others, though I am told they are entirely solvent, must follow suit. To counteract the approach of such a climax rigid economies are being practised by the rapid dismissal of *employés* and by exhausting as far as possible the raw material on hand without replenishing it, except to the extent which is absolutely necessary for the fulfilment of orders. The execution of really profitable orders, which take some time to complete, is difficult because of manufacturers' embarrassments in financing their plants in the meantime. The consequence is that orders, wherever possible, are being cancelled, and others, which in ordinary circumstances would be ripe for placing, have been deferred until the outlook for their execution becomes more assured.

Restoration of the equilibrium in industrial centres will be slow. Banking troubles seem less critical, if one may be guided by the confidence of the leading New York bankers, who profess to feel satisfied with the financial outlook as it affects them. The currency question calls for imperative solution, and the country anxiously awaits the recommendations of the President regarding steps to avert a repetition of the crisis now experienced. As *The Times* is already aware, financial interests strongly urged the calling of an extra session to pass an ameliorative measure. Dissenting views have prevailed against this course. But I was assured in financial circles yesterday that plans of relief would nevertheless be hastened pending the meeting of Congress on February 12. The members of Congress who will probably compose the new currency committees are expected immediately to confer informally with the President and prominent financiers representing various parts of the country with a view to drawing up in outline suitable legislation. As the coming session will be the first of the Congress, which has yet to elect its committees, more definite steps at this stage cannot be taken.

It will interest our Japanese readers to hear what *The Times* had to say about the recent action of the Bank of England in raising its rate to 7 per cent. We therefore reproduce the great journal's remarks, adding the comment that a crisis in the United States was responsible in 1873 just as it has been again in 1907 :—

Comparatively few men now in business in the City of London have a personal experience of a 7 per cent. Bank rate. A fair proportion even of those whose business life had begun thirty-four years ago were too young in 1873 to grasp fully the significance of the great rise in the value of money which they then witnessed. On October 18 (a Saturday) in that year the Bank raised its rate to 7 per cent., and the rise was followed by an advance to 8 per cent. on Saturday, November 1, and 9 per cent. on Friday, November 7. At that level it remained until November 20, when it was reduced to 8 per cent., and on November 27 it was lowered 2 points, to 6 per cent. A person with a mind accustomed to metaphysical niceties might assert that it passed through 7 per cent. on the date mentioned, as the writer of a letter in our City Article appears to suggest. By the end of 1873 the rate had fallen to 4½ per cent. The situation which compelled the Bank of England to raise its rate to 9 per cent. on November 7, 1873, was mainly the result of over-speculation in the United States, which culminated in the failure of Jay, Cook, and Co., of New York; but the difficulties across the Atlantic were supplemented on that occasion by the condition of Berlin and also of Vienna, in each of which what was known as a *krach* had occurred, owing largely to an inflation of the value of building sites, on which a section of the business world in Germany and Austria had temporarily gone mad. The action of the Bank during the present week has been rendered necessary by the continued demand for gold for export to New York. London owes the greater part of its predominant position in the world of commerce to the fact that it is a free market for gold. Any person who presents Bank notes at the Issue Department of the Bank must receive payment in sovereigns, if he asks for them, but it very often suits a purchaser and usually suits the Bank that other gold coins should be taken instead, at a price agreed upon, and the exporter may often be induced to take bars by adjusting the prices to the intensity of his demand. The Bank, however, cannot allow gold of any kind to be withdrawn from it to an indefinite extent. The reserve in the banking department has dropped nearly £6,500,000 during the past fortnight; most of the decline is due to the drain to the United States, and there were no signs yesterday morning, when the Bank Court met, that their drain was slackening. There is only one way of checking such a depletion of the reserve—namely, the well-tried method of raising the Bank's discount rate to a point at which the drain ceases through the difficulty of placing bills, and gold is, at the same time, attracted from other places. Owing to the Bank of France's desire to take part in measures for the general welfare of the commercial world, in which France is deeply interested, gold has been coming from across the Channel freely during the last few days, and the flow of the metal to London will not be diminished now that a still higher rate is offered. Aid is also coming, on a smaller scale, from Berlin. The gold thus received will be available for despatch to New York, if necessary; most of it will undoubtedly be needed, but it is to be hoped that before long the United States Government, in concert with the able heads of the American business world, will have devised some method of reassuring the American public and enabling the country to escape from its present distressing state of economic paralysis manifested by the failure of its banking organs.

SAN FRANCISCO AND THE JAPANESE.

In the *Outlook* for August and September there are two very interesting articles entitled "San Francisco Ferment" and "San Francisco as it now is." These are both from the pen of a writer who signs herself "Kew," of whom the Editors of the Magazine speak as "one who has already contributed with great acceptance to our pages." We quote a few paragraphs which have special concern for our Japanese readers :—

In December, as I slowly wended my way to the Coast on a Santa Fé flyer, I read in my daily papers such alarming tales of the Japanese invasion of school and labor that I anticipated finding them swarming o'er the land like a destructive horde of locusts, and my mind had become so imbued with inflammatory accounts of native hostility that I arrived fully expecting to witness the sudden death of all stray Japanese. The first time I was on the street, seeing a benevolent-faced old Japanese gentleman leading a child by the hand coming towards me made my heart jump into my throat, and I found myself glancing hastily around to see if any one noticed them. I even had the subconscious thought

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that I might have to fall in beside them to take their part. In reality these two aliens were as unnoticed and safe as I; and as time has moved on I have become conscious that the six thousand or so of Japanese residents here are very much in evidence in all pursuits and in daily affairs. Their banks, their book, fruit, grocery, and merchant shops are all over the city, and numberless laundries supply a tremendous need, as do the intelligence offices.

That Japanese in schools will contaminate our children is one of the funniest of ideas to one who knows them as I do. The Japanese child of all classes is invariably taught self-control, discipline, and good manners at home, and he has less to learn in school than have our children. He takes the school-room simply and literally as a place where mental knowledge is acquired, and he seriously and quietly applies himself to this work. As I think of the stupid and useless bother this question occasioned, my thoughts run back to life in Japan, when, on the first day, as I was adjusting my belongings to Japanese shelves which ran behind wonderful gold-lacquered doors, I suddenly heard a loud and fervid singing of "John Brown's Body." Thinking my mind or hearing had gone mad, I rushed to the iron-barred opening upon the street, expecting that I might see some American sailors going past, but, on the contrary, found a lot of Japanese boys and girls on their way home from school keeping step to the music, time, and English words of "John Brown." That same evening, as I sat down, a rather lonely, forlorn self, to read by the light of a Rochester burner, a child's voice singing "Marching through Georgia" came to me through the bamboo screen which divided my inside piazza from the next-garden. Perhaps it did not add to my cheerfulness, but it did seem unexpectedly friendly. A gentleman who asked his child how the Japanese children behaved in school here received the reply, "Why, papa, they are the dearest little things, behave better than any of us." And a bookseller reports that Japanese students hang around his shop looking over his most serious and technical books, and that they buy books on political economy, science, and the higher mathematics, instead of stories, as do most of our boys.

In spite of the furor against Japanese which the labor unions are more or less responsible for, the truth is that California needs the Japanese, who are born and trained in agricultural pursuits and fruit-picking, and there's no sense in ruining the fruit industry of the States through race prejudice. Every one, north and south, admits that fruit is rotting on the trees and vines because there are no pickers. So-called white men will not pick strawberries, olives, or grapes. Just why they will pick apples, pears, and peaches I've never been told. The entire Japanese question might die a natural death if it were left alone.

When I hear the lamentations over the loss of those "dear Chinese immigrants," I have to smile, as my unruly memory recalls a day within my time when California's voice was raised in as mighty a howl against these self-same coolies as against the Japanese—a memory I cannot now verify, because those special newspapers are burned up. Had the Japanese the wit to cultivate queues and wear Chinese clothes for a while, they would be received with open arms by housekeepers and fruit growers, and no one but a heathen Chinese be any the wiser.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES, U.S.A.

At the recent quadrennial meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches held in Cleveland, Ohio, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and was committed to the Moderator, the Secretary, and the Rev. J. H. De Forest for transmission to the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Aoki.

Resolved, that this Council expresses its regret at the treatment by mob violence of certain subjects of Japan while residing in this country, and the persistent attempts of irresponsible journals to create ill-will between these two friendly nations. We desire to reassure our Japanese brethren that the heart of Christian America beats true to the unbroken friendship between the United States and Japan for more than half a century.

In acknowledging the receipt of the official copy of this resolution, Viscount Aoki wrote to Dr. Forest, in substance as follows:

"Your Council expresses regret at the outbreak of mob violence against Japanese subjects in a certain section of this country, denounces the persistent attempts of irresponsible journals to create ill-feeling between the peoples of Japan and of the United States and assures my Countrymen that Christian America stands true to the maintenance of the unbroken friendship which has united the two peoples for over half a century. I also note with sincere satisfaction the utterance of the President of the American Board, Dr. Samuel B. Capen, to the effect that the irresponsible talk which has appeared in the papers regarding the necessity of fighting for the mastery of the Pacific is abhorrent to the conscience of the American people.

"I shall take the greatest pleasure in transmitting to the Imperial Government for such action as they may deem appropriate the original copy of the resolution which is signed by the Moderator of the Council and the Secretary and by yourself, together with a copy of your covering note.

"I beg that you will be good enough to convey to the members of the National Council my sincere appreciation of the friendly sentiments which are so eloquently expressed in the resolution."

(Signed) VISCOUNT S. AOKI.

Washington, W. C. November 6, 1907.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

It is stated that Mr. Shinowara Yusaku has solved a problem hitherto regarded as hopeless, namely the construction of a typewriter for the ideographic script. Mr. Shinowara is an official of the Banking Bureau, in the Finance Department, and in the discharge of his functions he was perpetually troubled by the immense labour entailed in writing documents with ideographs. Gradually he applied himself to the enterprise of evolving a suitable typewriter, and last year he found himself so near success that he resigned his official appointment and devoted all his time to perfecting his model. He was able to apply for a patent last April which was granted in October. The new typewriter is described as an instrument one foot five inches square, approximately, and capable of writing 2,500 different characters. Its cost is 300 *yen* and it is spoken of in very high terms. Should the invention be what rumour alleges, it will prove a veritable godsend to the Japanese, for although they had already successfully applied stenography to the ideographic script, a typewriter seemed out of the question and everything had to be copied by hand.

In the train *en route* to Nagasaki, where he took the German steamer for Shanghai, Mr. Shipoff is reported by the *Kokumin Shimbun* as having said that in his opinion the South Manchuria Railway should organise itself independently of the Trans-Asian traffic which would find its natural point of junction at Vladivostock. He said that he had been very much struck by the great progress of industrial enterprise in Osaka, and he was sure that in Siberia a valuable market might be found for the products of this industry. To that end Tsuruga should be equipped as a first class port of entry and exit, and through tickets should be sold in Tokyo and Kobe so as to bring about greater intimacy of communications between Russia and Japan. He is also strongly in favour of Russo-Japanese co-operation for the development of Siberia, which combination he regards as a collateral result of the new commercial treaty. He emphatically advocates the opening of the Amur to the commerce of the world as quickly as possible.

The five principal fire insurance companies of Japan sent representatives to a meeting in Tokyo on the 19th inst. to discuss arrangements for a union. It appears that owing to keen competition among these companies, insurance rates have been gradually forced down to a point which is no longer remunerative, and the companies have consequently arrived at the conclusion that the only way to save the situation is to form a combination and fix a uniform scale of charges. It does not appear that the increase actually contemplated has yet been fixed, but Tokyo newspapers agree in stating that it will be 5 *rin*. Something of this kind has been talked of for several months past, and the general impression now seems to be that even with the new rate the companies will not find themselves in a very advantageous situation.

Mr. Asai, one of the four most eminent painters of the foreign school in Japan, died in Kyoto on the 16th inst. at the early age of 52, of paralysis of the heart brought on by rheumatism. Mr. Asai's fame stood on about the same level as that of Messrs. Kuroda, Koyama and Matsuoka, and his decease will be very widely regretted. He was originally a pupil of Signor Fontanesi, in the days of the Art School under the Department of Public Works. He subsequently became a teacher in the Tokyo School of Art and afterwards spent two years studying in France.

In order to raise funds for the purposes of the great Exhibition, the Tokyo Municipality has decided to impose a tax called *buai*. This means that 2 per cent or less will be levied upon all sales of fixed property and on ships and boats within the limits of the City's jurisdiction. The purchaser will be required to pay the amount on registering the transfer of the property, so that the tax will take the form rather of a registration fee.

Reports still continue to come of disturbances in the Far Eastern dominions of Russia. The latest rumour speaks of an abortive emeute at Habavorosk, and says that from 40 to 50 soldiers were arrested but that everything is carefully hushed up. Another rumour is to the effect that although a spirit of disaffection prevails widely, it is prevented from assuming serious dimensions by the difficulty under which the conspirators labour of distinguishing between potential friend and probable foe. The Government is endeavouring to increase this difficulty by a skilful distribution of officers whose loyalty can be fully relied on. One is tempted to speculate how much of these stories is due to the imagination of active newsmongers and how much represents fact.

TOKYO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Christmas meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society was held on the evening of Dec. 16th. A number of scenes from "Alice in Wonderland" were represented, including two given before a very small audience on the opening night of the season. The part of *Alice* was taken on the present occasion by Miss Von Fallot, while her sister Miss Margaret von Fallot represented the *Duchess*. Miss McGregor officiated as *Queen of Hearts*, Miss Cusack appeared as *Cook*, while Miss Sweet took the part of the *Dormouse*; Mr. Sweet acted as *Hatter* with Mr. Nonweiler as the *March Hare*, and the three card *Gardeners* were represented by Messrs. Wellbourn, Wiedemann and McGregor, of whom the last two doubled in the parts of *Frog* and *Fish Footman*. The play was much enjoyed by a large audience.

An overture and interludes were played on the Piano by Miss McGregor and the second part of the programme comprised the following vocal selections by Mrs. Woodruff,—"Die Lotus Blumen," and "Widmung" *Schumann*, "Sunbeams," *Ronald*, "A Song of Sunshine," *Somerset*. by Mr. Phillips, a tenor well known to Yokohama audiences: "My Sweetheart when a Boy," *Morgan*; "I'll sing thee Songs of Araby" *Clay*; "Good night, good night, Beloved," *Balfe*.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY AND THE BOMBAY LINE.

THE remarks made by Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND at the last meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company and subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of that Company must have caused much surprise in this country. We were at first disposed to think that Sir THOMAS had been misrepresented by the telegraph, at least in so far as the quotation made him denounce Japanese competition as "hardly fair." But such a hypothesis ceases to be tenable when we find the Secretary of the P. & O. Company writing to the newspapers with reference to this very remark, and justifying it by saying that "an absolute monopoly has been created for the conveyance of cotton from Bombay to Japan, presumably under the ægis of the Japanese Government, which shuts out all other flags." We are thus compelled to believe, first, that the Chairman and Secretary of the great British S.S. Company regard Japanese competition on this particular line as "unfair"; and, secondly, that they believe it to be fostered by the Japanese Government. The epithet "unfair" deserves attention, especially as it is applied in a manner which renders it applicable to the procedure of the Japanese Government. Sir THOMAS SUTHERLAND explains what he means by the use of such an adjective. He says, or is made to say, that inasmuch as, during the war, "the P. & O. Company carried the whole of the trade for the benefit of Japanese manufacturing industries," therefore it is "hardly fair" that the ships of that Company should now be exposed to severe competition at Japanese hands. Undoubtedly Japan owes a debt of gratitude to the P. & O. Company for the latter's very efficient transport operations during the War; but, on the other hand, the Company can not be supposed either to have put itself to any inconvenience in the performance of those operations or to have suffered any loss in connexion with them. On the contrary, a highly profitable opportunity was thus created for the Company, and it gladly availed itself of the happy chance. It is scarcely credible, therefore, that an eminently practical and highly able man like the Chairman of the P. & O. Company can have intended to base any business plea on such an intangible asset. We imagine that what Sir THOMAS really had in his mind when he used the words "hardly fair" was that he believed the Japanese competition to be fostered by the Japanese Government. "He imagined that the Japanese Company were being forced by their Government to increase their sailings from Bombay"—these are the words put into his mouth by REUTER, and the Secretary elaborates them by saying that "an absolute monopoly has been created for the conveyance of cotton from Bombay to Japan, presumably under the ægis of the Japanese Government." It is unfortunate that such assertions should have been publicly made by responsible men for, as a matter of fact, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is not in receipt of any subsidy from the State on account of the Bombay Service. All Japanese-owned steamers which satisfy a certain fixed standard are eligible for allowances under the laws for the encouragement of ship-building and navigation, but obviously it is not to that general practice that the Chairman and the Secretary of the P. & O. Company allude. They labour under the impression that the Bombay Service is specially subsidized, and when they find that nothing of the kind is the case, they will doubtless regret their hasty utterances and acquit the Japanese Government of all interference in the matter. It appears to us that, even apart from all question of State aid—and the Peninsular and Oriental Company is itself largely assisted in that way—any foreign company must experience great difficulty in attempting to compete with the Japanese on a line such as that between Bombay and Japan. The essential *raison d'être* of the line is to carry raw cotton from India for supplying the spinning mills in Japan, and the spinning companies have formed a union which negotiates freight rates, forcing them down to the lowest figures compatible with regularity of supply. Evidently the first inclination of the Union is to apply to a steam-ship company flying the Japanese flag and possessing good ocean-going vessels. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha satisfies those conditions, and is moreover shrewd enough to do the work at a price which leaves practically no margin for competition. That is the whole story, but the criticism it has evoked is ill-considered, for every one must see that were the conditions reversed—were English spinning firms and a Japanese shipping company in question, the former would be roundly denounced did they give their carrying custom to the latter in preference to a British company which was prepared to do the work at least as cheaply. Japanese competition on the high seas is inevitable, for the matter of that, and it will be resented by those who find it embarrassing, but Englishman have always faced competition stoutly and resolutely, nor is it their habit either to be beaten or to complain.

A GRAND OLD MAN OF SCIENCE.

THE *Spectator*, in a recent issue, combatted in the vigorous style which it has made its own the popular fallacy that the nineteenth century—or, as it termed it, the Victorian Era, for the great QUEEN's reign extended over its greater length—was an age of prosaic humdrum devoid of all romantic awe-compelling associations or thrilling adventures such as those which render the age of ELIZABETH a vivid, glorious page in English history. No greater mistake could be imagined than this. The notion has arisen principally because we are still too close to the men and events of the last century to properly focus them, and the *Spectator* does right in pointing out that in two fields alone, those of military exploits and the opening up of unknown lands, the British race produced during the Victorian era men whose achievements will be writ large in history and romance a century hence. Our contemporary might have enlarged the scope of its reference had it included the marvellous discoveries which must be placed to the credit of the scientists of the reign of VICTORIA. The passing of Lord KELVIN at the age of 83 brings forcably to mind the contributions which one man alone has made to the fairy tales of science in the course of a laborious life. When WILLIAM THOMSON, the Belfast lad, graduated from Peterhouse in 1845 as Second Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, the nineteenth century had nearly run half its course and the world was in a very receptive mood. New influences were at work, new ideas fermenting in men's minds which were to turn England from an agricultural nation into the greatest industrial hive of workers in modern days. And Industry finding that it had to seek the aid of Science if it was to properly respond to the demands of the time, held out the hand of friendship to the schoolmen and asked them to cooperate in the great work of transformation. The union of the two forces produced marvellous and far-reaching results, and the contributions of WILLIAM THOMPSON, the future Lord KELVIN, were by no means the least considerable. In his case romance crowds upon romance. Glancing through the mere list of papers and books on mathematical, electrical, dynamical and other kindred subjects which he contributed to the scientific and learned societies of the world, one is astounded at the intense never-resting intellectual ability of the man, and yet this phase was only a part of his activities. His researches in electrostatics soon led him to the invention of the beautiful measuring instruments which are found in every scientist's laboratory and electrician's workshop. His balances and ammeters are equally well known, while the number of his inventions which deal with telegraphs fill an ample column in any engineer's catalogue. His contribution to the safety of ocean-travel in the magnetic compass and sounding machine which bear his name will keep his fame fresh in memory for ages to come. Among the many decorations showered upon this grand old man of science by nearly every country under the sun was the Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan (First Class), while his own Sovereigns were by no means niggard in rewards to their most distinguished subject. Lord KELVIN was the ripe product of English university life in its fullest development, and long may Oxford and Cambridge turn out such leaders for their country's benefit and the world's exceeding great advantage. Lord CURZON, the new Chancellor of Oxford University, is confident that the race of pioneers, discoverers and inventors will be continued in the future, for at the close of his ROMANES lecture the other day we find him saying:—

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"To our ancient Universities, revivified and reinspired, I look to play their part in this national service. Still from the cloistered alleys and the hallowed groves of Oxford, true to her old traditions, but widened in her activities and scope, let there come forth, the invincible spirit and the unexhausted moral fibre of our race. Let the advance guard of Empire march forth, strong in the faith of their ancestors, imbued with a sober virtue, and, above all, on fire with a definite purpose. The Empire calls, as loudly as it ever did, for serious instruments of serious work. The frontiers of Empire continue to beckon. May this venerable and glorious institution, the nursery of character and the home of loyal deeds, never fail in honouring that august summons." In KELVIN's youth Cambridge was essentially the home of mathematics as Oxford was the seat of theology. But both are now striving for the lead in science, and it is such men as the late Lord KELVIN who have helped to bring this great change about. And to finish as we began: KELVIN's career proves that the nineteenth century was really seething with romance.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Jingles from Japan, verses by MABEL HYDE, pictures by HELEN HYDE. The Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.

WE are glad to meet again the merry jingles and the whimsical pictures of the Misses Hyde, first issued, we believe, by a San Francisco publisher some years ago, but now re-launched on the sea of popularity by the Methodist Publishing House of Tokyo, at the price of one *yen*. No happier present could be selected this Christmastide than "Jingles from Japan," whether the recipient be a resident of this land or a dweller in places afar off, for the humour of the writer and the delicious sense of fun possessed by the artist are so harmoniously blended that they make irresistible appeal to the ear and the eye alike. The booklet in its dainty binding should find its way into scores of homes and we can assure its originators that the welcome accorded will be of the heartiest.

Kodomo Calendar for 1908. Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo. Price 25 *sen*.

THE six sheets which comprise this hanging calendar contain charming photographs of Japanese child life. Each picture is appropriate to the months against which it is placed. Thus opposite January and February we have a sturdy little lad, rising four, we should imagine, tramping through the snow, warmly clad in a replica of a man's military overcoat and wearing a soldier's cap. The legend printed beneath is "On a Winter Campaign." Against July and August is placed a picture labelled "Struck Water," and we leave our readers to imagine the humour of the scene. Two tiny tots engaged in buying a paper flag adorn the page on which September and October appear. They are set down as "The Spenders." The Kodomo Calendar should have a ready sale.

Ancient Egypt, the Light of the World. A Work of Reclamation and Restitution in Twelve Books. By GERALD MASSEY. London, Mr. FISHER UNWIN.

THE writer of this very elaborate work passed away the other day in his 80th year within a few weeks of his *magnum opus* appearing from the Press. Mr. Gerald Massey's career was rather outside the common run. The son of a canal boatman, at eight years of age he was at work for 12 hours a day in a silk mill from which drudgery he was released by the burning of the establishment; but straw-plaiting, to which the boy was next put, was even more unhealthy, for the plaiters worked in a marshy district and were subject to ague, from which Massey, like the others, suffered. At the age of 15 he went up to London and there earned a precarious livelihood as an errand boy, giving all his spare time to reading everything that came in his way. It was at this period that he came under the influence of the Chartists, and he threw himself heart and soul into the movement. He became editor of the *Spirit of Freedom* at the age of 21, and in the following year one of the secretaries of the "Christian Socialists" and a personal friend of Thomas Cooper, and, through him, of Charles Kingsley and F. D. Maurice. Two years before he had published, through a Tring bookseller, his first volume, "Original Poems and Chansons," and in 1850 came "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love," a book which marked a great advance on his first effort. In 1854 he published the volume which will give him an honourable place among the poets of the second rank—"The Ballad of Babe Christabel and Other Lyrical Poems." "Christabel" was at once favourably reviewed and passed through edition after edition, and, perhaps a more substantial gain, its author joined the staff of the *Athenæum*, and for ten years wrote a considerable number of its reviews of poetry. He became known as a lecturer, too, on mesmerism, and kindred subjects in America, Australia, and the Colonies, where perhaps he was more highly appreciated than at home. He published other collections of ballads than those named—"War-Waits" and "Havelock's March," the latter containing some spirited ballads in praise of the heroism of his countrymen, recalling the part he took in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny—and he was the author also of "A Book of the Beginnings" and "The Natural Genesis." "Ancient Egypt, the Light of the World" was the last book to come from his pen, and in his preface he writes of it as embodying the cream of the labours of a long and busy life. Mr. Massey's contention is that all the noblest portions of Jewish and Christian teaching have their origin in Egyptian sources and he follows up his statements by the most elaborate demonstrations. A prodigious amount of out-of-the way reading and research was necessary before such a work could be produced and on the whole the impression left upon the reader is that a very great deal of the information which Mr. Massey so laboriously acquired remains yet but half digested. He repeats himself too often with the garrulity of old age, but he certainly makes out a very good case for Egypt as the source of many of the fundamental ideas underlying the theological teaching of the Christian Church. But he would have gained more credence for his theories had he been less inclined to pour scorn on his opponents. He is ready to tilt with everyone from Herbert Spencer downwards. His derivation of the Bishop's apron, of altar lights, of the Trinity in Unity, of the primeval Eucharistic sacrifice and the real meaning of the Book of Job, the Psalms of David, the books of the Hebrew prophets, etc., will cause many a High Anglican clergyman, we fear, to put down the book in horror, while patriotic Irishmen and Celts in general will hardly agree with him in many of his assertions regarding the origin of their early myths, and the doings of their greatest heroes. The book is well-printed, but it is that awkward size, super-royal octavo. The price is 42 shillings net.

Alice in Wonderland, by LEWIS CARROLL. London, Mr. Wm. Heinemann.

THE copyright in Lewis Carroll's immortal work has run out, and advantage has therefore been taken to re-issue it with new pictures by a new artist, Mr. Arthur Rackham. King James, we all have been told, liked old things best. There will be many lovers of "Alice" who will follow King James' lead, and will prefer to see her as Sir John Tenniel first pourtrayed her 27 years also. These we fear will never swear allegiance to the new Alice, even though she be the old Alice in merely a new dress; they gave to her their first and only love "for keeps" as the children say. But to the rising generation who have their own associations to make these sentimentalities do not apply, and we imagine that the dainty book which Mr. Heinemann has produced will win instant popularity. Mr. Rackham has prepared thirteen of his plates in colour and they are charming alike in design and in execution. It makes us older folk envious of the generation that is knocking at the doors that such a lovely book becomes a Christmas possibility this year for many of them. Alice has long since joined the ranks of the immortals, but we feel sure that in her new garb she will find a fresh entrance to many a home where a quarter of a century ago she first made friends. Mr. Rackham's Alice is, if anything more captivating than was Sir John Tenniel's in her childish beauty.

The Wild and Cultivated Cotton Plants of the World, by Sir GEORGE WATT. London, Longmans, Green & Co. Yokohama, Messrs Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Price, 30 shillings.

SIR GEORGE WATT, who is a distinguished Indian civil servant, formerly Professor of Botany in the Calcutta University and for over thirty years Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, has prepared this excellent monograph primarily with the object of aiding planters and investigators who may contemplate the systematic improvement of the cotton staple; but he has done more than this. The book is one which the ordinary layman entirely unconnected with the cotton industry can take down from the shelf and peruse with pleasure, for within its covers is to be found all the history of the cotton plant from the day dawn of civilization almost to the present day. Cotton, like so many other things came originally into European markets, from the East, though the American continent must have used the fibre for weaving purposes long centuries before Columbus sailed from Spain, for Pizarro and Cortez found the natives weaving garments of cotton. It was not till very late in the sixteenth century that cotton is mentioned in the commercial annals of Great Britain, and then we read "the town of Manchester buys cotton wool in London that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna." The English were very slow in taking to the textile, and great hostility was manifested in the time of Daniel De Foe to the growing cotton trade with India. Indeed, the writer of "Robinson Crusoe" led such a vigorous crusade against Indian calicoes that the British parliament passed repressive legislation against cotton, ostensibly in the interests of the flax and woollen trades. But by the time that George III had come to the throne it was seen that cotton had begun to be one of the staple supports of the country's industry and the old Acts were repealed and the trade left to develop without any trammels. The rise of the cotton industry of Great Britain of the nineteenth century belongs to the "romance of trade." To-day the annual consumption of cotton in the United Kingdom exceeds that of the Continent of Europe by 2,030,000 cwt. and that of the United States by 5,070,000 cwt. The twentieth century, in fact, finds British cotton leading the world and we trust that she will long continue to occupy that proud pre-eminence. To the botanist as well as to the handler of commercial cotton this volume will make appeal. It is illustrated by 53 plates, many in colours, of all the known varieties of wild and cultivated cotton plants, and each plate is accompanied by a very carefully compiled description of the plant, its habitat, commercial value, and history. This section of the book comprises over 250 pages and is replete with information brought down to date. Now that cotton is going to be grown in Korea over wider areas than ever before attempted there it behoves the Japanese planters to put themselves on a level with the rest of the world in regard to knowledge of the plant, its cultivation, improvement and diseases, and we therefore heartily recommend Sir George Watt's learned monograph to them for diligent perusal.

Science Progress. London, Mr. JOHN MURRAY, Yokohama, Messrs Kelly and Walsh, Ltd. Price 5 shillings.

Science Progress, a quarterly journal of scientific thought in the twentieth century, edited by N. H.

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Alcock, M.D., and W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. F.I.S., began its second volume in October with a capital collection of articles by authoritative writers. Thus we find Mr. A. E. Humphries writing on Bread and demonstrating that the British people of the present day are eating a better and more nutritious bread than their grandparents would have thought possible outside the land of dreams. Mr. James Johnstone discusses "The Law of the Minimum of the Sea," drawing attention to the wonderful difference in sea-life in the tropics and at the arctic circle, the colder regions showing much the greater variety. Dr. Alcock briefly describes a simple apparatus for Photo-micrography; Mr. T. Petch discourses on Insects and Fungi; Mr. Alfred Parker on Igneous Rock-Magmas as solutions; Mr. W. C. Worsdell on "The origin of the 'flower;'" Mr. Fred V. Theobald on "Economic Ornithology in relation to agriculture, horticulture and forestry," a very interesting article; Mr. Dendy writes on "The Pineal Gland"; Mr. F. J. Lewis on "The sequence of Plant remains in the British Peat Mosses;" and Mr. Marcus M. Hartog concludes with an illustrated article on "The Dual Force of the Dividing Cell." Altogether a capital number.

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

The annual general meeting of members of the Nippon Race Club was held at the Grand Hotel on Thursday at 5 p.m. Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President, in the chair. There were also present Messrs. T. C. Anderson, B. C. T. Gray, N. Mitsuhashi, B. Runge, F. H. Bugbird, S. Isaacs E. C. Davis, M. Surth A. L. Mottu, H. Blum, Lefeber, de Cuers de Cogolin, A. G. Price, R. Ward, F. L. Elliott, H. Y. Irwine, F.M. Tegner, Wada, Higgenbotham, Ishiura, Elkin, Fischer, E. C. Davis, H. Samuel, Abbott, Schopflocher, Hudson, Hawkins, T. Eymard, Cyprien Eymard, C. Eymard Lambert, Makino, Bouffier, Koerting, Schramm, Hermann-A. J. McClure, Showler, Stirling, Henson, Catto, Spencer Smith, Manley, Morey Weale, Nimmer, Hall, Eddison, D. Marshall.

The CHAIRMAN intimated the inability of the President, Sir Claude MacDonald, K.C.B. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., to attend owing to engagements.

The minutes of last meeting were taken as read.

The Chairman then said the report and accounts were before the meeting for discussion. He thought they should be very thankful to their painstaking and untiring Executive Committee—(Hear, hear)—for what they had done in placing the Club in its present condition, which he considered a prosperous one.—(Applause).

Mr. DE CUERS DE COGOLIN asked the incoming committee to take into consideration that the sale of Australian horses was very poor and to allow subscribers to such horses the same discount as in the case of China ponies.

On the motion of Mr. MCCLURE seconded by Mr. Abbott the report and accounts were adopted.

In reply to Mr. DE CUERS who, while not adversely criticising the action of the Committee, thought they should have consulted owners before substituting a champion race for the winner's handicap,

Mr. BUGBIRD explained that this was only for the next meeting and as an experiment and it could be changed. The suggestion as to consulting owners would no doubt come before the incoming committee. The committee found the handicap was so bad that they decided to do away with it.

Mr. WARD asked about the stones that lay about and were used to pelt members with.

The Chairman had no doubt a good pavement could be made by covering them with cement.

Mr. LEFEBER asked whether the Committee were satisfied with the thousand *yen* horses that were brought up from Australia.

Mr. BUGBIRD suggested that owners should give their opinions. He had a bad one himself.

Mr. DAVIS—I am satisfied.—(Laughter).

Mr. MCCLURE said the last horses came from one individual firm, and suggested competition between 2 or 3 different people.

Mr. WARD thought they should have thousand *yen* horses if there was competition.

Mr. MARSHALL expressed the belief that they could not purchase as many as 40 horses of thoroughbred stock in Australia and thought the list should be limited to 20 or 25 horses per meeting or per annum as the case might be, and if subscribers were not satisfied then a cheaper lot could be imported. He recommended also the placing of the purchase of these horses in the hands of a thoroughly reliable mercantile firm on a commission basis in which case they would be likely to get better satisfaction than by doing business with horse dealers direct.

Mr. BUGBIRD said when the thousand dollar horses were imported there was some question about pedigrees. These had been verified and signed by the breeders so that they were apparently thoroughbred stock all right. He asked some one to suggest whether thousand *yen* horses were wanted.

Mr. WARD proposed in that sense.

Mr. MARSHALL suggested that the cost in Australia should be not less than £120—(laughter) and that subscribers should not be charged by the Club more than *yen* 1,000. They would then be doing something towards improving the breed of horses in Japan.

Mr. WARD was agreeable to that.

Mr. MARSHALL proposed that the incoming committee should arrange to purchase not more than 25 Australian subscription horses at a cost of not less than £120 in Australia and that these horses should be offered to the subscribers at a cost of not more than *yen* 1,000.

Mr. WARD suggested that they should get as many horses as there were subscribers.

Mr. BUGBIRD pointed out that if there were 40 horses the Club, adding charges to the cost in Australia, would stand to lose *yen* 20,000 on the lot.

Mr. MARSHALL said the large orders were the reason for the poor quality. After more discussion

Mr. MCCLURE suggested that the matter should be left to the incoming committee, but,

Mr. BUGBIRD, (speaking for the Chairman of the outgoing committee Mr. Isaacs, who was suffering from a severe cold) said the committee would want to know what the owners desired.

Mr. DAVIS said they had in Australia something in the form of a ring like the butchers here and if the matter were placed in the hands of a mercantile firm the ring of horse-dealers would be against them. Better let the order be left with two dealers instead of one.

Mr. MOREY WEALE proposed that the next order for Australian horses be sent to a mercantile firm to execute on commission. If the experiment was not satisfactory other steps could be taken.

Mr. MARSHALL seconded.

Mr. DAVIS moved as an amendment that the order be given to two dealers, that the list be unlimited and charged for at the discretion of the committee.

Mr. LEFEBER seconded and the amendment on being put was carried by 26 to 15.

The following were elected to form the Executive Committee for next year:—Messrs. S. Isaacs, A. J. Easton, T. C. Anderson, K. Mori, F. H. Bugbird, B. C. T. Gray, and B. Runge.

Mr. RUNGE explained that his time would be too much occupied to allow him to attend to the duties and Mr. Tegner who was next in order on the ballot was elected in his stead.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the incoming committee should take steps to induce the authorities to cause the name of the Meguro Club, which called itself Nippon Kei, to change its name which was now the same as that of the Nippon Race Club when spoken by Japanese.

Mr. HUDSON proposed that the committee should purchase ground for an additional course as the present training was not sufficient for the number of horses that used it.

Mr. Marshall seconded.

This brought up the question of horses belonging to members of other clubs being trained at Negishi. On this much discussion took place.

Mr. BUGBIRD said if the course was limited to horses entered at their meetings it was quite large enough. The question was did the members wish that horses from the six other clubs should train on their course?

Mr. DE CUERS DE COGOLIN proposed that all horses declared to be the property of members of the club may be trained on the N.R.C. course, with a heavy fine for false declaration.

Mr. WARD seconded.

The proposal was rejected by 18 to 16.

Mr. HUDSON'S proposal as to the purchase or lease of an additional race course was carried as a recommendation to the committee ■ also was a motion by Mr. Lefeber seconded by Mr. Davis that there should be an open class for all-comers.

This was all the business.

The Committee have the pleasure of submitting to the members of the Club the Report and Accounts for 1907.

His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, graciously honoured the Club by presenting Prizes both for the Spring and Autumn Races, His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi being present at the Autumn Meeting.

Owing to the Club having no new Australian Subscription Griffins for Spring 1908, a Special Skeleton Programme for the Spring Meeting of 1908 was drawn up and published previous to the Autumn Meeting.

The Executive, in concordance with the Permanent Committee, subscribed towards charities on behalf of the Club the sum of *yen* 4,000.

Since last report, additional ground has been purchased, enabling the erection of additional Stabling accommodation, and considerably enlarging the Paddock. Land was also purchased on which has been erected a Hospital and other necessary buildings.

The two pieces of land on either side of the Entrance to the Course have been purchased to prevent the building of houses adjoining the entrance to the course.

The Baseikyoku kindly presented *yen* 1,300.00 at the Spring Meeting and *yen* 1,300.00 at the Autumn Meeting as Special Prizes.

The Tokyo Race Association presented *yen* 1,000.00 at our Spring Meeting as Special Prizes.

The Committee regret the unfortunate disturbance which occurred on the Third Day of the Autumn Meeting, and recommend to the incoming Executive Committee that stringent measures be enforced in the future to prevent a similar occurrence.

The thanks of the Committee are due to those gentlemen who, as Stewards of the Meetings, did much to bring the racing year to such a successful conclusion.

In accordance with Rule 10 the Executive Committee now retire.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER "DOLORES."

According to a telegram received by the Yokohama Customs, the American sailing vessel *Dolores* (120 gross tons) belonging to Mr. A. E. Fischer, proprietor of the Beresford Hotel, No. 88, Yokohama, owing to the heavy gale sank on the night of Dec. 13th off Funaya—probably the village of Funagata which is in accordance with the *Shichoson Ichiran's* map—not far from Tateyama, Awa peninsula. It appears from this report that the schooner arrived at Yokohama on Nov. 25th from Guam with 3 tons of copra. The cargo was landed. On Dec. 4th and 5th, the vessel shipped 150 tons of coal at Yokohama, and at 9 a.m. on the 9th of the same month, left for Guam.

It is stated that the vessel went ashore in the gale. All the crew were saved.

A further report has been received by the Yokohama Customs as to the exact place where the sailing vessel *Dolores* sank. The vessel appears to have struck a rock very near the fishing hamlet of Iwafune, near Katsuyama, Kadzusa province. She sustained severe damage and subsequently sank.

According to a telegram from the Governor of Chiba prefecture, the necessary measures to float the schooner *Dolores*, which sank on the night of Dec. 13th off the hamlet of Iwafune, are being made. The crew are all safe.

Another account holds out small hope of salving the vessel. It is stated that when she was beached she could not have floated two hours longer, and she now lies stern to the sea some sixty yards from the shore, on a rocky bottom with the water washing through her. Some property has been salved but a heavy surf retards such operations.

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THE UNION ESTATE AND INVESTMENN CO., LIMITED.

The first annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Thursday afternoon. Mr. D. H. Blake presided.

The report and accounts were adopted, Mr. Marshall was re-elected a director and Messrs. Pearson and Makie auditors.

The following is the report of the Directors :—

The Directors now submit the First Report and Audited Accounts to the 30th September, 1907.

The Company commenced operations on the 1st of January and as the Articles of Association provide that the year ends on the 30th September, the accounts therefore represent the first nine months' working and show for the period, after deducting all charges, interest and other general expenses, a net profit of *yen* 32,596.58.

		Yen.
Out of this amount the Directors recommended the payment of a Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum amounting to	Yen. 27,562.50	
Transfer to Reserve fund	3,259.65	
Carrying forward to the new account	1,774.43	32,596.58

New Buildings has been constructed on Lots 32 and 51, the former used by the Oriental Hotel Company as an Annexe and the latter occupied by the Anglo-Japanese Bank and other tenants. The Company has during the construction of these buildings been out of pocket in rental on these properties which will naturally be a benefit for the future.

During the year the Company secured the services of Mr. B. M. Ward, A.R.I.B.B., and the Building Department, under his supervision, is now busy with work in hand and has every prospect of a profitable future.

The Director retiring by rotation this meeting is Mr. D. Marshall, who offers himself for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Pearson and Mackie, C.A., and the Directors recommend their reappointment.

By Order of the Board,
HUTCHISON & Co.,
Agents.

Yokohama, 30th September, 1907.

UNION ESTATE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORKING ACCOUNT FOR NINE MONTHS TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

		Yen.
To Repairs		1,857.62
„ Expenses		6,861.28
„ Commissions		2,8 6 22
„ Fire Insurance		2,470.40
„ Stationery and Advertising		317.35
„ Ground Rent and Taxes		525.96
„ Balance to Profit and Loss Account		39,871.18
		54,710.01
By Rents collected		50,065.51
Add Rents outstanding at 30.9.07	Yen. 3,959.40	
Less Rents paid in advance at 30.9.07	193.34	3,766.06
		53,831.57
„ Building Department		877.44
„ Transfer Fee		1.00
		54,710.01

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Yen.
To Preliminary Expenses	1,832.40
„ Interest	4,242.20
„ Directors' and Auditors' Fees	1,200.00
„ Balance being Profit for 9 months	32,596.58
	39,871.18
By Balance from Working Account	39,871.18
	39,871.18

BALANCE SHEET.
At 30th September, 1907.

Properties	ASSETS.	Yen.
Lots 32, 51, 74 & 75 Yokohama International Building Yokohama Lot 87, Kobe and Nagasaki Estate	632,855.17	
Negishi Estate held under Superficies	27,021.00	659,876.17
Furniture in International Building		4,922.99
Fire Insurance permia paid in advance		978.62
Rents outstanding		3,959.40
Loan to tenant against Furniture		525.00
Sundry Debtors		3,285.89
		673,548.07

LIABILITIES.		Yen.
Capital 10,000 Shares of *yen* 100 each whereof issued 5250		525,000.00
Debentures.		
3 @ *yen* 100	3,100.00	
103 @ „ 500	51,500.00	54,600.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		56,323.29
Rents collected in advance		193.34
Deposit on Rent		120.00
Sundry Creditors		4,714.86
Profit for 9 months to date		32,596.58
		673,548.07

HUTCHISON & Co.,
Agents.

We hereby certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and we report to the shareholders that we have examined the books and accounts of the Company for the nine months ending 30th September 1907 and in our opinion the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet, and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

PEARSON & MACKIE, Chartered Accounts.
Auditors.

Yokohama, November 28th, 1907.

PRINCE PU LUN.

Viscount Inaba and other high officials who formed the committee for the reception of Prince Pu Lun held a dinner party on the evening of Dec. 17th at the Nishi Tokiwa, Kobe, in honour of His Highness. A number of the leading Chinese and Japanese residents of Kobe were present. His Highness made a brief speech in which he expressed his satisfaction with the enthusiastic reception accorded him in Japan. He further said that he could not fail to note that the friendly relations between China and Japan have been further strengthened. Mr. Hattori, Governor of Hyogo prefecture, in the course of his speech asked the Chinese Prince to make further endeavours for the sake of the peace of the Orient.

At 11 a.m. on Dec. 18th, Prince Pu Lun left Kobe by the steamer *Chikuzen Maru* for Shanghai on his way home. Previous to his departure, a large number of Japanese and Chinese were present at the east pier to see him off.

YOKOHAMA SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Third supplementary list of books added during November and December 1907.

	No.
Capes, Bernard, The Great Skene Mystery	1191
Cary, Wymond, Love the Judge	1205
de Morgan, William, Alice-for-short	1950
Galsworthy, John, The Man of Property	2971
Gerard Morrice, Ross of Blenheim	3003
Grier, Sydney C., the Power of the Keys	3290
Haggard, H. Rider, Fair Margaret	5412
Hocking, Joseph, The Trampled Cross	2801
Marsh, Richard, The Girl and the Miracle	5457
Moore, Frankfort, The Marriage Lease	5883
Oxenham, John, Carette of Sack	6332
Parker, Gilbert, The Weavers	12077
"Q" (A. P. Quiller-Couch), Major Vigoureux	12259
Ridge, W. Pett, Name of Garland	12140
Williamson, C. N. and A. M. The Botor Chaperon	13369

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Bishop Harris arrived at Shimonoseki on Dec. 17th from Korea on his way to Tokyo.

A Nagasaki telegram says that plague is still prevalent in Goto and on Dec. 17th, 2 fresh cases were reported.

The Union Estate and Investment Company are able to declare a dividend of 7 per cent. for their first year's working, transfer *yen* 3,259.65 to reserve and carry forward *yen* 1,774.43.

About seven o'clock on the evening of the 1st instant a terrible accident occurred in the city of Shameen (Canton). It appears that a marriage feast was being celebrated in the Choi Chan restaurant near the Koki cinematograph show. There was a great gathering of relatives and friends, and the feast was it its height when, without warning, the restaurant building collapsed. It is estimated that about 300 people were buried in the ruins and killed.

Snow has been falling since Oct. 15th in Sapporo. Traffic on the railway has been stopped. On Dec. 17th, snow fell in Aomori prefecture. Railway traffic is impeded. First snow was experienced in Fukui on Dec. 17. On the same day, owing to heavy snow, traffic on the railway between Takuchi and Sekiyama, Nagano prefecture, was temporarily stopped.

G. Hara (23) an employee of a wealthy merchant named K. Minowa, living in Odawara-machi, Nagoya, early on the morning of Dec. 17th, murdered his employer, his wife and one child. Subsequently the culprit, who carried out his fiendish deed with a hatchet, stole a large amount of money and some articles. He is still at large.

At the meeting of the congregation of Union Church, Kobe, held on Tuesday afternoon, it was announced that the Rev. J. B. Thornton, a graduate of Illinois College and for three years Pastor of the English Church connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Poona, India, had accepted the position of Pastor of the Church. Mr. Thornton, says the *Kobe Herald*, will arrive about the middle of January.

Captain Mahan's autobiography, just issued by Harper and Bros., has many good stories of his early days in the American Navy. The American sailor of that date had strong points of resemblance with the seamen of Marryat, and Captain Mahan has many happy descriptions of his shipmates. There was the sardonic boatswain who thus describes a mishap wherein the officer in charge showed a happy blending of composure and ignorance. "He didn't mind. He didn't know what to do, but there he stood, looking all the time as happy as a duck barefooted." There was the profane lieutenant who began to tell of the tombstone of an old friend, and after various particulars 'startled his auditor with the general descriptive coruscation, 'it was covered with angels and cherubs and h—ll knows what else.'" There is the marine returning from shore who says to his comrade with drunken impressiveness, "Remember, our motto is 'Patriotism and laziness.'" There is the sybaritic seaman who is overheard saying to his messmate, "I say, Bill, two watches in, and beans to-morrow." "Can any philosophy soar, higher than that," remarks the author, "in contentment with small things."

Lord Curzon's decision to re-enter British political life as the Conservative candidate for West Hull means the return to active public effort of a man who his friends had begun to fear would be content with the labours and honours of the chancellorship of Oxford University. It was a great disappointment to many when Lord Curzon, on his retirement from the Governor-generalship of India, announced his health would compel him to remain permanently in private life. He was deaf to all remonstrance. On the death of Lady Curzon, he seemed disposed to bury himself in a deeper privacy. "I court oblivion," he replied to a select committee of personal friends and political sympathizers who laid before him the question of participation in some department of the national undertaking. "Nothing could induce me to alter this decision." At this crisis the Chancellorship of Oxford became vacant; and, yielding to an overwhelming appeal from the graduates, he accepted candidature and was elected, his opponent being Lord Rosebery. Entering upon these duties with characteristic energy, and taking up his residence at the university in order to be in close touch with its affairs, he inaugurated his administration with a project raising £250,000. From that date his mental and physical condition improved with great rapidity. The problem of his future has been solved.

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YOKOHAMA.

Prince Pu Lun, of China, the special envoy to the Imperial Japanese Court, arrived in Yokohama at 9.54 a.m. on Dec. 13th by special train on his way home. Beautiful weather prevailed and this enhanced the decorations which were hung out in the leading streets of the town. At Yokohama station, His Highness was received by Governor Sufu; Mr. Cho Chun-yen, Chinese Consul-General, and their staffs; as well as a large number of prominent Chinese and Japanese personages. His Highness drove from the station to the Chinese Consulate-General and at a little before noon, proceeded to the Oriental Palace Hotel where he was entertained to tiffin by the leading Chinese residents. Governor Sufu, on the morning of Dec. 14th, visited Prince Pu Lun at the Fukuzumi-ro, Hakone, and presented various specimens of special products of Kanagawa prefecture. On the same day, the Chinese Prince sent through Mr. Li Kia-chu, Minister in Tokyo, a letter to Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mayor of Yokohama, asking him to convey his thanks to the citizens who received His Highness so cordially while on his visit to the city on Friday.

Shidzu Agawa, wife of Dr. T. Ogawa of Kanagawa, committed suicide on Dec. 10th by drinking a quantity of hychloride hydrargyrum. Domestic troubles are said to be the cause of the unhappy affair.

The Japan-China Flour Manufacturing Company, Kanagawa, will hold a general meeting on Dec. 25th.

Out of the *yen* 791,800 needed for permanent repairs of damage sustained in Kanagawa prefecture during the storms and inundations of August, the Department of Home Affairs has decided to defray *yen* 282,000. This decision was communicated to the prefectural office on Dec. 11th. The Prefectural Assembly will hold an extraordinary meeting on Dec. 19th to discuss the question.

M. Sakai, H. Yamamoto, and K. Inouye, formerly soldiers who were decorated with the Eighth Order of Merit, have been punished by the Kotobuki-cho police with 10 days' detention on a charge of having collected money from the public at Nakamura, Yokohama, without permission of the local Government. The accused are said to have proposed to erect a monument at Nakamura in honour of friends who died in the front.

Two men and a woman were arrested on Dec. 13th on the British steamer *Cyclops*, which left Yokohama the same day for Seattle. They attempted to stow away with false passports which, they said at the Harbour Police Office they had purchased from a person in Tokyo for 100 *yen* each.

Forged 50-*sen* silver seems to be in circulation in Yokohama. Two false coins were found on the evening of Dec. 13th at a cotton dealer's shop in Isezaki-cho, and a confectioner's shop in West Tobe-machi.

A tailor named M. Iwamoto (36) living in West Tobe-machi, Yokohama, attempted to commit suicide on the morning of Dec., 13th by throwing himself into the creek near Miyako bridge, Hanazaki-cho. He was saved by a policeman. The cause was an illness from which he had been suffering for some weeks.

A report received at the Yokohama Central Police Office on Dec 17th states that early that morning, a section of telephone line between Yokohama and Tokyo was found to have been stolen at Kawasaki.

It is reported that the Horse Breeding Bureau has dismissed the application of the Itabashi Race Club for permission to use the course of the Keihin Keiba Club, Kawasaki, and to hold the first meeting in January commencing on the 12th The Itabashi Club is now endeavouring to complete its own course before the forthcoming meeting. The view of the Horse Breeding Office is that clubs in general must have their own courses and that the employment of each other's courses is against the spirit of the law.

The British steamer *Memnon* which arrived at Yokohama from Kobe on Dec. 16th saved nine Japanese sailors who were seen in distress on the previous morning, off Kamesaki, Mikawa province. Capt. Evans of the *Memnon* handed the Japanese to the Yokohama Harbour Police Office. It appears that the sailing vessel *Tenyu Maru* left Kaisu-ura, Wakayama on Dec. 13th. She encountered a strong gale on the way, the masts and rudder being destroyed and the vessel filled with water. One of the crew was washed away. The survivors left Yokohama on Tuesday for home.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Dec. 16th are as follows:—

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	1	2	2	1	—
Died	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	—	9	11	—	—
Died	2	—	3	4	—	—

The deep sea fishing boat *Ashigara Maru* was launched at Odawara on Dec. 17th. Governor Sufu, Mr. Hotta, Director of the Industry Encouragement office, and Messrs. Shinagawa and Shiba, civil engineers of the local government, were present.

The business of the Nippon Flour Manufacturing Company, Yokohama, seems to have been very successful. On Dec. 16th, a semi-annual general meeting was held and an interim dividend was declared at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum.

A little after noon on Dec. 17th, fire occurred in Sengen-machi, Kanagawa, destroying a shed where some bales of ashes were stored. It seems that some burning charcoal was mixed with the ashes.

T. Oi and seven others of the district of Miura, who were undergoing preliminary examination at the Yokohama District Court on a charge of infringement of the Election Law, were committed for trial on Dec. 17th.

The German steamer *Scandia*, which arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 18th, collided with the Japanese sailing vessel *Suminoye Maru* in the neighbourhood of the Esaki Lighthouse, Awaji island on her way to Kobe. The Japanese vessel was sunk, and two of the crew were saved by the German steamer.

Two fires broke out in Yokohama on the morning of Dec. 19th. One was in Nakamura-machi at 3.40 o'clock and destroyed a house which was occupied by S. Horikoshi, a small merchant Another occurred in Hagoromo-cho where the flames were put out before spreading throughout the building.

On the morning of Dec. 10th, 3 new cases of cholera were reported at Misaki, Miura, Sagami. On the same day, a case of the same disease appeared at Hayama. The patients are all fishermen.

Mr. L. Podpakh, promoter and editor of the *Vostock*, a weekly paper, has deposited *yen* 700 in 5 per cent. Government bonds, the face-value of which is *yen* 850—with the Yokohama Central Police Office on Dec. 18th in accordance with the Press Regulations.

A general election to the Yokohama City Assembly will take place in January. The date will be appointed by the Governor. The number of the present electors are: 1st division, 1,572; 2nd division, 1,995; 3rd division, 1,832; 4th division, 954; and 5th division, 1,240.

Owing to an increase in the expenditure for the forthcoming fiscal year, the Yokohama Municipality intend to impose a tax on the gardens of private dwellings and a special tax on houses—to be paid by house tenants, or *Kobetsu-wari*. The bills providing for the imposition of the taxes will be introduced, probably in the ensuing session of the City Assembly.

On the night of Dec. 17th, C. Kawashima (34) one of about 35 gamblers, sustained severe injuries on the head by jumping from an upper window of a house in Choja-machi, Yokohama, while attempting to escape from a raid by the Isezaki-cho police. An hour later he died. Six of the gamblers were apprehended.

Six Chinamen were arrested on Dec. 18th in Yamashita-cho, by the Kaga-cho police on a charge of having smoked opium. They were removed on Thursday to the Public Procurators office of the Yokohama District Court.

At 12.43 a.m. on Dec. 19th, a gentle shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, the duration being 2 minutes and 23 seconds.

UNION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Elsewhere we publish a letter from Mr. Clarence Griffin, Superintendent of the Union Church Sunday School, showing how grandly the scholars rose to the occasion and met the challenge thrown down to them in the matter of raising money for the building fund. It only remains for us to congratulate all concerned in bringing about this very gratifying result and note that at the bargain sale held at Mrs. W. K. Wilson's house on Saturday to clear up what remained over from the Bazaar, the following ladies and gentlemen assisted with vocal or instrumental selections:—Mrs. E. C. Irwine, Miss Lloyd Thomas, Miss Iris Irwine, Miss Edith Emerson, Mr. Randall Hargreaves and Mr. W. Karl Vincent. Mrs. Wilson was assisted as hostess during the afternoon by Mrs. H. J. Neville and Mrs. A. L. Bagnall.

DEATH OF MR. G. M. DARE.

The death at Singapore of Mr. G. M. Dare in his 68th year removes one who was a very familiar figure in Yokohama in the late sixties and seventies. An elder brother of Mr. Alfred Dare, Mr. George Dare spent the latter part of his active life in Singapore where he was greatly respected, and with which town the family had been connected for nearly a century. In the course of a lecture which Mr. J. P. Mollison delivered before the Literary Society some years ago he threw on the screen a photograph of Mr. George Dare sculling across the Swamp, over the site of the present cricket ground.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SORROWS OF ISRAEL.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Turning from the heart breaking record of the last year's history of the "Jewish Year Book," just arrived from London.—to the pages of this morning's *Japan Daily Mail*, and your leading article upon Lord William G. Cecil's strictures upon the conduct of the Japanese in Korea, I feel that, in common justice to the "heathen" nation which professes (and usually acts upon) the teachings of the Merciful Lord Buddha, I must send you the enclosed excerpts from Israel's experience at the hands of those Christian Governments in Russia and England who, on the one side, actively persecute, and on the other, stand by and look on without protest at such appalling conduct towards God's ancient people, to whom Greek, Latin and Anglo-Catholics, and the Protestant sects, are alike indebted for both Old and New Testaments, and whose Lord (once crucified, and coming soon again to reign) is a Jew, and His blessed Mother, "the Mother of God," a Jewess.

I think were our Allies, the Japanese, to realize that our Bible is Asiatic, and that the God whom we worship humbled Himself and became incarnate in western Asia, as a Jew, they might not find so much difficulty in accepting the Message of true Christianity, and that they would assuredly champion the cause of the afflicted Jews, who are the Lord's brethren according to the flesh, and their own fellow-Asiatics.

Surely, the great influence of a member of the House of Salisbury might be better employed in making his voice heard in the political counsels, and

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public opinion of the homeland in behalf of Israel, rather than in running down Buddhism, and its Japanese "followers," in Korea?

I have the honour to remain, Dear Sir, obediently yours,

E. A. GORDON.

(Member of the Japan Society, London.)

[EXTRACTS].

The Judea Schmerz, which is always with us, has been much intensified during the past twelve months. So far from lifting, the clouds have descended in an ever thickening gloom. It is no exaggeration to say that in this XXth Cent., the condition of the majority of Jews presents a picture of abject misery such as even the worst periods of the Middle Ages could not have exceeded.

With the whole of Eastern Europe bent upon their extermination or expulsion, and the civilised countries of the West less inclined than ever to receive them, the outlook for the time being seems almost hopeless.

The key to the situation is, of course, Russia, where five or six of the 11,000,000 of Jews still reside. There the forces of reaction are in the ascendant. The revolution, of which so much was hoped, has been arrested, and the Union of the Russian People enjoys the open patronage of the Tsar.

All the powers of hell seems to have been let loose in Holy Russia. The tale of last year's pogroms was brought to a close with that of Siedlee. This massacre proved even more fiendish than any of its predecessors, inasmuch as, from beginning to end, it was the work of the Russian soldiery, acting under the secret orders of the Court camarilla, into whose treacherous hands the Tsar has committed the destinies of his hapless Empire.

"Pogrom news" has come to be a regular feature of Jewish journalism . . . . . Elizabethgrad, Simferopol, Thomaspol, Bakhmut and Krementchuly are some of the other cities to which the pogroms have extended. One of their features has been the state of panic into which they have thrown the Jews who have been threatened with similar outrages in other parts of Russia. Many persons are said to have been driven mad with fear. Added to the pogroms there have been numberless cases of individual outrage, for there is neither law nor justice for our co-religionists in Tsardom. The horrors of the situation simply defy description. . . . . Jews are threatened with exclusion from the Universities and the next Duma; the barriers of the Pale of Settlement have been strengthened; new hardships have been imposed by measures for the compulsory observance of Sunday rest, and the Zionist societies have been suppressed. The effect of the Russian massacres and of the intolerable conditions under which Jews live has been to give an added impulse to the emigration movement. In one week 500 families quitted Kieff, and in the course of a few days 1,600 persons sailed from Libau. Since the emigration movement started in 1881, it is estimated that 1,300,000 Jews have left Russia, while the total Jewish emigration from Eastern Europe has amounted to 1,750,000. . . . . The prospect of Jews entering the next Duma is not encouraging, judging from the intelligence that the Union of the Russian People have sent an address to the Tsar demanding their entire exclusion, and that His Majesty is said to have marginated the address with the fateful words, "Read with pleasure."

One is tempted to ask how much longer the Powers of the civilised world will become indifferent to the merciless persecution by Russia of her Jewish subjects? For indifferent they show themselves, while they make no outspoken and effective protest against the continuance of outrage and massacre, and while they cling to the obsolete principle that Governments have no right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country; as if these so-called "internal" affairs had not long since become as international as any of the questions discussed at the Hague Conference! . . . . . "England alone" said Mr. Jessel, K.C., "is big enough and strong enough, if she chooses, to make the Russian Government understand what is British sentiment in this matter." . . . . Mr. David Alexander, K.C., expressed similar views when he urged that "it is not only the right, but also the duty of all civilized nations to protest both jointly and severally against such persecutions, and to warn the Russian Government that these spasmodic and recurrent outrages upon its Jewish population will no longer be tolerated."

Unfortunately the English Government has not only taken no effective steps of this kind, but it has gone far in the contrary direction in condone and encourage Russia's internal policy by concluding with it an *entente cordiale*. Strange that our Foreign Office should fail to realize that by grasping in friendship the blood stained hands of murderers its own hands have necessarily become polluted.

Mr. Lucien Wolff in the *Westminster Gazette* said: "I venture to commend to Sir Edward Grey's Liberal and Imperialist meditations the action of Cromwell in the case of the 'pogrom' of the Vaudois. England was at the time busy negotiating an entente with France, precisely as she is to-day negotiating one with Russia. Nevertheless she at once flamed into righteous anger."

Like the Russian Government to-day, Mazarin "deplored" the massacres and protested that the Regent of Savoy was alone responsible, although his subjection to France was as notorious as the dependence of the Governors of Bielostok and Siedlee to the Interior at St. Petersburg. Cromwell promptly rejected the French excuses, and refused to sign the treaty of alliance until the wrongs of the Vaudois were avenged. "To be indifferent to such things," he said bravely, "is a great sin, and a deeper sin still is it to be blind to them from policy of ambition."

This was a finer, a more English utterance, than Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's ambiguous "Vive la Duma!" especially as it was not attenuated by any private explanations to the French Ambassador. England had her way. The "pogroms" were stopped and the Vaudois were re-instated, and Cromwell did not lose the alliance of France, nor were the greatness and security of England abated one jot.

UNION CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL BAZAAR.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—May I be allowed to thus inform the interested public of the result of the above Bazaar and allied efforts in connection with the Sunday School section of the Union Church Building Fund?

In April last a kind-hearted benefactor promised to donate 20,000 *yen* to the Building Fund on January 1st, 1908, provided the Sunday Scholars (and their friends) raised a like sum by that date. The challenge was accepted, and has been more than met, as will be seen from the following.

	Yen.
Collected by the scholars	834.54
Net proceeds of Bazaar and Supplementary Sale.....	1,899.74
Donations from Tokyo friends	208.48
Total	2,942.76

The hearty thanks of the promoters of the Bazaar are hereby tendered to all contributors and supporters to whose encouragement and generosity the success of the undertaking is due. A list of these kind friends would be too lengthy for publication, but it should be mentioned that at the head of such a list would stand the name of Mrs. R. F. Wharton of Tokyo, without whose hearty assistance and co-operation the above result would not have been attained.

Further funds will be required before building operations can even be commenced, but on the achievement of this our great initial effort, we tender a very warm expression of gratitude to everyone who has assisted us therein.

Thanking you for allowing me this space,

Yours faithfully, CLARENCE GRIFFIN,

Superintendent, Union Church Sunday School.

Yokohama, 14th December, 1907.

CHRISTIANITY IN KOREA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

MONSIEUR LE REDACTEUR,—Je viens de lire l'article du Rev. Gascoyne Cecil et la paraphrase que vous en faites. Le brave Reverend fait preuve de zèle religieux mais il manque, il faut l'avouer, totalement de sens politique, en frappant assez violemment sur l'ancien régime et surtout en ne taisant pas suffisamment les défauts du nouveau.

Ce que je ne comprends pas cependant c'est la charge que vous faites contre les persécutions religieuses d'autan. Ce vieux thème est trop passé de mode pour que j'y revienne. Votre compatriote n'emploie pas, j'imagine, les moyens violents des inquisiteurs pour répandre sa religion; il parle sans doute de douceur, de résignation, que sais-je? et peut-être cela suffit il pour convaincre ces Coréens simplistes mieux que ne le font les arguments militaires.

Les soldats Japonais commettent ils des actes répréhensibles? Je ne sais. D'aucuns prétendent posséder sur la matière certains clichés plutot compromettants mais sans doute l'objectif de leur appareil était-il faussé. En tout cas je ne vois pas ce que vient faire ici la pitié bouddhiste. Les cruautés d'un parti dans un autre âge n'ont jamais légitimé les cruautés d'un autre parti dans un âge plus cultivé.

Pour ce qui est des Coréens, je crois, comme vous, que toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, ils seront matériellement plus heureux sous le regime actuel, mais les hommes sont ainsi faits qu'ils préfèrent parfois l'ombre de la liberté à la liberté proprement dite octroyée par un étranger.

"Mon verre n'est pas grand, mais je bois dans mon verre" disait Musset en refusant le titre de Byron Francais. Qui nous dit que les Coréens n'ont pas la fierté de Musset? Fierte bête direz-vous mais qu'y faire?

OUTSIDER.

December 12th, 1907.

PSYCHIC PHENOMENA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In the "Annals of Psychical Science" for October there appears an article on the subject of Human Biology by Prof. Bottazzi, Director of the Physiological Institute at the university of Naples, which is of considerable interest and significance. The full title of the article is "The unexplored regions of Human Biology," and it deals with experiments made with the well known Italian medium Eusapia Paladino. The latter went to the University laboratories where test conditions could be enforced and where extraordinary precautions could be taken agaist any possible fraud. Six professors and the medium took part in the experiments. The cabinet and properties used in the experiments were arranged not by the medium but by the professors themselves. In addition to this, the properties, musical instruments, etc. were connected by electric circuit with automatic recording instruments in the adjoining room whose only entrance was through the room in which the experiment was held. The cabinet consisted merely of the recess formed in the wall by the door between these two rooms, with a hanging curtain. The medium sat in the room with the professors who held both arms and feet and subjected her to constant scrutiny. Thus separated from the cabinet and with no means of either approaching it or touching any of the objects in it, nevertheless phenomena of many kinds were performed, all of which recorded themselves on the blackened drumhead automatically revolving in the adjoining room. These diagrams together with photographs of the cabinet, articles used, and of the recording apparatus are published with the article. A peculiar feature of the experiment and one to which Prof. Bottazzi attaches great importance is that every movement of objects in the distant cabinet was accompanied by irregular, jerky movements of the medium's arms and hands, and by spasms of the muscles, the hands being all the time held by the professors. On this fact the professor founds a theory that invisible limbs are obtruded from the medium's body and are operated by her will. Thus he regards them as "biological phenomena entirely dependent on the organism of the medium, and if so they occur as if accomplished by prolongations of the natural limbs, or as if by additional limbs which spread from the body of the medium and re-enter it after a variable time, during which they show themselves, as far as the sensations they bring about in us, as limbs differing in no essential matter from natural or physical members."

It is interesting to compare with this theory of Prof. Bottazzi the teaching of Theosophy on the subject. According to William Q. Judge, former president of the Theosophical Society, these phenomena are frequently performed by means of an arm extruded from the physical body. This for want of a better word has been called the "Astral" arm. Mr. Judge wrote as follows:—

"Among phenomena useful to notice are those consisting of the moving of objects without physical contact. This may be done in more than one way. The first is to extrude from the physical body the astral arm and hand, and with those grasp the object to be moved. This may be accomplished at a distance of as much as ten feet from the person." In the experiments at the Naples University the distance was about five feet.

Dr. Hensholdt of Leipsic in a series of articles dealing with his investigations of Hindu Magis refers to the same theory. Among other phenomena Dr. H. mentions a comparatively simple one which he saw several times performed by a Yogi by the wayside. The Yogi would take half a cocoa-nut shell and hold it out in front of him on his extended hand. Then slowly withdrawing his hand he would leave the shell suspended in mid-air. Dr. H. after subjecting the suspended object to the minutest scrutiny was finally reluctantly compelled to admit that contrary to the law of gravitation the object was really resting without any physical support. The explanation of the phenomenon given by Yogis of the higher order whom the doctor questioned was simply that the Yogi had learned to liberate and use the hand of the "linga Sarira," the etheric counterpart of the physical body. How an etheric hand could affect visible matter would be still harder to see did we not know that visible matter is in its essence etheric. Hence strictly speaking the physical object we see, owing to the narrow limitations of our senses, must of necessity be illusory.

A further explanation is quoted by Dr. H. concerning the physical body and its etheric counterpart, which also applies of course to the physical world and its interior counterparts. The explanation of the fact that two or more worlds may exist in the same

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space, that they may be in "co-adunation but not in consubstantiality" is as follows:—Take for example a cup filled with small round objects, say shot. A person unaware of any other form of matter would naturally say that the cup was full; and yet of course it would not, as it would still be possible to put in a considerable quantity of sand. Still the cup would not be full for water could be poured in to fill up the spaces in the sand; various gasses could be introduced; and finally could be charged with electricity. All of these would of course occupy the same space. The theory is that as man passes from one plane to another he uses a vehicle composed of the matter of that plane. Hence, while to one here in the physical world the other and finer planes may seem to be merely illusion, to one who has left this world, or retired within by the portal of death, it would be the inner world that would be real and the world of illusion would be this world.

It is in so far as psychical phenomena can throw light upon problems of this kind that they are of interest and of value. The mere phenomena themselves may be trivial; their importance lies only in the indication they give of the underlying laws. Those who have had no personal experience of these abnormal happenings may still be sceptical, though they need not be dogmatic,—for the evidence grows stronger year by year. And yet in spite of the fact that from one to two hundred books on the subject of these phenomena are published annually in England, France, the United States, Germany and Italy; and in spite of the fact that men like Crookes, Wallace Zöllner, Lombroso and many others have testified to the genuineness of them, there still exists a prejudice against these investigations only equalled by an ignorance of their results. That a prejudice should exist against dabbling in physhic phenomena is, however, a very healthy sign. Speaking personally I may say that if in a friend's house next door to me such seances with such phenomena took place every night, I would not go near them. Not from scepticism for I have long since had abundant proofs, but from a well grounded belief in the rationale of these happenings given by Theosophy. That such things should now be investigated by scientific men and not left merely to physic dabblers is a very welcome sign. It is interesting and also a little amusing to note the scientific terminology that is now coming into use. There is much in a name; and people who perhaps laughed at the crude terminology of the Spiritists will soon come to regard the question differently. We now have metapsychism, cryptomnesia, cryptomnesic psycho-genesis, telaesthesia, psychiatry etc. In another generation from now, probably sooner, these things will come to be accepted just as hypnotism is accepted now. Chairs will be established at the universities and thus as is so often the case the superstitions of one period will become the scientific facts of a later one.

Yours respectfully,

S.

December 14th, 1907.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

London, December 12.

Reuter's agent in Quebec wires that the manager of the local branch of the California Safe Deposit Company committed suicide on the 10th of December.

AMERICA'S CURRENCY.

Congressman Fowler, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in the course of a speech insisted that gold was the only proper bank reserve. If the Government continued the present currency manipulations a commercial tragedy would arise compared with which the present affair would be only a pleasant summer's outing.

THE P. AND O. CO.

Later.

The secretary of the P. and O. Co. writing to the papers, refers to Sir Thomas Sutherland's allusions to unfair competition. He says that an absolute monopoly has been created for the conveyance of cotton from Bombay to Japan, presumably under the aegis of the Japanese Government, which shuts out the competition of all other flags.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Roosevelt has issued a formal statement renouncing candidature for the Presidency. It is generally agreed in New York that this brings Governor Hughes to the front, though the Democratic leaders declare that it means a chance for their candidate.

FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

Later.

Heavy rains have culminated in floods in the Midlands and Southern counties. Thousands of acres are under water. There is much damage.

EXPLOSIONS.

Two explosions have wrecked Kynoch's powder mills near Bradford. Two were killed and several injured.

INTER-COLONIAL SPORT.

A proposal that Australian and South African teams shall visit England in 1909 and play a series of triangular contests is under consideration.

FRENCH NAVY IN THE FAR EAST.

London, December 13.

At Toulon orders have been received to report upon the condition of the warships and the crews available for service in the Pacific to reinforce the relief drafts for Indo-China. It is understood that these orders have been made in view of the unrest in the Far East.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE GEORGE.

Prince George of Greece has been married at Athens to Princess Marie Bonaparte with the most brilliant ceremonial. The streets of the Greek capital were ablaze with decorations.

JAPANESE ENTERING AMERICA.

Strong complaints are reaching Washington of the increasing influx of Japanese via Mexico.

Later.

Lieut. Woods, of the Grenadier Guards, has received a request from the War Office to resign his commission, otherwise he will be removed from the Army under clause No. 477 (Pay Warrant).

TROUBLE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Hamburg firm of Waenckhaus has appealed to the German Foreign Office against the seizure of their warehouse alleged to contain contraband on Abamusa island, Persian Gulf, by H.M.S. *Lapwing*. The Hamburg papers are indignant.

THE KAISER.

London, December 14.

The Kaiser has arrived at Amsterdam, where he was cheered by crowds and received by Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry.

WITHDRAWING CANADIAN SUBSIDY.

It is reported from Ottawa that the Canadian subsidy of £180,000 paid since 1891 to the Vancouver-Australian steamship line will be discontinued. This is regarded as an answer to the hostile Commonwealth tariff.

CRICKET.

The score of the first test match at Sydney reads as follows: England 273, Australia 154 for 2 wickets.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Later.

Mr. Alfred Deakin, Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, in reply to Melbourne representatives, outlining his defence policy, said the Government proposed to purchase three submarines and two destroyers annually for three years. Also military training would be compulsory on all youths attaining the age of 18. It was hoped that a national guard of 218,000 trained men would be available in eight years.

ALLEGED JAPANESE ESPIONAGE.

New York telegrams say that the papers print sensational stories to the effect that all Japanese servants have been landed from the battleships of the Pacific Fleet at Hampton Roads because of their practice of constantly taking notes. One was detected noting the new system of gun control.

TERRIBLE STORM IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

London, December 15.

A furious gale has been blowing since yesterday and many wrecks accompanied by loss of life are reported from the south coast of England. A seven-masted American schooner was wrecked off Scilly yesterday evening, eighteen persons being drowned. A pinnace belonging to H.M.S. *Speedwell* capsized at Sheerness and eight seamen were drowned. All cross-channel traffic is interrupted.

TROUBLE FEARED IN FINLAND.

London, December 16.

Important developments are expected in Finland. General Kaulbars, ex-Governor of Odessa, will be appointed Governor. A strong military force proceeds to Finland, ostensibly for manœuvres. The Government is apparently resolved to crush the revolutionary organizations.

DRASTIC SENTENCES.

Reuter's agent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the trial of socialists for treason, including 37 ex-members of Duma, has resulted in most drastic sentences. Thirty ex-members of the Duma are permanently exiled to Siberia, 22 of them receiving in addition various terms of imprisonment.

THE KAISER IN HOLLAND.

London, December 16.

The Kaiser, replying at Amsterdam to Queen Wilhelmina's toast, said he was bound to stake his life on the maintenance of peace between Germany and Holland. He referred to the Netherlands as the land where his ancestors had learned their duty to their country.

CRICKET.

The Australian team made 300 and England in the second innings 19 for 1 wicket.

London, December 17.

The English team was out for 300.

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA.

A French column 3,000 strong has moved out of Lalapa Marnia, operating against the Benismassen tribe, who are posted on the hills. Firing was heard at Ujda all yesterday morning.

CROWDED PRISONS IN SIBERIA.

Later.

St. Petersburg papers state that owing to the crowded condition of the Russian prisons in Siberia, the Government has been asked to sanction the re-establishment of convict settlements on Saghalien.

THE AMERICAN FLEET SAILS.

The English papers have lengthy comments on the descriptions of the American squadron, due to sail for the Pacific to-day.

Admiral Robley Evans' farewell statement is regarded in America as another indication foreshadowing a visit to the Philippines, where it is believed half of the fleet will remain, the rest returning via Suez.

London, December 17.

President Roosevelt on board the *Mayflower* reviewed the fleet of sixteen battleships. The fleet, with auxiliaries, totalled fifty-seven vessels. Prior to their departure for the Pacific the vessels outsailed and

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headed the *Mayflower* amid the thunders of salutes from the forts. The scene was most impressive.

DINIZULU IN JAIL.

Dinizulu, with his attendants, has arrived at Pietermaritzburg. He is lodged in the jail.

A FRENCH VICTORY.

The French column yesterday captured Gorgas Ainasa, after 8 hours fighting. Sixteen Frenchmen were wounded but the Benismassen tribesmen lost heavily.

POPE CONDEMNS MODERNISM.

The Pope speaking in the consistory at Rome deplored the attacks upon the Church, even by those who should safeguard it. He denounced the Modernists.

CANADA AND ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

London, December 17.

At Ottawa the House of Commons is debating a motion, supported by all the British Columbian members, urging that as the Chinese restriction policy has been successful, a definite policy should be adopted towards other Orientals. The supporters dwelt on the importance of developing Canada's trade with Japan while restricting Japanese immigration.

NEW CARDINALS.

At the recent Consistory the Pope created two Italian and two French prelates Cardinals.

THE CRUISE OF THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Later.

There are indications that the Californians intend to utilize the arrival of the battleship fleet for the purpose of strengthening the anti-Oriental agitation and are organizing a great demonstration in honour of the fleet.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

A telegram from Ottawa says that the emigration restriction debate was adjourned. A special feature was the speech by Mr. Sloan insisting that the influx of Orientals discourages white settlers from coming into British Columbia, the resources of which are capable of development by white labour unless the present policy is reversed and the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific become the possession of a United Orient.

COLLIERY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

A colliery explosion has taken place at Birmingham, Alabama; 35 bodies have been recovered and 70 lives have been lost. This is the third terrible mining disaster within a fortnight.

CRICKET.

London, December 18.

The Australians in their second innings made 63 for 3 wickets.

THE NATAL TROUBLE.

It is reported from Pietermaritzburg that Sir Mathew Nathan in a speech advocated compulsory military service in preference to a *quasi* voluntary system, every man between 18 and 21 forming an active militia.

UNREST IN PERSIA.

Reuter learns that owing to serious news from Persia arising from political unrest, Great Britain and Russia are co-operating in steps to relieve the situation.

OBITUARY.

Later.

Lord Kelvin is dead.

LABOUR IN AMERICA.

A New York telegram says that Mr. Copers, President of the Federation of Labour, speaking at a banquet given by the Civic Federation, notified employers of workmen that the latter will not consent to any reduction of wages as the result of a monetary panic for which they are not responsible.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN RELATIONS.

London, December 19.

Speaking in the Diet at Buda-Pesth, the Premier described a resolution passed in the Reichsrath on the 16th of December, calling on Hungary to deal justly with the various nationalities, an affront for which Hungary must receive satisfaction.

Speaking in the Reichsrath in Vienna the Premier said that the Government declined to carry out the resolution and he begged the House to abstain from meddling in Hungarian affairs.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES.

A wireless telephonic message was sent yesterday from Berlin to Copenhagen.

CRICKET.

Later.

Sydney correspondents telegraph that rain prevented the conclusion of the match with the M.C.C.

EMPIRE CLUB.

Lord Milner presided at the inaugural dinner of the United Empire Club. There was a brilliant attendance which included the Duke of Marlborough, the Hon. E. Lyttleton, Mr. Austin Chamberlain and Mr. Wyndham.

ORANGIA.

The first parliament of Orangia has met at Bloemfontein and the members are being sworn in.

ANOTHER BANKER'S SUICIDE.

The Jewellers National Bank of North Attleboro, Mass, did not open to-day. It has deposits of over a million dollars. The cashier has committed suicide.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

London, December 12.

Paris wires that the operations against the Benisnassen Moorish tribesmen on the Algerian frontier begin on Friday. Three columns, totalling 800, will take the field. An endeavour will be made to restrict punishment to those guilty of inciting the population against the French.

PROPOSED NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

St. Petersburg reports that despite official denials, it is persistently asserted in well-informed circles that the Government has approached European financiers to raise a substantial loan abroad.

ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

London, December 13.

Mr. Roosevelt's re-iteration that he will not accept a second nomination for the Presidency is prompted by considerations of political strategy. He is disgusted that under the guise of working in his behalf the supporters of Mr. Cortelyou are secretly furthering their own ends, thus prejudicing the chances of Mr. Taft.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The visit of the Kaiser to England has resulted in a slight improvement of Franco-German relations, probably removing the friction with reference to the bombardment of Casa Blanca.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Later.

On the Stock Exchange Russians have risen sharply and Japanese are firmer.

GERMAN NAVAL AFFAIRS.

In the Reichstag during the discussion of the Navy Bill, the Secretary of the Navy stated that ships are being built in Germany more quickly than in any other country, that they are of equal quality and that their armament is generally better than that of the British.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa says that though the country is somewhat shaken financially, bankers agree that there is no cause for alarm. Still they must go more slowly pending the receipt of additional capital.

RUSSIAN FINANCE.

London, December 14.

It is reported from Paris that the Russian Minister of Finance, referring to the budget deficit, states that if the market is favourable in 1908 it is possible that part of the loan will be issued abroad, though he would prefer that the internal Russian market should be capable of taking it up.

THE PORT ARTHUR TRIALS.

Later.

St. Petersburg reports that the evidence in the Port Arthur court martial indicates that General Fock displayed defective handling of the troops and that he turned a deaf ear to Retiakoff's repeated requests for reinforcements at Kiaochow. Retiakoff alleged that Fock ordered retreat to which Fock replied "Liar"! and declared that he was about to assume the offensive when he met the ammunition carts retiring without orders.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY.

Meetings have been held and speeches made all over England explaining and discussing the new territorial army scheme which shows growing recognition of the necessity of prompt reorganization.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DECISION.

San Francisco, December 12.

President Roosevelt has published a letter declaring that he will not present himself as a candidate at the forthcoming presidential election. He added that at the previous election, he promised not to accept a further nomination and that he was still of the same mind.

Since the publication of this declaration, trouble has arisen among the electors who wished to re-nominate President Roosevelt. The President's action will have a special effect on the position of Mr. Taft as a candidate.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

The warships to be despatched to the Pacific have completed their preparations for departure at Hampton Roads. The blue-jackets are being given half-day leave.

JAPANESE AND HAWAII.

The Governor of Hawaii has reported to the American Secretary of the Interior that though the islands are crowded with workmen the latter do not oppose the coming of Japanese, and probably this attitude will be maintained in future.

NEW YORK'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

New York, December 12.

The financial situation in New York is uncertain at present. The number of pick-pockets and thieves has considerably increased. The financial trouble has particularly affected the business of Japanese in New York. The Morimura-gumi has discharged 25 or 26 employees. Most of the banks which had stopped payment re-opened their offices. Payments, however, are being made to the extent of only 20 or 30 per cent. of their whole deposits. In consequence of the

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situation, all factories have been badly affected, and as a result a large number of workmen have been discharged. During last week, 400,000 workmen left for Europe.

During presidential elections commercial circles are always badly affected but this panic is worse than any hitherto experienced.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL STOESSEL

St. Petersburg, Dec. 13.

The trial of General Stoessel, General Folk, Chief of Staff, and other officers who are charged with the premature surrender of Port Arthur and the defeat at Nankwanlieu, has been resumed by Court Martial. General Kuropatkin was examined as a witness. He made a statement favourable to the defendants. General Kuropatkin declined to give explanations as to several questions insisting that they involved military secrets. The main feature of his statement was that the failure of the Russian army was to be attributed to the anticipation that the Russian naval force was impotent and that the fundamental plan with regard to the Port Arthur defences could not be maintained after the destruction of the Russian warships by the sagacious attack of the Japanese.

It is stated by the prosecution that General Folk, Chief of Staff, ordered the retirement at Nankwanlien, and thus the defences of Port Arthur were endangered. Still General Stoessel gave his consent to General Folk's retirement in accordance with the orders of General Kuropatkin and Admiral Alexieff. It is generally admitted that General Stoessel was quite unable to continue any longer the defence of the fortress without the assistance of the navy. Admiral Alexieff has refused to be present in the Court as a witness. All the newspapers of yesterday published comments unfavourable to Admiral Alexieff.

During his examination General Kuropatkin made a statement as to Admiral Alexieff. He added that previous to the war, he had tried to inspect the defensive preparations of the fortress, but that Admiral Alexieff prevented him from doing so.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, December 13.

The statement of President Roosevelt declining to be a candidate for election has excited the Republicans. The President desires the election of Mr. Taft. The conservatives are willing to elect Mr. Hughes, Governor of New York, or Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary for the Treasury. It is still a question which of these candidates will be adopted by the citizens of New York. The people of Illinois are endeavouring to elect Mr. Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives, while the electors of Iowa wish to elect Mr. Cummings, Governor of that State.

JAPANESE ON AMERICAN WARSHIPS.

New York, December 15.

The preparations of the Atlantic Fleet for departure have been completed. About 250 Japanese employed as waiters and cooks on the warships have been transferred to ships that are not to proceed to the Pacific.

According to American law, the crews of warships must consist exclusively of American citizens. American applicants for employment on such ships have hitherto been scarce, however, and Japanese were employed. Whenever training or manœuvres took place, the Japanese were all landed.

THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

San Francisco, December 14.

The Mayor of San Francisco, representing the city council, has sent a telegram to Admiral Evans commanding the Atlantic Fleet. He said that the citizens wish a safe voyage to the fleet and await with impatience its arrival.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION IN CANADA.

Ottawa, December 15.

The outcome of the approaching debate on Oriental immigration is anxiously awaited. The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, insists that Japanese Treaty rights must be respected. The leader of the Opposition, the Hon. R. Borden, is inclined to show some complaisance for the feelings of the British Columbian members. The latter allege that during the negotiations in 1905 for bringing Canada under the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1894, Mr. Consul Nosse wrote an informal letter giving assurances that if Canada accepted the entire treaty with the open-door clause the agreement limiting immigration to 600 annually would continue to be respected. Mr. Nosse admits the letter.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, December 15.

The Republicans of New York desire to elect Mr. Hughes, Governor of the State, as President. The Conservatives, who are opposing President Roosevelt, support Mr. Hughes. At an interview with a member of the Upper House of the New York State Assembly, President Roosevelt is reported to have shown himself indifferent as to the nomination of Mr. Taft. While admitting the views of the Republicans, President Roosevelt objects to Mr. Hughes. By this attitude of President Roosevelt, the cordiality towards Mr. Hughes will cool down.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

President Roosevelt will review the Atlantic Fleet on Dec. 16th, and subsequently the squadron will leave for the Pacific.

RUSSIA.

Twenty-seven former members of the Duma, who were charged with having planned to establish a republican government in Russia were sentenced to transportation. Three noblemen were also examined on a similar charge. The Tsar will himself pronounce sentence on them.

AMERICAN ANTI-ASIATIC AGITATION.

San Francisco, December 16.

The activity among the Anti-Asiatic Leagues is extending. A general assembly is to meet in Seattle in February. A gigantic petition is to be presented to Congress for the exclusion of Asiatics. It is now being prepared. Circulars have been distributed in Portland declaring that the Japanese and Chinese must go.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

London, December 17.

News from Teheran says that the arrested Ministers have been released on the intervention of the British Legation. The Premier has been exiled to Europe. The Shah asked Parliament to disperse the armed Nationalists who are guarding the building. The President refused, accusing the Shah of treason to the Constitution.

RUSSIAN JOURNALISTS.

In St. Petersburg the staffs of three Opposition papers have been arrested. They are accused of belonging to the Socialist Revolutionary party and are charged with the forgery of bank notes.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

San Francisco, December 16.

The English newspapers publish details with regard to the despatch of the Atlantic Fleet for the Pacific. No special comment has been made except from a technical point of view. Most of the experts are of opinion that the cruise of the squadron will be useful training for American officers and bluejackets.

The *Outlook* says that the cruise of the fleet originated in political affairs in connexion with the developement of the states on the Pacific, the annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines, the developement of American trade in the Orient, and the sudden rise of Japan. If war can be supposed to break out, adds this journal, it will take place in the Pacific and not in the Atlantic.

The comments of French journals may be divided into two classes. One section says that the cruise of the fleet has no special connection with the recent trouble between Japan and America, which is about to be settled amicably. Other journals assert that the American Government intends to restrict the ambition of Japan in the Pacific, and the voyage of the fleet has no connexion with the San Francisco trouble.

IMMIGRANTS IN AMERICA.

During the present fiscal year, according to information from the American Immigration authorities, 15,005 Japanese entered America. The number is double that for last year. All immigrants from various countries number about 1,600,000, which shows an increase of 280,000.

THE PORT ARTHUR COURT MARTIAL.

London, December 18.

St. Petersburg reports that the Port Arthur Court Martial has found General Stoessel's circumstantial report to the Viceroy substantially correct. General Fock is not cleared from the charges of inefficiency. The general conclusion is that the position was not maintainable much longer owing to the superiority of the Japanese artillery.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The Minister of Marine has promised to introduce alternative programmes to the Duma defence committee, one a modest scheme to form the nucleus of a future fleet, the other providing for the immediate creation of a first-class navy.

STOCKS.

Later.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese securities are slightly depressed because of the October trade return.

LORD KELVIN DEAD.

The death is announced of Lord Kelvin.

PERSIA.

The Teheran Parliament has appealed to Europe for sympathy in its struggle against the Shah's violation of the constitution.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

A remarkable article in the *Revue de Paris* insists on the immediate necessity of adding 240 batteries of artillery to the army in view of Germany's superiority.

THE IMMIGRATION AFFAIR.

San Francisco, December 18.

Mr. Smith, a representative from Columbia, has introduced a proposal in the Canadian Lower House. The main feature of the measure is that measures to restrict Oriental immigration into Canada should be provided; the Government policy toward the Chinese was having a satisfactory effect, and a similar arrangement should be extended to all other Asiatic people; and this step should be taken at once. A warm discussion took place. It is generally reported that the measure will be rejected on the ground that it is better not to take

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any decisive step in Parliament until a definite report is received by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, from Mr. Lemieux, now in Tokyo.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

London, December 19.

In Ottawa during the debate on the Japanese immigration affair, the leader of the Opposition, the Hon. R. Borden, declared that the Government had been somewhat negligent of Canadian interests. It was practically impossible for the Whites to compete with Oriental labour in British Columbia. The influx of Asiatics must be restricted.

The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said he believed that Japan abided by its assurances that immigration would be restricted but enterprising parties had evaded the promise.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Later.

New York reports that there will be no financial legislation this year. The Republican leaders in the Senate have decided that the matter should be allowed to drift, and the Democrats allowed to talk.

THE RUSSIANS ON THE LIAOTUNG.

General Kuropatkin informed the Port Arthur court-martial that the creation of Dalny so impaired the value of Port Arthur that on the eve of the war he urged the retrocession of the peninsula to China for twenty-five million pounds and certain concessions in North Manchuria where the Russians could concentrate in force. The scheme failed because the Russians were confident of victory.

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

MANCHURIA.

At Tsitsihar and Suifengclio in North Manchuria customs stations have not yet been established. This is said to be because the Chinese Government wishes to impose a high rate of tariff and Russia declines to comply. The Chinese Government is reported to be much perplexed.

It is reported that China has enacted mining regulations and has sent copies of them to the Treaty Powers, including the Foreign Office in Tokyo.

(We—*Japan Mail*—understand that the Regulations are in process of translation).

There is reported to be a provision forbidding the joint conduct of mining enterprise by Chinese and foreigners, and it is added that Great Britain and America have already protested. The Japanese Foreign Office also is expected to protest. Japan's mining relations in Manchuria would make it impossible for her to accede to such a veto.

[It will be remembered in this context that the Peuhsihu coal-mine is being worked by Messrs. Okura and Company, and that in the sequel of recent negotiations the Chinese Plenipotentiary agreed to a scheme of cöoperative exploitation, which arrangement, however, the Peking Government has not yet endorsed. Naturally Japan, in such circumstances, will oppose the restriction contemplated in the new Regulations.]

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Russian officials have revoked the provision that any ship entering Vladivostock must be piloted by the *Askold*. The revocation takes effect from the 14th of January.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT.

The President of the Swiss Confederation next year is to be the present Vice-President of the Federal Council, and M. Joseph Zemp, member of the Federal Council, will become Vice-President.

DEATH OF A PEACE DELEGATE.

Mr. Hasegawa Yoshiwo, a secretary of the Imperial Foreign Office, who was a member of the Japanese delegation to the Hague Tribunal, was taken ill *en route*, and landed at Singapore, where he died in the hospital on the 18th instant.

AMERICAN FINANCE

The economic situation at Portland has been restored. The extraordinary period of rest, which commenced on the 29th of November, lasted until the 14th of December, and on the 16th of that month the various banks renewed business. There were many depositors.

ECZEMA DROVE HIM TO DESPAIR

Hand Became Swollen and Very Red and Painful—Arm Gradually Affected Up to Elbow—Impossible to Give Idea of Agony Undergone for Three Years—Doctor and Very Many Remedies Fail.

CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with swelling in my right hand, which became red and very painful and irritating. This swelling spread gradually up the arm until it reached the elbow. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the three years that this eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor for four weeks in the provinces, where I was living at the time, and the treatment he put me under was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I happened to catch sight of an advertisement of Cuticura Remedies, and there I read of a case of eczema having been cured by the use of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. The case was so similar to my own that I thought I would at least make one more try to get my arm right. I bought the whole treatment of the chemist, and I persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to any one, and the relief I felt myself was great. I should not have believed it possible for any remedy to afford such comfort in so short a time. My experience with the other remedies for eczema—and I should think I tried them all—enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. By the doctor's orders I was keeping my arm in a sling for many months, but the sling was soon dispensed with when I started with Cuticura. I persevered with Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills for about a couple of months, using in all two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura in skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me, but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. Mr. T. S. Gillard, 3, Betley Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, Nov. 19, '06."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., ☞ Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Glenavon, British steamer, 2,728, B. Woolfinden, 13th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 13th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lingara, British steamer, 2,211, T. C. N. Thompson, 13th Dec.,—Christmas Island, Phosphate Rocks.—Cornes & Co.

Tientsin, British steamer, 1,227, E. Monkman, 12th Dec.,—Hankow, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Prosper, Norwegian steamer, 924, K. Larsen, 13th Dec.,—Vladivostock, Bean Cake.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 13th Dec.—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Wangard, German steamer, 2,736, W. Malen, 13th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., General.—Helm Bros.

Dunoed, British steamer, 3,005, M. H. Torrible, 13th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Erroll, British steamer, 2887, W. J. Lockhart, 14th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 15th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 15th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rokko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,786, I. Hinono, 15th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Yorck, German steamer, 5,133, J. Randermann, 15th Dec.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,429, K. Soyeda, 15th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. Filmer, 15th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 15th Dec.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Memnon, British steamer, 3,019, H. W. N. Evans, 16th Dec.,—Swansea and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, K. Iwanaga, 16th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kiirun Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,669, Y. Yamamoto, 16th Dec.,—Chinampo, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, K. Kato, 16th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 17th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Peiho, French steamer, 3,446, Cazal, 17th Dec.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Kamoshita, 17th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 18th Dec.,—Glasgow via Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Armand Behic, French steamer, 2,819, Guionnet, 18th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, V. Doehren, 18th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Chetan, British steamer, 1,350, H. E. Laver, 18th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Vedra, British steamer, 2,622, H. Tucker, 19th Dec.,—Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tategami Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,673, K. Sudzuki, 19th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Cardiganshire, British steamer, 2,689, O. W. Tyers, 13th Dec.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tientsin, British steamer, 1,227, E. Monkman, 13th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Alton, British steamer, 2,394, Bell, 14th Dec.,—Ocean Island, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 14th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. S.S. Co.

Cyclops, British steamer, 5,748, H. Harris, 14th Dec.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,364, T. Homma, 14th Dec.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sachsen, German steamer, 3,119, Woltemas, 14th Dec.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Yechigo Maru, Japanese steamer, 712, Terada, 14th Dec.,—Tairen, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Katherine Park, British steamer, 3,076, W. H. Copp, 14th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Ahlenham, British steamer, 2,410, George, 14th Dec.,—Port Darwin and Thursday Island via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Anhui, British steamer, 1,350, A. H. Harris, 14th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Shimizu, 15th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Clara Jebsen, German steamer, 1,103, T. Tweegen, 15th Dec.,—Wakamatsu, Sugar.—Ed. L. van Sierop & Co.

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Gymeric, British steamer, 2,598, Hall, 15th Dec., Kobe, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Jongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. C. T. S. Filmer, 16th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tuihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, Fujiwara, 16th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Nyanza, British steamer, 4,179, H. S. Bradshaw, 17th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 2,768, W. Davison, 17th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kogu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, G. S. Lapraik, 17th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kutsang, British steamer, 3,110, R. E. Bradley, 16th Dec.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,429, K. Soyeda, 17th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prosper, Norwegian steamer, 924, Larssen, 18th Dec.,—Vladivostock, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, M. H. Torrible, 18th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Dunearn, British steamer, 2,020, J. Graham, 18th Dec.,—Kuchinotsu, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Zingara, British steamer, 2,211, T. C. N. Thompson, 18th Dec.,—Kobe, Phosphate.—Cornes & Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, W. E. Filmer, 18th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Iwanaga, 18th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 19th Dec.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, Chas. Austin, 19th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Peiho, French steamer, 3,446, Cazal, 19th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, General.—M. M. S.S. Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 19th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Erroll, British steamer, 2,887, W. J. Lockhart, 19th Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. T. Andrews, Mr. H. L. Cooper, Mr. W. E. Guerin, Mr. I. Okuyama, Mr. H. T. Herrick, Miss Lillie Fflaum, Miss Rose Pflaum, Mr. Samuel Ritchie, Mrs. Samuel Ritchie, Mr. Ziro Tanaka, Mr. Y. Tanuma, and Mr. K. Uchihara, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Mr. Julius W. Diez, Mr. H. H. Keily, and Col. Milward Watson, in cabin. For Manila:—Mr. J. E. Blanco, Mrs. G. G. Blaisdell, Miss Helen Blaisdell, Miss Grace Blaisdell, Master Everett Blaisdell, Mrs. Katherine Case, Mr. Wm. D. Clifford, Mr. Clarance W. Cowan, Mr. H. H. Ewing, Mr. C. V. Hodgson, Mr. C. E. Johnson, Mr. R. W. Jones, Mr. Joseph Luke, Miss Iris Monroe, Mr. Otto Ranft, Mrs. O. H. Sampson, Mr. Chas. A. H. Schoendube, Mr. Geo. R. Schilling, Mr. Lester L. Smyth, and Dr. Chas. Edison Swezy, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mr. H. B. Campbell, Miss Helen Guerin, Master Henry D. Hawxhurst, Mr. H. A. Ferguson, Mrs. H. A. Ferguson, Mr. G. Moffatt, Mr. J. E. Norton, Mr. N. B. Perkins, Dr. W. D. Shelby, and Mr. John R. Watson, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Yorck*, from Europe via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Homann, 2 children and governess, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harmssen, Mr. Sung Cheong, Mr. Cramer, Mr. A. Blass, Mr. and Mrs. Withington, Dr. F. Thurn, Dr. Kleiweg de Zwann, Mr. G. Massunobu, Mrs. Nagano, Mr. H. H. Bodemeyer, Miss Julie Koelbel, Mr. G. Pershow, Mr. Ching Yung, Mr. Vaten, Mr. Schroder, and Mr. M. Y. O. Sung, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota*, from Seattle, Wash.:—Bishop Partridge, Mrs. Partridge, child and servant, Mr. Y. Yano, Mr. C. S. Keene, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. G. Young, Mr. E. C. Lowman, Mr. W. E. Deaves, Mrs. W. E. Deaves, Mr. E. Deaves, Miss A. Deaves, Mr. S. Orton, Mrs. V. Orton, and Miss I. Swan, in cabin. For Nagasaki:—Rev. L. S. Miller, in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. C. E. Geddes, Miss F. Garretson, Miss R. Edwards, and Dr. Anderson, in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. M. Peoples, Mrs. M. Peoples and 2 children, Mr. T. Walters, Mr. F. Jansen, Mrs. Gallin and child, Mr. G. W. Brydges, Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. A. Kelly, Mr. D. Jewell, Mr. B. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. G. Masters, Mr. N. Haynes, Mrs. W. White, Lieut. J. Jones, Mrs. J. Jones, Miss H. Jones, Mr. D. W. Betts, Mrs. McCune, Miss E. McCune, Master McCune, Mr. W. Rosencrans, Mr. C. A. Ratoliff, Mr. D. Monroe, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Jansen, Mr. B. Romas, Mr. F. E. Rabb, Rev. S. E. Wishar, Miss M. M'ckett, Mr. C. Adams, Mrs. C. Adams, Mr. R. Adams, Mr. J. E. Kirtland, Mrs. J. E. Kirtland, Miss Kirtland, Mr. C. C. Lacey, Mr. S. O. Brien, Mrs. Dougherty and child, Miss M. Smith, Mr. W. Non, Mr. H. Ames, Mrs. H. Ames, Mr. J. B. Hull, Mr. W. T. Gantwort, Rev. J. A. Walker, Mr. A. Jewell, Mrs. A. Jewell, Mr. J. Monroe, Mr. C. Y. Kee, and Mr. F. Dougherty, in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per German steamer *Sachsen*, for Europe via ports:—Mr. Fritz Fiedler, Mr. L. Bobsien, Mr. E. H. Taplin, Mr. von Nerse, Lieut. Brindseil, and Mr. W. Koock, in cabin.

Per French steamer *Taurane*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. O. C. Kennedy, Mr. F. Mohle, and Mr. J. B. Marsolais, in cabin; Mr. J. B. Honore Lette, and Mr. Eugene Gay, in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Hongkong Maru*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Julius W. Diez, Mr. H. H. Keily, Col. Milward Watson, Mr. J. E. Blanco, Mrs. G. O. Blaisdell, Miss Helen Blaisdell, Mrs. Katherine Case, Mr. Wm. D. Clifford, Mr. Clarence W. Cowan, Mr. H. H. Ewing, Mr. C. V. Hodgson, Mr. C. E. Johnson, Mrs. R. W. Jones, Mr. Joseph Luke, Miss Iris Monroe, Mr. Otto Ranft, Mrs. O. H. Sampson, Mr. Chas. A. H. Schoendube, Mr. Geo. R. Schilling, Mr. Lester L. Smith, Dr. Chas. Edison Swezy, Mrs. W. H. Avery, Mr. H. E. Campbell, Miss Helen Guerin, Master Henry D. Hawxhurst, Mr. H. A. Ferguson, Mrs. H. A. Ferguson, Mr. G. Moffatt, Mr. J. E. Norton, Mr. N. B. Perkins, Dr. W. D. Shelby, Dr. P. R. Taylor, Mr. John R. Watson, Mrs. E. Antony, Mr. C. A. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Robertson, Miss Nan Robertson, Miss Mary Robertson, Mr. David Robertson, Master Jack Robertson, Mr. I. Jupp, Mr. M. M. Smith, Miss A. M. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Patterson, Miss Ida Patterson, Miss Della Patterson, and Mrs. Pershing, infant and servant, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nyanza*, for London via ports:—Mr. J. E. Martin, Capt. R. J. Woulfe Flanagan, Mr. R. H. Clark, Mrs. Rocke, Mr. Matthews, Miss Bruce, and Mr. L. Jupp, in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. M. Fujibayashi, Dr. C. H. H. Hall, Mr. S. Katsuki, Mrs. S. Katsuki, 3 children and servant, Mrs. A. Harrison, Mr. J. F. Kerrigan, Mrs. J. F. Kerrigan, Miss Kerrigan, Mr. H. D. Lazelle, Mr. Kenji Minato, Miss Montcrieff, Mr. T. Murakami, Mrs. T. Nakabayashi and maid, Capt. T. Ota, Mr. C. P. Polhill, Mr. T. T. Takechi, Mrs. C. P. Terrells, Mr. Quong Horn Chan, Mrs. Quong Horn Chan, Mr. Won Ah Ping, Mr. Chong Ah Kuo, Mr. Lan Ping Seong, Mr. P. S. Min, and Mr. Nam Pok Cho, in cabin.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Hongkong...	O. & O....	Asia	Su.	Dec 22
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Tremont	Su.	Dec. 22
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th	Dec. 26
America.....	P. M.....	Korea 1	Th	Dec 26
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Tosa Maru 2	F.	Dec. 27
Europe	N. D. D..	P. E. Friedrich 3	Sa	Dec. 28
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Monteagle 4	Su.	Dec. 29
Tacoma	B. T.....	Kumeric	Su	Dec. 29
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Mongolia	W...	Jan. 1
Europe	M. M.....	Salazie	W	Jan. 1
America.....	T. K. K...	America Maru 5	F	Jan. 3
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su	Jan. 5
Hongkong...	T. K. K....	H'kong Maru	Su	Jan. 12

1 Left Honolulu on the 18th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 10th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 13th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 17th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Europe	N. D. L....	Yorck	Sa.	Dec. 21
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K....	Yamaguchi M.	Su	Dec. 22
Tacoma	B. T	Tremont	M	Dec. 23
America.....	O. & O....	Asia	Tu.	Dec. 24
Europe	N. Y. K...	Wakasa Maru	W	Dec. 25
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Aki Maru	W	Dec. 25
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Th	Dec. 26
Europe	M. M. ...	Armand Behic	Sa.	Dec. 28
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Sa	Dec. 28
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	Su	Dec. 29
Hongkong...	B. T.....	Kumeric	M	Dec. 30
Europe	P. & O....	Nile	Tu	Dec. 31
America.....	P. M.....	Mongolia	F.	Jan. 3
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su	Jan. 5
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	America Maru	Su	Jan. 5
Tacoma	B. & S....	Bellerophon	F.	Jan. 10
Australia ...	N. Y. K....	Nikko Maru	Sa.	Jan. 11
America.....	T. K. K...	H'kong Maru	Tu	Jan. 14

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 20.

The market remains generally quiet.

RAW COTTON.

		PER PICUL.
American Middling...	... — ...	35.00 to 36.60
Egyptian Daniel	... ...	53.00 to 54.00
Indian Broach...	... ...	29.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	... ...	—
Chinese (New crop)...	... ...	23.00 to 25.00

COTTON YARN

		PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	... ...	350.00 to 370.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	... ...	430.00 to 470.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	... ...	530.00 to 560.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings— 40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	...	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium	... ...	V. 4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best		
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	... ...	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best ...	... ...	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches...		8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	... ...	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	...	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.		0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 23-25 yards, 30 inch.	... ...	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	... ...	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	...	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, [illegible] yards, 42 inches	...	1.20 to 2.00
Flannelette	... ...	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere...	... ...	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels ...	... ...	V. 0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	... ...	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in....	... ...	0.40 to 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium..		0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best ...	...	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	... ...	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	... ...	0.85 to 2.00
Cloths—All other ...	... ...	1.25 to 3.50
Blankets—Assorted, per lb ...	... ...	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	... ...	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	...	0.56 to 0.65
" " " 3 " "	... ...	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	... ...	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	... ...	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	... ...	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

The metal market is still dull. Prices are unaltered.

		PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ...	... ...	V. 5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate...	... ...	4.00 to 4.10
do Sheet..	... ...	5.20 to 6.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G....	...	11.00 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments...	...	7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W....	... ...	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	... ...	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

The market continues active. Prices are firm.

Chester ...	... ...	V. 3.67 to 3.80
Victory ...	... ...	3.47 to 3.60
Borneo and Sumatra	... ...	2.20 to 2.85
Hokuyetsu ...	... ...	3.25 to 4.00
Nippon ...	... ...	3.05 to 3.65
Ogura Hokuyetsu	... ...	3.05 to 3.53
Tozai ...	... ...	3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

A fair business continues.

		PER PICUL.
Brown Takao ...	... ...	V. 9.70 to 10.00
Brown Manila...	... ...	9.70 to 10.10
Brown China ...	... ...	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang...	... ...	12.00 to 13.00
White Refined (German)...	... ...	14.30 to 17.00

INDIGO.

Business continues to be done on a moderate scale.

Calcutta first ...	... ...	Yen. 260
" second	... ...	250
Java, first ...	... ...	300
" second	... ...	290
Madras, first	... ...	160
" second....	... ...	150
Artificial "horse and lion" brand ...	... ...	195
Artificial "Kenshin"	... ...	190

COPPER.

The market remains unsettled. A London telegram dated Dec. 18th gives the quotation an £58.10.0. The *Chugwai Shogyo* says that stocks in America are large, and business in this line remains in a serious condition. From January to October, the consumption of copper aggregated 56,544 tons. This figure shows a decrease of 4,668 tons on that of last year.

Refined per 100 kin	... ...	Yen —
Bessemer	... ...	—
Electric refined	... ...	—

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

No alteration.

Subnitrate of Bismuth per lb.		Yen 3.10
Carbolic acid cryst	"	0.46
Glycerine	"	0.37
Caustic Soda	100 *kin*	6.30
Nitrate Soda	"	7.80
Hydrochloric Quinine per lb.		0.57
Quinine sulphate	"	0.40 to 0.51
Iode per lb.		5.00
Iodoform lb.		8.75
Iode Kal lb.		3.60
Antifebrine oz.		5.80

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet. A telegram under date of Dec. 17th from the Japanese Consul-General in New York reports that raw silk business was very dull and that there is no hope of its recovery this month.

On Dec. 18th stocks were: filatures 29,988 bales; Re-reels, 7,190 bales; Orikaishi 1,610 bales; and Sundry, 24 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,200 to 1,210
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,180 to 1,200
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,100 to 1,120
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	960 to 970
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,040 to 1,050
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,010 to 1,020
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse	930 to 950
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	980 to 1,000
Re-reels—Extra	1,035 to 1,040
Re-reels—No. 1	1,020 to 1,025
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,000 to 1,005
Re-reels—No. 2	985 to 990
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra	1,020 to 1,030
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	900 to 1,030
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	965 to 975
Kakedas—No. 2	935 to 945
Kakedas—No. 2½	925 to 935

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Dec.	Present delivery. *yen.*	December delivery. *yen.*	January delivery. *yen.*	February delivery. *yen.*
13th	969	—	973	970
14th	961	—	965	961
16th	979	—	973	979
17th	668	—	—	965
11th	654	—	953	952
12th	937	—	943	941

WASTE SILK.

A moderate business has been done during the week. Prices are still weak; however.

On Dec. 18th the stock was: Noshi, 13,372 bales; Kibiso, 13,996 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 382 bales; and sundry 2,837 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	185 to 210
Noshi—Filatures, Good	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	120 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	105 to 110
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	85 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	155 to 160
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	105 to 110
Kersel—Fair	85 to 95
Kersel—Best	80 to 85
Kersel—Good	75 to 80
Kersel—Medium	70 to 75

TEA.

The season is closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

HABUTAE.

A moderate business in going on but generally speaking the market is quiet.

KANAZAWA.

Inches.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
19½	—	—	—	—
22½	—	10.85	10.50	10.45
27	—	10.25	9.90	9.50
36	—	9.95	9.55	9.50

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.40	10.00	9.85	10.30	10.00
27"	9.70	9.65	9.95	9.60	10.05
36"	9.50	9.50	9.45	9.40	9.40

"GOLD" MARK.

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.	6 *me.* Yen.
22½"	10.85	10.45	10.55	—
27"	10.25	10.50	9.55	—
36"	9.85	9.60	9.55	—

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

RICE.

A special fall has taken place in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. It is reported to have originated in speculative business by some prominent brokers in Tokyo.

	koku.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	653,085
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	159,271

Delivery.	Closing Price.
December	Yen. 15.49
January	15.09
February	15.09

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE. (Tokyo) per *koku*.

Superior	Yen 16.80
Medium	15.90
Common	15.00
Average	15.90

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
December	16.75	December	15.80
January	15.12	January	15.29
February	15.15	February	15.32

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market is almost lifeless in sympathy with the monetary situation.

COAL.

The market is active, and prices are generally firm. Stocks at Moji were 375,876 tons on Dec. 17th. Prices there have risen *sen* 4 on the average making quotations: 1st quality, *yen* 9.43; 2nd, *yen* 8.32; and 3rd, *yen* 7.04.

	Delivery in Tokyo. per 10,000 *Kin*. *yen.*
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sorachi	No Stock.
Buzen	62.00 to 76.00
Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
Miike	65.00 to 73.00
	per ton
Coke	15.00 to 21.00
Gas coke	14.50 to 15.50

(10,000 *Kin*, about 6 tons.)

FLOUR.

Stocks in Yokohama and Tokyo are large, and prices are very weak.

	Yen.
Golden Gate	3.35
Crown	3.15
Lion	2.95
Portland	2.90
Gold	2.80
Blue flag	2.80
Red shield	2.80
Trophy	2.80
Royal	—

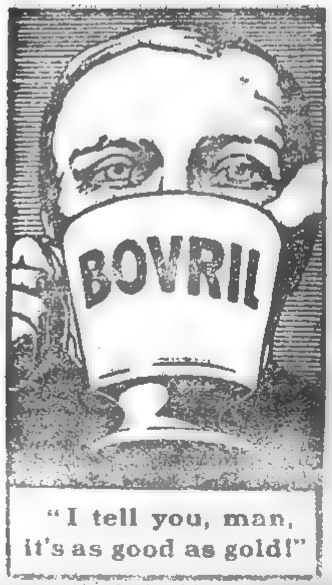
EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, December 19.

London silver ⅛ lower and China sterling quotations ⅛ to ⅛ lower have caused local rates to rule higher accordingly.

London—Bank T.T.	4 - 3/16
— — Bills on demand	4 - 1/16
— — 4 months' sight	3/10 - 11/32
— Private 4 months' sight	4 - 1/16
— — 6 months' sight	4 - 1/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	256½
— — 6 months' sight	256¾
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	90*
— Private 10 days, sight do	88*
Shanghai—Bank sight	84*
— Private 10 days' sight	85½*
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	154½
America—Bank sight	49¾
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51¼
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	215½
Bar Silver (London)	24 7/16

* Nominal.



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The Japan Weekly Mail.

週土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

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"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. What is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1907.

DEATH.

On December 20th, after a very brief illness, at his home in Otsu, near Kyoto, Rev. MONROE CRECELIUS, of the United Brethren Mission.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CASE of small pox was reported on Dec. 19th in Otsu.

A NEW case of plague was reported on Dec. 22nd in Osaka.

ON Dec. 23 d, 44 new cases of small-pox were reported in Kobe.

A RUSSIAN floating mine has been washed ashore at the village of South Shimi, Ishikawa prefecture.

MR. MATSUKATA, Minister in Siam, was ordered on Dec. 22nd to return home on official business.

GENERAL disinfecting measures were carried out in Osaka on Dec. 18th when 108 rats infected with plague were found. The same day, a plague case appeared among the staff of the Osaka Museum.

A LONDON telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* says that Italy intends to despatch two cruisers to the Far East.

MR. M. MORITA, Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, has tendered his resignation.

ACCORDING to an official telegram dated Dec. 24th, two cases of plague have appeared in Honolulu.

CAPT. T. MATSUZAKI, of the Navy, in reserve, was attacked by cholera and died at Tokyo on Dec. 18th.

VISCOUNT AOKI, Ambassador in Washington, will leave San Francisco on Jan. 7th by the *Manchuria* for Yokohama.

MR. K. TSUKADA, Director of the Kobe Tax Inspection Office, has been appointed a secretary of the Monopoly Bureau.

Y. HARADA, of the Osaka branch of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., was arrested on Dec. 22nd in Osaka on a charge of fraud.

FOUR cars of a freight train on the Chu-o Line were derailed at Hachioji on the morning of Dec. 19th. Some damage was done.

ON Christmas day the sons of the Crown Prince left for Numadzu by the 9.20 a.m. train. They stay there during the cold season.

THE construction of the electric railway between Odawara and Atami having been completed, traffic was opened on Dec. 24th.

MR. EZOYE, Manager of the Moko Bank, Nagasaki, has been arrested on a charge of having misappropriated *yen* 8,000 belonging to the bank.

Z. OHARA has been arrested in Oita on a charge of having counterfeited convertible notes. Machinery and materials were seized at his house in the village of Meiji.

TELEGRAMS from various places throughout the Empire say that snow fell generally on Dec. 22nd in the northern and eastern districts. Traffic on the railways was impeded.

PRINCE FUSHIMI, the younger, will leave Japan at the beginning of January for England for purposes of naval study. His Highness holds the rank of commander.

A TELEGRAM from Dairen says that the price of silver *yen* has fallen making the exchange rate $5 75 per 100; consequently business in Liaotung is seriously affected.

THE Emperor of China has sent a telegram to the Imperial Japanese Court expressing his thanks for the hospitable treatment of Prince Pu Lun during his visit in Japan.

ON the night of December 23rd, fire occurred in the No. 8 hold of the Great Northern Steamship Co's. steamer *Minnesota* at Kobe. Two hundred bales of American cotton were damaged. The ship is safe.

THE Emperor gave a luncheon at noon on Dec. 20th at the Hama Detached Palace to Mr. Yi Chaihwan, the Special Korean envoy, and party. Prince Fushimi, the younger, was present representing His Majesty. Baron Shibusawa and other prominent business men of Tokyo will entertain His Excellency on Dec. 24th at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

THE population of Formosa is as follows: Japanese, 57,325; natives, 2,973,280; and foreigners, 9,136. The numbers of aborigines seem not to have been included.

THE HON. R. LEMIEUX, the special commissioner from Canada to treat with Japan regarding emigration, left for home on Thursday, his mission having been successfully completed.

THE sons or heirs of Count Togo and 31 other high officers of the navy and army who were recently promoted to the peerage, were all promoted on Dec. 21st to the Fifth Junior Ranke.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Kamo Maru* was launched at 11 a.m. on Dec. 24th at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki. She will be employed on the proposed New York line.

THE Peking Education Department has decided to abolish the use of the lunar calendar. It is said that from the end of 1908, only the European calendar will be used in all official business.

THE Prince Imperial of Korea, on Dec. 22nd visited the villa of Prince Ito at Oiso. After taking luncheon there, His Highness proceeded to Oiso Primary School where he was entertained with a display of athletic sports by the children.

A TELEGRAM from Vladivostock via Nagasaki says that the captain of the Russian steamer *Mongolia*, who was recently reported to have been arrested on suspicion of having assisted the revolutionaries of Siberia, has been punished with a fine of 5,500 roubles.

KAWAKAMI ISAO, a nephew of the late General Count Kawakami, was arrested on Dec. 24th in Tokyo on a charge of having forged official and private letters. It is said that he was a captain in the army some years ago, when he was punished on a charge of fraud.

ONCE again a blustering gale spoiled Saturday's football game, but nevertheless those taking part put in some excellent practice. Whites turned out the winners by four tries to one, those knotching points being Proctor, Martyr (2) and Strome, while H. W. Kilby secured the try for Colours.

ACCORDING to latest investigations, Japanese military officers in reserve are as follows: Lieut-Generals 34; Major-Generals 40; Paymaster-Generals, 2; Paymaster-Inspectors, 9; Surgeon Generals, 10; Colonels, 403; Lieut-Colonels and Majors, 210; and Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, 12,117.

LATE on the night of the 24th, a man broke into the house of T. Matsumoto, a fertilizer merchant, Kawasaki. He killed Fuji, the wife of the merchant, with an axe and attacked her daughter Sumi, 18 years old, with the same weapon, inflicting severe injuries. The merchant was absent in Yokohama on business and passed the night in this city. The culprit is still at large.

THE walking match promoted by the K. R. and A. C. took place on Sunday in bitterly cold weather. The distance was 27 miles, from Mirume to Takaradzuka, and out of the five competitors who faced the starter at 7 o'clock, the winner turned up in H. G. Ball, who completed the course by 12.15.33. The second man was W. O. Hall, 12.33.09, and the third man H. F. Scudamore, 12.55.10. E. H. Spence took a wrong turning and Mr. E. W. James gave up.

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THE BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

It is natural that the utterances of a man so famous as Rojestvensky should receive much attention, especially when the subject of discusion is the ocean-going cruise of such a squadron as has never yet navigated the high seas. But from the telegraphed reports of the Admiral's remarks it is very evident that he has not kept himself posted in Japanese affairs during the past few months. He speaks of the cruise of the battleship Squadron as calculated to silence the rhodomontade of the Japanese. But so far from such an epithet being properly applicable to the language of Japan in connection with the exclusive policy of the United States, what is really remarkable has been the circumspect and moderate character of the utterances of nearly all her publicists. It is really a strange thing to observe what difficulty the West experiences in being even commonly just where an Eastern country is concerned. We can hardly suppose that any Occidental nation would have shown greater, if even equal, self-restraint in the presence of such circumstances as those which Japan has had to deal with since the day when Japanese children were excluded from San Francisco schools, yet, so far from giving to her moderation the credit which is justly due, Admiral Rojesvensky joins his voice to those of the yellow journalists who have represented Japan as hectoring and blustering throughout. It is impossible for men to be just unless they are truthful, and we sometimes think that all the Occident's self-satisfaction about its own moral integrity must look very singular in Oriental eyes.

Rojesventsky evidently means to be very pro-American, and with that sentiment nobody would quarrel. But he is now reported to have made a criticism which will be very unpleasing not to Americans alone but to all Anglo-Saxons; he is quoted as saying that the personel of the Japanese navy is superior to that of the American, but that the fighting qualities of the American ships excel those of the Japanese sufficiently to redress the balance. We do not credit this appreciation of the gallant Admiral as to the inferiority of American officers and men, and we are very sure that the Japanese themselves would be the very last to assert any such proposition. At all events comparisons of this kind are in very bad taste, and if Rojesventsky really made them, he will be found to have offended rather than placated the nation which he wishes to favour.

A German publicist, whose name we can not decipher in its transliterated form, is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* as remarking that the United States, for the purposes of this battle-ship cruise, continues to rely on England as of old for supplies of coal. Thus England remains mistress of the situation and would have the controlling voice in the event of any trouble between the United States and Japan. We read this to mean that the German commentator by implication advises America to have a second string to her bow in the matter of coal, namely Germany. He goes on to say that the return of the battle-ship squadron to the Atlantic seaboard is not probable. The ships, or at any rate a large portion of them, will be kept in the Pacific, where America has fully recognised that danger threatens her. This of course reflects upon Japan's peaceful intentions. If so many European and American observers continue to insist that the expedition of the battle-ship squadron is a demonstration against Japan or a precaution in view of her aggressive instincts, it will be hard for Japan to withhold her credence from these theories. Happily, however, she remains quite calm, and if we may judge her disposition from the comments of the press, she is thinking rather of giving the squadron a hearty welcome than of regarding it as a menace to herself.

Apparently American public opinion, or at least the opinion of the agitators in the United States, is not to be quieted on any terms. Telegrams from New York state that the *World* has published a message from the Tokyo correspondent of the Associated Press embodying the views of Prince Ito, Marquis Katsura, Count Okuma, Count Hayashi, Admiral Togo, Admiral Saito, Admiral Shibayama, Mr. Minoura, Vice-President of the Lower House and Mr. Ikebe, editor of the *Asahi Shimbun*. The correspondent quotes all these important personages as saying that if the Battle-ship Squadron visits Japan, it will receive a most hearty and friendly welcome from the Japanese nation. One would imagine that this consensus of leading opinions ought to silence the voices of even the greatest alarmists, and such an effect is indeed alleged by one telegram to have been produced. But another message asserts that the extreme coolness of Japan in the circumstances has created an uneasy feeling among the Americans, who are inclined to think that her placid demeanour covers some deep-laid plot. We do not attach much importance to this latter version. It may represent the sentiment of a handful of American citizens but they must be a very small handful. During the course of the past three or four months there have appeared in the London *Times* telegrams from its Tokyo correspondent analysing Japanese public opinion in precisely the sense attributed to it by the statesmen and officers whom the correspondent of the Associated Press has interviewed. The statements made through the columns of the *World* contain therefore nothing new, and the American people must have been fully prepared to hear this view endorsed by the representative of the Associated Press.

The Civic Forum of New York, which is in session at present and will remain in session until next April, has invited Viscount Kaneko to repair to the American capital and deliver an address before it on the subject of Japanese and American relations. The *Jiji Shimpo* strongly advocates the wisdom of such a step. It maintains that the San Francisco incident is quite inadequate to disturb the profoundly friendly relations which have existed between America and Japan for 50 years, but as there is evidently a feeling of uneasiness among certain sections of the American nation, no effort should be spared to re-assure them, and as Viscount Kaneko is well known in the States, where he has many friends and admirers, an address delivered by him in the proposed manner could not fail to have a good effect. Incidentally the *Jiji* expresses an interesting opinion, namely, that an automatic remedy presents itself for this emigration difficulty. The Japanese go to America simply because opportunities to earn money have hitherto not presented themselves elsewhere, but now that the wide fields of Korea and Manchuria offer plenty of opportunities, emigrants will turn their faces thitherwards instead of going to the West.

The sensationalists are determined to make perpetual capital out of the voyage of the United States battle-ship squadron to the Pacific. A section of the French nation are represented as predicting that Admiral Evans may be inviting the fate of Rojestvensky, and Mr. W. Stead is talking of America thrusting her head into the tiger's mouth. Nothing that emanates from Mr. W. Stead ever surprises us except from the point of view that a measure of credit still attaches to his utterances. But the French should know better, and their entente with Japan should make them more careful. It is useless to again discuss the absurdity of the suspicions awakened in Europe and America by the voyage of the squadron. A reasonable person might be disposed to think that if suspicion attached to either side, it should be to the side which is taking unprecedented action, namely, the side which is sending a huge fleet into waters where the Stars and Stripes have hitherto been little represented. But there comes in the difference between Occidental and Oriental. Not until the millenium arrives, we begin to think, will it be possible for the West to do common justice to the East. Japan is the sufferer in all this business. It is against Japanese school children and Japanese labourers that America is discriminating officially and demonstrating violently. Yet Japan has remained with folded hands, limiting herself merely to saying that she has no intention of quarrelling with her best friend merely because some of his children have been naughty. Nevertheless it is against Japan that the tide of doubt and injurious suggestion is directed. Must this go on perpetually? And if so, what kind of harvest will ultimately be reaped from such seed-sowing?

CONCERT IN TOKYO.

On Saturday afternoon a concert of the greatest excellence was given in the hall of the Shorei-kai, Tokyo, in aid of the Azabu Catholic Church. It may be safely asserted that in point of admirable merit nothing up to quite so high a standard had ever previously been heard in the Japanese capital, and the audience crowding the hall showed their full appreciation by repeated bursts of applause. There was only one vocalist, Madame Loudon, but perhaps it was as well that this should have been so, for few voices in Tokyo could have sustained comparison with her naturally beautiful and highly trained organ. The instrumentalists were Madame Fuehr, Professor von Koeber, Professor Junker and Mr. Werckmeister, so it will be at once seen that the quality of the performance was altogether exceptional. We append the programme :—

1° (Trio) D minor.....Mendelssohn.
Prof. VON KOEBER, Prof. JUNKER, Mr. WERCKMEISTER.

2° Vocal Solo—
a. Messie.....Haendel.
b. La Rosée é incelle.....Rubinstein.
c. Ave Maria (violin obligato).....Gounod.
Madame LOUDON.

3° Cello Solo—
a. Adagio.....Locatelli.
b. Am Spring brunnen.....Davidof.
Mr. WERCKMEISTER

4° Piano Solo—
a. Prelude
b. Polonaise
c Etude
d. Impromptu
} ..... Chopin.
Madame FUEHR.

5° Sonata for Piano and Cello, A major...Beethoven.
Prof. VON KOEBER, Mr. WERCKMEISTER.

6° Vocal Solo—
a. Traum durch die Dammerung.....R. Strauss.
b. Ich Grolle nicht.....Schumann.
c. Chanson Bohème Carmen.....Bizet.
Madame LOUDON.

7° Suite for Piano and Violin.....Schotz.
Madame FUEHR, Prof. JUNKER,

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MANCHURIA.

The Russian Government has concluded an agreement with China relating to coal-mining in the regions bordering the East China Railway. Details of the agreement are given in a telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo*. From this we learn that absolute rights are given to the Russians within a belt of territory ten *li* (3⅓ miles) wide on either side of the line. Moreover, the charter authorises the Russians to cut any timber that may be necessary from the forests within this belt. If it be desired, however, to open mines or to cut timber outside the belt, permission must be duly obtained from the Chinese local authorities. The Chinese Government is to receive a royalty of 1.2 *sen* on every thousand catties of coal extracted and 17 *taels* on every mine in operation. It is further provided that any occupation of land required for mining purposes must be made the subject of negotiation with the owners, whether official or private.

It appears to us that the conclusion of this agreement ought to facilitate the negotiations between Japan and China with regard to the coal mine at Penhsihu There is, however, one clause of a perplexing character. If it be rightly telegraphed, it confers on Chinese subjects the same mining privileges as those enjoyed by Russians within this railway belt. In other words, the Russians are pledged not to interfere with any mining enterprises that may have been already undertaken or may be hereafter undertaken within the regions in question. It said that this agreement has received the full approval of the Peking Government and is considered to fully safeguard China's sovereign rights.

One of the interesting questions of the day relates to the light in which Japan intends to regard Manchuria. Is she to treat it as a region offering inducements for agricultural development or as a region where profit is to be found chiefly in trade? Mr. Miyazaki, speaking at the last meeting of the Economic Society, made some very pertinent remarks upon this problem. His view is entirely in favour of the commercial interpretation. Thirty years ago, he says, the Three Eastern Provinces had a population of only 11 or 12 millions whereas they now have 17 or 18 millions, and this enormous increase has been accompanied by a corresponding development of agriculture, so that Manchuria may now be said to be the great supply centre of beans and bean-cake to Far Eastern Asia. In the old days when the upper reaches of the Liao River were infested by bandits, that great waterway's facilities for transport could not be freely made use of. But after the completion of the East China Railway, huge quantities of agricultural products began to pour down to the seaboard at Newchwang and Tairen, both of which places have profited largely by this development. It seems evident therefore that the wisest course for the Japanese will be to act the part of distributors rather than that of producers. One great obstacle now lying in the way is confusion of currency. There are now in circulation *sycee*, Mexican dollars, *taels*, subsidiary coins of various kinds, notes issued on the security of beans and bean-cake, Japanese war notes, Bank of Japan notes, and Specie Bank convertible notes, a hetrogeneous mass of media which naturally impede the healthy development of commerce. One effect of this confusion is that Chinese labourers, who cross periodically from the Shantung promontory to Manchuria, prefer the Chinese extra-mural railway, since, although it increases the distance to be traversed, they know exactly what they are doing in the matter of currency. Mr. Miyazaki urges that a strong effort should be made to correct this glaring defect. It may not be possible to take any effective steps with regard to Chinese media of exchange, but the Japanese media at any rate could easily be simplified. Mr. Miyazaki speaks also in very strong terms of the defective transport facilities offered by the South Manchuria Railway, and of the small scale on which the Fushun coal mine is worked. This mine has to encounter sharp competition from the Kaiping colliery, and at present, owing to small production and insufficient transport, it is obliged to sell its coal in Tairen at a loss of a *yen* a ton, whereas if the railway were capable of providing ample carriage for the mineral instead of being obliged to make its transport a secondary business, and if the mine were worked on a larger and more economical scale, large profits might undoubtedly be derived. Another obstacle to healthy development is the defective land regulations at Tairen. These contain a provision that land must be surrendered to the Government at any moment on receipt of a month's notice from the latter, and thus nobody acquiring land can feel any security of tenure, or be disposed to spend any money on building. Moreover the banks will not lend money on the security of such uncertain ownership, and if it be desired to hypothecate land, recourse must be had to usurers who charge from 30 to 40 per cent. interest. Naturally in these circumstances Tairen does not grow rapidly, and the prices of all commodities are high. Another strange circumstance mentioned by Mr. Miyazaki is that there is not a single warehouse for goods at Tairen: everything has to be piled up in the open air, and the Specie Bank naturally hesitates to lend money on the security of goods so greatly exposed to deterioration. As to the celebrated wharf constructed by the Russians during the time of their occupation, it remains intact and is used by the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. But it no longer offers the old facilities for handling goods. In former days there was a long row of Chinese goods' offices in the vicinity of the wharf. Each office had its own band of coolies, and all competed to land and ship merchandise cheaply and rapidly. When, however, the South Manchuria Railway was transferred to a company, the latter took into its own hands this business of loading and unloading goods. It hired all the coolies previously employed by Chinese competitors, and the consequence is that the men being now employed by the day, work slowly and lazily, which fault is aggravated by bad organization. Hence the handling of a ton of goods involves an expense of 4 or 5 *yen*, and thus Tairen handicaps itself fatally for the purposes of competition with Newchwang.

It may be mentioned here that the agreement for co-operative working of the Penhsihu coal mine is said to be at last on the verge of signature. This agreement was concluded months ago, but when the moment of ratification came, the Chinese authorities seem to have thought that an opportunity presented itself for extending the co-operative system to the Fushun and Yentai mines also. Apparently, however, more liberal counsels have now prevailed.

The actual survey of the route of the Kilin-Changchun Railway is not to be commenced until next spring, a fact which hardly needs to be stated in view of the climatic conditions that prevail in that region. In the days when the Chinese were planning to build this line without any recourse to outside assistance, a survey was actually made, but it follows a different route from that contemplated by the officials now appointed to do the work, and the question of direction is therefore undecided. The distance is 65 miles, and the cost is estimated at 5 million *yen*, one half of which will be furnished by China and one half by Japan. It is stated, however, that the Chinese original projectors of the line have already purchased materials to the value of 2½ million *yen*.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Carlisle expands in a striking article in the *National Review* his recent utterance to his diocese on the denationalising tendencies by which the Church of England is threatened. The Bishop does not hesitate to denounce exclusive clericalism as the foe of all the forces which make for human progress and enlightenment. "But for clericalism there would be no fear of Disestablishment. Clericalism has bred, and still feeds, the caste instinct in religion. It has rent a chasm between clergy and laity." The relation of the English Church to English Nonconformity, the Bishop continues, is another instance of the poisonous effects of clericalism. "If Church people are now suffering from political anti-churchmanship, they are only reaping the harvest of their own seed of political anti-Nonconformity." In conclusion, the Bishop of Carlisle formulates the conditions which must be fulfilled before the English Church can either remain, or deserve to remain, the Church of the English nation:—

"The Church must be in no way, either in ritual or doctrine, a narrow sectarian Church. Its ritual must be in alliance with the best art and its doctrine comprehensive as the best knowledge; and both must be in harmony with the teachings of Christ. It must eschew all such unscriptural notions as that a nation's life can be divided into water-tight compartments; some political, others moral; some civic, others religious; some secular, others spiritual; some with God in them, others with God shut out. It must be no respecter of persons, rich or poor, employers or employed, or even unemployed; flattering none, and fearing none, it must be faithful to all. It must make the truth clear that the means of grace are not the end of grace; that although ordinances were valuable aids to religion, yet that religion does not consist in ordinances, but in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. It must belong exclusively to no political or ecclesiastical party. The Bible must be its standard of doctrine. It must promote the good of each by recognising the good in all. It must keep in organic touch with its succession from the Apostles, but must tread mediævalism, scholasticism, and clericalism under its feet. It must remember that it is the body of Christ; but only the body, and not the Head. It must break down ecclesiasticism and build up Christianity. Its clergy must be esteemed as the ministers of the Church, but not the Church itself; stewards, not its masters; servants, not its lords. Till Rome has abjured its errors it must set its face against all thought of reunion with Rome, and turn lovingly towards home reunion. Its motto must be, *In necessariis unitas, in non-necessariis libertas, in omnibus caritas*. Other conditions may be desirable, but these are essential."

These, remarks the *Spectator*, are great truths nobly expressed, and breathe, we believe, the authentic spirit of the English Church.

On January 8th, the usual new year military review will take place at the Aoyama Parade ground. General Viscount K. Kawasaki will command the troops and Major General K. Oshima will be his chief of staff.

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KOREA.

Saturday, December 21.

Steps are being officially taken in Korea to give wide circulation to the announcement that all insurgents who make act of submission will be freely pardoned. Orders are said to have been issued to all the local head-men to make this proclamation widely known.

Meanwhile a body of the insurgents 50 strong pushed to a point within 9 miles of Seoul on the 20th inst. They were there attacked by a force of Japanese mounted police, 10 strong, and ordinary constables mustering 20. The fight appears to have taken place in deep snow, and after a sharp engagement the insurgents were routed but as to their losses there is no definite statement.

There is a rumour published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to the effect that a man named Cho with four others has been commissioned by the ex-Emperor to assassinate Sung Pyonchun, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who is now in Japan. The five men are said to have left Seoul on the 20th inst. It is hard to tell what credence should be placed in this story, but many of our readers will doubtless remember that such commissions to assassinate Korean refugees in Japan were said to have emanated from the Throne on several occasions in former years. It was thus that the murder of Kim Okkyun was effected in Shanghai after he had been inveigled from Japan. We can well understand that the present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is anything but a *persona grata* to the ex-Emperor, but that his Majesty should again have recourse to the savage devices of former years will not be readily credited.

On the 20th inst. the Emperor of Japan paid a return visit to the Crown Prince of Korea in the Shiba Detached Palace. The details of the audience are given at considerable length by Japanese journals, but they may be summed up very briefly by saying that his Majesty inquired after the little Prince's health, asked whether he liked his present residence and expressed the hope that he had enjoyed himself at a recent fishing expedition. In fact nothing could have been more natural or commonplace than the interview, but it has none the less importance as an announcement of the broad fact that the Emperor of Japan treats the Korean Sovereign as his equal.

On the 21st inst. the Korean Prince visited the Japanese Prince Imperial, who has just recovered from the severe cold which for some days confined him to the house. On the 22nd the Korean Prince was to visit Prince Ito at Oiso.

It appears that the idea of assigning the former residence of Count Mizoguchi in Hikawa-cho as a place of sojourn for the Korean Prince Imperial during his stay in Japan, has been abandoned for reasons connected with the locality The residence of Count Sasaki at Torizaka has been substituted, and, pending completion of the necessary repairs, the Prince will remain at the Shiba Detached Palace.

Sunday, December 22.

The sequel of the raid made by 50 insurgents in the immediate vicinity of Seoul is now telegraphed. It appears that they fought for only thirty minutes when attacked by the Japanese police and that they then broke and fled, leaving two of their number killed, five wounded and two prisoners. A quantity of ammunition and accoutrements were seized by the Japanese, on whose side there were no casualties except a wounded horse. It is also stated that information elicited from the prisoners led to the discovery of a cache of arms and ammunition in the neighbourhood of the capital. It must be confessed that these insurgents, though they succeed in keeping a part of the country in a ferment, make a very poor show when it comes to fighting.

The Emperor of Korea is said to have sent a sum of 3,000 *yen* to be divided among the Japanese troops at the Headquarters in Seoul. Presumably this donation had reference to the close of the year and to the services rendered by the troops in guarding the Palace. It is said to have been accompanied by a most gracious message.

The ex-Emperor of Korea has addressed a very warm telegraphic message to the Palace in Japan, expressing profound appreciation of the treatment accorded to the Crown Prince in this country, especially of the facts that the Prince Imperial of Japan went to meet him at the railway station and that the Emperor called on him at the Detached Palace.

In spite of all these gentle doings and in spite of the ex-Emperor's grateful telegrams, rumour persists in associating his Majesty with a design to cause the assassination of Mr. Sung Pyongchun. The latest story published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is that the ex-Emperor has contributed a sum of 10,000 *yen* for the purposes of this nefarious design.

Thursday, December 26.

If an exchange of friendly utterances can affect the relations between Japan and Korea, a great deal will have been accomplished by the present visit of Korean statesmen to this country in company with the Prince Imperial. We may fairly assume that in planning the young Prince's education in Japan, Prince Ito took largely into account the increase of general intercourse and of mutual knowledge that accrue to the two nations as collateral results of the measure. The chief speaker on the Korean side is Mr. Sung Pyong-chun, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. His knowledge of the Japanese language specially fits him to be spokesman, and he is evidently well equipped morally for the task. From plain language he never shrinks. Again and again he dins into the ears of the Japanese that if they want to win Korea's friendship they must treat her better. One can not reasonably expect to engender feelings of amity in a man's bosom by holding one's fist under his nose. Mr. Sung admits in the frankest manner that Korea must regard herself as a unit of Japan's family, but he insists that no one can live on pleasant terms with his wife if he calls her names and abuses her. He repeated these dicta at a recent meeting of the Bankers' Union, and he also made some interesting remarks about Korean economics. The great want, he says, is banking facilities. There is practically no accessible avenue for the Korean to obtain monetary accommodation. The Industrial Bank of Japan declines to handle anything but a big transaction, and thus, if an ordinary individual seeks assistance on the security of fixed property, he has to pay 15 to 20 per cent. interest. Korea's present condition closely resembles that of Japan immediately after the Restoration so far as economic questions are concerned, and it is to Japan that her neighbour now looks for assistance. The Japanese, having themselves passed through the fire, should be disposed to temper the heat for their friends over the way.

THE STOESSEL COURT-MARTIAL.

Various items of news with reference to the Stoessel court-martial are reaching the Japanese press telegraphically. One interesting statement is that a colonel who was on Kuropatkin's staff during the war gave evidence in the sense that on the 18th of June, 1904, Kuropatkin sent an order to Stoessel that he should hand over the command at Port Arthur to General Smirnoff and himself repair to the Russian Army's position in Manchuria. Stoessel, however, not only disobeyed the order but also concealed it from Smirnoff. This testimony sounded badly for Stoessel until he explained that he had obtained Kuropatkin's sanction for the course he adopted. It would seem that Kuropatkin appreciated the inconvenience of leaving two officers of equal rank, as Stoessel and Smirnoff were, within the precincts of the same fortress during its beleaguerment, and accordingly he purposed summoning Stoessel to the field and placing him in command of a division, while Smirnoff should remain in charge of the Port Arthur defences. The idea was that Stoessel should take the first opportunity of escaping from Port Arthur in a destroyer, which would not perhaps have been such a difficult operation at that time. Stoessel, however, explained that he possessed the confidence of the garrison and the people, and that his continued presence at Port Arthur seemed likely to conduce to the public interests. Kuropatkin appears to have acquiesced in that idea, and thus the whole incident possesses little value from the point of view of Stoessel's opponents. To General Kuropatkin also a remarkable statement is attributed, namely, that without a force of 189,000 men Port Arthur could not have been successfully defended; nevertheless Stoessel made such a strong defence at the outset that it was considered advisable to leave him in command. There is not we believe in all the pages of history any instance of a powerful fortress garrisoned by such a force as 189,000 men, and supposing that it had been possible to collect that immense army in the Liaotung Peninsula and to keep it fully supplied with provisions and munitions of war—which feat would have required complete command of the sea—it may fairly be taken for granted that the Japanese would never have captured Port Arthur and even that they would not have essayed an operation so impossible.

Kuropatkin is said to have informed the Court that Mr. (now Count) Witte ordered the construction of a harbour at Tairen without consulting either Alexieff or him, Kuropatkin, and that both would have disapproved of such a measure. Kuropatkin went on to say that when he visited the Far East and inspected Liaotung, he discovered a point of conspicuous weakness in Port Arthur's capacity for defence, and in consequence of that discovery he recommended that the Peninsula should be restored to China in consideration of a payment of 25 millions sterling, which money would have been devoted to strengthening Russia's position in northern Manchuria. This, if rightly reported, is a most singular bit of evidence. It shows two things: first, that Russia did not by any means consider herself to be in merely temporary occupation of the Liaotung Peninsular; and, secondly, that the possession of an ice-free port in southern waters did not weigh with Kuropatkin at all events as heavily as it was supposed to weigh in Russia's State Councils. No one imagined indeed that having seated

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herself in Liaotung and thus attained her long cherished object of a port on the Pacific, Russia would ever abandon the position, but it is surprising that the public should be admitted to listen to the proceedings of a court martial where such admissions are made by prominent Russian officers.

No one will be surprised to learn that the Russian Government has decided to close the doors of the Stoessel Court Martial throughout the future course of the proceedings. Indeed the wonder is that the doors were ever opened at all. Such an inquiry must inevitably disclose facts public knowledge of which is not beneficial to Russia from the point of view of her most vital interests. The siege of Port Arthur was, without exception, the most terrible pageant of military history ever witnessed since the world began; or, at any rate, since men began to make the business of slaughtering each other a high art. It was quite inevitable that such a chapter of terrible incidents, capped by a denouement fatal to Russia's chances of emerging from the campaign with some measure of success, should have begotten many displays of poor humanity and evil passions even in the ranks of the highest officers. Had these been openly revealed at the time, they would have attracted comparatively little attention, as contrasted with the immense results of which they were merely minor factors. But to lay them bare now when all the excitement caused by the war has subsided, and when men are eagerly looking for some new sensation, is a policy with which no thoughtful person can sympathize. The broad fact is that the Russian soldiers fought magnificently throughout the campaign. They may have been well led or they may have been ill led, but in either case they showed grand qualities and Russia may be proud of them. They were defeated, and defeat always invites hostile criticism, but who shall determine how much their own blunders contributed to that result or how much of it was due to the excellence of their adversaries? Russia might very well cover up the sufferings of her sons. Whatever lesson is to be learned from them, could surely be learned without taking the public into confidence.

THE MUNICIPALIZATION OF THE TOKYO TRAMS.

We have been asked to explain the method adopted in apportioning the 67½ million *yen* which the Municipality of Tokyo has agreed to give for the electric trams. So far as we can see the principle followed is the same as that pursued by the Companies in the case of the railway shares nationalized two years ago. That is to say, the minimum price of fully paid shares was determined in the first place, and then one half of the premium on these shares was assigned to the partially paid shares. Applying this rule to the case of the Tokyo Railway, the figures work out thus—minimum price of an old share (50 *yen* paid up), 87 *yen*; therefore the premium on each old share is 37 *yen*. Adding, then, one half of 37 *yen* (18½ *yen*) to the amount (12½ *yen*) paid up on each new share, it results that the purchase price of the latter is 31 *yen*. We omit fractions. Undoubtedly this seems very favourable to the holders of new shares. But it has been the experience on Japanese Exchanges that partially paid shares carry habitually a premium much higher than their paid-up amount seems to warrant. Thus where the premium on a 100 *yen* share fully paid is 50 *yen*, a quarter-paid share is quoted at a premium of about 25 *yen*. Evidently in the case of a partially paid share, if the owner merely holds it and meets the calls as they come, he is assured of seeing it ultimately at the same premium as an original fully paid share. He has therefore a just title to a larger premium than is represented by the actual ratio of his paid-up portion to the face value of the share. Take, for instance, the actual quotations on the Exchange. A fully paid share of the Tokyo Railway is quoted at 65 and a partly paid share at 20. Thus the premium on the former is 15 and the premium on the latter 7½, or just in the ratio of 2 to 1, whereas the ratio of the paid up amount (50 *yen*) in the case of the old share to the paid-up amount (12½ *yen*) in the case of the new is 4 to 1. Thus the method proposed by the Company is probably quite fair, though at first sight it seems unduly favourable to holders of a new share. All this, of course, has nothing to do with the Municipality. The latter agrees to pay 67½ million *yen* for the property, and the Company, dividing that lump sum in due proportion to market quotations, find that the holders of 520,000 old shares should get 46,840,000 *yen*, and the holders of 660,000 new shares, 20,660,000 *yen*, omitting fractions. Such, it seems to us, is the calculation, but we do not profess to have any special information. In our opinion the Company is making a great sacrifice, for there can be very little doubt that if it retained the trams and obtained permission—as it is said to have actually done—to charge a higher rate of fare in the suburbs than in the city proper, its 50 *yen* paid-up shares would be eagerly purchased at from 90 to 100 *yen* in a year or two. That would be ready money too, whereas the present project is that a shareholder shall accept city bonds at their face value, which necessitates a very material correction of values. For evidently if, as is tolerably certain, a great number of shareholders are compelled to sell the bonds at once, these will depreciate more or less. In fact they are by some persons expected to fall to 90, and in that case each holder of a 50 *yen* share would receive only 78 *yen*. Of course the city's liability is not altered, to whatever extent the bonds depreciate, unless it chooses to buy them in when they are cheap. It appears to us to be an important fact that, among the assets handed over, the city will receive from 5 to 6 million *yen* in cash, because with that sum about 40 miles of new line can be built, which means a large addition to the earning capacity of the trams. At any rate it is our conviction that, from Mr. Ozaki Yukio downwards, the persons who have been engaged in discussing this transaction and arranging terms are, for the most part, honorable gentlemen and shrewd men of business, and it surprises us to read comments which suggest that they have all been either hoodwinked or hoodwinking. Naturally the whole transaction will be closely scrutinized by the two Departments of State concerned, as is most proper and essential in the public interests, though probably official intelligence is not entitled to be thought more clear-sighted than the intelligence of the Tokyo citizens. The representatives of these, with every detail before them and with a most minute statement of figures published in the press for general examination, have almost unanimously approved the project, and if we were asked to conclude that unfair or dishonest influences had produced such a result, we should beg to say that we entertain a higher opinion of the morality of the citizens of Japan's metropolis.

The Mayor of Tokyo invited the editors of most of the Tokyo journals to his office on the 24th instant, and laid before them a most minute calculation of the business of the Tokyo Railway which the Municipality has signed an agreement to purchase. His Honour's object was to remove the financial misapprehensions which are responsible for much of the hostile criticism levelled against the scheme of municipalization. We need not follow the Mayor into particulars, but the broad facts of his estimate are interesting. The Company's lines now working measure 90.638 miles, and by the end of March, when it is proposed that the Municipality should take over the system, a further length of 10.179 miles will have been added, bringing the length to 100.817 miles. Now on the lowest calculation the earnings are 165.40 *yen* a mile per diem, so that the lines will give a gross return of over six million *yen* in the year commencing April 1st, 1908. Thereafter the Company has concessions for building another 106 miles of urban roads and 32 miles of suburban, so that in six years—*i.e.* by March 31st, 1914—there will be 238.817 miles in operation and the gross revenue will be 14½ million *yen*, approximately, or a nett income of some 8 millions. This calculation does not make any allowance for an increase of passengers, though experience shows that such an increase is considerably over 10 per cent. Taking it at the very conservative estimate of 8 per cent., however, an addition of some 50 per cent. must be made to the gross revenue accruing at the end of 6 years. This takes no account of the electric-lighting concessions which must certainly bring a large sum into the coffers of the owners. In short, the most pessimistic forecast shows that the trams will be earning at least 12 per cent. on a capital of 90 million *yen* at the end 6 years, whereas the City will be paying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on that amount. These very striking figures leave little doubt as to the nature of the look out.

THE NAVY.

Our readers are already aware that the naval programme includes the immediate laying down of two line-of-battle ships, which will be upwards of 20,000 tons. Materials are now being collected for their construction, and we read in the *Mainichi Denpo* that their laying down will be immediately followed by that of two first-class armoured cruisers of the most powerful type. These cruisers will have a displacement of 18,500 tons and a speed of 25 knots.

Very favourable reports are received of the trials of the cruiser *Ikoma*. She is said to have developed a speed of 21¾ knots and to have shown herself an admirable seaboat. She is now to receive her armament, and will be added to the effective strength of the Japanese navy in a few months.

The *Mikasa* is to come to Yokosuka next spring, when she will be inspected by the Emperor. His Majesty is also said to have announced his intention of inspecting the *Tsukuba* and the *Chitose* on the 25th or 26th inst.

Two new cases of plague appeared in Osaka on Dec. 23rd. One of the patients died the same evening.

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MR. ISHII ON JAPANESE ABROAD.

Speaking at a meeting of the Political Economy Society in Tokyo on the 21st inst. Mr. Ishii, head of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, said that the rise of the labour party in the United States must be regarded as an inevitable result of the growth of the trust system. The trusts were in effect huge organisations, which, while they reduced the cost of production and distribution by their skilful management and by the magnitude of their transactions, nevertheless wielded the power of fixing the prices of commodities as well as of labour. In the face of these organisations it was natural that labour, on its side, should organise for purposes of self-protection, and thus it fell out that the labour unions became an important factor in the situation. Their main object evidently must be to push the value of labour up to the highest possible point, and the pursuit of this purpose necessarily brought them into collision with foreign labourers who were willing to work for a comparatively small wage. That was the main cause of the trouble between Japan and the United States, and it was a cause which must be fully recognised in dealing with the situation. Mr. Ishii said that among the Japanese residents in the United States there were some who themselves showed a tendency to work on the lines of the trust system. This was notably the case with Mr. Ushijima, commonly known as the "potato king" of San Francisco. He possessed a farm of 25,000 acres entirely devoted to potato culture and he might be said to control the trade in this product. The same was true of Mr. Kimura, who cultivated flowers on a huge scale. He too, considered from the point of view of the magnitude of his operations, might be said to hold a monopoly of flower culture in that region.

At a meeting of the Bankers Club on the 23rd inst., Mr. Arakawa, Japanese Consul General in Mexico, spoke very emphatically about the prospects of Japanese emigration to that country. He found that in many quarters there prevailed an idea that Mexico offered a good field for Japanese immigrants, but such was by no means the case. A few years ago this conviction had attracted to Mexico from 7 to 8 thousand Japanese labourers and settlers, but the latest statistics showed that the number had dwindled to 3,000. Mexico, it was true, had an area several times larger than that of Japan with a population of only 25 millions. There ought, therefore, to be good opportunities for immigrants, but, as a matter of fact, climatic and other conditions more than effaced these advantages. Another obstacle was that Mexico being a new country and a large inflow of foreign capital having been attracted, the currency was in excess of the volume of business, and prices having risen in these circumstances, the cost of living contrasted unfavourably with the emoluments of labour. Altogether the outlook for immigrants was not favourable.

At the same meeting Mr. Hagiwara, formerly Consul General at Mukden, made an interesting speech chiefly with reference to the difference between the methods of Russia and Japan in extending their influence beyond their borders. History, if carefully studied, showed that Russia effected much more by pacific means than by belligerent. Her most essential aggrandisement was due not to force of arms but to skilful management. As illustrating this, he adduced the cases of the East China Railway and the Russo-Chinese Bank, two undertakings which, though initiated and carried out peacefully, would have contributed enormously to the extension of Russian influence had not unlooked for events intervened. The Japanese, on the contrary, seemed to recognise the high hand only as a suitable weapon for extending their influence. Their aggressive demeanour in Manchuria was a convincing proof of this. It had the effect of estranging the Chinese inhabitants and marring the great opportunities which that region certainly offered.

A speech made by Mr. Mizuno, Japanese Consul at Hankow, on the same occasion, did not quite bear out Mr. Hagiwara's remarks. He thought that the Yangtsz Valley might one day prove to be the seed-plot of international trouble. Japan and England were political allies, but it did not follow that their alliance extended into the region of trade and industry. The Japanese settlers in the Yangtsz valley were gradually, by means of the pen and the abacus alone, making great inroads into a field of business which had hitherto been almost monopolized by the British, and this state of affairs certainly possessed elements of uneasiness. Mr. Mizuno thought that the best way to avert all danger was for British and Japanese subjects to organise co-operative enterprises in business and industry.

THE EMIGRATION COMPANIES.

The Foreign Office appears to be about to adopt a policy which, we imagine, will commend itself strongly to all thoughtful persons. There exist in Japan, as our readers know, seventeen emigration companies. These were formed one after the other in the days when not only did a large demand for Japanese labour exist in Hawaii, but also many other regions seemed likely to develop a similar need. In such circumstances the transport of emigrants and of supplies of food and necessaries for them promised to become a flourishing business, and that forecast has been more or less verified by events. It is of course evident that the prime object of these companies is to induce men and women to emigrate, and that the ultimate fate of the emigrants affects the companies in only a secondary degree. Thus a collateral branch of their business is to send through the provinces agents who paint in rosy colours the inducements offering in foreign countries, and whose representations must in hundreds of cases create for emigration a penchant which would not otherwise have existed. All this may have been well enough in its day, that is to say, in the time when openings really did exist for Japanese subjects who, taking their courage in both hands—courage which in many cases would not have become practical without the allurements of the emigration agents—left their homes and travelled thousands of miles on the chance of finding employment. Then there was also the element of contract labour. Under that system men had only to satisfy certain physical tests and they then obtained a certainty of lucrative work beyond the seas. But all these conditions have now changed, and the policy of the Japanese Government has changed with them. Whatever Japan may feel, however indignantly she may gird against the discrimination of which her subjects are now the victims in certain Western countries, she must appreciate and does appreciate the wisdom of bowing to this storm of prejudice until it is exchanged for a more civilized mood or until a day of stupendous trouble becomes inevitable, which day every humane person must earnestly desire to postpone as long as possible. It is thus in a sense the duty of this country to impose upon emigration such discretionary limits as shall prevent it from becoming a dangerously exasperating factor, and the Government of the Empire is plainly determined to take that course. Such being the case, the existence of emigration companies becomes at once an anomaly and an obstacle to the pursuit of the State's policy. Hence the Foreign Office is said to be contemplating the abolition of the Emigration Companies. If Japanese subjects want to go abroad, it is essential that they should do so with the object of becoming settlers not mere labourers, and men having that intention do not require to be incited by emigration agents or taken in charge by emigration companies.

SHIP-BUILDING IN JAPAN.

The launch of the *Kamo Maru* from the Mitsu Bishi Dock Yard at Nagasaki has directed attention to ship-building industry in Japan. The *Kamo Maru* is a steamer of 9,000 tons, and is one of 6 steamers of the same size which have been ordered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from the same builders. She is a very fine vessel, fitted with all the most modern appliances and specially adapted for the purposes of the service on which she is to be placed, namely, the European line of the premier Japanese S.S. Company. It need scarcely be said that the availability of such ships for purposes of military transport adds enormously to Japan's belligerent capacity. In the recent war the most commodious ships she could lay hands on were the twelve European liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, each having a displacement of 6,000 tons. One of these vessels could transport two battalions of troops with all their accoutrements and paraphernalia, so it will be very evident that the addition of six ships of 9,000 tons means a large expansion of her fighting strength. Naturally it gives the Japanese nation much satisfaction to reflect that if, on one hand, their sea-going enterprise has progressed so greatly that the flag of the Rising Sun is now seen in almost every sea, on the other, their ship-building industry has developed capacity to supply ships of the highest class for all their services. The *Jiji Shimpo* has a leading article on the subject. It notes that since the *Hitachi Maru*—which was the first of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's squadron of twelve six-thousand-ton liners—took the water from the Mitsu Bishi Dock on April 1st, 1898, no less than 12 steamers aggregating 85,000 tons have been built by this great firm, including the *Tenyo Maru* and the *Chiyo Maru* of 14,000 tons each, constructed to order of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the *Kamo Maru* which was launched on the 24th in the presence of Mr. Iwanaga, Managing Director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and one of its most competent officials. The Mitsu Bishi Dock now employs 8,000 hands and can build 30,000 tons of shipping annually. With insignificant exceptions, all the materials required for constructing big steamers are now manufactured in Japan, and when we reflect that this country is also building its own battleships—ships of the very highest type—we are compelled to admit that the strides made by the Japanese during the past ten years in matters of maritime enterprise and ship-building are very striking.

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THE TOYO KYOKAI.

The Oriental Society held a meeting on the 22nd instant in Tokyo by way of welcome to the Prince Imperial of Korea and the other leading Korean statesmen now in Japan. Several of the Cabinet Ministers were present, and the gathering numbered about 200. Prince Ito also attended and seemed in capital health and spirits. In spite of his illness, Marquis Katsura, President of the Society, was also present.

A somewhat interesting speech was delivered by Mr. Sung Pyongchun, Korean Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He referred at some length to the difficulties and obstacles that had presented themselves originally when the idea of the Crown Prince's visit to Japan was first mooted, and he confessed that he himself had greatly doubted the possibility of such a step being taken in the face of such circumstances. The visit of the Prince Imperial of Japan had, however, greatly changed the situation. It had created a new sentiment among the Koreans, and though the people in the provinces still maintained an attitude of opposition, the citizens of Seoul were more or less reconciled, especially when the little Prince himself announced his desire to go to Japan. The treatment accorded to his Imperial Highness in this country had produced a marked effect in Korea, and had gone far to persuade the Koreans that they might regard Japan with confidence. He believed and hoped that, some years hence, when the Prince returned to Seoul, the Koreans would have learned to recognise themselves as a part of the Japanese family (this statement elicited loud applause). Mr. Sung went on to say that although a great many hard things had been said of the Koreans, it was not to be denied that on the Japanese side also there were numerous faults. Many Japanese subjects had come to Korea animated solely by the purpose of self-aggrandisement, and without any idea whatever of benefiting Korea. He hoped that this state of things would be remedied now that the two nations were drawing closer together, and he believed that their union would prove the best means of preventing any intrusion on the part of a third Power. It was essential, however, that the Japanese people should treat the Koreans with more consideration. This applied to officials as well as to private individuals. Korean provincials had long been accustomed to regard officials as their enemies and to have recourse to every possible method of deceiving them. They were coming to regard the Japanese officials in the same light; and it would be impossible to establish smooth or satisfactory relations unless this feeling were practically proved to be unjust. Undoubtedly there were great openings for enterprise in the field of agriculture. Japanese who had landed at Chemulpo with only a few *yen* in their possession, were now men of substantial property, but in acquiring it many of them had earned for themselves an unenviable reputation, in part deservedly and in part because the Korean people were not accustomed to such displays of enterprise.

Prince Ito, who was received with loud applause, referred to the fact that the Society had invited the Crown Prince of Korea to be present at this meeting, but the Prince being a boy of only eleven years of age, it would be premature for him to attend such gatherings. He, the speaker, had been entrusted by the Korean Court with the duty of superintending the education of the Crown Prince, and bringing him up in such a manner that he should prove a worthy ruler of his people and a sincere friend of Japan. He heartily welcomed the very frank words of Mr. Sung Pyongchun, and he admitted that there had been some faults on the Japanese side. But there were grave faults on the Korean side also, as all the world recognised, and the result was that some of the Koreans had fallen into a very evil plight. Every man was responsible for the consequences of his own ill-doing, and had to perform the duty of correcting his own mistakes. It could not yet be said that the Koreans had discharged this duty, nor did he claim that the Japanese had fully done their part, though they had certainly accomplished much. A bell can not be rung without a clapper, as the proverb says, and if blame atttached to the conduct of some Japanese, it certainly attached to the conduct of the Koreans also. So far as the Residency-General was concerned and so far as Japanese officialdom was concerned, every effort was being made to correct the state of affairs in the case of their own countrymen. Referring to the visit of the Japanese Prince Imperial to Korea, the speaker noted the notable fact that there had not been a single display of rudeness on the part of any Korean subject towards his Imperial Highness and that he had been enabled to achieve the purpose of his visit in the most satisfactory manner. On the other hand, the Korean Crown Prince was receiving in Japan and would continue to receive precisely the same treatment as that accorded to the Japanese Prince Imperial by the Japanese private and official classes. If this did not convince the Koreans of the sincerity of Japan's feelings towards them, they must be singularly obtuse. The Empress of Japan had treated the Crown Prince of Korea exactly as though he had been her own child, and Prince Ito confessed that the spectacle had moved him profoundly. If it did not move the Koreans, if all these things failed to convince them, then an old man like him with one foot already in the grave, had only to step aside and abandon the management of the situation to the younger generation. He might also say that the Princes Imperial of the two neighbouring Empires now regarded themselves as brothers, and this happy state of affairs had thrown a bright gleam over the speaker's declining years.

Various toasts were then drunk, and the Koreans who were present having one and all joined the Society, Prince Ito proclaimed, amid loud applause, that it was no longer the Oriental Society of Japan but the Oriental Society of Japan and Korea.

THE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

It is stated on unimpeachable authority that the conferences with regard to Japanese labourers in Canada have been brought to a conclusion. On the 21st instant the Imperial Foreign Office handed to the Honorable Mr. Lemieux a memorandum of Japan's intention to make strict inquiries into the qualifications of emigrants to Canada, who will be limited as heretofore, and to prevent the passage of emigrants from Hawaii and elsewhere into Canada. Mr. Lemieux, having thus completed his mission satisfactorily, left Tokyo on the 26th instant, and departed from Yokohama on the afternoon of that day by the *Empress of China*.

It will be agreed, we think, that the Japanese Government has treated this question with judgment and moderation. Nothing would have been easier, nor anything more natural, than to decline definitely to be a party, directly or indirectly, to any discrimination against Japanese subjects in Canada, as compared with other nationals, and to leave the Canadians to tear up, if they were so disposed, the Treaty which pledges them to abstain from any such discrimination. But large sacrifices are sometimes dictated by friendship and expediency. Such a sacrifice Japan has now made, and has made it with the best possible grace. She has not, indeed, accepted any dictation at Canada's hands, or subserved her own discretionary rights to Canada's bidding. She has merely announced that, in the exercise of her free judgment as to the exigencies of the situation, she purposes to make close scrutiny into the qualifications of intending emigrants and to continue the system hitherto in operation for restricting their number. That announcement is made in all friendship and good faith, and the Canadian Government, on its side, has the sense and the courtesy to place full reliance in Japan's exposition of intentions. Both sides are to be congratulated, for no more satisfactory solution could have been devised for this troublesome problem.

THE MINISTRY'S FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

A meeting of about 100 politicians and economists was held in Tokyo on the 23rd inst. to protest against the Government's programme of increased taxation. The principal person present was Count Okuma, but the list included also the name of Messrs. Nakano (Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce), Shimada Saburo, Kono Hironaka, Noritake Kotaro (editor of the *Keizai Zasshi*), and other men of some reputation. Several speeches were delivered. The gist of them was that to impose increased taxes before fully adjusting the nation's finances and before revising the present taxation system, was a policy that could not possibly be supported. The Government doubtless thought that consumption taxes would provoke a minimum of opposition owing to their indirect character. But as a matter of fact the contemplated programme was essentially objectionable. In the case of sugar, domestic manufacturers had just succeeded in attaining a position which enabled them not only to supply home needs, thus dispensing with the imported article, but also to begin to supply foreign needs. If at this stage a consumption tax of 50 per cent. were imposed, a promising and important industry would be crippled. As for kerosene and *saké*, they might be said to be essentially poor men's articles. The former was used for lighting the humblest houses, and the latter was a necessary item of the labourer's diet. Count Okuma insisted that the Government's optimistic views of a year ago had not been verified by events, and that the Ministry stood self-convicted of a false estimate. He complained bitterly that the people were kept in the dark as to the true state of the Treasury's affairs, and he insisted that the proposed increments, especially coming at a time of comparative depression, would check the country's wholesome progress.

Whatever justice there may be in many of the above comments, we do not expect that they will disturb the political situation. The attendance at the meeting consisted mainly of Progressist politicians, members of the *Yukokai* and business men. Moreover there is some talk of opposition on the part of the House of Peers. But the *Seiyukai* appear to be very solid.

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CHINA.

It was stated recently that the Chinese Government in conjunction with private individuals contemplated the establishment of an institution to be called the Communications Bank, having for object the furnishing of capital to all enterprises in the nature of railways, telegraphs, and telephones. This project appears to have matured, but the Bank will not be called by the name originally proposed: its title will be simply "capital supplying bank." The Government is to put up 2 million taels, and the people will find another 3 millions, the Treasury guaranteeing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. It is expected that the head office of the Bank will be in Hankow. We gather from this brief account that the Chinese are taking a leaf out of Japan's book, and are organising a bank on the lines of the Kogyo Ginko, over which Mr. Soyeda so ably presides. Evidently the principal function of the Bank will be to raise any capital required for constructing railways and other means of communication, which signifies, we presume, that it will negotiate direct with foreign capitalists.

Telegrams from South China indicate that the people living in the valley of the West River are very irate because the British naval authorities, in their operations against the pirates, are freely requisitioning Chinese boats. Apparently these inhabitants prefer being harried by pirates to assisting in the suppression of such gentry. This is essentially a case of an attempt on the part of the Chinese authorities and people to obtain theoretical recognition of sovereign rights which they are not in a position to practically enforce. One of the first duties of a sovereign State is to implement its treaty engagements, and certainly that duty can not be said to be performed by China when she abandons to the tender mercies of pirates the lives and properties of British subjects residing within her borders by right of convention.

A story was recently circulated in Canton and thence telegraphed abroad to the effect that an English squadron had seized a slice of Chinese territory near Linghoi. The facts are thus related by the Hongkong correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*:—

An incident was reported a few days ago, which shows that at present the patriotism of the Chinese is as sensitive as an open wound to the application of salt water It appears that the men of the "Water-witch" were landed for exercise and drill on some islands near Linghoi at the north of Mirs Bay, and that during manœuvres, a flag was hoisted. It was not the national ensign but a signal flag of some sort. The natives, it is said, were so enraged that they at once tore the flag down. It appears from the reports, however, that the Captain, through the proper channels, insisted that those who pulled the flag down should replace it. Whatever exaggeration may have characterized the reports of this incident, the public Press of Canton was furious and blatant, and, for some time, averred that the British national flag had been hoisted, and that the representatives thereof were as usual landgrabbing. After the facts were known, and it was ascertained that no insult was offered to the *amour propre* of China (for permission had been sought and granted for what was done), the editors climbed down with a very bad grace. They took refuge behind the assertions that the islands were of supreme importance and in the past had been strongly fortified; therefore, no permission should have been given to any foreigner to land men thereon, much less to engage in military drill. The incident is indicative of national sensitiveness.

There is a rumour that extensive changes are to be soon effected in the personnel of the principal viceroyalties, but as there are not as yet any substantial grounds for the statement we need not enter into details.

Another rumour says that in consequence of the persistent operations of British warships in the West River, the people of Canton are holding daily meetings, and there are apprehensions that trouble may occur at any moment.

On the 24th inst. there was issued in Peking an Imperial decree of considerable length, said to have been based on a memorial presented by his Excellency Yuan Shihkai. The decree enunciates a great many platitudes with reference to the preservation of law and order being the first duty of those entrusted with the government of a people, and with reference to the limitations which must necessarily be imposed on the freedom of the units of a nation even under a constitutional system. The will of the people must receive due consideration, but it is not to be asserted by agitation or violence, such as have of late become too frequent in China. Men appear to think that freedom amounting to licence is the first outcome of constitutional systems, forgetting that electors and elected alike have responsibilities towards the society to which they belong. In these circumstances it becomes necessary to set some limits to freedom of speech and of public meeting. Regulations for that purpose have therefore been compiled, and will be immediately promulgated.

It is believed that the above decree is a direct result of the agitation against the Chihkiang-Kiangsi Railway loan, and it is taken as an evidence that the Central Government is determined not to be dictated to by the voice of mobs in matters relating to the Empire's foreign affairs. At all events the representatives of these two provinces, now in Peking, appear to have construed the decree in that sense. They are said to have been greatly discouraged, and to be planning a new method of negotiation with the authorities.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

Among the most interesting and instructive comments hitherto published with regard to the recent panic in America the remarks of the *Wall Street Journal* in the closing days of November well merit notice. It catalogues the factors for and against depression as follows:—

1. The agricultural wealth of the country. This panic has not arisen from a shortage of the crops. It has nothing to do with any failure of nature to perform her work. Moreover, farmers of the West and South have been making making money for a number of years, have paid off their mortgages, acquired balances in the banks, and have to some extent become investors. At the very time that this panic is in progress $7,000,000,000 of farm products are to be moved to the consuming markets. Depression, therefore, will not be the result of agricultural conditions.

"2. Our manufactural and mercantile interests have likewise enjoyed years of increasing trade and profits, and they have just passed through the record year of transactions and earnings. Moreover, they are entering upon this period of contraction in general with no great evidences of overproduction. The depression, therefore, is not one springing from industrial conditions.

"3. The last panic, that of 1893, was complicated and aggravated by the world-wide distrust of our money system, which was tainted with the fear of free silver. Such a condition does not now prevail. We are upon a gold standard and have the greatest stock of gold of any nation in the world, and are not only producing $100,000,000 of new gold every year out of our own territory, but are able by our enormous exports to hold command upon the gold of Europe. This depression, therefore, does not spring from any fundamental unsoundness of our money system.

"4. In other panics the depression was increased by the lack of adequate methods of cooperation. The country is now in enjoyment of many great combinations of capital, many great institutions of corporate power, which have a resisting strength that is of the utmost importance in such a crisis as this. In addition to this, we have developed our system of clearing-houses throughout the country, and there are many agencies by which to put into effect of action that cooperation which is necessary to stay the progress of disaster."

On the other side of the account the following facts are noted:—

"1. We are entering upon a year of a Presidential election with the questions of the control of the corporations and the tariff as issues of debate. We have entered upon the acute stage of the corporation agitation, an issue striking fundamentally into the business life of the world, an issue which in many of its inspects is as grave as that of slavery, which produced the Civil War, an issue which can not be finally determined without much stress and storm.

2. The same readjustment which has taken place during the past few months in stocks must, it would appear, proceed on the prices of commodities and labour. This process of readjustment has just begun, and the duration of the business depression depends upon the time that is needed to effect this readjustment.

3. The labour question, which is always with us, becomes much more acute in a time of depression and serves to increase its harmfulness and prolong its life. While it is doubtless true that many individual labourers and some labour organizations will cooperate with their employers to relieve the distress caused by a general contraction of business, yet in too many cases under bad leadership the workingmen of the country will only add to the disaster by unwise antagonism. Already their great leader, Mr. Gompers, has announced his philosophy of resistance to the law of supply and demand as it applies to labor. Moreover, in some cases the organizations of labor are at this very time when the contraction of business has already set in preparing to make large demands for increase in wages, so that, as one railroad man expresses it, 'the situation is such that it is better to accept bankruptcy by shutting down altogether than to invite bankruptcy by increasing our operating expenses.'"

In Japan's case there are some features resembling those of the United States. Above all there is the feature of very fine harvests. Rice, silk and barley have been almost record crops and there has not been any scarcity of money. But, on the other hand, the great appreciation of gold, caused by America's abnormal demand, has produced a corresponding depreciation of silver, thus dislocating Japan's export trade to silver-using countries, a result which seriously affects her second greatest staple of export, cotton yarns stuffs; and the check suffered by industry in the United States has inflicted a sudden and heavy blow on the outward trade in raw silk, while another great export, copper, has fallen so sharply in price that Japanese mine-owners are much embarrassed; add to all this the fact that the country is suffering from debility consequent upon its speculative mania of last winter and spring, and we can not be surprised that a state of depression has prevailed for the last 10 months and has gone on deepening and deepening all the while. Money is not to be had from the banks even on good security for less than 9 per cent., and the tightness which always prevails at the fall of the year in thus greatly aggravated. Of course there can be no manner of doubt that the pendulum will commence its upward spring sooner or later, and possibly it may come from some cause now out of sight. But if the past be any guide we may fairly assume that the condition of affairs in the United States will prove the dominant factor. If anything like the previously existing industrial activity re-asserts itself, then not only will the market for this country's raw silk be re-opened, but also the price of silver will recover and simultaneously the trade with China will be restored. Meanwhile it is tolerably certain that the year will close under gloomy conditions.

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FISHERY IN THE NORTHERN SEAS.

At a meeting of the Trade Association (Boyeki Kyokai), held in Tokyo on the 19th inst., Mr. Consul Suzuki spoke on the subject of fishing operations in northern seas. He observed that the methods of the Russian fishermen alike in the capture and in the curing of the fish were essentially primitive; and from the strength of his remarks upon this subject we gather that he holds very decided opinions. As to Japanese fishing operations, conducted in accordance with the new Fishery Convention, Mr. Suzuki says that a comparative failure has attended the efforts of the fishermen this year. The vessels sent out to conduct the enterprise numbered from 150 to 160 schooners and about 100 steamers, but their total catch did not exceed 70,000 *koku*. This very poor result is attributable to two things: first that the season was too far advanced before the fishermen could enter the field; and secondly that they were not properly equipped for the work, the fishing implements they took with them being intended for operations at the mouths of rivers or in the rivers themselves rather than on the high seas. In fact they had equipped themselves under a misapprehension as to the import of the Convention. Speaking of Russian trade in Kamchatka, Mr. Suzuki said that it was practically in the hands of one company chartered by the St. Petersburg Government, and that it was conducted chiefly by barter, thus being in a very primitive condition.

At the same meeting Mr. Matsui, of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, spoke of the impressions gathered by him during his recent trip to Russia. We are inclined to think that this gentleman has been supplying materials for a series of articles now appearing in the columns of the *Shogyo Shimpo*, which convey a very pessimistic idea of the state of affairs in Russia. At all events the contents of the articles bear a close resemblance to the address delivered by Mr. Matsui on the 19th inst. The gist of it was that the internal affairs of Russia have been in a very disordered condition ever since the war, and that so little security exists for life and property that many wealthy Russian subjects have left their country and gone to France or Germany. He alludes specially to the fact that no rewards have yet been given to the officers and soldiers engaged in the war, and that these men who fought so gallantly for their country are now beginning to ask each other whether they will live long enough to receive any recompense. Mr. Matsui alleges that treasure can not be transported from place to place in Russia without a military escort, and altogether his description of the state of affairs is very unfavourable.

The question which has been on the tapis for nearly two years with reference to the rights of Russian subjects on account of fishing concessions granted to them during the war or immediately subsequent to it, has now been settled. Our readers doubtless remember that the Russian claims were formulated as a right, and that the Japanese resolutely refused to recognise their legal character. The Russian concessionaires themselves probably attached little importance to the question of nomenclature. What they wanted was compensation, and it did not much matter to them under what name they received it. The Japanese, on their side, were willing to treat the matter in a friendly spirit, but between the amount which the concessionaires demanded and the amount which the Japanese were prepared to give, there was an interval too wide to be easily bridged. Things dragged on thus from month to month, the two great difficulties being, first, one of amount, and secondly, one of the nature of the claims. The Russian authorities not unnaturally insisted on using the term "compensation," whereas the Japanese remained obdurate in declining to treat on that basis. Meanwhile the new Commercial Treaty was negotiated; the Fishery Convention was signed; the *Entente* was concluded, and the prisoners' expenses were refunded. Nothing therefore remained between the two Governments except this Saghallen difficulty, and the Foreign Office in Tokyo seems to have felt desirous of disposing of this last question as speedily as possible. It has therefore finally been decided, according to the Tokyo Press, that a sum of 1,200,000 *yen* shall be paid to the concessionaries in the form of a solatium (*kinjitsu*). This money comes out of the prisoners' maintenance fund and was to be handed over by Viscount Komura to the Russian Ambassador in London on the 23rd instant.

THE DIET.

The two Houses met on the 25th inst. for their 24th session, but, as is usual on the opening day, they confined themselves to matters of organisation.

Exact returns as to the number of members mustered by each political party in the House of Representatives are given as follow:—

Seiyu-kai	180
Progressists	89
Daido Club	60
Yukokai	35
Independents	13

It will be evident from the above that the Seiyu-kai's strength is just nine votes short of a majority of the whole, and that if the Progressists, the Daido Club and the Yukokai combined, they would practically command the situation unless the Independents threw in their lot with the Seiyu kai, which they generally do. In these circumstances the Daido Club occupies a very strong position: it may be said to hold the balance of power. Another point to be noted with reference to the above table is the comparatively small number of Independents. Members unaffiliated to any party used to total at least 30 and sometimes over 40, but the greater part of them have now been absorbed into party ranks. We presume that this may be taken as an evidence of progress in the history of Japanese political parties.

The official opening of the Diet is to take place on the 28th inst., after which the two Houses will rise for the New Year's recess.

The *Seiyu-kai* had their general meeting of members of the Diet on the 24th instant. About a hundred and twenty were present, and Mr. Hara presided in the absence of Marquis Saionji. Messrs. Haseba and Motoda were appointed to lead the Party in the House; Messrs. Kurihara, Muraio, Noda, Hamana, Raino and Sagawa were chosen Managers in the House; Mr. Ooka Ikuzo was nominated Chairman of the Political Business Committee; and the Members of this Committee were Messrs. Satake, Yokoyama, Yokoi, Nakanishi and Kudo. Mr. Hara, Minister of Home Affairs, congratulated the Party on its record during the year now drawing to a close. He observed that the Party commanded 180 votes in the Lower House. This figure fell short of a majority of the whole by 7 or 8 votes, but it was incomparably larger than the figure for any other group of politicians. They were now on the eve of a session in which *post bellum* problems of the utmost importance would have to be solved and he hoped it would be done with diligence and earnestness. It was inevitable that attempts should be made to produce divisions in their ranks: that was the way of human nature. But they had only to be prepared for these things and not to allow themselves to become the tools of intrigue. They must recognise that they were the nation's chosen representatives, returned in an election where the voters had been absolutely free, and they must discharge with corresponding zeal the duties devolving on them.

STORM AND FIRE.

The southerly gale which swept over Yokohama and Tokyo on the 21st inst. was represented by a fierce storm from the north-west in the region of the Shimonoseki Straits. The gale commenced at 8 on the evening of the 20th and continued throughout a great part of the 21st. Communication between Kyushu and the main island was completely severed and a number of wharfs were destroyed. There was of course some damage to shipping, but so far as present intelligence goes the only serious casualty was the loss of the S.S. *Moji Maru*. This storm of wind and snow produced two fires, one in Oita where 40 houses were destroyed and one in Osaka where 80 buildings were involved and there were 70 casualties to life or limb. In the Osaka catastrophe a number of manufactories suffered, and the total loss is estimated at a million *yen*, of which amount 190,000 *yen* is thus far known to have been covered by insurance. The figures given are the Tokyo Fire Insurance 140,000 *yen*, the Kyodo 15,000, the Osaka 1,500, the Yokohama 5,000, the Nippon 25,000 and the Meiji 4,000; but it may be expected that these figures will be largely supplemented. Kobe also seems to have suffered very severely. Seventeen boats were sunk there, seven injured, and much harm was done on the sea front, though happily there was no conflagration. The gale seems to have blown across central Japan and made its exit into the sea at Kanazawa. Southern Korea was also affected and Fusan is reported to have suffered a good deal.

A gale swept over Yokohama on Dec. 21st covering the city with a pall of dust throughout the day. Four lighters were caught about 2 miles off Honmoku but three managed to find refuge, one only being reported missing. Fortunately no special damage was sustained by buildings, through, needless to say, old fences and chimneys were destroyed in several places.

A terrible snow storm was experienced in Kanazawa on Dec. 20th and 21st.

Owing to the storm, the steamer *Wadatsu Maru* was sunk while entering Niigata harbour on Dec. 21st. She was coming from Sado. Four of the crew and five passengers were drowned. Post bags and some portion of the cargo were lost.

At 1 p.m. on Saturday, the small steamer *Kinryo Maru* and the sailing vessel *Hamichi Maru* sunk in the harbour of Shinagawa owing to the strong wind. The crew were all saved. At 11.30 a.m. the same day, fire broke out in the residence of Count Ogasawara, Ichigaya-machi, Tokyo. The building was destroyed.

About 11 o'clock Saturday night fire broke out in the house of fishermen named Ogawa, No. 2,187, Negishi. Eighteen buildings were destroyed. Negligence is reported to have been the cause.

At 2 p.m., on Dec. 21st, fire was reported in the forest at Katahira, Hodogaya-machi. An area of about 2½ acres was burned. Tobacco was the cause.

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"THE WORLD'S CHINESE STUDENTS' JOURNAL."

We alluded briefly to this periodical in a recent issue and we are now in receipt of its third number. It appears every second month, is composed in English and Chinese and is printed at the Methodist Publishing House in Shanghai. The first feature of the magazine which thrusts itself forcibly upon our attention is that, although said to be "gotten up and run entirely by the Chinese themselves," its English is quite admirable. Now and then on rare occasions we find a turn of diction which suggests a foreign pen, but on the whole the absence of such indications is much more conspicuous than their presence, and indeed some of the essays are wholly free from them. How many editors there are and what their names may be we find no indication in the number before us, but we observe that the nine papers constituting the bulk of the magazine are by as many different writers, one of them a lady. The essays show much thought and are profoundly interesting to any student of Chinese character. By those foreign critics—and their name is legion—who habitually speak of China as a country where officialdom is notoriously corrupt, it will be found interesting that the Chinese editors of this magazine, speaking of the prospects of constitutional government which they heartily welcome, say:—"No nation has so far escaped official corruption, and the constitution has certainly not proved a successful guardian against injustice and corruption in Government administration. In America, as in England, the weight of gold and 'cliqueism' have in many cases been the all-powerful instrument for the securing of official power. Will not China in her prospective adoption of a constitution succumb to the same fate now experienced by the Western nations? And if this be the ultimate result, will China be better off with a Constitution?" Evidently the Chinese do not see themselves as others see them. Indeed the four pages of "Editorial comments" which open the magazine abound with instructive indications and records. Thus we learn that at the recent Imperial Metropolitan Examination for Returned Students there was much discussion as to the language in which the examination should be conducted, and finally it was decided that each student might use any language he pleased. The result was that students from Europe or America invariably used a Western language, while students from Japan wrote in Chinese. Another difficulty was that the examiners themselves were not competent to test the applicants' acquirements in the numerous subjects chosen. Therefore it became necessary to accept the diplomas of foreign seats of learning as sufficient evidence of proficiency. Probably this incident inclined Viceroy Yuan to advise that in future special attention should be paid to Chinese literature, a suggestion which the editors fully endorse. "No one," they write, "with the least sense of patriotism would like to see China converted into an English-speaking country or any other foreign-speaking (sic) country for that matter," though elsewhere these same editors casually remark that "to be really proficient one must devote half his life-time solely to Chinese literature." It is, however, when discussing the opium question that these editors give the freest reins to their sentiment. We quote a paragraph:—

A Shanghai correspondent of the "Times" recently wrote home: "The child (China) is growing, but unless his present vices are checked, he will never live to be a healthy man." But this sagacious correspondent evidently forgot who it was that implanted the seeds of the greatest vice that afflicts China to-day, a vice which it will take China at least 30 years of the severest repression to get rid of. Foreign writers and publicists are ever ready to prattle of a corrupt mandarinate. But was there ever a greater agent for the corruption of a whole race than the opium imported by Britain under cover of guns and bayonets? Self constituted mentors of China love to talk of Chinese duplicity. But is there any duplicity in the history of China equal to that of the eminent British sinologue who gave the title of "foreign medicine" to the drug that was to destroy the body and soul of millions of Chinese, and induced the Imperial Maritime Customs, with the benevolent help of its British Commissioner, to adopt that name for an insidious Indian poison? The same sinologue might as well have called gunpowder the "milk of foreign kindness" and pass it through the Customs under that innocent title.

Turning to the Educational Comments we are struck by a contrast between two utterances which we place side by side:—

H. E. Yuan Shih-k'ai has sent a circular order to the various Chih-hsiens or district magistrates and educational directors of Chili Province to the following effect:

"I command you to note the difference of customs between the East and the West. Because this difference exists, you must not give your consent to foreigners to establish schools or colleges for the education of Chinese young men in the interior of China hereafter, as stipulated in the regulations sanctioned by Their Imperial Majesties some time ago. Should any foreign subjects or missionaries apply for permission to open schools in the interior, you shall neither grant them official registration nor bestow government rewards or preferments on the students, even after they have completed their course. This is *to safeguard the educational rights of China.*

As regards the foreign schools in this province already in existence, you can allow them to exist as they are at present, but no official registration shall be made. The foreign ministers will soon be informed of this action."

Recently the Board of Education drafted a set of rules which, besides other things, excludes students graduating from schools under the management of foreigners and missionaries from examination for admission into the Government service. We deprecate such shortsighted policy, as it is more destructive than constructive.

It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that one of the most influential secretaries of this Board has had the courage to lodge a protest against the enforcement of such legislation. His reasons are sensible and to the point:

"Foreigners travel thousands of miles from across the seas to China, endure climatic difficulties and disadvantages, labor under linguistic inconveniences and expend enormous sums of gold and silver to establish schools and found hospitals and charitable institutions. They do all these with the sole purpose of educating students for China and promoting the general welfare of mankind, and not to further any selfish, ulterior designs. But our Government, instead of using these students, rejects them and drives them to seek employement under foreigners. Thus we resolutely slam our doors against the faces of the only men who are at present to be trusted for honesty of purpose and uprightness of character.

"This policy of exclusion is unwise and suicidal. The best plan would be to hold a strict examination of students thus educated and give official preferments to the most worthy ones. But the privilege granted to the Shansi University, cannot be taken as a precedent. By adopting such a plan, the interference of foreigners will be done away with, while fair treatment will be accorded the students educated by them."

There is an abundance of other matter which we should like to quote were space available, but we must be content to invite special attention to an admirably written article by Dr. King Ya-mei, a lady who writes at considerable length on the interesting subject "As we see ourselves"; and to an essay on "The Anti-foreign feeling" by N. L. Nien. The magazine contains nothing that is not instructive and we most heartily and gladly welcome it as the first organ that has ever been published which promises to serve the all important purpose of enabling foreigners to arrive at an intelligent understanding of the Chinese mind. That is a study which has hitherto been almost wholly neglected, in part through indifference, in part through contempt, but it is a study which can no longer be safely deferred, for China is furnishing many reasons that dictate a much more intimate knowledge of her character than we now possess.

A PEN-AND-INK PICTURE.

In the *Reviews of Reviews* edited by Mr. W. T. Stead, the following summary is made of an essay which appeared in the *World's Work*":—

Every steamer from Japan, Mr. Walter J. Kingsley says, has its "Asiatic steerage" full of men and women flying to other lands in the hope of earning a less starvation wage. Everywhere in Japan now there is misery. Even Japanese children, he says, "do not laugh as blithely as in the old days. Happiness was their heritage then, but now the nation demands that the little ones go to work at a time of life regarded in England as infancy. In the manufacturing cities like Osaka there are no longer seen thousands of boys and girls playing in dainty, many-coloured costumes like gorgeous butterflies on the grass of temples. You will find them in coarse dull clothing, working like pathetic dolls in the factories. These babes toiling for a few pennies a day form a vast and sorrowful army." Tokyo, says the writer, has slums whose poverty reaches the very lowest depths—slums worse than those of London, Paris, or East New York. Japan however, decently veils her national sores. "Their existence is hidden from the foreign visitor. Rarely does a tourist see the slums, and specialists studying the city for precise information are sediuously kept out of the poorest quarters. The *Kokumin* newspaper instructed a representative to live the life of the lowest and poorest in Tokyo, and his articles dealing with life in the Shitaya district created an immense sensation. When translated into English in pamphlet form, the Government promptly bought up the entire edition and destroyed the plates." Nothing is wasted in Japan, for there is nothing to waste. "The poor devour every scrap of fish entrails from the markets, and eat with avidity rotten fruit, stinking vegetables, sour, spoiled rice, rancid grease and fragments of meat. . . . . A corporation has been formed to control the collection of garbage and its distribution to the restaurants which make up their bill of fare from the filthy mess brought in them daily. There are horseflesh restaurants and *cafés* where spoiled rice and fish entrails are the stock-in-trade. Second-hand stores and pawnshops abound, for in Japan the pawnbroker will make an advance on any article that does not fall below a penny in value.". Even the artistic pride of the Japanese artist is beginning to disappear: and the small shop is being fast crushed out by the large. The Japanese capitalist the writer condemns as the "most remorseless devourer of little ones the world has known." In other words, he is the most cruel and heartless. War veterans are walking the streets seeking work and finding none, and the actual conditions of life for them could not be more vividly brought before the reader than in what Mr. Kingsley calls "A Personal History" of a returned soldier, once a rickshaw man, and his unavailing struggles, with other veterans and alone, for a bare livelihood. This part of the article, which is much too long to quote and would not bear cutting, I recommend to the reader.

The Hongkong Daily Press, which quotes the above, makes the following comments on it:—

We recommend the reader quite otherwise. Those who want to know about the actual conditions in Japan are warned that the matter quoted is a product of pure, or rather impure, imagination. Mr. Walter J. Kingsley is a gifted young American with a history, who abandoned sailoring for journalism, with no qualifications other than a facile pen, a fertile imagination, a fund of cynical humour beyond all scruple, and a fine command of the English language that would have brought him *Kudos* if put to more honourable use. He is the same young man who, under the pen-name of "Stephen England," made he *Daily Mail* a laughing stock during the Russo-Japanese war. He was in Japan for a very few months during the latter part of 1903, since when he has remained in America. He has never been in Osaka, knows nothing of Tokyo but its railway station, and "his personal history" of a returned soldier must have been concocted on an American table with the usual American genius out of purely American material. The phrase "more in sorrow than in anger" accurately describes the

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feeling with which we make this exposure; and it is in the public interest that it should be done. The egregious William T. Stead is the competent reviewer who takes upon himself to "recommend to the reader" such a grossly misleading concoction.

The fact which forces itself upon our attention in reading such effusions as the above of Mr. W. J. Kingsley is that modern society is so framed as to attach no value whatever to truth. We who live in Japan know that Mr. W. J. Kingsley has here strung together a number of unscrupulous falsehoods, yet it may confidently be predicted that he will not suffer appreciably in the estimate of his friends. It is idle to talk, as so many people still do, of "Oriental duplicity." For wholesale reckless perversion of truth, it is to the Occident that we must go. And another striking feature is the conspicuously low estimate such writers as Mr. Kingsley place upon the intelligence of their readers. How is it possible that Tokyo should conceal its slums from foreigners; that "their existence" should be "hidden from the foreign visitor," and that "specialists studying the city for precise information are sedulously kept out of the poorest quarters"? How can this concealment, this hiding, this sedulous segregation be achieved? Mr. Kingsley must be either indifferent to discovery or contemptuous of his audience. That Mr. W. T. Stead should be deceived by such a romancist is not surprising: the author of the "Modern Babylon" has a record. But that Sir Henry Norman, editor of the *World's Work* should allow such egregiously silly falsehoods to be published in the columns of his magazine is not so easy to understand.

Our Hongkong contemporary in the same number alludes to Mr. Kirton's latest mare's nest. Mr. Kirton was one of the war correspondents in 1904 and since then he is regarded as an authority on the East. He appears to be now in Shanghai, and by the courtesy of the Japanese Consul-General he obtained access to a Japanese school there which he proclaims to be a place for educating spies. Here is an extract from his essay:—

Other students wore their hair in different stages of length, they were on the "political" side, and the hair is worn long with an object. On first entering the college the political—and some of the commercial—students cultivate the growth of their hair by every possible means. Then, towards the conclusion of their term, they adopt the queue of the Chinese, shaving their heads in the accepted manner and plaiting into their own property—if required—the easily-bought tails of human hair, with their silk continuations necessary to make a proper pigtail. The transformation is perfect and complete. The hair and eyes of the Japanese are identical in every way with those of the Chinese; both races have black hair and brown eyes. The eyelids of both slant inwards, and the prominent cheek-bones and other racial characteristics are identical among all these myriads. The Jap student of to-day strips off his simple uniform or kimono—dons the dungaree garments of John Chinaman, strolls out to the furthest corner of the Celestial Empire—note-book in sleeve and eyes open for anything useful to his country—in appearance a Chinese; in fact, the Japanese "investigator" of to-morrow. It was from this college that the Japanese spies, who did such great work for their country during the recent war, were drawn. It is from this college that the Japanese Government recruits its Intelligence Department in its campaign of political and commercial conquest of the Chinese Empire. Indistinguishable from any Chinaman, equipped with every necessity and unhampered by any superfluity, the ex-student of Tun-Wen penetrates yamen (official residence) and hong (merchant's office) on his tour of investigation. Rice and water is his only commissariat; the clothes of day are likewise his bed at night. He is the penultimate practitioner of the Simple Life, and, despite all vituperation, this is one of the great factors in success. I came from Tun-Wen college full to the brim with food for thought.

Mr. Kirton appears to be the mystery-monger type of modern sensationalist, and he may escape any reproach other than that of being foolishly suspicious. Thus he stands on an incomparably higher moral pedestal than does Mr. W. J. Kingsley. But it is a pity that he does not reflect. If he did, he would see that the Christian missionaries also who adopt Chinese costume and queues must equally be spies, and that the Chinese youths who come to Tokyo to study and who, while in Japan, wear Western garb and dock their queues, must also be spies. In fact the epithet becomes applicable to himself since, under cover of a letter of introduction obtained from the Japanese Consul-General, he proceeded to pry into what he regarded as the secrets of a Japanese school.

COUNT OKUMA'S KOBE UTTERANCES.

It is strange that London should only now be discovering the remarks attributed to Count Okuma by the journals of Kobe on the occasion of his visit to that place on October 20th. The newspapers containing a translation of the alleged speech must have reached England by the end of November at latest, yet they appear to have lain unnoticed until the 24th of December. Apparently the inference is that some one has been at the trouble of introducing the matter to public attention. Probably few, if any, foreigners in Japan believe any longer that Count Okuma really made use of the expressions attributed to him, and it is evident that some of the London journals have read correctly between the lines, and have appreciated that the Count sought merely to awaken his countrymen to the opportunities offered by Indian trade. At any rate he has denied the correctness of the newspaper reports, and no one has any right to question the sincerity of his denial. The pity is, however, that he did not immediately take steps to prevent the public from being misled. We have long recognised with regret that Japanese statesmen do not pay sufficient attention to the contents of newspapers. Their argument apparently is that if once they undertake to correct journalistic errors, not only will there be no end to the task, but also, if by chance any omission be made in the matter of disavowal, they will be inevitably held responsible for the uncorrected utterance. Granting the force of all that, we are nevertheless persuaded that the official method of bygone days might be advantageously reverted to, namely, the publication of the briefest possible denial where denial is called for. Were this done, the public would soon learn to discredit any journals in which such denials frequently appeared, and thus not only would grave mischief be averted, but also the newspapers themselves would gradually be weaned from their present irresponsible habits. Count Okuma is a man of world-wide fame. His utterances have international importance, and it is his duty to his country as well as to himself to see that his words are not perverted.

SIR ROBERT HART AND "THE CALL OF THE EAST."

One day in March, 1887, (writes the Hon. Edwin Denby in the *Pacific Era*) I called upon Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, to ask for an appointment in the service. The great I. G. stood, as was his custom, at a high desk in a bleak little office, unadorned save with a few Chinese scrolls upon the walls. He was enwrapped in a blanket bound about him with a leather strap, which he was accustomed to wear during the cold winters of Peking when at work. Sir Robert said: "Don't do it; don't bury yourself in China; it is not necessary for you Americans to leave your country and build up careers abroad. We of Great Britain have to; our islands are too small to hold us all, but you have a great, wonderful country. Go home, go to college, and help build up your own United States, and make a career there." With the frankness of boyhood, I assured Sir Robert that I had no intention of remaining permanently in China, but would retire after my first septennial period of service, and stay at home. Sir Robert said very sadly. "Ah, no you won't! Many men who come to China think they will go home; home is always a dream, but hardly ever does a man give up service here. There is something in this service that chains us to our tasks. I have known men to resign three times, but always come back again, and take up the old work. If you stay seven years in China, you will live your life here, as I have done;—and often, in spite of the great success that I have had, and the good I think I have accomplished, I regret, deeply regret, that I did not make my career among my own people, in my own land." Sir Robert's words will find an echo in many a breast in the Far East.

BUSINESS NOTES.

There is to be a special through train running from Tokyo to Tsuruga from the spring of next year, and it will be timed so as to communicate direct with the steamers plying between that port and Vladivostock. There is already a direct train from Kobe, but passengers from Tokyo have to change cars at Yonehara and are thus subjected to great inconvenience.

The *Mainichi Dempo* gives figures relating to the export of silk during the current year as compared with the record of last year. The sum of the matter is that whereas this year's returns were expected to be far better than those of any previous year, the forecast has been upset by the panic in America. Thus the number of bales sent out of Japan or contracted for between June and November inclusive during this year was only 104,000 against 116,000 for the corresponding period of last year. Owing, however, to the higher prices which ruled this season the pecuniary result is not inferior. Over 40,000 bales are now lying in Yokohama, and as the accommodation given by the banks on this stock represents a very large sum, the tightness of the money market is natural.

The affairs of the Oguri Ginko are not yet settled. At the last meeting of the directors and creditors, it was proposed to return at once the sums due to all creditors whose claims do not exceed 100 *yen*, but to extend over 8 years the repayment of claims which exceed 100 *yen*. The former category includes 24,032 persons whose total claims amount to 163,400 *yen*; and in the latter category are 2,388 persons with claims aggregating 4,029,900 *yen*. This arrangement is said to be very distasteful to the major creditors.

The Saturday Society of the House of Peers held its usual monthly meeting on the 20th inst., mainly for the purpose of discussing the Government's financial policy. Incidentally two questions were brought upon the tapis. One related to the proposed municipalization of the electric trams, the other to horse races. With regard to the former the opinion of the meeting is said to have been adverse, mainly on the ground

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that the municipalization project is supposed to have had its origin in the idea of easing the situation for speculators. As to horse races, the meeting, evidently inspired by Viscount Tani is said to have expressed the opinion that whereas this institution nominally promoted for the purpose of improving the breed of horses, it had the practical effect of encouraging a spirit of gambling.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that according to rumour the Department of Finance is not unlikely to raise an objection to municipalization if the City proposes to issue the whole quantity of bonds at once, as such a course would be likely to produce depreciation. We (*Japan Mail*) must say that we do not see the force of this objection either as applied to the issue of Tokyo City bonds, or as applied to the issue of the State bonds which the Government has to hand over to the shareholders of the nationalized railways. From the moment when it is definitely settled that such an issue is to be made, a weight is imposed upon the market, and the result is merely that a depression which will be only temporary were the bonds issued, is prolonged throughout the whole period of their pending issue.

The Automobile Company seems to have some chance of restored vitality. The directors recently announced that all shareholders desiring to withdraw would receive their bargain money, but it is stated that very few of the large shareholders have taken advantage of this announcement. The conjecture therefore is that they still entertain some hope of carrying through their project, and it thought that this hope is based upon the probability of the municipalization of the trams. Should the latter programme be carried out, the share holders of the Automobile Company anticipate that the fares of the trams will be raised, and that an opportunity will consequently be created for a service of automobiles carrying passengers cheaply through short distances.

On the 20th inst. official permission was given to the Tokyo Electric Light Company to employ its new water-power system, and from the same night the Company began to supply light from that system to a part of Tokyo.

Another small bank has been in trouble, namely the Matsuoka branch of the Katsuyama Bank in Echizen. This Bank has a capital of 300,000 *yen*, of which one half is paid up and its deposits amount to 200,000 *yen*. Its trouble seems to have been a collateral effect of the recent embarrassment of the ninety-second Bank in Fukui. The run was met successfully, however, and the Bank had not to close its doors. Meanwhile the affairs of the Oguri Bank and the Kamizaki Bank remain unsettled, and it is now said that no prospect of arrangement offers before February.

When a committee of the Progressists visited the Finance Department on the 21st inst., as already briefly stated in these columns, they are said to have inquired about the fund known in Japan as the *gensai kikin*; that is to say, the large sum of specie now lying in London for the purpose of reducing the national debt. It has been argued by certain financiers, and the Progressists appear to have adopted the same view, that instead of keeping this money in London at a low rate of interest, it should be brought to Japan and utilized here. The Progressists committee are said to have urged the expediency of such a step, but Baron Sakatani emphatically objected, the ground taken by him being that to remove the specie from London would produce a very bad effect upon the current price of Japanese securities abroad, which would react upon the already depressed market in Japan.

The trade returns for the first ten days of December showed exports amounting to 7,690,000 *yen* and imports amounting to 11,718,000 *yen*, the excess of imports being thus 4 million *yen* in round numbers. With regard to the second ten days, the corresponding figures were exports 10,810,000 *yen* and imports 13,336,000 *yen*, the excess of imports being 2,535,000 *yen*. Taking the whole year up to the 20th inst., it appears that exports totalled 419,001,000 *yen* and imports 479,909,000 *yen*, the excess of imports thus being 60,908,000 *yen*. In reviewing these figures the *Chuo Shimbun* says that they do not suggest any pessimistic view. The excess of imports is certainly large, but on examining details it is found that this excess was due, not to the purchase of luxuries, but to that of raw materials and machinery. In fact, the people may be said to have spent their money on things which will contribute to the development of the nation's producing power. Reviewing the trade returns for the past 40 years, it must be confessed that the development of the country's over-sea commerce has been one of the most remarkable features of the Meiji Era. An absolutely accurate statement is not possible of course with respect to the current year, but assuming that the returns for the last ten days bear a reasonable resemblance to those for the previous periods, the volume of the trade should reach considerably over 900 million *yen*. The comparative figures are as follow:—

	Yen.
Meiji 1	26,246,545
" 5	43,201,362
" 10	50,490,754
" 15	69,992,586
" 20	104,197,451
" 25	167,181,766
" 30	451,909,128
" 35	582,981,800
" 36	643,332,346
" 37	725,698,804
" 38	844,369,837
" 39	842,539,000
" 40 (1907)	915,000,000

It has also to be noted that the causes which contributed to reduce the volume of exports in the closing month of the year were altogether temporary, namely, the fall in the price of copper, the depreciation of silver and the panic in the United States. These depressing factors can not be long operative, and therefore next year's trade may be looked forward to with confidence.

The mystery connected with the disappearance of Mr. Yamada Chubei, President of the Shiba Shoko Ginko, has been solved. His body has been found in a well within the precincts of the Engakuji Temple at Kamakura. A priest discovered the corpse by the merest accident. It was in a very decayed condition, having apparently lain in the water for over a month, but certain marks of identification were found. Evidence has been collected that a person answering to the description of Mr. Yamada entered a restaurant in Kamakura on the 11th of November, and, after eating and drinking, took his departure in the direction of the temple. Asked whether a jinrikisha should be sent with him he replied in the negative. It was on that night doubtless that the suicide took place.

The Takei Paper Factory in Gifu is threatened with bankruptcy. The proximate causes of its disaster are the panic in the United States and the depreciation of silver. The former has temporarily closed the American market to one of the Firm's chief products, namely, figured napkins, and the depreciation of silver has dislocated the Manchurian trade on which the factory relied largely. The capital of the concern is only 60,000 *yen*, of which 45,000 is paid up, but it is said to have contracted debts amounting to 400,000 *yen* to the Kitahama Bank and 100,000 *yen* to other banks. There is talk of assisting the Company to keep upon its legs as its bankruptcy would seriously affect the paper industry in Gifu.

There appears to be a good deal of confusion in connexion with the settlement of affairs of the Sakai Bank in Idzumi which recently closed its doors. It was said that liquidation would be satisfactorily effected, as the directors had promised to pay back 80 per cent. of the deposits, but it would appear that they are not observing this promise. The details are very complicated and we omit them as the general facts alone have interest for the public.

There is talk of a further raising of rates by the various banks, but it is not likely that the step will be taken until the month of January. The banks have already followed the example of the Central Bank, but it would seem that they think of going still further in that direction.

Treasury bills to the extent of 15 million *yen* were placed upon the market on the 25th inst. for the purpose of redeeming a like amount already in circulation. The rate of interest is 1.8 *rin* daily, or 6.48 per cent. yearly, which is 2 *rin* daily higher than the price of the last issue. It is expected that there will be very few purchasers of these securities.

According to the *Nippon*, the leading bankers of Japan and the business men are much dissatisfied with the Government's financial programme. They allege that whereas, during the war, paramount stress was laid on the vital importance of national union, this principal seems to have now been forgotten, inasmuch as the Government, in elaborating its financial programme, thinks only of promoting State undertakings and pays no attention to the prosperity of the people's enterprises. Our contemporary adds that a committee consisting of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Sonoda and Mr. Kurokawa will probably be chosen to approach the Finance Minister on behalf of the bankers.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* continues its vehement opposition to the Government's financial programme. It now declares that in presenting to the House a budget such as is understood to have been elaborated, the Saionji Ministry will be inviting its own impeachment, since it will be virtually announcing its abandonment of the financial basis which it openly announced a year ago. This important journal has taken the lead throughout in attacking the present Cabinet's finance. After all, the question lies between reducing the programme of military and naval armaments, or raising the taxes. The new budget is a compromise, but unquestionably it represents some departure from the present Cabinet's original intention, and to that extent it puts a weapon into the hands of the Government's enemies.

Settling day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange took place on the 25th inst. and was not

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attended with any contretemps. The total number of shares dealt in was 91,150 and their total price 4,192,810 *yen*. Of the above total, railway shares numbered 27,490 with an average price of 42.215 *yen*, and miscellaneous shares numbered 63,660, with an average price of 47.633 *yen*, the average price per share over the whole being thus 46 *yen*. The number of shares handled was greater than that for the month of November by 15,440, and their total price was greater by 605,110. On the other hand, the average price per share showed a decline of 1.138 *yen*. There are no comments in the Tokyo newspapers as to the prospects of the market. In spite of the fact that quotations are far lower than could ever have been anticipated, no one ventures to say that even now the bottom has been reached.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The members of the Diet are now rapidly assembling in Tokyo and their advent inspires various analyses of the political situation. There appears to be no doubt that the Government's financial policy will have the full support of the *Seiyu-kai*, since it is endorsed by the latter's direct representatives in the Cabinet, namely Marquis Saionji and Messrs. Hara and Matsuda. The Progressists, so far as their policy is concerned, would certainly be found in the opposite camp, but they are supposed to be unwilling to forfeit all chance of a coalition with the *Daido* Club, which body is virtually committed to the Government's programme inasmuch as the latter is said to have been prompted by Marquis Katsura. It thus becomes a matter of great difficulty to forecast the attitude of the Progressists as a party, but we are inclined to think that, so far as the budget itself is concerned, the Ministry will not encounter any special difficulty in the Lower House. As for the Upper Chamber, its most numerous sections, namely the *Kenkyu kai* and the *Chozwa-kai*, have always been in favour of increased taxation as the only means of putting the national finances on a sound basis, and it is therefore confidently believed that in the Peers also the budget will not encounter any formidable opposition.

It has been laid down as a fundamental principle by Henry George, whom so many socialists and laborites worship, that land is one of the essential gifts of nature to man and that it ought therefore to be rigidly guarded against monopolistic restrictions of any kind. Yet it is these same laborites who would exclude all Japanese subjects from British Columbia and San Francisco. British Columbia is larger than the German Empire and it has a population of about 200,000, apart from the inhabitants of the coast ports. This almost "imperceptible sprinkling" of population is determined to exclude all Orientals, fearing that were they admitted to one of the fairest regions on God's earth they would ultimately convert it into a Japanese State. The Japanese do not bear to the West any ill will for having come and knocked at their doors, but it must amuse them to recall the doctrines that were drummed and cannonaded into their ears in those days, and to contrast them with the doctrines of exclusiveness now asserted by so many Western people. *De te fabula narratur.*

A justly strong feeling of envy must be caused in the bosom of an English subaltern in a marching regiment when he learns that a second lieutenant in the United States Army gets $4 (gold), or 16 shillings daily. This figure is incidentally mentioned in the context of an agitation in the States for a more liberal scale of pay. The agitators claim that whereas an officer's expenses are now on a 1907 basis his pay remains on an 1870 basis, and a calculation is added showing that the bare living expenses of an officer whose family consists of 4 persons, are $3,052 (or 6104 *yen*) yearly. It appears that the justice of these complaints has been recognised and that a bill for increasing the pay of officers and men has been approved by the President and awaits the action of the next Congress. As against the 16 shillings daily of a United States' second lieutenant an English subaltern gets 5/7, ultimately raised, after some years' service, to 6/10, and his pay as a captain is 11/. We are not surprised to find that the New York *World* points out that the salary of a United States Army officer is higher on the average than that of a college professor, a clergyman or a graded civil service employee. We may add, how many missionaries are there who get 2,920 *yen* a year, and how many are there who support a family on much less?

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Peking which says that, in reply to Japan's frequent representations, the Chinese Government has assumed a documentary position which does not represent any advance whatever towards the solution and which indicates that the boundary problem occupies a very insignificant place in the eyes of the Waiwupu. A reply reiterating Japan's position is said to have been sent from the Japanese Legation. The *Asahi's* telegrams confirm this news but in a less explicit manner. They merely show that a lengthy communication has been received from the Chinese Foreign Office and that an explicit reply has been made from Japan's side, but there is little if any prospect of the matter being settled for a long time to come. Meanwhile Viceroy Hsu, who is now on a visit to Kilin, where he may be supposed to have obtained with regard to Chientao such information as was available in that city, is said to have telegraphed to Peking in the sense that the Japanese programme in Chientao gives every indication of fixity and permanence, that their preparations are surprisingly complete, and that unless the question of ownership is speedily settled, serious complications are to be apprehended.

Sir Patrick Heron Watson, whose death is announced, was born in 1832 and had been through various wars, including the Crimean. He held a number of honorary appointments and had decorations from various foreign States. He was Surgeon in Ordinary to Queen Victoria in Scotland and in his private practice as well as in his public life, was much honoured and esteemed.

THE INDUCTION OF REV. T. R. GOOD.

On Sunday forenoon at the Union Church, Yokohama, took place the installation to the pastoral office of Rev. T. Rosebery Good, new pastor of the Church. There was a very large attendance; the Church being quite crowded, and in parts the sacred edifice was most tastefully decorated. Rev. F. W. Heckelman, with whom on the dais were Revs. E. S. Booth, J. L. Dearing and Rev. T. L. MacNair, presided during the first order of the service. This opened with an invocation, followed by Psalm XCV, and the reading of Psalm XCI. Hymn No. 1 (Dykes) "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty" followed and the scripture lesson was from the Gospel according to St. John, Chapter XVII.

The fine anthem of Goss "O taste and see" was followed by prayer, the usual notices and hymn No. 361 (Dykes) "Lord speak to me that I may speak."

Addresses were then given to the new pastor and to the congregation. That to the Pastor Elect was by Rev. T. MacNair and to the people by Rev. Dr. Dearing, who afterwards engaged in prayer.

For the offertory a beautiful solo (composed by Mr W. Karl Vincent) "I'll go where You want we to go, dear Lord," was sung by Miss Eugene C. Booth.

The ceremony of installation then took place, Rev. E. S. Booth officiating, who addressed to the Pastor Elect the questions and received from him the appropriate replies. Later the Presiding Minister addressed the Pastor and congregation and finally declared the pastoral relation of Rev. T. R. Good and the Union Church of Yokohama to be fully constituted; a prayer, the singing of the hymn No. 302 and the pronouncing of the benediction by the newly inducted Pastor brought the proceedings to a close.

CHARADES AND MUSIC.

A very delightful evening was spent under the hospitable roof of No. 106, Bluff, on Monday, when a programme of charades and music was presented with the object of increasing the receipts of the Union Church Rebuilding Fund. As the entertainment was more or less of a private affair we content ourselves with noting its complete success and printing the programme in full:—

PART I.

"WEARING OF THE GREEN."

Charade in Three Acts.

CHARACTERS:

Mr. Harris...(A model Irish Landlord)..Mr. Hargam.
Pat O'Halloran .....(A Tenant) .....Mr. Notremos.
Tim Rooney .....(do.).....Mr. Acewall.
Mrs. Harris .....Miss Stannud.
Widow McGrath.....Miss Noremac.
Oonah .....(her daughter) ...Miss Delbnull.

Stage Manager: Mr. Liryc Nella.
Properties: Mr. Dranoel.

SCENES.

Act I: Widow McGrath's Cabin.
Act II: Outside the Fair.
Act III: Inside the Prison.

PART II.

Japanese Sword Dance .....
Mr. Kojima.
Song....."Dolly's Revenge".....Pontet.
Miss E. Bunting.
Song .....(a) "Love shall linger" } ..... Böhr.
(b) "Love's Messenger" }
Mr. Wm. Graham, Jr.
Reading.....
Miss Dunstan.
Song....."My Ain Folk" .....Lemon.
Mrs. Murdoch.
Pianoforte Solo.....
Miss Blundell.
Song....."Down the Vale" .....Moir.
Mr. H. A. Maudling.
Song....."I hid my love"...Guy D'Hardelot.
Miss Booth.
Duet....."Huntingtower".....
Mrs. Murdoch and Mr. R. Wallace.
Song....."Come back to Erin".....
Mr. S. H. Somerton.

CUSTOMS APPEAL.

Baron Sakatani, Minister for Finance, has given a decision in an appeal lodged by T. Ariyama against the imposition of duty by the Nagasaki Customs. The appellant, a commission merchant of Shimonoseki, imported "gas-holders" from England and a portion of the order was landed at Yokohama and the remainder at Moji. The Nagasaki Customs imposed 25 per cent. *ad val.* duty in accordance with No 389 of the tariff. The importer contended that the goods should be dealt with under No 456 of the tariff which classifies the parts of gas machines, and accordingly the duty should be *ad val.* 15 per cent. The objection was dismissed on the ground that the material in question was a kind of the case for storing manufactured gas.

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MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A close analysis of modern civilisation has convinced Mr. Yamada Toyohiko that it is fundamentally opposed to the spirit of Christianity and that consequently the proper course for earnest Christians to follow is to renounce it. In two articles published in the *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) he elaborates this view. He expresses astonishment at the extreme satisfaction with which the conditions of modern life in civilised countries are regarded by leading Christians. We furnish an outline of his argument below. Modern civilisation is principally founded on intellect. Its development has corresponded with the development of man's mind. Modern invention has been the result of elaborate processes of thought centred on given subjects. So the conveniences of life have been yearly increased in number. Life has lost its simplicity and men can to day do few things successfully alone. Co-operative societies, syndicates, trusts, are all the fashion, and the individual who struggles on outside these is apt to get left behind. The competition caused by the progress of modern civilisation involves an enormous amount of suffering. Only a few are really successful; the majority fail. There are those who affirm that the distress incident to the working of the present system of civilisation will no longer exist when greater progress has been made; that humanity is on the right track, but as yet has only reached the first stages of the journey to a region of bliss. But we find it impossible to accept this view. We may race from place to place at a higher rate of velocity. We may be furnished with a thousand improvements, comforts and conveniences without getting to know what real happiness is. No one who looks beneath the surface can say that life as lived to-day under existing conditions is on the whole so free from discontent, anxiety and unrest as it was when most of the modern conditions of life were absent. The ancient form of slavery has gone, but the modern form consists of the subjection of the poor to the will of the rich. The old distinction between classes was usually one of birth. To-day it depends almost entirely on money. Nothing could exceed the vulgar pomposity of many of the modern plutocrats. And as for the lower orders, many of them find that money can only be earned by the acceptance of servile conditions. The amount of toil requisite for keeping body and soul together under modern conditions is infinitely more than was necessary a century ago. Can this be said to be conducive to happiness? According to Wagner happiness and simplicity of life go together. But the tendency in modern times is all in the direction of rendering *la vie simple* an impossibility. Artificial wants of various kinds have been created, and when they are not supplied discontent is the result. Nobody imagines that life in ancient times was in all respects ideal. It no doubt had many drawbacks, but the notion that modern life in Europe and America furnishes a model worthy of imitation or perpetuation can only be entertained by people who have been deceived by outward appearances. The taste for simple, quiet pleasures is dying out. The artificial has taken the place of the natural. The pleasures that only gold can buy have replaced those that in old times rich and poor enjoyed together. A great gulf has been created between the rich and the poor and no amount of charity bestowed on the latter can bridge it over. When one asks what is the object of the toil of the millions of human beings congregated in factories and big workshops, the answer is the comfort and ease of the well-to-do classes. And what reward or satisfaction do the labourers get beyond wages that barely sustain life? Modern civilised society is mostly made up of moneyed idlers and pleasure-seekers and the sons and daughters of toil, whose life is nearly all toil, followed by the necessary hours of sleep. Can we for a moment think that a state of existence in which the comfort and enjoyment of the many are sacrificed for the sake of the luxury of the few is the highest attainable? Yet the modern press is full of boastfulness about modern progress, as though the progress of which some people are so proud were contributing materially to the sum of human happiness rather than to the increase of pomposity and luxury. (*Bunmei no shimpo wa hito no makoto no kōfuku wo zōka seshimezu shite, tada sono kyoei seitaku no kokoro wo takakarashinuru nomi*).

To us Japanese, concludes Mr. Yamada, this question is a very serious one. Day by day and month by month we seem to be taking the Western model as that which is best worthy of imitation. We are gradually losing the beautiful simplicity and the quiet contentment with nature's many gifts that in former ages characterized us as a people and are hankering after artificial excitement of all kinds. The notion that Christianity is inseparably connected with Western civilisation, or that it forms the chief element of that civilisation will not bear examination. The sooner we Japanese recognize this the better.

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Commenting on the public expression of opinion by American missionaries labouring in Japan a few months ago in a document which was signed by over 100 Christian workers, the *Shinjin* says that the Japanese people are well aware that the American Missionaries here have no sympathy with the hostile demonstrations against the Japanese in America. But the San Francisco affair and similar incidents in other parts of America seem to show that there is a big field for Christian work in the United States itself and that evangelists would do well to look at home before being so eager to send out missionaries to foreign lands. There are people in San Francisco who need converting far more than any Japanese in this country, says the *Shinjin*.

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In the *Shūkyōkai* (The Religious World) Mr. Saji Jitsuzen, a Unitarian Christian, whose pen is never still, discusses the question whether religion can claim a superior kind of authority to that wielded by States, and reaches the conclusion that it certainly can do so. There are those in this country, says Mr. Saji, who consider that to place religion higher than the State is unpatriotic and even treacherous, and some rather ugly names are often applied to persons who are bold enough to say what they think on this subject, but to me it seems that a religion which can claim no higher authority than that given to it by the State or than that wielded by the State is not worthy of being called a religion. Certain it is that in ancient times both in China and Japan the highest authorities in the State always acknowledged the supremacy of religion. This is shown by the titles conferred on priests such as *Kokushi*, the "Country's Teacher" and *Daishi* (大師), the teacher of the reigning sovereign. Though in ordinary times all religious teachers obey the laws of the land like other subjects of the empire, and though under no circumstances whatever is it allowable for them to appeal to force in order to compel men to do what is right, it often becomes their duty to reprove those in authority for acting contrary to the precepts of the national creed. On such occasions they should show no backwardness in claiming for religion greater authority than that possessed by any State, observes Mr. Saji.

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The *Kiristokyō Sekai* has improved in many ways and it now faithfully reflects the state of opinion on Christian topics among the Congregational Churches. Glancing over recent numbers, we find a leading article on the kind of preachers needed in Japan to-day. The writer specifies three special qualifications which he thinks are indispensable in preachers. (1) *Thoughtfulness and Observation.*—A preacher should be well versed in the tendency of thought. He should know what is occupying men's minds. Some of the sermons heard are quite unsuited to the present age. (2) *A preacher should be a deeply earnest man.*—Cold reasoning affects few people. It is the passionate appeal that tells. Feeling begets feeling. (3) *A preacher must be full of activity and aggressiveness.*—The Church is not a place where good men and good women receive comfort only, it must be made the centre of evangelization for outsiders. Furthermore the preacher must be backed by spiritual forces if he is going to succeed.

The *Kiristokyō Sekai* regrets that hitherto no Japanese Christian scientist has combated Dr. Katō Hiroyuki's anti-Christian views. There are a few Christians among Japanese scientists, the *Kiristokyō Sekai* informs us, but they are not the kind of men to mix themselves up in a controversy such as that which is now going on between Theism and Atheism.* Dr. Katō has been answered by Messrs. Ebina, Makino, Takemoto, Watase, Mukō, Arima and Yamaji, but these writers know next to nothing of science and therefore are in no sense Dr. Katō's equals in a controversy of this kind.† "We cannot but long for the appearance in our midst of a Henry Drummond, an Alfred Wallace, or an Oliver Lodge."

The Kumiai Kyōkai last month and the beginning of this month held a number of Evangelistic services, described as *Shūchūdendō* (Centralized Evangelization) in Kyōto which were largely attended and at which it is claimed many people were converted to Christianity. The proceedings at the meetings and some of the addresses given are reported in the *Kiristokyō Sekai*.

The Rev. T. Miyagawa, writing in the *Kiristokyo Sekai* on lay preachers, says that more reliance must be placed on these agents in future. Some of these, such, for instance, as Messrs. Shimada, Ebara, and Watanabe, are as good speakers as any of the ordained ministers connected with the Kumiai Kyōkai, and they are able to influence people who would not be affected by the discourses of ordinary pastors. Lay preaching needs more encouragement in this country, says Mr. Miyagawa.

On the part played by the liberal section of Protestants in the past and their present financial position a correspondent signing himself "Tenkensei" writes in substance as follows:—The liberal branch of the Christian church has done two things. It has rationalized faith and it has taught Christians liberal-mindedness. But at the same time it is singularly lacking in the spirit of independence and self-support, and while preaching tolerance and liberal-mindedness, the Japanese Christians who have graduated in the German Mission School in Tōkyō are not at all ready to join other bodies in Christian work. They maintain an attitude of aloofness to the members of other missions, as though they thought themselves superior to them. Their lack of independence endangers their existence as a separate body. The editor of the *Kiristokyō Sekai* writes beneath this letter, "Our Correspondent is not well acquainted with the religious tendency of the present age."

A very noticeable phenomenon in recent months is quite a new interest taken in the teaching of the Zen Sect among soldiers, business men and students. A Mr. Kaneko writes on this subject in the *Kiristokyō Sekai*. It is difficult to account for fashions of this kind, he says, for fashion it is. There is in this country a large number of people who do nothing but imitate others. Of course in the present instance in some cases, says Mr. Kaneko, the examination of the doctrines of the Zen Sect doubtless indicates spiritual unrest which augurs well and which may eventually lead

* We quote the term "Atheism," as it is in the text, but the epithet is not applicable to any actual form of belief or unbelief. Nobody denies that being is eternal. All that self-styled Atheists ever do is to deny that prevailing ideas of God answer to their notion of eternal being, that is, they assume a negative attitude, and hence should be called Agnostics and not Atheists. But the latter term is preferred by some people on account of a certain reproach it is supposed to imply.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY)

† It seems to us that these remarks are not called for, as no special scientific knowledge is required for replying to Dr. Katō's main contention in the *Waga Kokuhō to Kiristokyō*, which was that Christianity in Japan is likely to prove injurious to the State. This question is certainly not directly connected with science or any scientific theories whatever.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

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to religions faith of some kind or other.* But in other instances the movement referred to is nothing more than a slavish, idle imitation of others. In the case of those who are really in earnest, numerous are the benefits which they might derive from a serious study of the purest Japanese form of Indian Buddhism. Such a movement, Mr. Kaneko thinks, would greatly contribute to the progress of Christianity in this country, since many of the spiritual truths taught by the Zen Sect are to be found in Christianity.

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In recent years owing to illness and other causes the well known Buddhist popular speaker and scholar Dr. Inoue Enryō has not figured much in public either on the platform or in the pages of magazines. But we now find in the *Rikugō Zasshi* the report of an address delivered by him a few months ago at the Unitarian Hall entitled "The Religion of the Japanese People." Dr. Inoue's acquaintance with the religious ideas of the masses is so intimate that anything that he has to say as to their fundamental beliefs demands special attention. Many people assert that loyalty and filial piety are quite insufficient as fundamental sentiments for religious belief, but Dr. Inoue is not of this opinion. We epitomize below some of his observations on the most general and fundamental of Japanese religious beliefs:—When I speak of our national religion, I neither refer to Buddhism nor to Christianity, but to those deep religious convictions which have been handed down from father to son through successive generations. There are those who affirm that the loyalty and filial piety which we esteem so highly came originally from China, that it was part of the Confucian system of morality. This is a mistake. I have spent any number of years in the study of Confucianism, and I have no hesitation in saying that the loyalty and filial piety of the Confucian Bible, the Analects, the Great Learning and the Doctrine of the Mean is something quite different from those virtues as believed in and practised here. The terms loyalty and filial piety each occur 16 times in the Analects, and 16 times in the Great Learning, and in the Doctrine of the Mean filial piety occurs 3 times and loyalty only once. In the works of Mencius there are 19 allusions to filial piety and 7 to loyalty. But Mencius uses loyalty in the sense of sincerity in human intercourse. What is very remarkable about the writings of Mencius is the fact that he laid far more stress on the duties of rulers to their subjects than on the duties of subjects to their rulers.† In this particular his teaching differed from that of Confucius and from what was principally enjoined for centuries in this country. Taking the Confucian classics as a whole, it is true to say that though they did to a certain extent teach the filial piety which is one of our cardinal virtues, loyalty as understood and practised here was hardly taught at all. Japanese loyalty is of two kinds, relative and absolute. Relative loyalty is on an equality with filial piety, but absolute loyalty is superior to it and to relative loyalty, and it has been the presence of this as a deep-rooted sentiment of the Japanese people that has surrounded the throne with a halo of sacredness and has made every subject of the empire ready to sacrifice himself or herself for the sake of the reigning monarch.

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The addresses delivered at the Unitarian Hall in Tōkyō Sunday after Sunday on various topics connected with religion subsequently appear in the pages of the *Rikugō Zasshi*. Messrs. Saji, Minami, Adachi, Hiroi and one or two others deliver addresses on Sunday mornings or Sunday evenings in the Hall. The standard of scholarship maintained by the Japanese Unitarians is high and it would seem that they keep themselves in touch with Unitarians in America and elsewhere. They sent Mr. Kanda Saichirō to the International Unitarian Congress held in Boston in September last as their representative. In the December *Rikugō Zasshi* Mr. Kanda gives a long account of the proceedings of the Conference. It seems to have been a very grand affair. No less than 17 countries and over 400 Unitarian bodies sent representatives to the Congress. The meetings in Symphony Hall, Boston, were attended by two and three thousand people day after day, and there seems to have been an immense amount of enthusiasm. President Elliot took the Chair at the meetings of the Congress, which lasted about a week. Mr. Kanda and three Indian Unitarians on Sept. 25th gave minute accounts of the progress of Unitarianism in their respective countries.

Mr. Saji Jitsuzen is well acquainted with Buddhist teaching and consequently many of his discourses at the Unitarian Hall are on the fundamental doctrines of Shaka Muni and his disciples. A few weeks ago he treated that difficult subject, the suppression of the *ego*, known in Japan se as *Mugu*. It is one of the chief doctrines of both the *Hinayana* and *Mahayana* systems of Buddhism, says Mr. Saji, that the *ego* must be got rid of. But what precisely is the *ego* which is to be abandoned? The term *ego* represents a certain individuality made up partly of mind and partly of matter, a certain complex living existence. No two *egos* in the world are exactly alike and in the same individual the *ego* of one stage in life is quite different from that of another. The being we know as self is always changing. Men tell us that identity is never lost, that the self known in old age when the hair is grey, the limbs feeble and the energy we felt in days past comes no more is the same self that we knew in the prime of life; and we believe them, though it seems to us that the self we knew in former days is present with us no longer. The mind is not by any means in love with the body in which it tabernacles. If the *ego* centres in the mind, this *ego* is unable to have its own way. The *ego* may wish for death when death does not come, or for long life when it proves to be unattainable. The *ego* that we know is buffeted about by every wave that rolls across the big sea of life over which our voyage is made. Its fortunes we can't control. Each *ego* floats along as mind and current carry it. It seems to be only an insignificant unit at the mercy of a hundred forces and circumstances that it can hardly control at all, and at last it has to encounter that final experience of mankind which we call death. We see our friends and relatives going to the grave one after the other, and we know that the same cruel fate awaits each one of us. The first impression that a contemplation of human life and its surroundings produces on the minds of deep thinkers has been invariably one of sadness. So pessimism is the first stage of religious thought. This gives place to optimism later on in the case of the highest form of Buddhism. The *Hinayana* Buddhism is permeated with pessimism, but not so the *Mahayana* teaching. That is decidedly optimistic. But its optimism has an entirely different basis from that of Christianity. It is not an optimism that has its source in belief in a Divine interference with the great laws of the universe, in the working of a series of miracles designed to save man from the misery to which an imaginary fall from his original state of sinlessness doomed him, but an optimism founded on new views of man's relation to the universe, and of the extent to which he is affected by the working of its laws. Buddhism recognizes that these laws are unchangeable and that man's whole being is to a great extent subject to them. It teaches men to regard with supreme indifference the ills they meet with in their journey though this world. Instead of having one personality only, according to the *Mahayana* teaching, men may, like Shaka Muni, possess three selfs; namely, the (法身) *Hōshin*, or embodiment of the Law (Dharma kaya), the (報身) *Hōshin*, the body of perfect compensations (Sambhoga-kaya); and the (應身) *Ōshin*, or body capable of transformation It will be seen, then, that according to Buddhist teaching the smaller *ego* with which we are so familiar and which seems to us quite separate from the great universe of which it forms a part is of very minor importance when compared to the Great *Ego* of the Universe whence it emanated and into which it will eventually be absorbed.

Mr. Saji's address from which we have quoted was of great length and certain parts of it could only be intelligible to persons who have made a special study of Buddhist philosophy. It seems to have been suggested by an assertion made by Mr. Minami to the effect that while Christianity is almost wholly optimistic, Buddhism is almost wholly pessimistic. To the latter assertion Mr. Saji demurs. He thinks that there is a considerable amount of optimism in *Mahayana* Buddhism. It preaches contentment and quietness of mind, as Christianity does, but there is this essential difference between the two creeds: Christianity makes much of the individual and insists on his or her importance in the scheme af the universe, but Buddhism consigns each separate *ego* to an insignificant place in the vast worlds known to man It warns man against exaggerating his importance in the universe. It agrees with modern science in teaching that the welfare of the universe takes precedence of all things; that human pleasure and human life are infinitely less important than the uninterrupted working out of the laws that govern the cosmos.

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Bishop Awdry while in England made some remarks respecting the future of Protestant Churches which have given much satisfaction to the Japanese members of the Episcopal Churches here. Bishop Awdry's views on the development of Japanese Christianity formed the subject of a leading article in the *Guardian* some months ago. They have been reproduced and commented on by the *Nichiyō Sōshi*; from which magazine we now proceed to quote. Bishop Awdry drew attention to the perplexing variety of opinion and belief among the Christian bodies which have representatives labouring in Japan and predicted in general terms that it is not to be anticipated that the sectarian differences of Europe and America will be perpetuated here to all time. It was unavoidable that each missionary who came here should teach the Christian doctrine and observe the ceremonies of the community from which he came. But the day is not distant when the Japanese Christians will take things into their own hands and determine what they will reject and what retain. Even now in certain churches this process is commencing. As regards the Anglican Communion to which he belongs, Bishop Awdry says that at no distant date the authority over the native Christians now wielded by foreign missionaries will be entrusted to Japanese pastors and the missionaries now employed will go home (*So wa hisashikarasu shite, gwaikoku senkyōshira ga sono issai no kwankatsu-ken wo Nihon Dokuritsu Kyōkai ni sennin* (全任) *shite, hōnkoku ni hiki-agezaru-bekarasu to iu koto nari; ko wa jijitsujō arasou-bekarazaru kōto nari.*) Some of the missionaries, the Bishop thinks, will be wanted by the Japanese as teachers of theology, and general advisers. Those well qualified to fill such posts may remain on in the country, but the majority will retire from the field. While the missionaries are here and in power, the Japanese pastors naturally refrain from making or suggesting alterations either in doctrine, organization or ceremony. Bishop Awdry quotes a remark in this sense made by a Japanese. "Selection will begin after the missionaries have gone." While the missionaries still remain in the country each sect must go on proclaiming its "ism," Bishop Awdry thinks. But their departure will be the signal for a series of experiments. The native Churches attached to various sects will not find just what they want in a day. They will not be able to decide at once what part of the teaching of the missionaries shall be permanently retained and what rejected. Change will follow change until the final stage is reached and that which commends itself to the mind of the native Church as the fittest will survive. Seeing that this is the course that events are likely to take, it is not difficult to perceive that a new system of theology which will aim at blending Oriental and Occidental thought, will certainly be elaborated in this country. In view of this, it is the duty of the Anglican Church, says Bishop Awdry, to do

* Mr. Lloyd correctly observes that "the Zen faith has always been the faith of soldiers and men of serious affairs. It was the faith of the manly Hojo Regents at Kamakura; it has always been the popular Buddhism of the *samurai*."—(Writer of Summary.)

† Thus filling a great gap in the Chinese ethical system.—(Writer of Summary).

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its best to guide the new movement into right channels and the best way of doing that will be to set about founding at once a high-class Theological Seminary, where the minds of talented young men can be properly trained by thoroughly competent teachers. It is the earnest desire of the Japanese Anglican Christians that such an Institution should be established, as they realize that the existing theological schools are quite inadequate to turn out the sort of men that will be needed in the coming age. The project seems likely to materialize. It is proposed to have at least five chairs, distributed as follows (1) One for lectures in fundamental Christian doctrine, such as the Incarnation, the Atonement, and Communion with Christ; (2) one for lectures on the bearing of Christianity on current topics and human life; (3) one for lectures on the Old Testament and the teaching of Hebrew; (4) one for lectures on the New Testament and the teaching of Greek; (5) and one for Ecclesiastical History and Church Organization. It is proposed to invite the co-operation of Oxford and Cambridge theologians as well as that of certain American and Canadian Divinity Halls in carrying out this big project.

Discussion is still going on in the pages of the *Nichiyō Sōshi* on the question of the creation of a Japanese Bishopric, some maintaining that the sooner the thing is done the better, and others holding that the church is not yet ready for the adoption of this measure. A Kyūshū correspondent says that no church has more diverse elements in it than the Protestant Episcopal Church (*Seikōkai hodo ibunshi* (異分子) *no majiri oru Kyōkai wa nashi.* He thinks that in some cases postponement of the creation of a Japanese Bishopric is advocated solely on personal grounds of one kind or another. Some are for waiting till their own particular opinions gain more ground before a man of pronounced views which might possibly conflict with their own tenets is placed in authority over them.

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To the *Kirisutokyō Shūhō* Mr. Motoda Sakunoshin contributes an interesting article on the distribution of Christians in Japan. According to Statistics collected by the Home Office and published about a year ago, the total number of Christians of all Sects was then 131,643, of which 56,638 were Roman Catholics, and 14,643 Greek church Christians. Among Protestants the Presbyterians stood first, with 15,228 converts, the Episcopalians next with 12,586, followed by the Congregationalists, with 11,343. The numbers for the 18 other denominations having converts in Japan are not given. The Roman Catholics have converts scattered all over Japan; there being only six Prefectures where there are none. The Provinces or places that have over 1000 converts are Hokkaidō, Tōkyō, Ōsaka, Kanagawa ken, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Saga, Kumamoto, and Hirojima. Most of the converts of this mission are in Kyūshū, Nagasaki alone having 2,921. There are 13 Prefectures which have no Greek Church Christians. More than 1000 converts are found in each of the following provinces or places. Hokkaidō, Tōkyō, Miyagi-ken and Iwate-ken. Next stands Kōchi. The Protestant Episcopalians have most converts in Hokkaidō, Ōsaka and Tōkyō. There are 7 prefectures where they have no Christians. There are no less than 20 prefectures where there are no Congregationalists. There are only 3 places where they have over 1,000 converts. These are Ōsaka, Kōbe and Okayama. The Methodists make centres of certain places only, and their converts are not scattered here and there all over the country. The Prefecture that has the most Christians in it is Nagasaki, which has 33,819. Tōkyō fu stands next, with 28,119. Hokkaidō follows, with 7,105, then comes Ōsaka, with 6,781, followed by Kanagawa, with 5,377. Miyagi-ken stands sixth, with 5,143. There are prefectures like Fukui which have less than 200 converts in the whole prefecture. Where the means of communication are bad or where Buddhist influence is very strong the number of Christian converts is small, but it is stated that there is not a single prefecture in the empire but has Christians residing in it.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Bible in School. A Question of Ethics. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. By J. ALLANSON PICTON M.A. (Formerly M.P. for Leicester and a Member of the first School Board for London). London: Watts & Co. 1907.

IT is very hard for Japanese to understand why there should be such perpetual wrangling in England over the use of the Bible in, or the exclusion of the Bible from, the schools. To any Englishman who has given serious attention to the subject the reasons for the existing diversity of opinion are quite plain. There are some points respecting the character of the Bible and its proper use on which all the various sects agree. One is that the book is not absolutely infallible and verbally inspired by God throughout all its pages. All are agreed, too, in thinking that there are passages in the Old Testament which no school-boy or school-girl ought to be allowed to read, though of course these passages are habitually read by the young people of England whose parents are Protestants. All Christian sects at any rate admit, too, that the Bible should be explained and interpreted by duly authorized teachers, clergymen, priests, or ministers of the Gospel, and that to grant liberty to any educated layman to expound the scriptures in a school in any way he thought best would be a most dangerous step to take. In these generalities there is a good deal of unanimity of opinion, but the particulars are numerous and very important on which the various sets of theologians disagree among themselves as to what the Bible is and by whom and how it should be explained. To begin with, the Roman Catholics, of whom there are a great many in the United Kingdom, do not agree at all with the views of Protestants respecting the authority and the right interpretation of the Bible. No Roman Catholic layman is encouraged to read the Bible without the guidance of a duly authorized teacher. The Protestant Church of England is divided up into three big parties—the High Churchmen, the Low Churchmen and the Broad Churchmen, and they all interpret the Bible in a different way, each party laying special stress on texts that seem to give authority to its opinions. Among the dissenters there is every conceivable variety of opinion about the Bible. On this feature of the situation Mr. Picton dwells at some length. "It can scarcely be too often repeated," he says, "that my argument does not involve any judgment one way or the other on the theological points at issue between the different schools of thought above noticed. My sole object is to expose the hollowness of the pretence that the great majority of the nation are substantially agreed about the Bible, and that they all mean the same thing by 'simple Bible teaching.' Whether the old theologians or the new are right is a question that makes no difference to my argument. At any rate, they disagree. They differ about the dates, authority, and historicity of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges and most of the other Old Testament books. They are at variance about the Fall, the meaning of Jewish sacrifices, the Messianic prophecies, the Atonement, the divinity of Christ, the extent of the inspiration of St. Paul, the historical value of the Gospels, and especially of St. John's. But whatever may be the amount of truth attained by any of the contending parties, it is only one party that has the advantage of having its opinions established and endowed in the schools, and that is the rapidly lessening section which hold the old beliefs common to Nonconformists and Low Churchmen in the year 1871 stereotyped once for all by the compromise of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith." This Mr. Picton claims is quite unjust. Even the *Church Times* in its issue of June 14th last writes, "It is clear that under the conditions of religious division prevailing in our country the appropriation of public money in payment for religious teaching is a mistake."

Mr. Picton demonstrates most clearly that there is no such thing as real religious equality in England. Though it may exist legally, in the case of Unitarians, Rationalists, Pantheists and Agnostics, the equality which the law grants becomes morally invalid. The Infidel even the Broad Churchman regards as a man who has forfeited all claim to equal consideration with Christians on any question affecting the establishment, endowment or other public expression of the national religion. We have in England the spectacle of one set of thinkers trying to force their opinions on people who differ from them. It is a gross injustice to the British nation as a whole that for so long a time the clergy should have had the right to teach in the schools doctrines which the majority of serious-minded people have long since abandoned. Mr. Picton has studied the subject of which he writes very closely. He is of opinion that the majority of people in England who have had a fairly good education no longer believe in the divinely-guaranteed historic accuracy of the Hexateuch, the books of Judges, Samuel, Kings and Chronicles. The Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch is treated as a figment of the Great Sanhedrim by a very large number of scholarly writers. Some little time ago thirty-eight eminent Divines, all of whom are noted for their proficiency in Hebrew and kindred languages, and many of whom hold high posts in England, Germany or America, commenced to prepare a new translation of the Old Testament which was known as the "Polychrome Bible." The name was derived from the variegated colouring of the pages designed to show at a glance the various documents from which the Hebrew Scriptures, as we have them, are believed by the editors to have been compiled. Most of the Pentateuch is said to have been composed in the latter part of the ninth century; the creation narrative is regarded as the work of exiled Jews in Babylon about 500 B.C. This new version of the Scriptures has been discontinued for want of funds, to the regret of seekers after truth throughout the Western World. But in the matter of higher criticism the Encyclopædia Biblica has come to the rescue. The elaborate and searching article on the Gospels, running to 198 columns, is by two well-known authors—the Rev. Dr. Abbot, Head Master of the City of London School, and Professor T. W. Schmedel, holding the Chair of New Testament Exegesis at Zürich. The latter writer asserts that there are only nine brief passages in the Gospels that are absolutely credible.

The gist of what Mr. Picton has to say about the Bible in the school is this. The whole book as it is circulated in England to-day is no longer regarded by intelligent school teachers as authoritive in the sense it has hitherto been said to be. All admit that morals can be taught by means of the Bible if a judicious selection of passages be made and supernaturalism and transcendentalism of all kinds be dropped. The present system of enforcing a certain kind of teaching manufactures hypocrites by the thousand and contributes much to the enormous amount of insincerity in religious matters displayed by the English people. Mr. Picton makes it quite plain to us what it is that renders it so difficult to pass an Education Bill that shall satisfy the bulk of the nation. "Now, no future Education Bill permitting the seal of public authority to be attached to any such interpretations or misinterpretations of the Bible can have any chance of permanence," says Mr. Picton. "It matters not whether the sign of public authority be the use of local rates to pay for such teaching or whether it be the employment of a national servant, the schoolmaster, to give it; or whether it take the odious form of compulsory presence in the school during the time of such teaching under the mockery of a conscience clause, so humorously exposed by Mr. Birrell. However indirectly given, or however ingeniously concealed, the stamp of public authority on effete religious ideas, condemned, or at least surrendered, by a rapidly increasing proportion of the public is *a forgery of the seal of common consent.* For the common consent does not exist, and any law that assumes it is incongruous with fact." Mr. Picton says that no modern schoolmaster who is touched with the spirit of the age can feel at ease in teaching the life of Jesus to his class unless he is at liberty to teach what he believes. This liberty is not granted him. He must trim and lie and pretend, or resign his

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position and starve. Two reasonable courses alone are open to be followed; either the Bible should be banished from all national schools or each teacher should be allowed to treat it as an ordinary book and expound selections from it in his own fashion. But when this will come about it is hard to say. The English are an inconsistent people. It is notorious that the conventional view of the Bible as an infallible or absolutely authoritative book is now confined to ceremonial services and hypocritical social intercourse. One would naturally expect, then, that the nation acting through Parliament would give expression to the general conviction respecting the Bible. But this it does not do. It goes on year after year pretending it believes what it does not. Mr. Picton concludes his review of the vacillation of the English people in regard to the Bible as follows:—"In vain, apparently, do Reverend Canons and Very Reverend Deans assure as that every book in the Old Testament, except certain of the Prophets, is of unknown authorship and compiled from ill-harmonized documents of disputable dates. In vain do they treat as mythical, fabulous, or but loosely historical every alleged fact down to the death of David, as well as every miraculous narrative that follows. Even in the pulpits, which should be the first to feel the influences of these dignitaries of the Church, the Fall, the Deluge, the miraculous exodus through the Red Sea, the theophany on Sinai, and the divinely ordered massacres in Canaan, are still solemnly discussed as parts of an infallible revelation. . . How much we lose by this discord between appearance and reality will only be apparent to future generations. We talk piously about the Prince of Peace and we glorify war. We prattle about Darwin's ideas of evolution, and we wax emotional over a great statesman's tribute to the 'Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture.' We look wise when scientific lecturers explain to us the uniformity of natural law; but when the Church thinks the season too dry it prays for a miraculous gift of rain, and when it thinks we are getting too much of that it prays for a stoppage of the gift. We read with eagerness of discoveries that carry back the arts and triumphs of civilisation at least seven millenium before the Christian era and then pretend to acquiesce in prayers and sermons that imply a four or five thousand year period for the whole 'plan of salvation.' Between the pious pretences and real convictions there is a discontinuity which cuts off practical life from the real sources of inspiration still open in unwrested truth and the facts of the world's order. *And meantime, to insure the reign of hypocrisy in the coming age, we compel our teachers every day to instruct the rising generation in beliefs which we no longer hold ourselves.*"

W. D.

HOW BEST CAN INDIA BE GOVERNED?

Count Okuma is far too astute a statesman to have made the indiscreet statements put into his mouth by the reporter of a Kōbe newspaper. He no doubt fully realizes the difficulty that England has to grapple with in her management of India. But my study of Japanese literature has convinced me that there are quite a number of writers in this country who misinterpret the disturbances which have been taking place in India during the past six months. Some of these writers habitually make remarks that are very unjust to England, and which display great ignorance of India's past political history and of the leading features of the present situation. To people who have given any attention to England's relation to India it is superfluous to observe that the situation is a very complicated one and that it has been brought about by the policy that England has resolutely pursued in governing India during the past 50 years. Twenty-four years ago the late Professor Seeley, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, in lectures delivered at the University, stated very clearly the difficulties that a democratic country like England would have to encounter in attempting to govern an Asiatic country despotically. England governs her colonies in one way and India in quite another way. One Cabinet in London has to administer government on two diametrically opposite principles, and it is expected of them that they should keep each part of the vast British empire in touch with other parts, separated though the parts may be by half the globe and consisting as do the people inhabiting those parts of divers races whose religions, customs, tastes and interests differ from each other. "Consider," says Professor Seeley, "how distracting must be the effect upon the public mind of these two opposite extremes. Whatever political maxims are most applicable to the one are most inapplicable to the other. In the colonies everything is brand new. There you have the most progressive race put in the circumstances most favourable to progress. There you have no past and an unbounded future. Government and institutions are all ultra-English. All is liberty, industry, invention, innovation, and as yet tranquillity. Now, if this alone were Greater Britain, it would be homogeneous, all of a piece; and, vast and boundless as the territory is, we might come to understand its affairs. But there is at the same time another Greater Britain surpassing this in population, though not in territory, and it is everything which this is not. India is all past, and, I may almost say, has no future. What it will come to the wisest man is afraid to conjecture, but in the past it opens vistas into a fabulous antiquity. All the oldest religions, all the oldest customs petrified as it were. No form of popular government as yet possible. Everything which Europe, and still more the new world, has outlived still flourishing in full vigour; superstition, fatalism, polygamy, the most primitive priestcraft, the most primitive despotism; and, threatening the Northern frontier, the vast Asiatic steppe, with its Osbegs and Turcomans. Thus the same nation which reaches one hand towards the future of the globe and assumes the position of mediator between Europe and the New World, stretches the other hand towards the remotest past, becomes an Asiatic conqueror and usurps the succession of the great Mogul.

"How can the same nation pursue two lines of policy so radically different without bewilderment, be despotic in Asia and democratic in Australia, be in the East at once the great Mussulman Power in the world and the guardian of the property of thousands of idol-temples, and at the same time in the West be the foremost champion of free thought and spiritual religion, stand out as a great military imperialism to resist the march of Russia in Central Asia, at the same time that it fills Queensland and Manitoba with free settlers? Never certainly did any nation since the world began assume anything like so much responsibility. Never did so many vast questions in all parts of the globe, questions calling for all sorts of special knowledge and special training, depend upon the decision of a single public. It must be confessed that this public bears its responsibility lightly. It does not even study colonial and Indian questions. It does not consider them interesting."

These last remarks are as true to-day as they were a quarter of a century ago, as is proved by the crude things that have been spoken and written about India in England and elsewhere quite recently. Mr. Keir Hardie, if report be true, has never given any special attention to Indian subjects. Yet he went to India under the impression that in a few weeks he could find out what is the real cause of the existing unrest in that vast country and, as the leader of the Labour Party, it is said that he thinks of inaugurating a new policy which will satisfy the malcontents and put an end to the friction between the rulers and the ruled. Magnificent self-assurance, forsooth! He has done mischief, no doubt, but its effects will soon pass away and his name will be forgotten in connection with India.

It is very gratifying to Englishmen to know that in the present Secretary of State for India we have a man whom education, literary tastes and high political susceptibility have qualified to comprehend in as far as they can be comprehended by any English statesman the nature of the difficulties with which England is confronted in India. Mr. Morley's appointment to the India Office caused misgiving in some quarters, but gradually it has come to be recognized that his manner of dealing with the situation in India has brought much kudos to the present Government and has proved a set-off to their failures in other directions. On Oct. 21st Mr. Morley, in addressing his constituents at Arbroath, went minutely into the causes that have led to the recent disturbances in India and indicated very clearly what he conceives to be the best method of dealing with the situation that has arisen. In the first place he made it quite clear that the English Government is determined to keep order in India. "The outcome, the final outcome, of British rule in India may be a profitable topic for the musings of meditative minds; but we are not here to muse; we have the duty of the day to perform, we have the tasks of to-morrow laid out before us. Now, where do they start from? In the interests of India, to say nothing of our own national honour, in the name of duty and of common sense, our first and commanding task is to keep order and to quell violences among race and creed, and steadily to insist on the impartial application of rules of justice, independent of European or Indian. We start from that. We have got somehow or another, wisely or unwisely, by a right policy or erroneous policy, we have got to maintain order." One cannot but be gratified by observing that Mr. Morley holds the view that it is by no means impossible that a democratic Government should by patient, laborious investigation and open-mindedness succeed in finding a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem. "I augur from the proceedings of the last session (of Parliament)," says Mr Morley, "that democracy in this case at all events has shown and I think is going to show, its capacity for facing these enormously difficult and complicated problems." (3) It is satisfactory to observe that Mr. Morley clearly recognizes that England can not administer Government affairs in India as she does in Canada. Mr. Hardie is alleged to have said in his gross ignorance of the subject on which he was speaking that "whatever is good in the way of self-government for Canada must be good for India." Mr. Morley pronounces this to be "the grossest fallacy in all politics." "I think," he continues, "it is a most dangerous, I think it is the hollowest, and I am sorry to say, the commonest of all the fallacies in the history of the world in all stages of civilization. Because a particular policy or principle is true and expedient and vital in certain definite circumstances, therefore it is equally true and vital in a comparatively different set of circumstances. . . . Where the historical traditions, the religious belief, the racial conditions are all different—I do not want to be arrogant or insolent, but I say that to transfer by mere logic all the conclusions that you apply to one case to the other is the height of political folly, and I for one, will never lend myself to that doctrine." (4) Mr. Morley clearly indicates in his speech that the present Government propose to give to the King's Indian subjects as much liberty in regard to speaking and writing as it is possible to grant without endangering the stability of England's empire. The present Government, Mr. Morley tells us, are not going to be hustled into over repression on the ground that Orientals do not understand the license that England allows to speakers and writers. Mr. Morley is confident that not only the present Government but other Governments that may succeed it will try the experiment of granting liberty to speakers and writers; since this liberty is an essential part of Western civilisation on which no enlightened statesmen administering the government of a great country like England dare go back. (5) The view of the present situation taken by the Government of India is that it is not at all dangerous, but that it requires close attention. The extremists are few, but they make up for want of numbers by intense energy and persistence. The best way of defeating them, Mr. Morley thinks, is to rally the moderates to the side of the Government by dealing with them in a very liberal and sympathetic manner. Nobody can say that England's way of governing India up to the present time is incapable of improvement. India to-day is very different from what she was 50

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years ago. It is not an easy matter to say just how much or how little the present upheaval means. Mr. Morley seems himself uncertain how to regard it. "Is all this that is called unrest in India froth," he asks, "or is it deep rolling? Is it natural effervescence or is it deadly fermentation?"

One of the chief mottoes of rulers in feudal times in Japan was "Govern, but do not instruct"—the more you increase people's knowledge the more difficult will you find it to control them. And so for centuries only the warriors received anything like an adequate education. China from time immemorial has acted on the principle that the best way to keep the masses submissive is to keep them ignorant. The same principle was followed in England for centuries. The question of how far it would be wise to propagate in India our English ideas on all sorts of subjects was warmly discussed at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Had we any right, it was asked, to impose our views upon the natives? We had our own Christianity, our own view of philosophy, of history and science; but were we not bound by a sort of tacit contract with the natives to hold all these things officially in abeyance? It looked at one time as though this view would carry the day. But in 1813, when on the renewal of the East Indian Company's Charter, it was directed by Parliament that a sum of money should be appropriated to the revival of learning and the introduction of useful arts and sciences, the question had to be settled whether it was advisable to introduce European learning in India and the study of the English language, or whether Indian learning only should be taught in Government Schools? For 20 years an Education Committee wrangled over this question. It was finally settled in favour of English learning in 1835, chiefly through the influence and the arguments of Macaulay, who was a member of the Calcutta Indian Council at that time, as pointed out in Sir G. Trevelyan's volume on Education in India. The effects of the decision arrived at then have been far reaching. Mr. Morley refers to them in the following words:—"Much of this movement arises from the fact that there is now a considerable, a large body, of educated Indians who have been fed at our instigation, by our means, upon the great teachers and masters of this country. Milton, and Burke, and Macaulay and John Stuart Mill.....I am not surprised at all, are you? that these educated Indians who read these great masters and teachers of ours are intoxicated with the ideas of freedom and nationality and self-government which those great writers promulgate."

But Mr. Morley is of opinion that the educated units who are making such a big stir in Bengal can not form themselves into a political personality and that therefore their views are never likely to materialize. If what they clamour for is mere representation in Government Council Chambers, this the present Government has decided to give them. Two Indians have already been appointed to be members of the Council of India sitting at Whitehall. "I appointed these two gentlemen," says Mr. Morley, "not only to advise the Secretary of State in Council, not only to help to keep him in touch with Indian opinion and Indian interests, but as a marked and conspicuous proof on the highest scale, by placing them on this important advisory and in some respects its ruling body, that we no longer mean to keep Indians at arms' length or shut the door of the Council Chamber of the paramount Power against them."

Another step, we are told by Mr. Morley, has been taken which will give Indians a chance of coming more closely into contact with the Government of their country. The Government of India has issued a circular soliciting Indian opinion, official and non-official, on certain proposals they have made. Precisely what they are we are not told, but they have been expressly marked *provisional* and *tentative*. The information collected in India is to be examined and discussed between this and next spring and the matter will be brought up in Parliament according to present intentions about the middle of next session.

Mr. Morley is of opinion that the root of the unrest, discontent and sedition in India at the present time is racial rather than political. This renders it very difficult to deal with. It is the racial domination of the English that certain Indians dislike. Mr. Morley hopes that the new appointments to the Council of India will do something to lessen that, though perhaps not very much.

Of course there will not be wanting conservatives who will denounce the present Government's new policy as a dangerous innovation, and a future Government may reverse it. But it will have done no harm to have tried the experiment that is being made. There is no such thing as a perfect administration anywhere. The whole world is engaged in trying political experiments of one kind and another. When there is unrest or dissatisfaction in any part of her big Empire it is England's way to inquire into the causes of it and to take steps to alter things in some manner or another, so as to quiet the minds of agitators if they are to be quieted. "The Government of India," says the London *Spectator*, "though aware of the source of the evil, refuses to stamp it out by suppressing the Universities, and is unable to provide the well-paid employment which the discontented would accept as a temporary remedy. . . . The educated natives might be not only comfortable but prosperous if they would take to commercial and manufacturing life; but they will not do that, any more than our own University men will; or do the work, so greatly wanted in India, of engineers, architects, or improving agriculturists. They shrink back from occupations which they think beneath them, because they give neither the security nor the dignity which is attached in the native mind to Government employ. . . The solution will come some day; but we speak on good information when we say that it perplexes the ablest minds in India, and the perplexity is not confined to Europeans."

The notion that a second mutiny is brewing is of course quite absurd. There is no disaffection in the Indian Army, and the races from which the troops of the native army are principally drawn have the greatest contempt for the race from which the majority of the agitators come. Sir Evelyn Wood in his interesting history of "The Revolt in Hindustan 1857-9" published in the *Times*, maintains that the mutiny which cost England such terrible loss of life and involved so many other horrors would have been next to impossible had not the greased cartridge incident occurred. He says:—"The great majority would agree with Mr. John Stuart Mill's dictum. 'The British Government in India is not only one of the purest in intention, but one of the most beneficial in act ever known to mankind.' Why, then was there a mutiny and a revolt? In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where regulations had been introduced, primarily in the interests of the lower classes, and enforced, though opposed to national sentiment, the people, with few exceptions were hostile to their British overlords; nevertheless, a revolt would have been nearly impossible had not the Hindu conspirators been enabled to foment a mutiny, assisted in their endeavours by the thoughtless acts of unimaginative British officials in a Government factory who, by manufacturing polluted cartridges, provided a burning grievance in the Army. This was a grievance terrible beyond all others, since according to the belief of the soldier, it affected both Hindus and Mohammedans, not only in this world, but also in that to come." Newspaper writers are responsible for many exaggerated sensational reports of the disturbances that have taken place. These are diligently circulated by England's rivals and enemies. A strong army of invasion and a mutiny occurring at the same time might wrest India from England. But this is hardly likely to take place. We put down a mutiny with comparative ease and could suppress a much more formidable one if required to do so, and we could withstand a Russian invasion by means of our highly trained native Army and English troops. Dangers to British rule coming from without have been greatly lessened by recent events, and as for an alarming growth of disloyalty among the native troops, men who have spent their whole lives in command of these troops, who speak their languages and are minutely acquainted with their sentiments and leanings, declare it to be inconceivable. England, then, will certainly continue to hold India and will in the course of time, as the *Spectator* optimistically ventures to predict, discover methods of governing her that better suit her altered condition.

W.D.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB

The annual meeting of the Mosquito Yacht Club was held at the United Club on Thursday evening. The chair was occupied, in the absence of Mr. F. J. Hall, the Commodore, through illness, by Mr. E. Eddison, Vice-Commodore, and there were also present Messrs. R. Ley Alkin, O. G. Bennett A. R. Catto, A. E. Cooper, E Drogkamp, J. R. Geary, C. M. Henning, A. C. Hutton Potts, J. Martin, J. R. Shaw, and H. T. Wilgress.

In his opening remarks the Chairman said the Club was to be congratulated upon having had a successful season and stated that the finances were in a sound condition. He mentioned that the number of members was satisfactory, fourteen new names having been added during the year and eight resignations having been received. The fleet was to be added to before next season by the building of a new boat on the lines of the *Pele*, and he added, that the Committee would like to see yet another boat built. The races during the season were well contested, the *Pele* taking the championship flag. The interport races were interesting, Yokohama winning both series by narrow margins. The *Aborigine* was in good condition, money having been spent in thoroughly overhauling her, and the sum stated in the accounts really represented less then her market value. The club had to regret the loss of Mr. A. Hills and Mr. E T. Macnamara, the honorary secretary and honorary treasurer respectively, both of whom had been transferred to Kobe. In conclusion he mentioned that the outgoing committee would like to recommend that the amount on fixed deposit be made up to *yen* 1,000.

Mr. Hutton Potts proposed and Mr. J. R. Shaw seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, and the resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. A. R. Catto stated that the rules needed reprinting and suggested that they be previously revised, a sub-committee being appointed to attend to the matter. He thought the new rules of the International Racing Committee would serve as a basis.

On the proposition of Mr. Geary, seconded by Mr. Shaw, it was decided that the matter of the appointment of a sub-committee be left to the committee.

Mr. Hutton Potts thought the boats should sail as a fleet on their visits to Tomioka instead of going down individually.

On the proposition of Mr. R. Ley Alkin, seconded by Mr. Catto, a vote of thanks was accorded the local Press for assistance rendered during the year.

A ballot for officers then took place, and during the scrutiny Mr. Cooper gave a humorous description of the last cruise of the *Aborigine*.

The election of committee resulted as follows:—Commodore: F. J. Hall; Vice-Commodore: E. Eddison; Hon. Treasurer: C. M. Henning; Hon. Secretary: R. Ley Alkin; A. R. Catto, A. E. V. Cooper.

A vote of thanks to the Commodore was proposed by Mr. A. C. Hutton Potts, who commented on the excellent work done by him and hoped he would soon be restored to his usual health.

This was warmly carried.

On the motion of Mr. J. R. Shaw and Mr. A. Catto respectively votes of thanks were passed to the retiring committee and to the Vice-Commodore for presiding.

The Hon. Secretary announced that the Club colours were now obtainable in the form of scarf pins and brooches and could be got from him on application.

This was the whole of the public business.

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YOKOHAMA.

Fire broke out 5.38 p.m. on Dec. 19th in the house of M. Nakase, a coal merchant at Nagashima-cho, Yokohama. The flames were subdued before severe damage was sustained. A lamp was the cause. About 2.30 a.m. on Friday an outbreak of fire occurred in Yamamoto-cho, Aizawa. This was also put out before the flames could spread through the building, which was occupied by a small merchant.

S. Shinbo (27) an unlicensed lawyer at Uyeno-machi, Kitagata, Yokohama, was arrested on Dec. 18th by the Kotobuki cho police, on a charge of having attempted to act as a procurer.

Six stowaways were discovered on board the *Nippon Maru* on Dec. 18th when the harbour police were carrying out the usual examination of steerage passengers. They were removed to the District Court on Thursday. They had come from Kobe to Yokohama by the steamer without paying their passage.

The marriage of Mr. M. Sakata, councillor of the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, and Miss Tama, a daughter of Mr. K. Okano, a wealthy merchant of Hodogaya, will take place to-day, Dec. 21st, at the bridegroom's official residence. The bride is a graduate of the Tokyo Jogakukwan.

The foreign trade of Yokohama during 10 days ended Dec. 20th was: exports; *yen* 5,477,804, and imports, *yen* 4,546,543. Exports of gold amounted to *yen* 75,250 and imports of gold *yen* 114,000.

S. Arai, formerly a soldier, and bearer of the Eighth Order of Merit, living in Hommoku, was arrested by the Bluff police on the night of Dec. 20th at the Hommoku villa of Yamanoi, a fine art merchant of Motomachi, while engaged in menacing the occupants with a sword.

The Yokohama Raw Silk and four other merchandises Exchange held a general meeting on Dec. 20th. The accounts for the last half year were submitted. The interim dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

Dr. T. Miyamoto, living in Masago-cho, Yokohama, has invented a chemical substitute for oil. He recently applied to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for a patent. It is said that the quality is good and price lower than that of the American product.

According to a telegram received in Yokohama the reserve in the Bank of England has been reduced to $45^{13}/_{16}$ per cent. of the ordinary amount.

At 11 a.m. on Dec. 22nd, fire broke out in South Otamachi, Yokohama. Twenty-one small houses were burned down. Early on Monday morning, an outbreak of fire occurred in Funakoshi, near Yokosuka. The Materials Purchasing Office belonging to the Yokosuka Naval Station, where the flames originated, was destroyed.

Five men were arrested on Dec. 22nd by the Harbour police on board the British steamer *Keemun* while trying to leave for Seattle without passports or paying passage money. On Monday morning the stowaways were removed to the Public Procurators' Office of the District Court.

A coolie named T. Ideyama was found dead on the evening of Dec. 22nd on a boat in the creek near Kuruma bridge, Yokohama. He had been employed on the junk for some weeks past and recently fell ill. He seems to have been affected by the extreme cold weather.

The Training Squadron, consisting of the *Itsukushima*, *Matsushima* and *Hashidate*, with cadets who graduated from the Naval College in November, arrived at Yokosuka on Dec. 22nd.

The retail tea merchants of Yokohama have agreed to abandon from the end of this year the serious competition hitherto prevailing among them. It is said that as a consequence of their rivalries, they have had to offer prizes to attract buyers. The quality of their teas naturally suffered, and thus caused annoyance to customers. The tea dealers have also agreed to impose a fine on any of their number who breaks the promise.

The drawing for prizes arranged by Samurai Shokai will take place at 3 p.m. to-day, Dec. 24th.

The interim dividend of the Odawara Electric Railway was declared on Dec. 23rd at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

According to a telegram received in Yokohama, 3,000 pieces of *habutae* changed hands at Kawamata on Dec. 22nd. Prices were weaker than last week.

Yokohama felt a gentle shock of earthquake at 10.15 a.m. on Dec. 23rd. The duration was 3m. 36s. and the direction between north and south.

According to the Yokohama Observatory Office, the temperature in the city was as follows on Dec. 23rd and 24th:—

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
23rd	7.8	2.7	1.3
24th	3.1	—	—

These figures are all under the freezing point of Farenheit. The meteorological authorities say that the temperature was 2.90 below the average recorded in 10 years past. They add that at present an area of high pressure has extended in an easterly direction and the weather will continue fair for some days.

The health returns of Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended Dec. 23rd are as follows:

	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Small pox.
Yokohama—						
New cases	1	—	9	9	—	1
Died	—	—	3	4	—	1
Other Districts—						
New cases	3	—	10	8	—	—
Died	2	—	4	2	—	—

The Yokohama Stock Exchange held a general meeting on December 24th. The chief subject discussed was the losses of the year, *yen* 216,000. The conclusion was finally reached that *yen* 30,000 should be borne by the directors and *yen* 186,000 by the shareholders. The election of directors took place, Messrs M. Kato, K. Kimura, Y. Kataki, K. Kutokawa, and K. Ishihara being appointed directors, and Messrs S. Koike, H. Akao, and K. Morokoshi, Auditors.

On the night of Dec. 24th one car overtook another at Koyasu, Kanagawa, on the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway. A conductor and five passengers sustained injuries.

The Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co., on Dec. 24th, held a general meeting. The accounts of the business done during last half—from June to November—of this year were submitted to the shareholders. The net income was *yen* 170,555. Of this sum, *yen* 9,000 was set apart as a reserve, *yen* 7,000 was distributed among the employees as a bonus, *yen* 154,062 was paid to the shareholders as an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the remainder was carried forward to the next account.

On the evening of Dec. 23rd, T. Sudzuki, a kerosene oil merchant, assaulted Mr. T. Matsunaga, President of the *Jiji* News Agency, Tokyo, while the latter was getting into a jinrikisha in Benien-dori San-Chome, Yokohama. The assailant was at once arrested. There is no definite report as to the cause of the trouble.

Three men, F. Makino (26), F. Matsuoka (27), and S. Takano (25), have been arrested at Yoshihama-cho, Yokohama, on a charge of theft. They were sent to the Public Procurator's Office of the District Court on Dec. 26th. According to the Kaga-cho Police, on the night of Dec. 14th, the men broke into the warehouse situated on lot, No. 41, Yamashita-cho, belonging to Messrs. Sale and Frazar, and tried to steal the contents. In consequences of the goods being of a bulky size, the attempt ended unsuccessfully. On the following night, they also broke into the warehouse, No. 259, Yamashita-cho, belonging to Messrs. Sieber, Wolff and Co. They stole a bale of dye valued at *yen* 200.

The net income of the Yokohama Electric Railway Company for the last half of this year was *yen* 44,638. The interim dividend was declared on Dec. 24th at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

KING'S DAUGHTERS' CIRCLE AND THE HAKODATE RELIEF FUND.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the King's Daughters' Circle of Yokohama organised a very successful Ball at the Public Hall for the purpose of assisting those who suffered by the recent disastrous fire at Hakodate, and as a result the sum of *yen* 288.14 was netted, and duly forwarded to Mr. E. J. King, the U.S. Consular Agent at the port. The Leader of the King's Daughters' Circle (Mrs. Manley) duly received an acknowledgement from Mr. King, and at a recent meeting of the Committee it was decided to send the letter for publication in the local Press. Mr. King writes as follows:—

"Dear Madam,—I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 19th instant (November), and beg to inform you that the cheque for *yen* 288.14, which amount is to be disbursed amongst the Hakodate fire sufferers, has also come to hand.

"I think it will be best to turn this amount over to the relief committee organised by the Society of Christian Pastors.

"According to investigations of this committee, the people who have suffered most by the fire are those receiving monthly wages of from *yen* 20 to 30, and who lost their employment and are now in great distress. For the labouring class the fire has been a sort of blessing, as labour of all kinds is scarce, and coolies are earning *yen* 2 per day, but the people referred to are not able to perform hard manual labour, and until the town is rebuilt and they are enabled to regain their former positions, they are in great distress.

"Trusting that my steps in applying the amount so kindly raised by your organisation in the above manner will meet your approval, and thanking you most sincerely for the kind interest shown by you and the King's Daughters' Circle, I am, Dear Madam, your Obedient Servant, E. J. King, American Consular Agent."

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Gyo Maru* (1910 tons) with briquette coal from Oi, near Nagasaki, encountered a gale at 5 a.m. on Dec. 22nd off Sarusaki, Noto peninsula, on the way to Ominato, Mutsu province. Captain K. Tsurhiyama was washed overboard. At 11 a.m. on that day, she put into Tomiki.

The gale is still raging in Shikoku. On Dec. 23rd, 50 fishing vessels were missing off Takamatsu. Thirty boats were washed ashore at Tomoimanato.

A small sailing vessel, the *Akashi Maru*, with a cargo of rice, on Dec. 20th, was wrecked owing to the gale while off Yotsushima not far from Shimonoseki. The crew, 3 in all, arrived at Kotohara fort on Dec. 22nd after drifting about on the wreckage of the broken vessel.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer *Keijo Maru* has gone ashore off Kunshan, Korea. Damage is reported as slight.

The American schooner *Dolores*, belonging to Mr. A. E. Fischer, which went ashore on Friday, Dec. 13th, in the neighbourhood of Katsu-ura, Kadzusa Province, was exposed for sale by Mr. J. W. Hall at his rooms on Saturday forenoon. The schooner which broke up on Friday evening fetched *yen* 310, and the cargo of coal (150 tons) was knocked down for *yen* 10.

The steamer *Kumokata Maru*, which went ashore at Goto during the recent storm, was floated on Dec. 24th. She was brought to Nagasaki the same evening. Four hundred tons of coal were lost.

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THE LAW COURTS.

THE "AGENOR" CASE.

The hearing of the appeal of A. Lewis and C. A. Hill was resumed on Dec. 21st in the Tokyo Appeal Court before Judge Nakajima and four associates, and Public Procurator Ochiai.

The Judge gave interlocutory judgment on the objection presented by Counsel for the defence at the previous sitting as to the jurisdiction of the Japanese Court. The Judge dismissed the contention. He said the affair happened in Japanese territorial water, and the crime together with the attempted fraud was planned in Japanese territory, namely, Yokohama. Consequently the accused must be dealt with in the Japanese Court in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Penal Procedure.

It is said that the accused will lodge an appeal in the Court of Cassation against the present decision.

GEERT v. KLINGEN.

In the Yokohama District Court, judgment has been given in the case of Geerts *v.* Klingen, in which plaintiff claimed *yen* 3,723 36. Judge Nakanishi dismissed the claim with costs.

A LAND CASE.

The case instituted by Dr. Edwin Wheeler, No. 97, Bluff, petitioning for the return of a piece of leased land, the removal of 2 buildings thereon, and the restoration of the land to its original state, or otherwise payment of damages came up again on Dec. 24th in the Yokohama District Court before Judge Muraoka.

Counsel discussed the statement of civil engineer who examined the spot under instructions from the Court, and the title-deeds given by the Kanagawa Prefectural government to the parties a long time ago. Subsequently, plaintiff's Counsel asked the Judge to adjourn the proceedings as he was making preparations for further evidence.

The Judge adjourned the hearing till Jan. 21st.

PETITION FOR THE RETURN OF GUARATEE MONEY.

A case lodged by a Chinese named Tang Sui-Ching, No. 185, Yamashita-cho, against Mr. J. A. M. Johnson, manager of the Nippon Kokoku Koyeki Kaisha, No. 70, petitioning for the return of guarantee money, *yen* 2,000, and wages amounted to *yen* 350, again came up on Dec. 24th in the Yokohama District Court.

Judge Muraoka dismissed plaintiff's claim.

PETITION FOR DEPRIVATION OF SUCCESSION RIGHTS.

An action instituted by General Baron K. Nishi against his son Ensign Shachio Nishi petitioning for the deprivation of succession rights came up on Dec. 23rd in the Tokyo District Court before Judge Ikeda.

Plaintiff was represented by Mr. K. Umeda, and defendant by Mr. S. Makino.

Plaintiff's Counsel said that Ensign Nishi had displayed dissolute conduct since March this year and was also absent from military service for a long time. For this reason, he was placed on the reserve list.

Defendent's Counsel admitted the statement given by plaintiff's Counsel and said that the defendent was not always in good health and consequently could not attend to military duties any longer.

At the request of plaintiff's Counsel, Major T. Edogawa commanding the third regiment of infantry to which defendant formerly belonged, was examined as a witness. The Major stated that the ensign had been absent from home and military duty since March, this year. He was living with a singing girl. The debts of defendans amounted to about *yen* 70,000 in all.

The Judge decided to examine defendant as a principal, and adjourned the case till Dec 25th.

PETITION FOR DEPRIVATION OF SUCCESSION RIGHTS.

The hearing of an action lodged by General Baron K. Nishi against his son Ensign Sachio Nishi, petitioning for the deprivation of succession rights was resumed on Dec. 25th in the Tokyo District Court.

Defendant was examined as a principal witness. He stated that since March this year he had been living with a *geisha* named Tsuru Takei (21) His debts amounted to about *yen* 100,000. He was not willing to succeed to the headship of his father's house as his parents would not give consent to his marriage. Futher if he remained his father's heir trouble would constantly occur between himself and his father. He had already been discharged from military duty, and consequently was contemplating starting to work.

The Judge declared the hearing concluded and decided to give judgment on Dec. 27th.

A FORMOSAN LOTTERY CASE.

A special case came up on Dec. 25th in the Osaka Appeal Court. The presiding judge passing judgment in the criminal case of R. Fujikawa, M. Noda, and Y. Furukawa, who were charged with having jointly purchased a chance in the Formosan Lottery (which is now abolished) through which they won *yen* 30,500, The Judge sentenced them to one month's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of *yen* 5 each, and at the same time allowed them two years' suspension of the sentence. The Judge further returned the money which they realized through the lottery on the ground that they did not obtain the sum directly by the lottery as the money was paid to them through the Moji Branch of the Sumitomo Bank and the 66th Banks.

It is said that the Public Procurator who attended to the case asserts that the money should be confiscated by the government. He will appeal in the Court of Cassation against the decision given in the present Court.

ON THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL JAPAN AFTER THE WAR.

By Baron Matsuoka.

We are still in the constructive period that followed the war. Among the matters which are calling for instant solution is the commercial and industrial development of Japan. Of the present condition of the commercial and industrial activities of the country few can say that it is above all criticism, that there is nothing more to be desired. My connection with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce honors me with a number of reports and communications from our ministers and consuls abroad. I receive also a number of valuable communications from the young men whom we have sent out for their practical training in the field of agriculture and commerce. These reports afford very small encouragement for our vanity; they are very instructive but hardly complimentary to what we are accomplishing along commercial and industrial lines. In some cases they are even grave. For example, such staples as raw silk and habutai, on which at least we thought we had acquired a world-wide market and reputation, even they, according to some of these reports, are falling into sad disrepute. And not only they, but matches, which we manufactured to our profit and which carried the fame of our industry to no small portion of the globe, are to-day facing a situation not at all satisfactory, all of which seem to call for a new order of things, at least new arrangement, in our commercial and industrial activities. Up to date we have been content in allowing our commercial and industrial enterprises to struggle for their own existence, purely upon their own merits in the field; competition was encouraged, and some of us are being compelled to come to see perhaps too active and sometimes dangerous competition.

I do not wish to be misunderstood here. I am not one of those who preach the gospel of unqualified government enterprise; to take over all the profitable enterprises from private hands into the care of the government is not always, in my humble judgment, the best of plans. At the same time facts are obstinate things; one can go around them in pursuit of a solution, but in that there is little profit.

And the sad state into which our commercial and industrial enterprises have fallen seems to compel a number of us to pause and at least look studiously into the question, whether it be not a very good thing sometimes to inaugurate protective measures for the fostering of our commercial and industrial enterprises. Even in that famous home of free trade not long since Mr. Chamberlain declared the necessity of inaugurating a protective tariff, and he is not alone, it seems, in this conviction. He seems to have a number of friends among the foremost statesmen of his country who view the situation from a similar angle, and in no other part of the globe can you find a country that is prospering purely and entirely on the principle of free trade. The great powers of the world place their commerce under a protective measure more or less. Profiting, therefore, by the experiences of our neighbours it would be well for us, before we pay any too high a price for a lesson surely needed at home, to look carefully into the question of what protective measure our commercial and industrial world is calling for at the present time, that they may wax and prosper in the face of the strongest competition of all the world. Now we have before us a measure which calls for careful discussion as to the methods and the manufacture of habutai. Also of examining into the establishment of raw silk factories. Before us, moreover, is a bill whose aim is to bring about the unification of the match manufacturers of the entire empire. Now all of these measures, it goes without saying, would arouse opposition; that is very natural and, in many cases, inevitable. All that we would beg our critics to bear in mind, is that at this critical hour all of us are called upon to look upon these affairs, not from the standpoint of the domestic conditions alone, but also we are compelled to read our measures in the light of the world's industrial conditions, and moreover it is necessary for us, in our attempts to solve these mooted questions, to look a little beyond a single day or a single year. Of necessity the correct and satisfactory solution of these problems calls for many sacrifices of individual interests. The present conditions in which we have our being and in which we are called upon to solve our problems have this peculiarity: In our solution we are ever compelled to fix our eyes upon the larger aspects of international trade. In other words, if we bring about a satisfactory re-arrangement of our industry and commerce we must do so in connection with the condition of the world's markets.

The government has seen fit to take over some of the industrial and commercial enterprises from private hands. It is not right to say that this action on the part of the government is meant in any sense whatever as a measure to deprive and oppress the private enterprises of the country. The necessity of solving our situation in the light of international competition simply forces the Government of Japan to take such measures, and that is all. The Government has conscientiously tried to gauge the future in the light of the present conditions of international competition and with due respect to the history of the commerce of our own country and the successes and failures it has seen. The one aim and idea before the administration, therefore, was to save our commercial and industrial activities from falling into a hopeless limbo of defeat in the arena where the commercial and industrial ambitions of the world meet. Permit me to state very frankly that the Government of Japan has no particular liking to enter into business. It was called upon to choose between an utter collapse of the Japanese commercial and industrial enterprise and something better. It chose the something better. It was compelled to enter the commercial world. Purely, then, the action of the Government was a protective measure, nothing more. Rob the people of a profitable enterprise? Pray what pleasure is there for the Government in that act, and what does the Government gain by injuring its own people? Furthermore, it may be stated that the Government does not rejoice in seeing the necessity of protection. Where protection is given, it is given solely because there is an unavoidable necessity for it. There are people who can see nothing but a mortal enemy in the Government and they talk a great deal; such people could hardly be called a fair critic, cer-

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tainly not one from whom one could look for constructive criticism.

Let me state in another form the necessity of governmental protection for our foreign trade. You may know that there is no small number of Japanese merchants who are quite near-sighted in their business policy, like a man who permits his little finger to shut the vision of Mount Fuji by putting it close enough to his eye. These small merchants look only for small profits that are in front of their noses; they act as if there never will be a to-morrow. The only consequence of their action is wrecked credit. These people act differently from those whose eyes are fixed on a business which emphasizes the future even more than the present profit; the men who look upon the reputation and credit of the house above all the profits of the present. These two have no more in common than fire and water. If only these two classes of merchants were permitted to walk in different worl's matters would be infinitely simplified. As a matter of fact, however, they are compelled to walk side by side and carry on their commercial pursuits in the same city or in the same country. Now, the merchant who builds on the old-fashioned foundation of honesty as the best policy wakes and finds that his neighbour is selling wares at a ruinous price, regardless of consequences. There are only two roads before this old fashioned merchant: he must sell his wares equally as cheap as his reckless neighbor or go out of business completely. In neither one of them does he see a particularly attractive kingdom of profit; whichever road he chooses, it means ruin or inactivity for him. On the other hand our reckless friend who throws his wares upon the market regardless of price does not come to any more happy heritage, in this as in other matters the logic of the order of things cannot be denied. The price of commercial recklessness and commercial sin is commercial death. Both of our friends land at the same ending through two distinctively different ways. Meanwhile the fate of the country in which our friends have worked out their ruin in their different ways, finds itself a house divided against itself. Now, the government of that country, if it can possibly help it, can hardly afford to permit our two friends to go their ruinous ways. Moreover, the government of the country has to look a little beyond the shop windows of our two friends; beyond, is the foreign competitor.

Let us take another example. We shall say, once upon a time, there lived in Yokohama and Kobe a commission merchant, and not far away from the seaboard, in the industrial section of Japan, we will suppose there was a manufacturer. Now, the manufacturer, like all good industrial men, spent his time and thoughts on the making of his wares, toiling conscientiously on the quality of his manufactures. It so happened that the commission merchant at the outer port lacked no orders for the wares of his friend, the manufacturer, but to him came a tempting whisper, "Now, my friend, you ought to make a little more than you are making. I believe you could handle somebody else's wares, mine for example, at a greater profit than you are doing with the wares of your friend. It may be that another manufacturer may not produce the same high grade of wares as this old friend of yours, but what of it? You are not the only man who tries to sell wares of an inferior quality, and you may receive your pay for the trouble." So on a day of good omen, he faced his customers and said to them: "Gentlemen, I have found another manufacturer whose wares you may like better, certainly quite as well as the old line I have been handling." Let us fancy that this commission merchant is a man of eloquence and ambition. In this parable we have taken it for granted that he convinces his good customers and makes them see things as his avarice would have them see. Now, our conscientious manufacturer finds his orders falling off; he is one of an unfortunate company of manufacturers who are compelled to close their factories because of the lack of demand. He is out of business. Our clever commission merchant at the port, you would suppose, is meanwhile prospering according to the rosy dreams of his aspirations, but heaven is just and nothing of the kind is happening to him; the inferior goods which he has recommended to his customers and on which he certainly made more profit for one or two years, have turned against him, and the manufacturer of inferior goods whom he fostered in his benevolent moment awoke in his bosom as the frozen serpent of blessed memory. His customers, now, turn angry faces at him; they w uld have nothing more to do with him. He too is out of business.

People may laugh at these childish parables, but would it surprise our shrewd friends if I were to say to them that the condition of commercial Japan to-day is in these parables? You need not be surprised; it is a fact. In contrast to the sad behavior of our merchants shines the splendid showing of the merchants of China. So successful are they in their commercial dealings, so wise and careful are they in the preservation of their commercial credit and integrity that they stand as a perennial wonder even to the merchants of Europe and America who have learned through many, many bitter years of experience that the only way of doing a good, healthy and prosperous business is to do it along honest lines. The commercial credit of the Chinese merchants is not of a mushroom growth; it is not a thing of a day. From years that are now classic, Chinese merchants have been schooled in conservative business methods. Hundreds and hundreds of years ago the Chinese merchant knew the meaning of what we consider a modern word, "Trusts." The United States seems to plume herself on this wonderful discovery, the possibility of a trust and trust organizations. It may be a surprise to our friends across the Pacific to learn that hundreds of years ago the Chinese not only understood the methods and organization of trusts but operated them on a very large scale and at a very great profit. Just as there is difference in gifts among individual men so heaven has endowed different races with different abilities. Matchless in the fields of sword and cannon, the people of our imperial land are called upon to take their hats off to our friends the Chinese in the white and bloodless war of commerce. It is a great pity—I do not like to say it at all, nevertheless a fact—that one of the most serious difficulties with our commercial enterprises has always been the smallness of capital. That, also, has been the trouble with our industrial activities; lack of capital prohibited the establishment of factories on a large scale. In the piping days of peace it is not difficult for even a reed to maintain its existence with more or less success; a reed, however, is not expected to stand against the typhoon of the present day commercial and industrial competition.

The key-note of the new commercial and industrial enterprise of Japan is consolidation.

It is the gathering together of many small capitals into one great capital. It is imperative that we should inaugurate a measure that would bring together many small factories into a great workshop. This spirit of unity must of necessity enter into commercial organizations as well. If we could only do away with small competitors by bringing small competitors into one great whole so as to create a factory which would produce wares of uniform excellence and supply the demand through one or two highly organized and large commercial houses, so far as the domestic field is concerned, matters would be very much simplified. The combination of divers manufacturing enterprises would bring about a unity of prices also, and unity of commercial bodies would bring about a better understanding, more equitable markets, less fluctuation in prices, all of which is a great gain toward commanding the credit of the commercial world abroad. Will it not, then, be a happy thought if our men of commercial and industrial enterprises awaken to the appreciation of the same elements which have rendered our army victorious in a hundred campaigns, and apply those self-same principles in the war of commerce? Let our merchants especially remember that once their commercial integrity is questioned, once their honesty is clouded, it would require an almost superhuman effort to recover their credit and reputation. If our defeat in commercial and industrial lines would stop with our commercial and industrial circles we might have the consolation of saying, "After all, they have reaped where they have sown," but it would be well for our merchants to bear in mind that their disgrace does not stop with them alone. The disastrous effects of their defeat would not confine their black harvests to their own loss pure and simple; their defeat in a great measure would result in even robbing our army and navy of the honor of the many splendid victories they have won and the laurels that have crowned our military organizations and genius might become as naught in the face of our commercial and industrial defeat. For this struggle along commercial and industrial lines is more serious in result, more far-reaching in effects upon our national life. These are the reasons why I do not hesitate to say that the most pressing, as well as the most imperative, duty of our men of affairs, is to establish the commercial integrity and credit of our merchants and bring about the unification of our capital and thus prepare for the supreme struggle in an international arena, into which we are stepping to-day.

It is rather humiliating to review the common, everyday experiences of our commercial life; it may be quite healthy, however. Permit me therefore to point out that there are few banks in Japan that would loan money to merchants without security. That the action of the banks is justified cannot be denied. There are a number of cases where banks loaned money on personal credit pure and simple and not always did the bankers find it satisfactory; too often our merchants failed to discharge their obligations promptly on the specified day; instead of cash they often brought very plausible excuses for delay of payment, and this carelessness in the maintenance of an irreproachable credit has eaten into the very root of our commercial transactions like a poisonous worm. It is small wonder that our credit with merchants abroad is very low indeed. It might not be out of place for us to analyze carefully the reason which brought about this downfall of our commercial credit with our foreign friends, for it cannot be said that our people are lacking in the sense of honor. On the contrary, if there is a characteristic very pronounced in the making of the man of Nippon it is certainly the seriousness with which he weighs a matter of duty and responsibility. Moreover, they are not lacking in common sense; their wit is by no means dull. On the question of duty our people are distinguished above all others for the ready and prompt manner in which they go to the utmost limit, in fact almost impossible extent, of self-sacrifice. When duty calls few of our people remember their selfish interests; in commercial matters alone are we under a cloud. And how are we going to account for it. Once the London *Times* discussed the Yamato Damashii and at the end of the editorial was gracious enough to say that all this spirit of Yamato, which shone so resplendently in war in the enthusiasm of the Japanese in the service of his country, is to be found in matters of trade also. The vile commercial reputation of Japan is the result of repeated and persistent revilings of the western merchants; it was the fault of foreign adventurers that brought this about. If foreign merchants were to deal with the Japanese as they would have the Japanese deal with them; if they were to deal with the Japanese on honest lines their confidence would be answered by an irreproachable faith on the part of the Japanese. It would be well for the younger generation of merchants to bear this in mind and in their dealings with the Japanese merchants remember that the same quality which has been so much admired in their conduct of this great war is to be found among their merchants if they only knew how to deal with them.

Happy indeed are we if this be the strict statement of truth. I doubt it, however. The bad commercial reputation of the Japanese I fear came from a sort of commercial inertia of the olden days. In the days of the old order of Japanese merchants—who, by the bye, belonged to the lowest stratum of society, for it was our custom to class the merchants only next to the outcast,—it was their wont, I say, to look only at the immediate profit; they did not have mentality enough about them to look even beyond to-morrow. They conducted their business on a diametrically opposed policy from that of the

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great houses of the West. Owing to the limitation of their capital, these petty merchants of our olden days were too impatient to realize on their investments, and their conception of profits was very far from what we would find among the far-sighted merchants of the West. Too often these petty merchants had no time in their hand-to-mouth existence to consider the possibility of a great mercantile investment; they too often forgot what an invaluable asset commercial credit is to any merchant. In short, it was the fault of their near-sightedness and lack of brain.

In order to encourage, therefore, the establishment of better credit of our merchants throughout the World I consider the gathering of ample capital to be one of the most important foundation stones to be laid. With ample capital to back their enterprises our merchants would have plenty of time to reflect on the value of commercial credit, and they would not be too impatient to realize on their investments. We can hardly emphasize this matter too much; the establishment of a strong credit is the beginning of the commercial success of Japan. Otherwise it is just as well for us to sit down in a corner of the Orient—such an insignificant corner—as the commercial conquest of China may see fit, in its generosity, to permit us to occupy. It would be a pretty time then, indeed, to discuss the commercial supremacy of the Far East.

It is a great pleasure to all of us to plume our vanity over the present position of our imperial land; it is a great pleasure indeed to let our fancy roam free over the fair prospects that the future in her magic graciousness spreads before our eyes. It is beautiful, it is vast as the sea. Hope blossoms over it as a garden. After the great war through which we have passed, the world has given us the title of being the Britain of the Far East; they are calling us so without sarcasm, and when they say it, it is not in jest. The first powers of the world have taken us by the hand; seriously they are inviting us to join the household of the great world powers. Now, trade in all ages of the world overflows from a civilized country into a virgin territory; that is the natural course of trade. Instead of England selling to France and France to England both the British and French trade is turning to uncivilized fields. Following this natural trend of things both Europe and America are struggling for the mastery of the far eastern market, and the splendid commercial war over the Far East is ripening day by day, and the commercial battle field is shifting from the Atlantic, which in the 19th century was the centre of the world's trade, to the Pacific which is about to form a new chapter in the history of the world's commerce. As you see, then, the position of the imperial land in the coming struggle of trade is rosy in prospect. I wonder if the ability and determination of our men of affairs are quite equal to the work at hand and the glory that is before them; since in this coming struggle we are honored with not only one but many powerful antagonists it is hoped that the strength of our opponents, if nothing else, would serve to inspire our men to the utmost of their efforts. May our men never rest until they have covered China, Korea, the isles of the Southern Pacific and India, as well as South America with the splendid record of their commercial and industrial achievements. May they once for all wash away the miserable and ruinous practice of the days of old; may they wake full to the realization of the value of commercial credit in these days of great things.

As for the field, whether it be in India or of the Southern Pacific, it is ripening white unto the harvest; the demand is for more costly productions of our factories as well as for the cheaper grades. Moreover, many of them have not had any unfortunate experiences with some of our more irresponsible merchants before, and for that reason they are quite open to new impressions. It would be highly important therefore for our merchants to remember all this, to give the correct first impression of the honesty of their methods, of the stainlessness of their credit, and, as I have said before, it doesn't take very much to murder commercial credit with a virgin country. Once we lose their faith in our integrity all the great far eastern markets would be to us as profitless as a graveyard, and there might rise no prophet to charm it into life. We have seen then what an important undertaking it is that is entrusted to the hands of our men of affairs. Do you then wonder that the Government is solicitous as to their failures? Is it unnatural under the circumstances that it should extend a certain amount of protection? Permit me to repeat, it is not the love of meddling that prompts the Government to extend its support to private enterprises, neither is there any desire on the part of the Government to compete with private enterprises. All that the Government is attempting is to solve the great and difficult problem of correctly fostering the industrial and commercial efforts of our country after the war.—TRANSLATED BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE for the *Pacific Era*.

RACE CLUBS.

In an interview with a correspondent of the *Dempo*, Mr. Matsuda, Minister for Justice, is reported to have said that horse races are at present very popular but they involve various evils. The question of regulating such race clubs must be settled soon. The authorities were prevented by several considerations from dealing with the clubs, which was much to be regretted. The Minister added that some of the members of the Upper House, it was said, would introduce in the forthcoming session of the Diet a proposal providing for strict steps in regard to race clubs in general. The Minister was willing to support such a bill for the sake of social order. He went on to say that there was no necessity to prohibit races, which are most important in connexion with horse improvement, but gambling must be strictly prohibited in any form. If Public Procurators regard the *pari mutuel* as a gamble to be dealt with in accordance with the Penal Code, the authorities of the Department of Justice will have no hesitation in prosecuting all concerned in the betting. The Home Office and the Horse Breeding Office are responsible for the adoption of administrative measures if necessary.

CHRISTMASTIDE.

Christmas Day was bright and clear in Yokohama in the matter of weather, the temperature being rather high with absolutely no wind. As a consequence the large congregations which gathered at the various Churches found the heat within a trifle uncomfortable. Both Christ Church and Union Church were seasonably decorated and the services were characterized by much heartiness. Christmas is the great day of family reunions among Anglo-Saxondom and consequently the festivities throughout partook of a strictly domestic character.

A DOUBLE FUNERAL.

The double funeral of the remains of the late Mr. Edward Favre-Brandt, and Miss Favre-Brandt, son and daughter of Mr. Favre-Brandt, who died on the same day, the 24th inst., took place on Thursday. There were twelve pall-bearers, six for each casket, both of which were covered with flowers. There was a large attendance. The Revs. W. P. G. Field and E. S. Booth officiated. The deepest sympathy is felt with Mr. Favre-Brandt in his bereavement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE STUDENT'S MAGAZINE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Having read with great pleasure your sympathetic leading article on the Chinese Students Magazine in to day's *Japan Mail* I trust you will pardon my calling your attention and that of your readers, to the fact that it is *published* by the World's Chinese Students Federation at their own Headquarters E. 562. Burkill Road, Shanghai, from whom it is obtainable at the very moderate cost of $0.50 Mex. a copy, $2.50 Mex. a year. It is only *printed* for the Federation by the Methodist Publishing House at Shanghai.

There *is* another Federation with exactly the same title but with the addition of the word "Christian," which is apt to be misleading and confusing. The World's Chinese Students Federation is an entirely Chinese concern; it has admitted into its membership only three or four foreigners.

It numbers over 10,000 students, scattered throughout the civilized world for purposes of study. What affects one affects the whole body—*e.g.*, all acts of kindness, or the reverse, shewn to one of the members thrills throughout the world. This was at the root of the American boycott in China, the indignities shown to a Chinese lady student in New York on her landing from Europe. She belonged to a leading family in South China, and the whole student body resented the cruel and insolent treatment this lady student received. The Federation is a tremendous force—a potent fact that will have very soon to be reckoned with by "the Western foreigner" in his own home lands as well as in Asia.

The interesting thing to Westerns about this Federation probably is that it is entirely Chinese, and *not* a religious organisation, *i.e.* it embraces both "heathens" and Christians. Some of the most earnest Christians in it at Shanghai, take a leading part in the work of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Wang gave a beautiful address (which is printed in the Report) at the Y. M. C. A. Conference held in Tokyo last spring. Another gentleman who was in Tokyo the other day in the Chinese Prince Pu's suite was one of the most munificent donors to the Y.M.C.A. new Hall at Shanghai.

The importance of shewing kindness to these earnest minded Chinese seekers after truth cannot be estimated; and I am thankful to see that you urge your readers to become acquainted with what Young China is thinking—through the pages of this deeply interesting magazine. I am dear Sir,

Oebdiently yours, A CONSTANT READER.

December 21th, 1907.

NIPPON RACE CLUB AND HORSE IMPORTATIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Some of the ideas as expressed at the meeting of the Nippon Race Club on the 20th inst. have given rise to a discussion amongst those interested in racing as to the question of race horse importations, and I have been asked by more than one so interested to review the position from an Australian standpoint, so as to throw as much light on the subject as possible from that aspect.

With a 40 years' residence in Australia in the various States, and always having taken an interest in the breeding and racing of thoroughbreds, together with the fact of my still being associated with a firm in Australia who have had considerable experience in the exporting of horses to Japan, China, India and South Africa, I feel no diffidence in approaching the subject from an exporter's point of view.

First, I would like to remove some erroneous impressions given expression to at the meeting referred to.

No difficulty whatever need be apprehended as to the ability to purchase for one shipment as many as 40 thoroughbreds, provided reasonably sufficient time be afforded.

I have never heard of any ring of horse dealers in Australia. Such a condition of affairs would be a practical impossibility over such a vast territory, with so many independent breeders of thoroughbred stock, all reasonably desirous of turning into cash their surplus holdings. Besides, the firm I represent have nothing to do with horse dealers (as the term is generally accepted) when executing any horse orders for export, and doubtless other firms in Australia act similarly. When an order is received they despatch their own thoroughly competent expert right into the interior among the horse breeders, and it is no exaggeration to say that sometimes hundreds of miles, clear away from any railway line, are traversed before the right class of animal is met with at the price the exporter is limited to, and then probably suitable animals are only picked up in twos and threes, then they have to be brought to the nearest railway station for transportation to the coast, there to be paddocked and cared for pending the final completion of the order, while the expert buyer is off again in some other direction on the same quest.

From an exporter's point of view the main difficulties in giving satisfaction can be summarised as follows:—

1. Generally too low a purchasing limit.
2. Too short a time wherein to effect the order.
3. Too high an age limit.
4. Difficulty in securing freight between Australia and Japan within the prescribed time.

Until quite recently £45 was deemed a sufficient landed cost for Australian Giffins, and with such a limit it is no wonder dissatisfaction was experienced, as to pay the exporter, such horses would have to cost a very little over £20 each inland, and who

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could expect to obtain a thoroughbred horse at the price?

The wisdom of having raised the imported cost is thus very apparent, as with an honest deal a much better value should be forthcoming, as an inferior animal costs just as much in freight and feeding expenses as one twice its value.

Very ample time should be granted wherein to fulfil an order, so that the exporter need not be hurried in his selections, and he will also have plenty of time to arrange suitable freight. Some of the regular liners will not carry live stock, and those that do undertake this duty sometimes take 7 weeks between Melbourne and Yokohama, whereas a boat coming direct can do the voyage in 24 or 25 days, which is an immense advantage, and as direct steamers do occasionally come on the berth in Australia for Japan such accommodation can be easily secured if there is not too much of a rush to get stock away. By having an order in hand last September for next spring my firm in Australia were able to secure ahead a direct freight in January.

As regards lessening the age limit diversity of opinion will doubtless be aroused.

The limits of ages generally stipulated for are a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 6 years. No exception can be taken to the maximum age, but in the opinion of exporters I know a strong feeling exists that to reduce the minimum to 3 would very materially enlarge the scope to select from, and what objection can be offered to that age when colts and fillies in England and Australia are permitted to run in their long distance Derbies, Oaks and Legers carrying good weights, I fail to understand.

To obtain the best possible results I venture to suggest the following procedure. Give to 2 reliable merchant firms in Australia, say 1 in Sydney and 1 in Melbourne (whose usual business includes the exporting of horses) a divided order for 12 months ahead, that is to say, to cover shipments for Spring and Autumn meetings in any one year. With the knowledge that there is competition, and that there is ample time both for the purchasing of stock and arranging freight the best results should accrue.

Maintain the present price of £100, and never venture below it.

Reduce the minimum age limit to 3 years.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc.,

CYPRIAN STANTON.
51 Main Street, Yokohama.

22nd December, 1907.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION.

Executive Dinner to Consuls and Officers of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade.

On Monday evening at the Imperial Hotel, Mr. Matsuoka, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, and Viscount Kaneko, Director of the Grand Exhibition Executive, entertained at dinner the foreign Consuls of Yokohama and Tokyo and the Chairman and other representatives of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. There were also present a number of Japanese officials, members of the Exhibition executive. Those who sat down to dinner included the following:—

Mr. F. von Syburg, Consul-General for Germany; Mr. J. Carey Hall, Consul-General for Great Britain; Mr. von Szathmary Kiraly, Consul-General for Austro-Hungary; Mr. Woo Chung Yen, Consul-General for China; Mr. H. B. Miller, Consul-General for the United States of America; Mr. E. Ramsden, Consul-General for Cuba; Mr. Alfredo Viel, Consul-General for Chili; Mr. C. V. Sale, Chairman of Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade; Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner in the East, Government of Canada; Mr. A. Santos Silva, Consul for Brazil; Mr. V. Palmaroli, Consul for Spain; Mr. S. Warming, Consul for Denmark; Mr. Arthur George Morey Weale, Consul for Greece; Mr. Charles Bastin, Consul for Belgium; Mr. Edward Clarence Davis, Consul for Peru; Mr. M. Beart, Vice-Chairman of Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade; Mr. A. MacLean, Canadian Commercial Official; Mr. Torsten Udden, Vice-Consul for Sweden (Tokyo); Mr. S. Y. Shimons, Acting-Consul for Arg. Rep; Mr. Adolf Gerdts, Acting Vice-Consul Sweden (Yokohama); Mr. A. C. Price, Secretary of Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade; Minister Matsuoka; Viscount Kaneko; Mr. Kume, Vice Minister of Agiculture and Commerce; Commissioner-General Wada; Mr. Okamoto, Mr. Yamawaki, Mr. Yasukochi, Mr. Kato, Mr. Beppu, Mr. Toyohara, Mr. Sakai, Mr. Minakami, Commissioners of the Exhibition.

Towards the close of dinner the customary rulers toasts were drunk, after which the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce addressed the gathering. Mr. Matsuoka said the Imperial Government had always most heartily participated in foreign international and other exhibitions and had always given full encouragement and assistance to Japanese exhibitors. Although up to the present date there had been five industrial exhibitions in Japan they were all of a purely domestic nature. As to the display of foreign exhibits nothing has been done practically except what little was exhibited in the simples building—a separate building—in the Osaka Exhibition (1903), but in responding to the urgent appeal of the different chambers of commerce in this country—whose object is of course to extend our foreign trade—and also considering the universal desire of our people, the Imperial Government have now decided to have a grand Exhibition in Tokyo in 1912. (Hear, hear).

As you well know the growth of the country in recent years has been marvellous, but for various reasons I am sorry to say that our trade relations with various countries are not what they might have been. I expect, however, that this exhibition will serve to bring Japan nearer to foreign countries, so as finally to result in greatly increasing the mutual interest in trade such as to be beneficial to all parties concerned. Gentlemen, you are more or less directly concerned with the trade of the countries you are representing, and the possibility of the future development of our foreign trade much depends on you. Therefore, gentlemen, we would ask you to keep your governments and peoples constantly informed of the real situation in this country so that foreign peoples will exhibit such things in the Grand Exhibition as will meet the peculiar needs and also the taste of our people. I also will ask you to co-operate with us so that we may carry out to a practical result the whole scheme of the exhibition and bring it to a successful end. The official regulations we will communicate to you as soon ass they are decided upon, but any advice you may be inclined to give us will be greatly appreciated. (Applause). The Minister concluded by drinking the health of the guests.

Mr. F. von Syburg, German Consul-General and *doyen* of the Consular Body, acknowledged the Minister's toast on behalf of the Consuls. He said that he felt it his pleasing duty to tender on behalf of his colleagues and himself their sincerest and most respectful thanks for the honor their Excellencies had done them by the invitation to dinner. He need hardly say that the plan of holding a Grand Exhibition in 1912 commanded in the highest degree the sympathies of the foreign Consuls as they were thoroughly connected with the trade of Japan and most naturally sympathised with a scheme that would do so much to promote the trade relations between Japan and their representative countries (Hear, hear). The Grand Exhibition will attract a very large number of visitors to Japan from foreign countries. They will get into touch with the Japanese and the mutual respect and sympathy resulting from such knowledge will still more strengthen the ties of friendship between Dai Nippon and the foreign nations, who are more than ever interested in all things Japanese (Applause).

How far such interest goes and in how high estimation the Japanese are held abroad—not only the men but also the women (Laughter)—I will show you from an experience I had in my office. Sometime ago, I received a letter from a manufacturer of Charlottenburg, who told me that he wanted to marry (Laughter). He did not like to look for a wife in Europe or America because the girls were spoilt by feminism and over-education and so he turned his eyes to Japan as he had learned from all sides that Japanese girls had only virtues and no vices and made excellent wives—(Laughter). Well, this would-be husband left all arrangements to my discretion. (Loud laughter). He said it must be a very easy matter to obtain a good wife because so many men had been killed in the war that the girls were hard up for husbands. (Continued laughter).

So in our work as Consuls, continued the speaker, most people look upon us as maids of all work. But I think we rarely have an object so worthy of our attention and activity as the great work taken in hand by the Imperial Japanese Government and which we all hope will be crowned with success. (Applause).

Let me again thank your Excellencies most gratefully for the hospitality extended to us and to assure you that all we can do in the scope of our work for the success of the Grand Exhibition we will very gladly do. (Loud applause).

Viscount Kaneko's Address.

The Director of the Exhibition Executive dealt more fully with the aim and scope of the coming exhibition than in any previous address on the subject going very fully into the requirements from exhibitors and dwelling in a candid manner upon the advantages the Japanese manufacturer and other workers would derive from the exhibition of foreign products, at the same time showing how the foreigner might gain from the display of many Japanese domestic articles, which might be turned to advantage in the Western World.

Outwardly and in name, said Viscount Kaneko, the exhibition would be domestic but in material they expected to make it an international one. Then you might ask me, continued the Viscount, why we do not call it an international exhibition? When we look upon the present condition of Japan, the condition of the people, the condition of transportation and sanitary matters—in these ways we are not in a position to welcome foreign Governments and people. Therefore, we do not ask them to come with the notion of participating in an international exhibition, but we extend our cordial invitation to participate in a domestic exhibition.

Neither do we dare ask foreign Governments and peoples to send all their products, simply because the space at our disposal may not be large enough. For this reason goods are invited under five heads,—Education, Science, Machinery, Electricity, and Manufactured goods. But here let me say a word. If any foreign Government or corporation would like to send articles not included in the foregoing category, each exhibitor may build a separate building, Governmental or private, where they can exhibit what products they like. Of course, the space allotted them in our buildings will be free of charge, and we do not expect to collect a single penny from foreign Governments or individuals in this connection (Hear, hear).

The site of the exhibition grounds includes the former Parade Ground in Aoyama, belonging to the Army Department, which covers about 140,000 *tsubo*. This is not sufficient for our purpose and we submitted a humble request to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor who has granted us his Imperial estate of Yoyogi. This is 160,000 *tsubo*, much larger than the Parade Ground. These two places will be connected by a wide avenue extending somewhere over 700 *ken* in length. The site has been decided somewhat after the fashion of the Exhibition lately held at Milan and also is similar to the site of the late Exhibition at Liege. These are connected by wide avenues, so that the Belgian and Italian exhibitions gave us an example.

We have studied the coming exhibition from different points of view. First we expect to make it a genuine representative display of Asiatic products. As far as we know, no exhibition has ever been held taking in the whole of Asia for the information of the peoples of the West. The gentleman to my left, the Chinese Consul-General, will, we feel sure, assist us all in his power, as will his people, to make the exhibition a success in this respect. (Applause).

The next point, we expect to make the exhibition a special one. The gentlemen present have lived in Japan, in some cases many years and have studied the trade in the Far East. Now the colonies of Europe and America in Asia are coming rapidly to the front in international commerce. The products of these colonies are coming to Japan, some in the form of raw material, others in a manufactured shape. This colonial trade of Japan is now held in the front rank of our future trade in the Indian Archipelago and Asiatic waters. It extends beyond the equator, to New Zealand and Australia and many other parts of the world. We expect to make Japan the centre of the colonial trade of Western nations in the Far East.

With regard to machinery and electricity and manufactured goods, this is most important. You, gentlemen, have studied the growth of our commercial conditions. Japan has just entered the industrial comity; in other words Japan is just being transformed. Her former industries, which were like those noticed in Europe seventy or eighty years ago are in the state of home industries, when the foundry was found by the roadside and factories here and there. But although Japan is changing, we should like you to bear in mind that we are in a very imperfect state. We ask the Western people, with their experience and scientific knowledge, to bring their new machines and new inventions and show us how to change from home industry into the factory industry of which Europe and America are proud. So with regard to machinery, I hope you will influence your people at home to bring such machines as will fit the present conditions of Japan. Supposing you bring a machine which is so gigantic that we have no means wherewith to transport it to the site of the exhibition and which could not possibly be utilised in this country? We could wish you to tell your home people just what dimensions, what horsepower, and what machines are needed here. For this we would be thankful for your assistance.

Our Government desires every exhibitor from foreign countries to show such machines as will find purchasers here. We don't want foreign exhibitors to have to take their machines home. We hope to buy every one of them and the exhibitors go home with some gain. That is the wish of our Imperial Government. Consequently we may possibly in the regulations to be issued limit the horsepower of machinery, not to restrict the number of exhibits, but simply to guide foreigners in the class of machines needed here. In this connection, I might emphasise two kinds that are required, particularly hand machines and those having to do with electricity. As you know by residence here, Japan is a mountainous country. From the coast to the base

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of the hills the distance is so short that there are rapid rivers and waterfalls everywhere, just as in Switzerland, South Germany, Sweden and Norway. Water-power is found everywhere and we expect to utilise it by machinery such as is used Switzerland or Sweden. Such machinery should be brought here and studied. Let foreigners explain its working, and let the Japanese see with their own eyes, by the guidance of foreign engineers. The Japanese will understand its use, and the machines will be sent to control the pool, the waterfall, the rapid.

Besides street cars and electric light, we see here many electrical institutions still in the stage of infancy. We need assistance. We have just entered the final rank of industrial comity. We cannot develop our foreign trade or increase it without the assistance of Western people. Therefore we earnestly appeal to your assistance to make this exhibition a success.

With regard to manufactured goods, here comes a point with which you are more or less directly or indirectly acquainted. Now we have no large factories as you have. There is a very large margin to fill up by your manufactured goods, but there is a mutual advantage. Let the keen business man come here and see our goods and compare them with their own. The Japanese are clever enough but they are not cheap enough. They might find many things that might be supplied much cheaper than we make them here, because our industrial establishments are not up to the mark of the Europeans. At the same time suppose the European business man or commercial agent comes to Japan and with your assistance selects samples of Japanese workmanship. Many things that are made in Japan could be found useful in Europe or adaptable. The exhibition could easily become an international exposition for the interchange of ideas resulting in reciprocal benefit and mutual gain. (Loud applause). I might find many examples to corroborate what I have said. The cutting machine for timber has been introduced within the last year or two. Formerly we cut our timber by hand; now they are using machines imported from England. Dyeing substance from Germany, glass ware from Belgium and many such things are growing in use year by year. If this exhibition is carried out in a proper way, it will prove a benefit to both Japan and the West. (Cheers).

Therefore I do hope, gentlemen, to make this Grand Exhibition of 1912 not merely a temporary display of foreign products but one of lasting effect upon our international commerce. We expect to make this coming World's Fair of reciprocal and mutual benefit, so as to bring foreign machines, foreign goods, nearer and closer to the Japanese market. So interwoven should those interests become that no power on earth could disturb our cordial relations with foreign nations, so happily maintained for half a century. (Loud and continued applause)

The last speech of the evening was by delivered Mr. C. V. Sale, Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade. Mr. Sale said: Your Excellencies and gentlemen.—It is always a pleasure and a privilege to be present on any occasion when Mr. Matsuoka and Viscount Kaneko are among the speakers, and the eloquent exposition of the scope and aims of the Grand Exhibition of 1912 to which we have just listened, has proved no exception to the rule. Speaking for my colleague, Mr. Montagu Beart, as well as for myself, I may say that while we appreciate the privilege of being here to-night, we value the opportunity more as a recognition of the influence and position of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, an institution whose history coincides with the progress of, and is closely connected with, the great commercial development upon which Japan now rests her principal claim to the interest and consideration of the other Great Powers.

There have been several exhibitions in Japan at which foreign exhibitors were represented. In most instances, the success of their exhibits was due to the money, time and effort freely expended for this purpose by the resident European and American merchants. It was so as regards the Osaka Exhibition held in 1903, for which credit is principally due to the merchants of Kobe, while the arrangements for the foreign exhibits at the recent Tokyo Exhibition were concluded through the medium of a committee appointed by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade.

Under these circumstances, I feel sure that similar cooperation, so far as the foreign exhibits are concerned, will prove an important element in the success of the great enterprise which Their Excellencies the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, and Viscount Kaneko have undertaken.

Although I am aware that it is not desired, for reasons of modesty, to describe this forthcoming Exhibition as International, yet I think we all hope such a measure of support may be received from abroad as will secure its record among the series of great International Exhibitions, the first of which was organised in London by Prince Albert and opened by Queen Victoria on the 1st May, 1851. (Applause). That event was an occasion for such rejoicing, and formed the basis for a general hope and even belief that a new era had commenced in which universal Peace and Brotherhood would reign supreme. History tell us, however, and our own experience verifies the statement, that these anticipations were cruelly disappointed. The world has seldom been so full of strife between nations as during the fifty odd years which have since elapsed, and even to-day if there is a greater degree of reluctance to let loose the force of war, there is a more continuous and more silent, but more intense and frequently, I am afraid, more bitter struggle for trade and commercial supremacy, for new sources of food supply and for the raw materials of manufacture. In this struggle it would seem as if the whole world was driven by a great fear, a fear that disadvantage, starvation and poverty might result from the purely natural course of international trade. The underlying idea of every manufactured article imported means so much less work for the home population, forgetting the fundamental principle that appears to be that "all trade is exchange" (Hear, hear) and that the more the seller sells the more imperatively is he under the necessity of buying, else would he be selling his goods for nothing. And because of this great dread between the nations we see the forces of commercial war brought into operation. The contest of protective tariffs of whose object is to decrease or discourage Imports. The contest of bounties and subsidies, the objective being to increase or encourage Exports. Picture a similar contest between the individual, say, of a limited community such as may yet be found in many places, where a system of actual barter is still in force; for instance, the farmer exchanging produce for groceries, the weaver exchanging cloth for wool, and it will become possible to realize the waste of economic power and the real uselessness of these devices to increase exports if the efforts to check imports are successful. It is tantamount to a professedly anxious seller striving to induce customers not to bring the merchandise wherewith to buy.

I do not think it is generally realised that the contest for commercial power as carried on at present must involve quite as much if not more, economic waste than does the maintenance of military and naval forces, but in this as in other directions, the world is progressing. As man advances in civilised organisation, there are many ways in which the struggle is taking broader aspects. Before the means of communication were developed as they have been during the last century, the nations which at present act as units, were divided into provinces, each jealous of its neighbors, often engaging in armed warfare, and frequently shutting off the avenues of external trade. With every advance in material development, the struggle becomes less between individuals, and more between groups. From this it would seem that we can reasonably look forward to a time when there will be a universal recognition of the oneness of mankind in the struggle for existence, and the effort to win the utmost possible from our physical surroundings, when it will be understood that the whole process of human progress is conditioned on arrangements that economize work and by so doing, set free our energies for ever higher types of use.

The men of 1851 believed that such a time was near at hand. They were mistaken; but international cooperation, of which the Exhibition of that year was a manifestation, is still growing, the brotherhood between nations is asserting itself as year succeeds year. (Hear, hear). Witness various International Conventions for the telegraph services, for the protection of industrial property, for the safety of ships, the institute of International Law established in 1873, and the International Arbitration Court established in 1901.

If, as I believe to be the case, the promoters of the proposed Grand Exhibition at Tokyo in 1912, have in mind the revival and development of this wider, broader, truer spirit of human sympathy, I think it is within their power to exert a material influence on the future. The world has been led to expect, and is looking forward to great and far-reaching results from what is termed "The awakening of the Far East," and if the opportunity should be used by Japan to take the lead in encouraging broad views, liberal politics, and in extending the scope of International Conventions, the Exhibition will become an important milestone on the path of human progress. (Hear, hear and applause).

Permit me to add in conclusion that the members of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade have a great stake in the general welfare of the Empire, and are interested in a very practical sense in all efforts for the advancement of Japanese trade and commerce. I have no doubt, therefore, that the invitation of your Excellencies to participate in the Grand Exhibition of 1912 will meet with a hearty and sympathetic response from our members (Hear, hear). I trust the benefits will not be confined to an increased trade, however satisfactory that might be to those concerned, but I am sure we shall all hope to see the friendly relations between the people of Japan and the strangers within her gates maintained, strengthened, and increased through the more intimate conditions which will inevitably follow from such cooperation in a common cause. (Loud applause). This concluded the evening's very interesting proceedings.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

JAPANESE IN CANADA.

London, December 18.

In the Ottawa House of Representatives Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there was every reason to believe that the mission of Mr. Lemieux would have a satisfactory termination. He added that he believed the Japanese Government had acted in good faith but enterprising persons had evaded the understanding regarding restricted immigration. The remedy was legislation by Japan, not by Canada.

Later.

Sir Wilfred Laurier also said that the emigration of Japanese and Chinese could not be treated alike. Japan was the ally of the mother-land who had conceded to Canada the power of enforcing the trade provisions of the treaty. It was necessary to withhold a complete statement until after the return of Mr. Lemieux.

THE PACIFIC FLEET.

It is stated in New York that Admiral Evans, after the Pacific Fleet had sailed, announced that he returns via Suez to New York.

The press is engaged in a heated discussion as to whether the ships are as efficient as is generally supposed.

LIEUT. WOODS.

Lieut. Woods has resigned his commission in the Grenadier Guards under protest.

CRICKET.

London, December 19.

Australia has won the first test match at Sydney by two wickets.

FUNERAL OF KING OSCAR.

King Oscar was buried yesterday with great pomp. The Kings of Sweden and Denmark and Prince Arthur of Connaught followed with other princes in a large procession. The Queens drove to the church.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S SPEECH.

London, December 20.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a speech at Berwick said Germany was embarking on a large naval programme. He did not complain but "if other nations increase their navies we will undoubtedly have to increase ours." Sir Edward said little was heard of the Japanese alliance in recent years for the reason that the Japanese were peacefully occupied in consolidating and developing their own country. The position of Japan in its agreement with France rendered the objects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance more secure than ever, because it proved that other nations recognised that those objects were compatible with our own interests in the Far East. Sir Edward Grey further said that the Kaiser's welcome in England and the way his Majesty reciprocated it was bound to have a good effect on both countries.

STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

Lloyd's agent at Port Said wires that a strike of coalheavers has begun and is spreading to the colliers now in port. There is considerable delay to steamers.

THE BRITISH ARMY AND THE JAPANESE BAYONET.

It is expected the Army Council will

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adopt the Japanese bayonet, which is three inches longer than the British bayonet and did terribly effective work in Manchuria.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSIONS.

One hundred and sixty people have been killed by an explosion in the Darr colliery, Pittsburg.

At Palermo an explosion in an explosives store caused the collapse of a hotel full of emigrants who occupied rooms above the store. Seventeen dead have been removed and seventy-one wounded were extricated from the *debris*: many are reported missing.

London, December 21.

Over two hundred of the miners entombed near Pittsburg are in a hopeless condition.

Later.

Official statistics show that 22,840 persons have perished in mining accidents in America during the past seventeen years, whereof half can be accounted for during the last six years. There were 2061 deaths in 1906.

AMERICAN POLITICIANS AT FISTICUFFS.

Washington correspondents report that at the adjournment of the house two Democratic representatives engaged in a bout of fisticuffs on the floor of the House. When they were separated one had a black eye, while the other's face was covered with blood.

BRITISH SQUADRON FOR THE NORTH PACIFIC.

The *Standard* announces that the British Admiralty has decided to establish a Pacific North American squadron next May, consisting of the fourth cruisers squadron—six cruisers of the County class. It is believed that the base will be at Esquimalt.

MR. TAFT.

Mr. Taft, when interviewed, in New York, said it was nonsense to think that the Japanese were anti-American. They were unconcerned at the Pacific cruise, which they consider a mere naval test.

AN ADMIRALTY CONTRADICTION.

London, December 22.

The British Admiralty contradicts in the most emphatic manner the statement of the *Standard* as given above.

THE DIAMOND MARKET.

A considerable sensation has been caused by the De Beers Company not paying the deferred dividend owing to a large diminution in the demand for diamonds mainly owing to the American crisis.

BRITISH ARMY ORGANIZATION.

London, December 23.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Edinburgh, said the special reserve replacing the militia would be complete in August, when six divisions would be fully equipped for a long campaign.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It is reported from Buda-Pesth that the Parliament has finally passed the Ausgleich. The Premier announced that the exchange of notes with the Austrian Premier regarding the resolution of Dec. 16th had resulted in satisfactory guarantees.

THE ZULU TROUBLES.

The principal objective in the Natal operations is now the Silwanes tribe in the neighbourhood of Greytown. This is now the most powerful tribe in Natal. The Silwanes were loyal in the last rebellion but they are now suspected.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The Russian Legation at Teheran, replying to the manifesto of the Persian people appealing for intervention, says that Russia will abstain from interference in Persian internal affairs. She confines herself to the protection of the frontiers and her own subjects.

HARD TIMES FOR NEW ENGLAND.

Later.

A general reduction of twenty-five cent. in the output of the New England cotton-mills for January and February is regarded as certain. One hundred and fifty thousand operatives will be affected.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The M.C.C. have made 321 for eight wickets against Victoria.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are reported of Sir Patrick Heron Watson, and the Turkish Ambassador, Musurus Pasha, who has represented the Ottoman Empire in London in various capacities since 1851.

LORD KELVIN'S FUNERAL.

London, December 24.

Lord Kelvin was buried in the most impressive manner in Westminster Abbey yesterday.

COUNT OKUMA'S SPEECH.

A remarkable speech by Count Okuma, alleged to have been delivered at Kobe last October, in which he was represented as saying that 300 millions of Indians, oppressed by Europeans, were looking for Japanese protection and therefore the Japanese should stretch their hands towards that wealthy country, has been published in London. A high Japanese official, commenting on it, doubts the accuracy of the translation and suggests that the remarks relate entirely to tradal relations in India, Count Okuma's object being to arouse Japanese merchants.

CRICKET.

London, December 24.

Marylebone scored 503 for 9 wickets and declared, the Victorians making 150 for 3.

IRISH REUNION.

Negotiations between Messrs. Redmond and William O'Brien for the reunion of the Irish party have resulted in a basis of agreement.

THE GERMAN SCANDALS.

The case of Prince Philip zu Eulenberg and Herr Maximilian Harden continues *in camera*. It is stated that attempts are being made to bring about a reconciliation between Harden and Count Kuno von Molke.

NATAL.

Later.

Further operations in Natal have been abandoned.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The American fleet has arrived at Trinidad.

INDIAN MUTINY VETERANS.

Seven hundred mutiny veterans dined at the Albert Hall, London. Stirring speeches were made by Lord Curzon and Lord Roberts.

COUNT OKUMA'S SPEECH.

Referring to Count Okuma's speech the high official already mentioned said he considered that the statements of the Peninsular and Oriental Co. were unfortunate as tending to prejudice the relations between the two countries. No country was blameworthy for encouraging its own shipping. He added that he had reason to believe that the negotiations between Japan and China with regard to telegraphs in South Manchuria were not of a discouraging nature. The complaints of incivility on the Manchuria Railway were likely to be remedied now that the civil authorities were assuming control.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that the people are not reassured regarding the Shah's declaration, recently issued, promising to observe the constitution. They are wishing for some practical fulfilment. Only a few shops are open. Armed mobs are reassembling and random firing is taking place.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

The Memphis Savings Bank has closed. Its deposits total two million dollars.

REAR-ADMIRAL BROWNSON.

Washington telegrams state that the resignation of Rear-Admiral Brownson from the Chief Bureau of Navigation is commented upon in connection with previous reports.

PORTUGAL.

A decree issued at Lisbon fixes the parliamentary elections for April 5th.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

A Paris telegram states that Herve, the anti-militarist, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, for libelling and insulting the army and navy. The manager of the *Journal de Guerre Social*, and a member of the staff of that paper have been sentenced to five years imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs for contumacy.

(By Special Arrangement with the "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.")

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.

Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary for the Treasury, has published a letter in which he says that the report that his political friends are working actively for his candidature at the forthcoming presidential election is quite baseless. He is not willing to appear as a candidate unless supported by the public in general. Mr. Cortelyou adds that if his candidature should seem advisable in the future he will issue a declaration to that effect. It is reported that Mr. Cortelyou will shortly resign and come forward as a candidate.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

According to information received at Norfolk from the battleship *Louisiana* at 8 a.m. on Dec. 17th, the Atlantic Fleet was then 110 miles south off Beaufort in North Carolina. The weather was favourable and the squadron was going at its original speed and in its original formation.

PERSIA.

London, December 20.

Teheran reports that the Shah is more uncompromising towards the Parliament. It is generally believed that Russia is encouraging him. Looting and rioting have recommenced.

FINLAND.

Winter manœuvres will shortly be held in Finland apparently with the object of cowing the population.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

Sir Edward Grey, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the British Cabinet, speaking at Berwick, emphasized the necessity for continuously and efficiently demonstrating the good faith of Great Britain's foreign policy. He pointed out that our Japanese allies were occupied in consolidating and developing their home country. Their arrangement with France rendered secure the object of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. If fully carried out the Anglo-Russian agreement would relieve all anxiety and dissipate suspicion.

STOESSEL'S COURT-MARTIAL.

London, December 21.

St. Petersburg wires that the Port Arthur Court-Martial throws damaging light upon

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the condition of affairs. General Folk is shown to have evilly influenced General Stoessel and to have set the commanders quarrelling.

MR. TAFT'S RETURN.

Mr. Taft has returned to New York. His chances of receiving the Presidential nomination are encouraging.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

In Berlin protests against the action of the German Navy League are increasing. It is described as a source of constant agitation, threatening to put Germany at enmity with the whole world, especially with England.

New York, December 20.

At 10 a.m. on Dec. 20th, Mr. Taft arrived in New York from his tour in the Orient. Some journalists had interviews with the Secretary for War lasting for 5 minutes. In reply to enquiries Mr. Taft said that the Japanese people and newspapers were lovers of peace. There are a few low class journals which always published serious comments on affairs in America. These are, however, the exceptions. Similar papers existed in America which are always willing to publish radical views. Refering to the cruise of the Atlantic Squadron, Mr. Taft said that no special attention was being paid to it by the Japanese as they are well aware that the fleet was merely engaged on a training cruise on a large scale. Mr. Taft further went on to say that when he visited Japan a year ago, he was most sincerely welcomed by the Japanese. At his last visit, he was also received in a similar way, and for their treatment, he was grateful. In reply to a question who would be the most likely candidate in the forthcoming presidential election, Mr. Taft, smiling said that such a question must be answered by his interviewers. Answering another enquiry as to his business in visiting Japan, the Secretary replied that he merely called there on his way to the Philippines.

MR. TAFT.

San Francisco, December 21.

Mr. Taft, who has just returned, on his arrival in New York was interviewed. He avoided giving his views on political affairs and the election question, declaring that he was quite ignorant of those subjects by reason of his long absence. He refered to the relations between Japan and America and said that the friendliness was being further strengthened and the trade was further developing. The rumours of war which were published in America were ridiculous. As to the Atlantic Fleet it was undergoing training on a great scale. So long as the Pacific is under the control of Americans, there is no reason why an American squadron should not visit those waters. The Japanese people were not confused by the various baseless rumours with regard to the movements of the Atlantic squadron. Mr. Taft added that after May next year, Great Britain will organize a squadron of 4 cruisers, and 6 cruisers of the *County* type. The new squadron will be called the Pacific North American Fleet, and its base will be at Esquimalt near Vancouver.

TROUBLE AT A MINE.

President Roosevelt has ordered the troops, who were sent to the Goldfields mines in Nebraska, from San Francisco, in connexion with the recently reported trouble there, to leave not later than Dec. 30th. After the investigations of General Funston it was found that the report with reference to the disturbances was groundless. The false information was published by the owners of the mine.

PERSIA.

London, December 23.

Teheran telegrams state that the Shah has solemnly declared his fidelity to the constitution, and has accepted the conditions of Parliament providing for the punishment of the ringleaders in the riots and the dissolution of the court clique.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE.

Washington reports that five Central American republics have concluded a peace conference and signed eight treaties providing for a high court, to which all disputes shall be submitted with the view of reconciling and consolidating conflicting interests.

MOROCCO.

Reports from Tangier state that serious riots have taken place at Fez arising from the high prices of food. The Government stores have been burned and the Jewish quarter pillaged.

AMERICAN NEWS.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.

The battleships *Alabama*, *Kentucky*, *Illinois*, and *Kearsarge* of the 4th squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Sperry of the Atlantic Fleet, now bound for the Pacific will afterwards join the Asiatic squadron and remain in Oriental waters.

Shipowners throughout the United States have held a meeting at Cleveland, and decided to endeavour to pass a measure providing for a subsidy to the shipping industry. A committee was appointed.

Mr. Taft is conducting negotiations with President Roosevelt as to the forthcoming election and it is said that the former's position as a candidate is good.

Mr. Bryan has addressed a mass meeting of Democrats in Oklahoma. In the course of his address, he condemned President Roosevelt, asserting that the measures adopted by the President to deal with the trusts are too sluggish.

THE AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET.

London, December 24.

Paris reports that extraordinary apprehensions are expressed in certain quarters as to the fate of the American Pacific fleet in the event of a quarrel between America and Japan. A section of the press recalls the fate of Rojdestvensky and hints at sinister Japanese designs.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

San Francisco, December 23.

A discussion is being carried on at the Naval Office as to what steps will be taken regarding the Atlantic Fleet after its arrival in San Francisco. Practically no definite views were brought forward. It is, however, believed that a portion of the squadron will return to its original station *via* Suez; another part will be ordered to stay in the Pacific; and the remainder will return to the Atlantic via Cape Town. There is no report as to the number of warships assigned to each squadron.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Republicans of Ohio will shortly hold a meeting in order to nominate a candidate in the ensuing presidential election. Mr. Taft and Mr. Foraker are personally interesting themselves in the campaign and President Roosevelt and the public are paying close attention to political movement in Ohio as one of the two candidates must retire if the party are to be successful in the preliminary nomination.

DUEL IN HUNGARY.

Dr. Weckerle, President of the Hungarian Ministry, challeged Herr Polony, the former Minister for Justice, to a duel on the ground tat the latter had insulted him in the National Assembly by saying that he was dishonest in politics. On Dec. 22nd, the duel took place after obtaining the consent of the Emperor, but neither party was injured. His Majesty sent congratulations to both.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

San Francisco, December 24

Three hundred republicans have held a conference at a Club in New York, and with the exception of nine, decided to nominate Mr. Hughes as President. They further decided to ask their colleagues throughout the country to support their decision.

With regard to the proposed measures for further strengthening the defences of the Pacific and Hawaii, President Roosevelt is conducting negotiations with the representatives and Senators from the States concerned. It is said that San Francisco can be made a first class naval station at a comparatively small expenditure, in consequence of its topographical features.

The Atlantic Fleet arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, at 6 p.m. on Dec. 23rd, one day earlier than previously expected. The warships reported no damage throughout the voyage. The squadron was engaged in training during the voyage.

BRITAIN AND INDIA.

London, December 24.

At the banquet to veterans of the Indian Mutiny, Lord Curzon paid the most eloquent tribute to the British heroes' fidelity to duty, while the King sent a message declaring that the empire deeply appreciated the services of the veterans and their comrades. This is generally regarded as a note of warning that democratic agitators will not be allowed to continue their pernicious propaganda.

FRANCE IN NORTH AFRICA.

London, December 25.

From Paris it is telegraphed that the French troops have completely encircled the territory of the hostile Moors on the Algerian frontier. In the debate in the Senate on the foreign estimates the Government was clearly asked to give Algeria its natural frontiers and not to allow intimidation by any foreign Power. This allusion to Germany is significant.

PERSIA.

St. Petersburg reports that the leading Russian newspapers approve of the Anglo-Russian pacificatory mission in Persia. The British Foreign Secretary's remarks on the advantages of the Anglo-Russian agreement are heartily endovsed.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE SILK INDUSTRY IN FRANCE.

According to a report from Lyons, the Chamber of Deputies, in discussing the Budget for next year, has decided to continue the appropriations of last year for the encouragement of sericulture under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and for the encouragement of silk-spinning under the Department of Industry and Commerce. The amount in the case of the former Department is 4,228,000 francs, and that in the case of the latter 4,025,200 francs.

(What an outcry there would be about the open door and a fair field without favour, if the Japanese Treasury granted a sum of some 4 million *yen* yearly for the encouragement of cotton-spinning and silk weaving.—ED. *J.M.*)

(RECEIVED IN TOKYO.)

THE PEIHO.

The navigation of the Peiho came to an end on the 11th instant, and since the 16th the river has been completely frozen. On the 21st its estuary also was covered with ice.

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AWFUL SUFFERING OF LITTLE BOY

Bad Sores Spread All Over His Head—Grew Worse Under Doctor's Care—Cuticura Effects Perfect Cure, Bringing Relief with First Set.

FATHER RECOMMENDS CUTICURA TO EVERY ONE

"When my little boy was about four years old (he is now about six and a half years) a spot appeared on the side of his face just under the ear. After a time it broke and spread further down. I took him to a doctor as soon as it appeared. He was under his orders for about three or four months when he was much worse. Seeing in a paper a Cuticura advertisement I went and got a complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, the Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Resolvent. I took him away from the doctors and gave him these Cuticura Remedies. I used two large bottles of Resolvent, five tablets of Cuticura Soap, and two or three tins of Cuticura Ointment. From the first bottle he began to mend and before he had finished the two he was wholly mended. About twelve months after he broke out again at the back of the neck and it spread all over the head. I had one large and two small bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, three tins of Cuticura Ointment, and four tablets of Cuticura Soap before I got it mended. I think it took me about three months each time. It is now about eighteen months since he was ill, and it has not broken out again, so I think he is all right now, thanks to Cuticura. I always recommend Cuticura wherever I can, and I will always have pleasure in answering any inquiries. R. Scarth, 25 Newport Rd., Middlesborough, York, June 24, 1906."

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, and bandage the feet lightly in old soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; F. Toward & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line.	Steamer.		Date.
Europe	N. D.	P. E. Friedrich	3 Sa	Dec. 28
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	4 Su	Dec. 29
Tacoma	B. T.	Kumeric	Su	Dec. 29
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	5 W.	Jan. 1
Europe	M. M.	Salazie	W.	Jan. 1
America	T. K. K.	America Maru	6 F	Jan. 3
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su.	Jan. 5
Hongkong	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Su	Jan. 12
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th	Jan. 23

3 Left Hongkong on the 18th inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 13th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.
6 Left San Francisco on the 17th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Europe	M. M.	Armand Behic	Sa.	Dec. 28
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Sa	Dec. 28
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Su	Dec. 29
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikugo Maru	Su	Dec. 29
Hongkong	B. T.	Kumeric	M.	Dec. 30
Europe	P. & O.	Nile	Tu.	Dec. 31
America	P. M.	Mongolia	F.	Jan. 3
Europe	N. D. L.	P. E. Friedrich	Sa.	Jan. 5
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su	Jan. 5
Hongkong	T. K. K.	America Maru	Su	Jan. 5
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hakata Maru	W	Jan. 8
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	W.	Jan. 8
Tacoma	B. & S.	Bellerophon	F.	Jan. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa.	Jan. 11
America	T. K. K.	H'kong Maru	Tu	Jan. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Th.	Jan. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 20th Dec.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Tjikini, Dutch steamer, 3,014, H. Koops, 21st Dec., —Java, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Ovid, British steamer, 2,686, Cubitt, 21st Dec.,—New York via ports, Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 22nd Dec.,—Manila, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Keemun, British steamer, 5,727, R. Conradi, 22nd Dec.,—Puget Sound ports, and Tacoma 20th Nov., Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Dortmund, German steamer, 3,228, Wagner, 22nd Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, and Hongkong, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 23rd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 23rd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —O. & O. S.S. Co.

Galvale, British steamer, 2,441, B. Scearf, 24th Dec.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peshawur, British steamer, 4,885, C. F. Lockstone, 23rd Dec.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N Co.

Nile, British steamer, 4,197, E. P. Martin, 24th Dec., —London via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, N. de Brouwers, 25th Dec.,—Batavia via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Stentor, British steamer, 4,308, D. Davies, 25th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Aragonia, German steamer, 3,324, Deinat, 25th Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 26th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Amiral Fourichon, French steamer, 3,015, Blanchard, 26th Dec.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—G. Thouronde.

Jason, Norwegian steamer, 1,135, Nielsen, 25th Dec., —Shanghai, Bean Cake.—Nippon Menka Kaisha.

Michael Jebsen, German steamer, 1,520, H. Bendixen, 26th Dec.,—Sourabaya, Sugar.—Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co.

Arratoon Apcar, British steamer, 2,931, A. Stewart, 26th Dec.,—Calcutta via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Memnon, British steamer, 3,019, H. W. N. Evans, 20th Dec.,—Java, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Vedra, British steamer, 2,622, H. Tucker, 20th Dec., —Taketoyo, Kerosene Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Glenavon, British steamer, 2,728, B. Woolfenden, 20th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Yorck, German steamer, 5,133, J. Randermann, 21st Dec.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 22nd Dec.,—Manila, Ballast.—Cornes & Co.

Ceylon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,442, Fred Pyne, 23rd Dec.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tremont, American steamer, 6,195, T. W. Garlick, 23rd Dec.,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,884, N. Nielsen, 25th Dec.,—London via Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, M. Yagi, 25th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Keemun, British steamer, 5,727, R. Conradi, 25th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 26th Dec.,—Vancouver, via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Dortmund, German steamer, 3,228, Malchow, 26th Dec.,—Calcutta, General.—C. Illies & Co

Ovid, British steamer, 2,686, Cubitt, 26th Dec.,—Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

IMPORTS.

Yokohama, December 27.

A moderate business in raw cotton is going o
Prices of gassed yarn are weak in spite of the up
tendency at home. No business in shirtin
there has been no special change in pric
lens and woollen mixtures are comparat

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	35.00 to 36.00
Egyptian Daniel	53.00 to 54.00
Indian Broach	29.00 to 30.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	23.00 to 25.00

COTTON YARN

	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	350.00 to 370.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	430.00 to 470.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	530.00 to 560.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS

White Shirtings—40 yds. 36 in. / 50 yds. 36 in.	0.10 to 0.16
Grey Shirtings—9lb, 38½ yds. 45 in. Common to Medium / Grey Shirtings—9lb, Good to Best	Y.4.50 to 5.25
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Ordinary to Medium	4.60 to 6.00
Grey Shirtings—46-48 yds. 44-45 in. Good to Best	5.50 to 7.50
Grey Cambrics—46-48 yds. 45 inches	8.00 to 12.00
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.25 to 4.65
Cotton Italians and Satteens—32 in.	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Italians and Satteens—36-40 in.	0.30 to 0.45
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inch.	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.25
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	9.50 to 12.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.20 to 2.00
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.85 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.0.50 to 1.00
Italian Cloth, 32 in.	0.35 to 0.50
Italian Cloth, 36-40 in.	0.40 [redacted] 0.55
Mousseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.16 to 0.22
Mousselines de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.28 to 0.32
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.50 to 1.00
Cloths—Army Cloth	0.85 to 2.00
Cloths—All other	1.25 to 3.50
Blankets—Assorted, per lb	0.60 to 0.70
Wool Australian—No. 1 per lb	0.65 to 0.77
" " 2 " "	0.56 to 0.65
" " " 3 " "	0.50 to 0.55
Wool, Tientsin—No. 1 per lb	0.47 to 0.51
" " " 2 " "	0.41 to 0.45
" " " 3 " "	0.35 to 0.40

METALS.

Business in this line is still inactive. Stocks, however, are not large.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y.5.00 to 5.50
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.00 to 4.10
do Sheet	5.80 to 6.50
Galvanised Iron Sheets No. 30 G.	11.00 to 12.50
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	7.60 to 8.20
Tin Plates, 90lbs. I.C.W.	7.00 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 3 "Redcar"	2.60 to 2.70

KEROSENE.

The steady market is as reported previously Stocks of foreign oil are scarce.

Chester	Y.3.67 to 3.80
Victory	3.47 to 3.60
Borneo and Sumatra	2.20 to 2.85
Hokuyetsu	3.25 to 4.00
Nippon	3.05 to 3.65
Ogura Hokuyetsu	3.05 to 3.53
Tozai	3.40 to 3.60

SUGAR.

A moderate business is going on as usual at the end of the year. Prices are firm.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	Y. 9.70 to 10.00
Brown Manila	9.70 to 10.10
Brown China	7.30 to 12.00
White Java and Penang	[illegible]
White Refined (German)	[illegible]

INDIGO.

There is no change to be
Calcutta first
" second
Java, first
" second
Madras, first
" second
Artificial "horse
Artificial "Kens

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EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A fair business is going on.

On Dec. 25th stocks were: filatures 30,864 bales; Re-reels, 7,641 bales; Orikaishi 1,715 bales; and Sundry, 24 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	1,200 to 1,220
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,180 to 1,200
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,080 to 1,100
Filature—No. 1, Coarse	940 to 950
Filature—No. 1½, Fine	1,100 to 1,120
Filature—No. 1½, 10-12 den.	1,010 to 1,020
Filature—No. 1-1½, Coarse...	930 to 940
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-13 den.	1,000 to 1,010
Re-reels—Extra	1,020 to 1,025
Re-reels—No. 1	1,000 to 1,005
Re-reels—No. 1½	980 to 985
Re-reels—No. 2	960 to 965
Kakedas—Gold Cup Chop Extra... ...	1,010 to 1,020
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	890 to 900
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	955 to 965
Kakedas—No. 2	925 to 935
Kakedas—No. 2½...	915 to 925

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

Dec.	Present delivery. *yen.*	December delivery. *yen.*	January delivery. *yen.*	February delivery. *yen.*
20th.....	920	—	926	925
21st.....	924	—	—	924
23rd.....	945	—	950	943
24th.....	937	—	—	945
25th.....	949	—	—	945
26th.....	964	—	966	964

WASTE SILK.

The market has become active after a long spell of dullness. Prices are steady.

On Dec. 25th the stock was: Noshi, 10,539 bales; Kibiso, 9,933 bales; Degara (pierced cocoons) 382 bales; and sundry 2,142 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	205 to 210
Noshi—Filatures, Good	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Best	180 to 190
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	150 to 160
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	120 to 130
Noshi—Shinshiu, Best	110 to 115
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	90 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Best...	120 to 125
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	105 to 110
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	85 to 95
Kibiso—Filatures, Extra	155 to 160
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Second	105 to 110
Reeel—Fair...	85 to 95
Reeel—Best...	80 to 85
Reeel—Good	75 to 80
Reeel—Medium	70 to 75

TEA.

The season is closed.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	—
Choice	—
Finest	—
Fine...	—
Good Medium	—
Medium	—
Good Common	—
Common	—

HABUTAE.

The market remains quiet. There have been no special enquiries but some small orders from India. [illegible] have generally fallen.

KANAZAWA.

4½ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
	—	—
	10 50	10.45
	9 90	9.50
	9 55	9 50

[illegible] *me.* 8 *me.* Yen.

	9 80
	9 85
	9 45

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE

Assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, SOUPS, FISH, CHEESE, CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.

The Original & Genuine Worcestershire.

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING.

June 1st, 1907. e.o.d. to 31/3/8

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku.*
Superior.....	Yen 16.80
Medium	15.90
Common	15.00
Average	15.90

koku, 49629 bushels.

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
December ...	—	December...	—
January	14.15	January.....	14.42
February ...	14 30	February ...	14.44

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market is still weak although there has been no development to affect the financial situation.

COAL.

Business is active and prices are steady.

	Delivery in Tokyo. per 10,000 *Kin.* *yen.*
Iriyama	35.00 to 48.00
Yamaguchi	32.00 to 45.00
Machida	36.00 to 47.00
Onoda	34.00 to 45.00
Iwaki (smokeless)	40.00 to 51.00
Horonai	39.00 to 67.00
Yubari	53.00 to 69.00
Sunachi.....	No Stock.
Buzen	62.00 to 76.00
Chikuzen	55.00 to 65.00
Karatsu	50.00 to 65.00
Miike	65.00 to 73.00 per ton.
Coke.....	15.00 to 21.00
Gas coke	14.50 to 15.50

(10,000 *Kin*, about 6 tons.)

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama December 26

Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
Bills on demand	2 0 9/16
4 months' sight.....	2/0 11/16
4 months' sight	2 1 1/16
6 months' sight	2 1 [illegible]
Bank sight	256½
Private 4 months' sight	26 [illegible]
6 months' sight	[illegible]
ght .....per $100	88⅛*
days, sight do	86⅛*
.....	83⅛*
ays' sight.....	85⅛*
India—Bank sight	153
— Private 30 days' sight	154¼
America—Bank sight.....	49⅜
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	51⅛
Germany—Bank sight	208 [illegible]
— Private 4 months' sight	215⅛
Bar Silver (London)	24 [illegible]

* Nominal.

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發行兼印刷人 エー ピー ブラオン
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ジャパンメール新聞社

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YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

Friday evening's meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society will go down in the annals as one of the most successful ever held under its auspices. A very large audience assembled to greet His Excellency Baron Kikuchi, ex-Minister of Education, and to hear his address upon the changes which have occurred in England since he was last there thirty years ago. Baron Kikuchi met with a perfect ovation at the close of his speech, demonstrating how marked had been the impression he created in the minds of his hearers.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said he congratulated the members of the Yokohama Literary Society on having on its 340th meeting such a notable person to address them as his Excellency Baron Kikuchi. In was many years since he (the speaker) had made the acquaintance of their lecturer on the playing fields of the Imperial University of Tokyo. It was typical of the man that he was engaged that particular afternoon in trying to induce the Japanese students that it was absolutely necessary for their mental and moral well-being that they should intersperse their intellectual pursuits with a reasonable amount of out-door exercise. Those were the days when the base-ball craze had not yet struck Japan, long years before teams of Japanese students came down from Tokyo to play the Y. C. & A. C. on the football field, and Professor Kikuchi Dairoku, as he then was, had, he feared, little practical support from the other professors in his endeavours to transplant the sport-loving traditions of English public-school life among the students of Dai Nippon. But he persevered, even if it did involve him in being starter and judge, handicapper and clerk of the course all rolled into one, and to-day he had his reward. Since those early days of their acquantance he (the President) had watched the distinguished educationist's career with a good deal of personal interest. He had seen him advance from the Professorship of Mathematics to become President of the Imperial University, and later to be head of the Mombusho, or, to put it into the English tongue, Minister of Education. There were many among the foreign community of Yokohama who rejoiced when it became known that the Emperor had rewarded Dr. Kikuchi's services to education by conferring on him a title of nobility, for such an honour had been as well earned as it was entirely unsought. Early this year Baron Kikuchi made his third visit to England to deliver a course of lectures before the London University upon the system of education pursued in Japan. A better representative could not have been sent from one ally to another. Baron Kikuchi, an English public school-boy himself, a Cambridge man who had been sixth wrangler of his year, with the love for his alma mater still burning strong within him, was an ideal exponent of the ideals which inform the modern system of Japanese public-school education, for he was still in the foremost ranks of his country's schoolmen. (Applause.) Needless to say his course of lectures was a huge success, and the Yokohama Literary Society were fortunate in having such a busy and distinguished man give up some of his scanty leisure to prepare an address upon his experiences of England on returning there after an absence of thirty years. (Applause.) Baron Kikuchi was still in the prime of life, and he (the President) felt sure he echoed the wishes of that large audience when he expressed the hope that as the years rolled by their distinguished guest would be called upon to explore still wider fields of research, that he would be called upon to fill even more honourable positions than he had already filled, positions which the speaker felt sure Baron Kikuchi would fill with credit not only to himself, but to the loved land of which he was such an honoured son. (Loud applause).

BARON KIKUCHI'S LECTURE.

Baron Kikuchi, who was given a very cordial welcome on rising to address the members, expressed the pleasure it gave him to accede to the invitation of the Committee to lecture before the Yokohama Literary Society. As to the subject of the paper, it was suggested that his impressions of English life would be very interesting. While he was in England he was asked by the editor of a newspaper to write a brief article giving his impressions of England as a representative Japanese. He refused this offer, partly because he thought that his time would be better spent in getting those impressions rather them in writing them up. (Laughter.) He had often felt very glad that the English papers did not, like the American and Japanese papers, send reporters to interview people, whether they liked it or not—to ask for their impressions of the country in which they had just landed, how they liked the country and the people, and what they were going to do, such interviews being very often reported not according to what the victims actually said, but rather according to what the reporters thought they ought to have said. (Laughter and applause.) One evening, during his recent stay in San Francisco, when he returned from dinner with his Consul, and was preparing to rest after a rather tiring day, a reporter came in to ask what he thought of the exclusion of Japanese from the schools, and finally a man with a camera came into the room and took his photograph by means of the magnesium light, and in consequence of the fumes he was unable to sleep for some time. (Laughter.) He must confess, however, that he preferred the English methods of journalism in such matters, and hoped the English papers would not take to imitating the American and Japanese journals. One could not be sure, however, that the example of American journals would not be followed, especially when they saw the London *Times* coming out with thick headlines to its leading articles — an innovation which he confessed gave him a very great shock, although it could not be denied that such headlines were very useful.

Another reason for his refusal to accede to the request was that his impressions of England could scarcely be called those of a representative Japanese, for without going back to his grandfather, father and uncles, who were pioneers of the importation of Western knowledge into Japan, he himself received more than half his education in England. He went to England in the winter of 1866, when eleven years of age, in company with thirteen other young men, among whom were Count Hayashi, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the late Professor Toyama. They were sent by the Shogun's Government, and came back in the Spring of 1868, when the Shogunate was overthrown. He was sent to England again in 1870—this time by the Imperial Government—and entered the same school as before, namely University College School in London, whence in 1873 he went to Cambridge, where, at the age of twenty-two, he graduated in the mathematical tripos in 1877. At the University College school there were one or two other Japanese boys, but during the nine out of ten terms he spent at Cambridge he was the only Japanese student. He thus had to associate almost entirely with English boys and young men during seven years of his boyhood—at that period of life when one's mind was most open to impressions. Before he (the speaker) left Japan on this last visit he felt almost as though he was returning to a home he had not visited for a long time—indeed, his friends here told him the same thing; and when he arrived in England not only was he welcomed by his old friends with a warmth beyond expectation, but wherever he went he met someone whom he knew at Cambridge in the olden days. He greatly enjoyed visiting old familiar scenes, or places whose names were at least familiar to him; he went to his old school, and there the boys of the school cheered him as only English schoolboys can cheer—(applause): he did not feel at all that he was a stranger in a foreign land. Such being the case, his impressions of England would certainly not be those of a representative Japanese.

But even leaving that aside, was it not difficult to write about any country, one's own included? It was rather the fashion to ridicule a "globe-trotter," who after staying in a country a few weeks went home and wrote a book about it—(laughter)—but the impressions of such a man, if he were really a keen and sharp observer, were by no means to be despised. Such a man would very often seize upon those salient points which distinguished one people from another, but which became gradually obliterated, or at least faint, to those who had become familiar with them and grown more apt to notice individual differences.

Baron Kikuchi illustrated this point by stating that when in England before he was told that another Japanese was so like him that he must be his (the speaker's) brother. The other Japanese was a man who, according to Japanese ideas, was not in the least like the speaker. (Laughter.) Again, during his last visit a Japanese who attended one of his lectures informed the speaker that he had been asked if he were not Baron Kikuchi's son, and receiving a negative answer the gentleman remarked, "Well, you must be his cousin at least."

These good people saw only the general characteristics of a Japanese, and not individual differences. So to a Japanese who did not see many foreigners all Europeans looked very much alike. The fact was a casual observer not intimate with individuals of a strange race would first see only the common salient features of the race and not distinguish individual points of difference which came more prominently forward as one got to know individuals more intimately.

He proposed that night to give a few of the impressions made upon him after revisiting England. He felt rather shy of doing so, and for this reason. One of the first things that attracted his notice on arriving in London last January was the greenness of the grass and the absence of evergreens in the parks, the trees standing out with their branches blackened by smoke, and presenting an aspect familiar to the residents of Tokyo after a fire. (Laughter.) He had never noticed these features before; nor did he think there were so many ups and downs in the streets of London, which he noticed were not yet at all level; yet these things could not have changed. If this were the case in such materials as the colour of grass and of trees and the level of the streets, how could he be sure that what he considered changes in society might not be real changes at all, but rather a difference in himself.

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He begged his hearers, therefore, to consider that what he might say in the course of his paper that night to be rather suggestions than a definite opinion.

CHANGES IN RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL LIFE.

One of the changes he had noticed was in the attitude of the English people towards religious observance. He did not say towards religion. As far as he could judge, English people had become much more tolerant. During a former visit, if he (the speaker) was staying at a country-house he was expected to go to church with the family on Sunday; now, not only was he not expected to do so, but the members of the family, or at least some of them, did not go to church themselves. A Sunday in London was formerly a very dreary affair; there was nothing to do except to walk in the parks. Now all that was changed. A large number went into the country for the week-end, and even in London one might make social calls, and there were invitations to tea and supper. Museums and Galleries were open, and although theatres and music-halls were not open, most of the larger restaurants engaged musicians to play and sing during dinner, the names of the artists being duly advertised in the papers. He was not quite certain, but he thought the trains and 'busses ran much more frequently on Sunday than they used to do. He did not think the English people had become less religious than formerly—perhaps they were even more thoughtful about religion in its true sense; but they were certainly not so rigid in its outward observance nor so narrow in their interpretation of the Bible as at one time: the modern criticism had had its effect.

Another change he noticed was the enormous number of flats in London. (Laughter). When he was in London in the early seventies there were no flats at all; when he passed through London in 1884 there were just one or two buildings, and he thought at the time that the idea of living in a flat would be repugnant to the average Englishman, who was wont to boast that an Englishman's house was his castle—(applause)--and that these flat buildings would be a failure. He was therefore very much surprised to find, on his last visit, such a large number of flats. As a consequence of this, however, houses in London streets had become larger, if not always more beautiful. There used to be quite small houses even in such principal thoroughfares as Oxford Street, but now most of them had been replaced by much more spacious buildings, containing a very large number of flats. He (the speaker) wondered whether the feeling of a home would cluster round those flats, or whether such feeling would not come to be laughed at as an old-fashioned sentiment. To single men and women these flats were very convenient, and perhaps the increase in the number of them was due to the increase in the number of unmarried people. (Laughter.).

THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

And this brought him to the great change he had noticed in England—namely, the change in the position of women. Take the education of women in the first place. Within the last thirty years education in England had advanced with immense strides in all its branches. When he was in England before there were scarcely any elementary schools, except National or British schools, as he thought they were called—that is, schools founded by the National Society—it was a very long name—"the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church"—(laughter); and the other, the British schools, founded by the British and Foreign School Society. He might remark, by the way, that the elementary schools in England were schools for the poor only. The headmaster of an elementery school once told him that although his school was one of a rather higher class, yet workmen who earned more than thirty or forty shillings a week would not send their children to this school. The distinction between elementary and secondary schools was not so much that of difference in the curriculum as in the social standing of parents. It was true that children of the poor, if they showed ability, were now helped by means of scholarships to enter secondary schools and even colleges, so that there were many children of poor parents in secondary schools; but on the contrary, children of the middle and higher classes were never sent to elementary schools. Of course many present knew all this, but he (the speaker) had found this fact rather confusing when he was describing Japanese education, for in Japan, as his hearers were aware, children of the rich and poor were sent to the elementary schools—(applause)—with the exception of two extremities, namely, the nobles, who had a special school of their own, the Gakushuin, although some of the nobles sent their children to the ordinary schools in preference to the Gakushuin, and the extremely poor people in larger cities, notably in Tokyo, who disliked to send their children to ordinary schools, and for whom the city of Tokyo, for example, had established several special schools in the quarters inhabited by these poor people. As already remarked, thirty years ago there were comparatively few elementary schools in England, and these were not very well equipped; but now there was a large number of good elementary schools all over the country. Besides these, there were also so-called "centres," where boys were taught manual work, and girls sewing, laundry, and household work. Indeed, not merely in number but also in the method and quality of the education given, the improvement in elementary education during the last thirty years was remarkable indeed.

In the secondary grade likewise many public high schools for girls had been established, giving most excellent education, while the private schools of the present day were something totally different from the yonng ladies' seminaries of thirty years ago. There were still some of these old-fashioned schools in existence, but schools of this type were fast vanishing. The opinion of English educationists seemed to be against co-education of boys and girls, but there were some interesting experiments made by private individuals. He (the speaker) visited one school of this kind—Bedales School in Petersfield, where boys and girls were in residence within the same grounds under the same headmaster and his wife, and were taught practical work, such as gardening, surveying, carpentering and other manual work, dairy and farm work, sewing and cooking (for boys as well as girls), besides the usual school subjects, which they were also taught in a manner somewhat different to that followed at ordinary schools. But these were exceptions to the general rule, that boys and girls are taught in separate schools, differing in this respect from the American system.

In higher education the change was still greater. He (the speaker) was present this year at the graduation ceremonies at the Universities of London and of Manchester, and in both he noticed that the number of female Bachelors of Art was nearly the same as that of men, although in science and medicine, and in higher degrees, women were not nearly so numerous as men. In University College, London, in 1872, there were not quite 40 female students out of a total of 497 in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Sciences, or only 7 per cent., while last session there were 410 females out of 914 students, or nearly 45 per cent., and in the post-graduate and research list there were 31 women out of a total of 171. He had not statistics for other universities, but he believed they would show a similar increase. When he was at Cambridge about thirty years ago there were only a few female students in the newly-established Newnham and Girton Colleges; now although women were not yet admitted to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as regular students, and therefore did not receive degrees there as in the newer universities, these colleges, as well as similar institutions in Oxford, were in a very flourishing condition. He was told that while some of these female graduates become doctors in medicine or specialists in other branches of learning, great numbers of them become teachers in elementary and in high schools. Even for those who did not enter colleges or universities there were nowadays so many other means of improving the mind, by attending lectures or by courses of reading, etc., that ladies of the present day had, on the average, much greater knowledge than those of thirty years ago. One thing he noticed particularly on the occasion of his last visit was that these ladies, even those possessing the degress of doctors, were not in the least self-assertive on that account, as he thought were the few who had acquired or were acquiring such distinctions in the old days. Here he was free to admit that his observations in the old days might have been wrong, but as to the highly-educated ladies of the present day he did not think he was mistaken.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

Baron Kikuchi then described the meetings and demonstrations he witnessed in London by the "suffragettes," and of the "rush" made by the enthusiasts on the Houses of Parliament, when several were taken into custody. The ladies, continued the speaker, hold that they are obliged to resort to these extreme measures, for while the majority of members were pledged to support female suffrage, they do nothing to forward the cause, the Bill for the extension of the suffrage being always "talked out." Even those who did not approve of the violent deeds resorted to by the "suffragettes" admitted, however, that lady demonstrators had done very much to advance the cause. He (the speaker) could not tell whether they were right or not, but he would be sorry to think that any cause, however good, should be advanced by violence. This once admitted, what was to prevent mob government? ("Hear, hear.") As to the question of woman suffrage, the women held that men, merely because they were men, had the right to vote, while women, because they were women, could not do so, although they might hold property, pay taxes, and have received a much higher education then a large number of men who possessed the vote. This position seemed quite logical and indisputable. ("Hear, hear.") Most men admitted this, but some said, "Once give women votes, what is to prevent them demanding to sit in the House, and even become members of the Cabinet?" What, indeed? (Laughter.) He once asked a

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Cambridge man why they did not admit women as students to the University. His friend had no objection—(laughter)—to their admission as students, but if they took degrees they would as members of Convocation take part in the administration, which he did not think was good for the University. The objection to female suffrage seemed exactly of the same kind, but he (the speaker) did not see how in England there could be any reasonable opposition to it. Women were coming to take up almost every profession formerly open to men only. They could not become barristers, because the law schools were closed against them, nor, he believed, were there any female cabmen in London as yet. (Laughter.) The French people were in advance of the English in that respect. (Renewed laughter.) Teachers of girls' classes were almost all women; they were employed very largely as clerks in city and Government offices, as private secretaries, and so on. They were already Doctors of Medicine; and why should they not be Doctors of Law, and barristers and judges? Women already served on local boards and committees; why, then, should they not aspire to be members of Parliament, or Cabinet Ministers—in fact, to fill any and every position? He thought the position of the "suffragettes" in England quite indisputable. What a change had come about since the days of John Stuart Mill, who was then the only advocate of female suffrage in Parliament, and who, because of his advocacy, used to be caricatured in female dress by *Punch*! (Laughter)

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY LIFE.

Again, in former days women were taught to regard marriage as their only aim, and home as their proper sphere. The term "old maid" was one of reproach. But now all that had changed. Many men did not or could not marry, because the standard of living had become too high for them to marry easily. He believed he was correct in saying that the standard of living in England had become very much higher than it was thirty years ago, and this of course made marriage very difficult. There were a large number of unmarried people; hence women as well as men must seek for employment, and they prepared themselves for it and had proved themselves able to hold their own in competition with men. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) Marriage became distasteful to many women, or rather they set up a high standard which it was difficult to satisfy. Marriages thus become fewer and as those who married did so at a much older age than was formerly the case, families were not so large: there was a great decrease in the growth of the population. Whether such a state of things was satisfactory or not was a question which, if he were an Englishman, he would ponder over with a great deal of anxiety.

This subject was a very interesting one to him (the lecturer), because they had to face the same question in Japan. He was a very strong advocate for elevating the position of women in Japan above what it is now; but if he were asked whether he considered it best for Japan to follow in the same path as England he should hesitate to answer in the affirmative. Society in Japan was constituted on quite a different basis from that in England; in Japan the family, or rather *iye*, or the house, was the unit of Society, and not the individual, as in Europe and America. Individuals often made, or were forced to make, great sacrifices for the sake of the house, and there were many things in Japanese Society which his audience would not understand unless they took this into consideration. He would be very sorry to see the system of the *iye* destroyed, for on this depended a good deal that was valuable in the national life of Japan.

SOCIALISM AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

In politics, too, there had been great changes, one of which was the great influence obtained by the Labour Party, and the consequent Socialistic tendency in British legislation. As an example of this tendency he might mention the old-age pensions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, in his last Budget speech, stated that he was going to earmark some £500,000 for this scheme, which he would introduce next year, and therefore he could not take much off the income tax. He (the lecturer) understood the idea of this scheme was to give five shillings a week to every man and woman above a certain age who claimed it, without any distinction whatever. This was certainly Socialism with a vengeance. He observed that in the country districts of England the relations between the gentry and the common people were still in many respects something of what he supposed it was in old feudal days, but that, too, was slowly changing. The amount the rich people in England gave in various charities must be very great indeed; for example, let them note the large number of hospitals in London, in all of which beds were supported by private contributions. But would this continue much longer? Lord Rosebery remarked in a speech that if the present Government insisted upon taxing the rich in the way of heavy income-taxes and succession duties the rich would at last be obliged to curtail their expenditure in support of charities. Such would seem to be the natural result of the present policy. The answer of the Labour Party would no doubt be that it was better for the State to relieve the poor, help the sick, the old and the helpless than to leave it to private charity. Evidently the present age was one of transition in these matters. Within the last century land had lost its ascendancy in politics. Capital had hitherto been the predominant power, but now Labour was coming rapidly to the front as the great political power. With the extension of the franchise this was but natural. What the outcome of this new power would be was a very difficult question to answer, but there seemed to him to be a great danger to England, or rather the British Empire, unless the labour population were made to see the great responsibility they owe to the country on account of the present power which they possessed by reason of their number. That could only be done by giving them good education, and it was in his opinion the best augury for the country that they demanded and were getting such education. An extension of the suffrage without a corresponding improvement in general education everywhere was most dangerous to the State.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PATRIOTISM.

In reference to this a question that had been exercising the minds of thoughtful people in England was whether patriotism could and should be taught directly in schools or not. It was no doubt as a contribution towards the solution of the question that the London University organised a course of lectures on Japanese education. In London, where the Radical party had a great majority in the County Council before the last election, it was forbidden to display the Union Jack in elementary schools—the reason, he was told, being that such a display would tend to instil the spirit of militarism in the minds of children. This prohibition had been removed since the "Moderates" came into power; but many people were not satisfied with this, and were trying to introduce into school teaching the idea of the British Empire. In many schools he had visited great stress seemed to be laid on this, point in the teaching of geography and history, and he considered it very important that the British people should be educated to realise the grandeur of the British Empire. (Loud applause.)

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

He had briefly referred to some of the changes he had noticed in England, but before concluding he must mention another matter—namely, the feeling of satisfaction with the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance." He had been told that the English nation, without distinction, were very enthusiastic in this mather of the alliance; and during his recent visit he realised the truth of the remarks. Even young children in the infant schools knew of the alliance and welcomed him as the representative of their Allies. From the common labourer to the most educated this feeling seemed to be universal. (Applause.)

ENGLAND AN EXAMPLE TO JAPAN.

There was another matter he must mention before bringing his remarks to a close. They probably knew that since his return he had been lecturing and speaking to his countrymen about his visit to England, sometimes speaking twice a day. On every possible occasion he had tried to impress upon his countrymen that the Japanese had a great deal to learn from Englishmen, not only as regards things material and intellectual, but in their moral character. He had told them of the English people's sturdy truthfulness, their pluck, their manliness, their love of fairplay and of order; he had, moreover, told them that the characteristic of the English people was their pre-eminent common-sense. (Laughter and applause.) He mentioned this because he could not omit in an account of his visit, however incomplete, the impression that these qualities had made upon him while he was receiving his education in England, and which had been strengthened by what he observed during his last visit.

Baron Kikuchi again thanked the members for the privilege given him of addressing the Yokohama Literary Society, and for the kind reception accorded him, and on resuming his seat was given an enthusiastic ovation.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. John Carey Hall (British Consul-General), at the request of the President, formally proposed the vote of thanks to the lecturer. In doing so, Mr. Hall said that after the hearty applause which had spontaneously followed the conclusion of Baron Kikuchi's interesting lecture, he felt that the moving of a formal vote of thanks was rather in the nature of a work of supererogation, but he thought the audience would bear with him for a few moments while he ventured to express some of the feelings and ideas that entered his mind while he listened to the interesting lecture. That was not the first occasion by two on which he had had the privilege of hearing Baron Kikuchi lecture. He remembered well that it was about a year ago when Baron Kikuchi gave the first of a course of lectures which he came to England to deliver. It was in the large hall of the University of London, which was filled by one of the most intelligent and appreciative audiences London could turn out, and Baron Kikuchi's lecture was received

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with just the same appreciation and hearty applause as it had been received that evening. On another occasion he (Mr. Hall) had the pleasure of being present at the lecture before the Japan Society in London on female education in Japan, and there, too, Baron Kikuchi's affinity with English ideas, and the almost English point of view with which he dealt with his subject, went direct to the hearts of his audience, and made him a popular lecturer wherever he appeared. He (the speaker) ventured to think that perhaps was a defect of the English people. "John Bull" was a very self-satisfied man, but sometimes he derived a great deal of benefit from a little critical—or rather hostile—criticism. (Applause.) British people were apt to be treated to a great deal of this by the critics in the foreign Press, but these opinions were never received with much attention when they came from foreign mouths. The speaker recalled the visit to Germany of the late Mathew Arnold, at one time an inspector of schools in England, and of his return with new ideas. In his work "Culture and Anarchy" Matthew Arnold criticised not only the English system of education but English Society as a whole. He pointed out the defective side of English life and education, and contrasted them—frequently to the disadvantage of his own country,—with German education and with Continental Society. They all remembered his division of the English people into three classes—the aristocracy, whom he called barbarians; the middle class, whom he called the Philistines, and the working classes. Thirty years ago, when Mathew Arnold wrote his criticism, the best critics admitted he spoke the truth. Proceeding, Mr. Hall said Baron Kikuchi had spoken of the changes he had noted during thirty years. He (the speaker) had just returned from a visit to the homeland after an interval of fifteen years, and if Baron Kikuchi had noted improvements in English life and Society in thirty years he (the speaker) could conscientiously say he had noticed a great advance in fifteen years. The English people were more sober now than was the case fifteen years ago; they were better educated, and there was a decided improvement in every way; and this he attributed very largely—or at any rate in part—to their willingness to acknowledge kindly criticism and the pointing out of defects. And so he thought their appreciation of Baron Kikuchi's lecture must be tempered by the reflection that he spoke not altogether as he would have done if his early eduction had not been obtained in England and had he not seen English life through rose-coloured spectacles. Mr. Hall concluded by remarking that he thought it would be interesting if the Society could secure the services of a Japanese of Baron Kikuchi's standing who would deal with the question also from the Oriental point of view.

The vote was adopted unanimously, and the President formally thanked Baron Kikuchi in the name of the Society.

Baron Kikuchi left the Hall amid a veritable storm of applause, to catch his train back to Tokyo. The second portion of the programme was then proceeded with, the various items being greatly enjoyed:—

Pianoforte Solo..." Prelude in C sharp minor".....*Rachmaninoff.*
Miss McGregor.

Vocal Solo—
(*a*) " You Loved the Time of Violets".....*Lohr.*
(*b*) " We Kissed again with Tears"....*L. Kellie.*
Mrs. Colman.

Pianoforte Solo..." Valse Serenade".....*Godard.*
Miss Edith Emerson.

Tenor Solo....." Fidelity".....*Ellen Wright.*
Mr. A. E. Cooper.

FRAEULEIN CHARLOTTE FLECK'S CONCERT.

Fraeulein Charlotte Fleck should feel highly gratified at the reception accorded her by the music-lovers of Yokohama on Thursday evening. The Public Hall was crowded; the audience was highly appreciative, and the whole programme passed off without one false note to spoil the pleasure of a perfect evening. Fraeulein Fleck has a sweet, well-trained voice, with rather more of the mezzo soprano in its quality than alto, to our way of thinking, and she was heard to distinct advantage in the various selections set down to her name. So pleasant is the impression that she has created that as the audience dispersed a general wish was expressed that it may not be long before she organizes a similar concert for the benefit of her Yokohama admirers.

The item with which the string quartette opened the proceedings has been heard before in the Public Hall, but two among the players were new to local concert-goers—Messrs. Ono and Werkmeister,—and the audience were so delighted with them that they would fain have had the selection repeated. The 'cello playing of Herr Werkmeister in this opening number was so greatly above the average that his hearers looked forward with eagerness to the treat promised later in the evening, when he appeared as a soloist; an expectation which he did not disappoint. Fraeulein Fleck, who took the second number, was warmly received and sang with charming grace and finished execution an *aria* from Bruch's "Odysseus." It was a fine performance but there can be no question that she was heard to even greater effect in the songs by Schubert, Hofmann, Franz, Brahms and Hildach. Of the first four "An die musik" and "Sehnsucht" were the most acceptable, though sooth to say there was little to choose between them. Later she sang with thrilling effect Brahms "Sapphische Ode" and "Meine Liebe ist grün," and after an interval appeared as fresh as ever to close the concert with "Wie bist Du Meine Königin" by Brahms, and Hildach's "Lenz." Of course the fair singer received rounds of applause, while many baskets of flowers were handed up to her, but she wisely refrained from giving any encores, though these were loudly demanded.

With regard to the instrumental pieces, we have nothing but praise for Herr Junker's playing. His mastery of the violin grows more assured with the passing years, while his tone is mellowing and strengthening most delightfully. He was again ably assisted by Prof. Heydrich at the piano. Herr Werkmeister's 'cello solos, as we hinted in our opening remarks, were real gems of art and so greatly were they enjoyed that he had at length to comply with the insistent calls of the audience for an encore. In conclusion we can assure the whole concert party of a hearty reception when next they appear at the Public Hall. Programme.

1. String Quartett—" Variations on the Austrian National Hymn".....Haydn
Messrs. A. Junker, Ono, H. Heydrich and H. Werkmeister.

2. Aria from—" Odysseus".....Bruch
Fraeulein Charlotte Fleck.

3. Piano Solo—" Barcarolle in F minor"...Rubinstein
Prof. H. Heydrich.

4. Songs—
a. An die Musik .....Schubert
b. Fruehlings Traum .....Schubert
c. Sehnsucht .....Hofmann
d. Er ist gekommen .....Franz
Fraeulein Charlotte Fleck.

5. Sonata in C minor for Piano and Violin.....Grieg
Messrs. H. Heydrich and A. Junker.

6. Songs—
a. Sapphische Ode.....Brahms
b. Meine Liebe ist gruen .....Brahms
Fraeulein Charlotte Fleck.

7. Cello Solo—
a. Adagio .....Locatelly
b. Tarantelle.....Popper
Prof. H. Werkmeister.

8. Songs—
a. Wie bist Du meine Königin .....Brahms
b. Lenz .....Hildach
Fraeulein Charlotte Fleck.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

We have been favoured with the text of the address delivered by M. Gérard, the French Ambassador, at the meeting of the Oriental Society held in Tokyo on the 10th inst. His Excellency spoke as follows:—

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT, EXCELLENCES, MESSIEURS.—J'exprime à M. le Président de la Société Orientale mes bien sincères remerciements pour la partie de son discours qu'il vient de consacrer à l'arrangement franco-japonais du 10 juin de cette année, ainsi que pour la confiance qu'il témoigne dans les résultats à en attendre.

Nulle part mieux qu'au sein de cette Société, si profondément dévouée par ses traditions et ses statuts au bien et à la prospérité de l'Orient, ne devaient et ne pouvaient être appréciés les bienfaits d'un accord ayant pour objet et pour but, comme les accords dont il a été précédé et suivi, le maintien de la stabilité, de l'indépendence et de la paix de l'Asie.

Cette politique, si conforme aux principes, aux sentiments et aux intérêts de la France, de même que des Gouvernements alliés et amis, ne peut manquer, comme M. le Président l'a justement remarque, de faire sentir ses effets, non seulement en Orient, mais dans le monde entier auquel l'Orient est aujourd'hui étroitement relié et uni.

L'un de ces effets, et non le moindre, sera, grâce aux bénéfices ainsi acquis, le développement de relations commerciales et économiques appelées à devenir à leur tour les plus surs facteurs et garants de la stabilité et de la paix.

Vous savez, Monsieur le Président, quels sont, à cet égard, en ce qui concerne plus particulièrement les rapports entre la France et le Japon, nos espérances, nos désirs et nos voeux. Je ne puis, quant à moi, et en réponse à vos trop flatteuses paroles, que ressentir hautement l'honneur qui m'est échu d'être à l'aube de cette ère nouvelle, le représentant et l'interprète d'une politique destinée à servir si heureusement, en même temps que les intérêts et l'accord de nos deux Gouvernements de nos deux pays, la cause générale de la civilisation et de la paix.

FOOTBALL.

The football games played on the Yokohama recreation ground on Saturday were both under Association rules. The juniors took the field first and found the high, blustery southerly gale anything but pleasant to contend with. Their play was consequently ragged. Whites proved the victors by three goals to two; Hornstein, Lendrum and Gray scoring for Whites, Gunn making both goals for Colours:—Teams:

Whites.		Colours.
Momban	Goal	Momban
Neville G. Johnson E. F.	Backs	Clarke C. C. (Capt.) Martyr W.
Jewett J. Sharman L. C. (Capt.) Gray W.	½ Backs	Gregory G. W. Bateman A. E. Kenderdine G.
Lendrum M. B. Hornstein C. Stone F. J. H. Kennedy A. L. Da Costa W.	Forwards	Stonebrink L. Mowll A. Buist H. Spain G. B. Gunn, C.

In the second game the teams were Born in Japan versus the World. The wind was still very boisterous and bothered the players considerably at first, but on the whole very good form was shown, particularly on the side of the World, which eventually won by four goals to three. The teams were:

"Born in Japan." Colours.		"The World." White.
Powys E.	Goal	Mowll A.
Austen A. W. S. Kingdon A.	Backs	Grenade R. Griffin H.
Squire E. L. Kilby H. W. (Capt.) Graham W.	½ Backs	Bousfield P. E. Ross W. (Capt.) Buckle N.
Strome O. Drummond J. E. Hearne V. A. Vincent S. Walker B. G.	Forwards	Elton A. E. Hornstein C. Maudling H. A. Macdougall N. H. Maas D.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's new steamer *Kamo Maru* (8,770 gross tons) will be launched on Dec. 24th at the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki.

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